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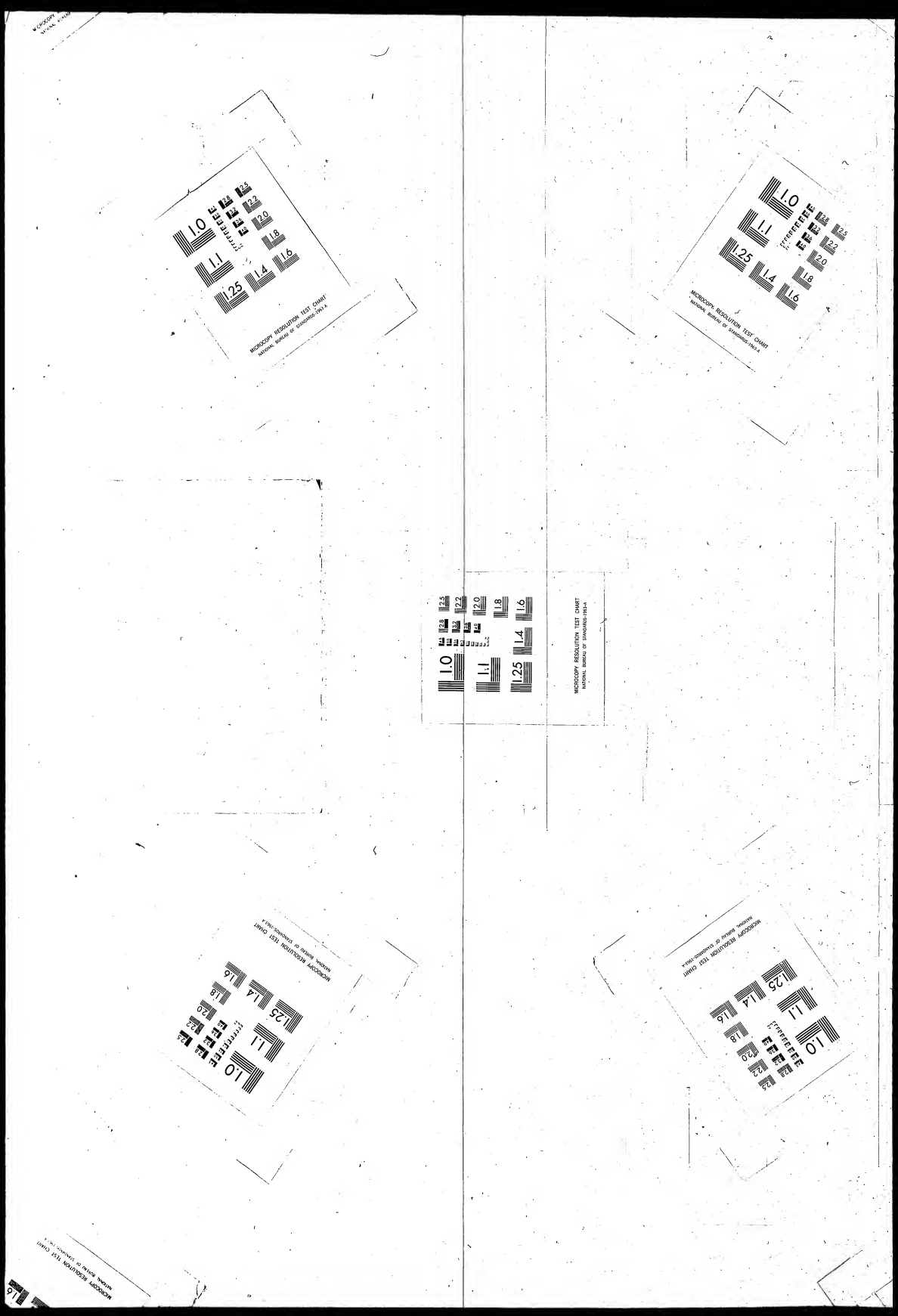
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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1911. NO. 41.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Gotham Spends a Billion for Gifts



NEW York.—That $1,000,000,000, or an amount equal to the annual expenses of the national government, has been spent here this year to fill Father Knickerbocker's 5,000,000 Christmas stockings and those of relatives and friends of residents in his domain is the estimate of experts who have carefully followed one of the most remarkable holiday seasons in the history of the country.

Reports from other parts of the country reflect similar conditions and indicate a holiday business of $10,000,000,000 or more for the country at large. In spite of the alleged unsatisfactory business situation, Santa Claus has been patronized in a most lavish manner this year.

Even in this billion-dollar Christmas outlay, however, the much-talked-of increased cost of living has had a marked effect. Presents in the form of luxuries are fewer than ever before, and such articles as automobiles, expensive jewelry and high-priced decorations generally have given way to articles of more general use.

Merchants in all parts of this country agree that the Christmas shopper, whatever the cause, is learning to spend his money to better purpose than formerly.

Whatever other customs may change, there is one Christmas practice which goes on, apparently, forever. Santa Claus may come by reindeer-drawn sleigh, automobile or airship as modes of travel progress, but Christmas time on which his packages are hung continues to increase in popularity.

Promoter's Pulpit Talk Brings Coin



KANSAS CITY, Mo.—This city has always liked a "live wire" promoter, one who can go out and get money where money isn't if necessary, but Ben Blanchard played the game too strong. Fifty business men of this city who have invested $500,000 in an Arizona copper mine on Blanchard's seductive representations will no mighty soon to get back what they put in and will willingly sacrifice their hopes of gigantic profits.

Once, in Kansas City, he was in church, a stranger, when the minister was trying to raise enough money to send a missionary abroad. The contributions came so slowly the minister was discouraged and about to give up when Ben Blanchard arose and with the seductive voice that charmed so many into buying his stock, said how much it would require to put this missionary on the heathen firing line and keep bar there for a year. With o weary voice the pastor named the amount.

"Only that much?" asked Ben. "Why, if that is all that's worrying you come here and get the money. I believe I have that much in my pocket and if I haven't I'll give you a check for the balance."

"Will the kind brother please come forward," asked the pastor, while the congregation struggled to get a glimpse of the man with the money.

Ienats modesty kept Blanchard from going forward until three pillars of the church came to his seat and escorted him to the pulpit. There he made an eloquent speech on the happiness it gave him to be able to send a missionary among the heathen, not neglecting to tell his audience how easy it was for him to do this because providences had been kind enough to put him in possession of o copper mine in Arizone rich enough to send missionaries to the fatherment ends of the earth and keep them there till all tis heathen had seen the light.

It was a notable effort, dalivered with convincing simplicity and before a congregation was through with Blanchard he had sold $5,000 of stock.

Film Shows Kilgallen Kicking Count



CHICAGO. — Persons who attend moving picture shows will soon have a chance to see the Chicago romance of Count de Beaufort thrown upon the screens of 5 and 10 cent moving picture theaters. The Count has posed for a picture story of his affair with the Kilgallen heiress of Chicago and says he is going to get $25,000 and royalties for the venture.

The first scene shows the Count and Countess in the honeymooning act. Pa Kilgallen is evidently surprised when his daughter bounces in with her prize. In the next scene the Count is shown as a working man—just to win the old man's favor.

In the next scene the Count is shown presenting a fountain pen to Pa. Pa tells the Count that the pen is of no use to him because he has writer's cramp from signing checks and that he won't accept his rubber stamp signatures. Pa changes the subject and hopes the Count will find it convenient to get out before it becomes necessary to fill his cost tails full of hosts

Then a long line of insistent creditors is shown outside the Count's door and here is where his bulldog gets into the picture, by jumping out among the creditors, whereupon they disperse in confusion.

The scene at the hospital, where the Countess was taken when injured, shows the Count trying to "butt in," disguised as a Red Cross attendant. His nemesis, Po Kilgallen, ever on the job, is there and disperses the Count.

The last scene shows the Count literally rolling in wealth and two men with shovels such as are used by laborers in Pa Kilgallen's steel mills are keeping the Count from being buried by a flood of gold.

Kansas Has Champion Fresh Air City



WINFIELD, Kan.—This town, which has been known for years as the Athens of southern Kansas, because of its colleges, is now adding a health laurel to its crown. Winfield claims the distinction of having more bath tubs and more sleeping porches than any other town in Kansas.

In addition to its sleeping porches, Winfield has living tents. Those who cannot afford either step with their windows up.

Winfield, which is credited with having one of the best, if not the best, municipal waterworks systems in Kansas, officials encourages cleanliness by furnishing water for a six-room house, including bath and sewer connections and sprinkling, for less than a dollar a month.

Sleeping porches in Winfield are now the rule rather than the exception. When a new house is erected a sleeping porch is provided for as a matter of course.

M. W. Friedenburg, president of the state board of pharmacy, is preparing to outdo all the others in sleeping porches. He will construct a big sleeping porch extending around three sides of his residence. The porch will have four guest rooms, divided by screens.

Several citizens last summer started a new departure in outdoor living. A small house, half canvas and half screening, with canvas roof and floor, is erected on the lawn and the members of the family spend much of their time there, instead of in the house.

Winfield is becoming known as a fresh-air town as well as a center of learning, and isn't certain of which it is proudest.

In The Public Eye

NOW HEAD OF WESTERN UNION



The election of Theodore N. Vail to the presidency of the Western Union Telegraph company to take the place of Col. Robert C. Clowry, who resigned, furnishes a remarkable instance of resilted ambitions.

The father and mother of Theodore N. Vail lived in Morristown, N. J., where they owned the Speedwell iron works. For several years prior to 1846 Professor Morse had been working on the telegraph, undiscouraged by the remarks of friends that the scheme was impractical and ridiculous.

In 1837 Alfred Vail, a young and ambitious engineer, son of Theodore N. Vail, came to the inventor's aid. The dot and dash alphabet, known as the Morse code, was worked out by Alfred Vail, and the two men were at opposite ends of the wire when the historic message, "What God hath wrought," was sent along its line in 1844.

Theodore Vail had moved to Carroll county, Ohio, and there, on July 16, 1845, the young Theodore was born. Later the Vails returned to Morristown, and there the boyhood of the new president of the Western Union was passed.

The lad's first leaning was not toward telegraphy. He attended the Morristown common school and later studied medicine. The possibilities of telegraphy finally weaned Theodore away much against the desires of his mother.

He went to New York and got a position as operator. His parents soon after went to Iowa and young Vail got a place with the Union Pacific railroad in a small town west of the Missouri river.

He was twenty-one years of age then. In addition to his duties at the key he had also to perform those of station agent. His satisfactory work commanded the attention of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the Union Pacific. Seven years later he was made general superintendent of the railway mail service and sent to Washington. In Washington he became acquainted with Prof. Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, and at his request resigned from the mail service to go into the telephone business. Just as his uncle had developed the telephone forty years before, Vail in 1878 started to develop the telephone. The efforts of Theodore N. Vail were responsible for the gigantic Bell Telephone and Telegraph company of today, which controls the Western Union.

Mr. Vail is seven years the junior of Col. Clowry, who was born on a farm in Will county, Ill., September 6, 1838. It is doubly romantic in that Colonel Clowry started as a poorly paid telegraph operator about the same time that young Vail was trying to grasp the wonderful science of telegraphy, then being neglected by his uncle, Alfred Vail, the practical friend of Professor S. F. B. Morse.

KINDLY TRIBUTE FOR MOODY



A touching incident in connection with the retirement from the supreme bench of Justice Moody from the Supreme Court of the United States, on account of ill health, became known the other day when the court spread upon its records letters which had passed between the court and Justice Moody in regard to his resignation.

The members of the court who sat with Justice Moody sent him a letter to which Justice Lurton and Justice Hughes, appointed recently, concurred in a note, the letter being signed by Presiding Justice Harlan and Justices White, McKenne, Holmes and Day, reads:

"Dear Brother Moody: We cannot let you retire without an expression of our deep regret. Tha too few years during which we sat together on the bench hitherto has confirmed the prophecy of your arguments at the bar. They had proved that your unusual powers would be applied es faithfully and impartially to dispassionate analysis and wise law as attorney general they had been devoted to an always lofty presentation of a side. We grieve that the country so soon should lose services that it ill can spare, and which have so richly and well served it. But you have left a sample of your work in the reports, and, we believes, have earned the great reward—that the wins and good of the future, as well as of the present, will say it wos well and nobly done."

From his bed, to which the justice is confined in his home in Washington, Justice Moody responded:

"My Dear Brethren: I cannot let your letter go unanswered, but at this time I am unable fittingly to say more then that your words reach deep in my heart and mind and awaken there an echo which will live with the expression of this and of my respect and affection for each individual member of the court, I must be content."

NEW UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT



Dr. George Edgar Vincent, dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science, and professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, has been chosen president of the University of Minnesota by the board of regents of that institution. He will succeed President Cyrus W. Northrop on April 1 at a salary of $10,000 a year. Dean Vincent had been with the University of Chicago for eighteen years.

George Edgar Vincent was born at Rockford, Ill., March 21, 1864. His father, John H. Vincent, bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, was one of the founders of the Chautauqua institution at Chautauqua, N. Y. After graduating from Yale in 1888 Dr. Vincent spent a year in editorial work and a year in European travel. In 1888 he became vice-principal of instruction at Chautauqua. In 1892 he received one of the first doctor's degrees granted by the University of Chicago. He was made dean of the junior colleges in 1900, and professor of sociology in 1904. He was made president of the institution at Chautauqua in 1902, at the same time becoming dean of the faculties at the University of Chicago.

NEWS FROM the CAPITAL

Uncle Sam in the Theater Business



WASHINGTON.—Uncle Sam has gone into the theatrical business. The federal government has expended $256,00: in the construction of a model playhouse, and will spend thousands of dollars more in producing plays annually.

The playhouse was built to afford amusement to 4,000 inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, commonly called St. Elizabeth's. The institution is the largest asylum of its sort in the world.

Specialists state that one of the greatest aids in curing insanity or of alleviating its sorrows is amusement. All of the large insane asylums of the world have regular diversions for the benefit of their patients.

St. Elizabeth's is the only insane asylum that has a theater. Heretofore the only amusements afforded the patients were athletic sports, in which only the more slightly demanded were capable of taking part—walks through the grounds or occasional drives about the adjoining country. All day long the large proportion of the patients stroll about the grounds in care of keepers and if this uneventful way find their only recreation. Few enjoy the drives, as model playhouse was limited in capacity and number.

The new theater stands in the center of the large grounds and is a model in its style of architecture.

A stringed orchestra has been formed, like wise a glee club, so entertainments may be diversified. The regular theatricals will be given in the afternoons and evenings. During the morning hours a moving picture apparatus will afford amusement. From breakfast time until bedtime the doors of the unique house of amusement will be open.

Congress Loses Many Wealthy Members



FIVE millionaire United States senators will lay aside their togas at the close of the present session of congress. There are others, of course, but these men are to be conspicuous because of their great wealth. Senatore declare that it will be the greatest change in the membership of this illustrious body that has taken place at one time since a senata first graced the nation dome. Only the future history assart that the senata of the sixty-second congress will break the record.

In the departura of the five men of great wealth the senata will lose a vary substantial block of members whose manifold ducats have caused them to be known disrespectfully in some circles as the "Millionaires' Club."

With the passing of Aldrich (Rhode Island), Hale (Maine), Kean (New Jersey), Depew (New York), and Scott (West Virginia), will disappear the personal leadership, the ultra-conservative spirit, the old-fashioned and close-corporation control of the Senate.

Aldrich and Hale have been senators for 30 years and both declined to be candidates for re-election. For at least 10 years they have been important factors in all the great affairs of the nation dealt with by congress. Kean came in 12 years ago, which is not a long time in the service of senators, but Depew is serving his end of his second term and owing to the New York tidal wave he will have no chance for another. Scott, another two-termer, was the bosom friend of the late Senator Hanna.

Souvenir Hunters Steal the Silver



THE waiter who isn't lynx-eyed is not needed about the senata restaurant these days, for the new silverware and china is hera and the souvenir hunter needs watching. For the first time since the senate and house restaurants were established the former has put into use cutlery and chinaware that is decorated. The words "United States Senata" stand out in bold relief about an attractive crest painted or embossed upon every piece. Every knife, fork, spoon or plata bears the words "United Stotes Senate," the telltale inscription indicating that statesmen have found the little instrument at meal time.

The averaga scuvanir hunter has distinct conscience when it comes to carrying away a small article of this kind which belongs to the government." In the souvenir collection of many American homes there soon may be hidden a piece of silverware or china, worth but little intrinsically, but highly prized because it came from the capitol of the United States. Therefore the waiters will have to be on the alert. Not that those who may dine in the senate restaurant are really bad folks, but simply because it's human to gather mementos and especially mementos that belong to Uncle Sam. Every taxpayer feels that he's paid for his little old thing a thousand times over, anyway.

In addition to the supply of new silver the senate restaurant also boasts of the installation of a teleautograph, an instrument that writes at long distance. No longer will it be necessary for the waiter to yell "Bring one" down an imitatich silver tube. The waiter will be within the restaurant room above and at the same time it will be reproduced by the teleautograph down where the chef holds sway.

American Navy to Sport Dental Corps



IN time of peaca prepare for war.' Uncle Sam's blackbeats and fighting ships may have to show their teeth to an enamy some day. So the house committee on naval affairs favors the establishment of a dental corps in the navy. To that end the committee reported favorably a bill introduced by Representative Dawson of Iowa a few days ago.

The bill creates a corps of 30 dentists, who, it is provided, shall enter the service as pasa assistant surgeons. The age limit for entrance is from twenty-four to thirty-two years. At the end of 12 years, by the naval system of promotion, the 30 will have received themselves automatically into one lieutenant commander, four pasa assistant surgeons and 25 assistant surgeons.

Any man with the toothache must acknowledge that a corps of dentists will add to the happiness, not to say the gayety, of the navy. Paternal Uncle Sam gives his sailorman ice cream for dinner three times a week. The hardiest tar cannot enjoy ics cream if an exposed nerve is throbbing in one of his molars. The ship's dentist will keep the crew's teeth well filled and well filed, so that every man jack can easily bite a chew of 'bacey from a plug o' navy. Also, presumably, the marine dental surgeons will sharpen the eye teeth and wisdom teeth of naval apprentices, so that they will learn quicker that a ship's port and starboard lights are not lamps in a drug store window.

If a man-o'-war is sailing in the teeth of the wind the dentist aboard can act as navigator, and if a "mountainous wave" destroys her bridge he can supply a new one easily. If a cruiser gets in the doldrums the pasad assistant surgeon can give her nitrous oxide gas and make her laugh.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

COCKNEY AS A DIALECT.

The efforts of the London county council to drive out the Cockney speech from the schools of the English metropolis hardly needed the opposition given in a book recently issued in defense of the dialect. This book, which is, curiously enough, the work of a man named Mackenzie MacBride, contends that Cockney is an modern dialect, but that it possesses as ancient and honorable lineage running back nearly 1,000 years. When one born within sound of Bow Bells says "thet" for "that," "benk" for "bank," and "by-lyffe" for "bailiff," he is using no modern corruption of the English language, but the pronunciation of those words which has obtained not only in London, but in Kent and Surray for hundreds of years. Moreover, in ancient times, the words were spelled as the Cockney now sounds them. So, too, ere "ebahs" and "ahtades" justified for "about" and "outside," according to Mr. MacBride. He says that many Londoners have been laughed out of their ancient pronunciations, and he advises them not to change their speech, because of outside prejudices against it, says the Chicago Tribune. Certainly Cockney would seem to be a dialect or it would not have survived for so many centuries in the midst of speech which calls itself more cultured. It is a curious fact that in the Bahama Islands, which were settled more than 200 years ago by Londoners, the Cockney dialect is as strong as is Cheapside.

These are the days for sausage. There is no use for a person to stick up his nose at sausage, for sausage is good when it is made right. It is the recourse of the food world to the poler bears that blows through the morning. It is as sweet as a plate of strawberries on a cold Sunday. But it must be made right. Good sausage is an art product. It is made up of judgment, taste and skill. It is a combination of ingredients that can'eiolo with one another as the fragrance and the blush of the rose. The butcher doesn't understand this. Generally he throws in some scraps and odds and ends, and especially the odds, dabs of some salt, pepper and sage, grinds it out, and the confiding customer buys it because it is sausage, says the Ohio State Journal. He does't like it very well, but he eats it, and everything goes. The other day we saw a customer in a meat shop direct the making of his own sausage. He selected the meat, simonpure cuts off the best parts, had it ground and took it home to season it ashore. That man knows how to take care of himself. He knows art from a bull's foot. He appreciates the true sentiment of sausage.

"Remove not the ancient landmark," is a Scriptural injunction to whose value the United States is only beginning to subscribe in earnest, says the Omaha Bee. Spasmodic efforts at preservation have been made here and there, the most notable being in the case of the Yellowstone, but the insensate greed of the utilitarian world has wrought heavy damage in many spots of beauty and wonder ere the people awoke to a realization of the wantonness. The Palisades of the Hudson have been saved after years of desultory fighting, during which commercialism was steadily at work scarring the noble features of the Hudson. Similar destruction of the famous Delaware Water Gap has been averted with the utmost difficulty. Only private enthusiasm and ability to pay saved and perpetuated the Garden of the Gods, which a wealthy patron has just presented as a Christmas gift to Colorado Springs.

The announcement that the two ends of a waterway by which it will be possible for vessels to avoid passing outside of Cape Hatteras have been joined, so that completion of the work is a matter of but a short time, is of special interest. Cape Hatteras is one of the most dangerous points along the American coast, particularly at certain seasons, and anything which can lessen its terrors for mariners or passengers will be a most welcome change. Incidentally the canal in question will form one of the links in the Atlantic deep-waterway system, which is destined to play a most important part in the development of the country's commerce and as an adjunct to the national defense.

We are glad to have that newspaper clipping giving the information that "flies will not alight on picture frames if you keep them well rubbed with oil," but it would be just like us to lose it before next summer.

Abdul Hamed, former sultan of Turkey, is reported to be happy and growing fat. Certain middle-aged ladies will wonder how anybody who is growing fat can possibly be happy

AMERICAN IS LEADER

GEN. LEE CHRISTMAS SAID TO BE AT HEAD OF REBEL ARMY IN HONDURAS.

NATIONAL TREASURY IS MOVED

Gen. Bonilla, Former President, Participates in Attack on the Davilla Government.

New Orleans, Louis. — A revolution has broken out in Honduras and fighting is going on atoeg the Honduran Nicaragua border 20 miles below Cape Gracias, Nicaregua. The forces are being led, according to the wireless reports, by Gen. Les Christmas, the American adventurer, who was to have met 1,500 men, many of them Americans, on the Nicaragua border with 40 days' provisions.

It is known that the Davilla government moved $50,000 in silver from Puerto Cortez to Celba and the latter city is believed to be the objective point of the advancing revolutionists.

The reports indicate that the greater part of the fighting is about 20 miles from Cepo Gracies, Nicaregua, but on the Honduran side. It is understood that the plan of attack is for Christmas to force his way inland, while Gen. Bonilla attacks Celba from the Puerto Cortez side, leaving the gunboat Hornet, which is said to be now heading toward Puerto Cortez while that port is held under her guns.

REBEL STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

Mal Paso, in State of Chihauhua, Falls Before Federal Forces.

Mexico City, Mex. — Mal Paso, said to have been the stronghold of the revolutionists in the state of Chihuahua was captured by the federal forces.

The officials stated to the correspondent of the Associated Press that as soon as the troops under Gen. Luque joined those of Gen. Navarro near Federnales, Thursday, plans were made to advance upon the position held by the rebels.

In accordance with these plans a reconnoitering party, under Gen. Gordillo Escudero and consisting of about a hundred men was sent out from Gen. Navarro's camp. The detachment advanced toward Mal Paso and was fired upon from the sides of the canyon by the revolutionists. Gen. Escudero ordered an advance and after a sharp skirmish the revolutionists fled, leaving the pass in possession of the federals.

No details of casualities were given but it is thought a number on both sides were killed.

Cruiser for Fillibuster.

New Orleans, Louis. — The former United States cruisar Detroit, which was sold by the government to a New York broker for $20,000, will form the nucleus of a fillibustering fleet to be sent against the gulf coast of Mexico by the insurrectos.

Northwest Brewer Dies.

Heron, Dec. 30.—Following an illness of several weeks. Albert A. Blume, manager of the Huron Brewing Company died at his home in this city aged 53 years. Ho was one of the most favorsbly known brewers of the northwest. Besides a mother, two sisters and a brother, he leaves a widow and four children.

Fortune As New Year Gift.

White Plains, New York. — Kenneth Dewing, a young Brooklynite, will received a check for $1,186,608 as his New Year's present. On that date he will celebrate his 21st birthday and will come into a fortune from the estate of David Dows of Brooklyn.

Commission Rule for Spokane.

Spokane, Wash. — The commission from the city government was adopted in Spokane. With only one precinct missing the vote stands 5,538 for the charter and 4,111 against it. Many women were registered, but only about two-fifths of them voted.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 30:—Wheat, May, $1.05¾; July, $1.05¾; No. 1 northern, $1.04¾; No. 2 northern, $1.02¾; No. 1 durum, 84½¢; No. 3 corn, 41¾¢; No. 2 white oats, 30¾¢; barley, 50¼¢; No. 2 rye, 71¼¢; No. 1 flax, $2.34.

Duluth, Dec. 30.—Wheat, May, $1.06¾; No. 1 northern, $1.04¾.

South St. Paul, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Steers, $3.00@4.55; cows, $2.75@4.00 calves, $3.50@7.25 hogs, $7.50@7.65; sheep, yearlings, $4.50@5.30.

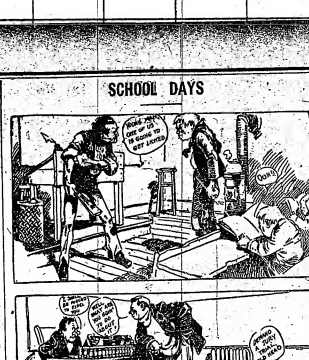
Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Market, slow; beeves, $4.60@7.35; western steers, $4.00@5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.40@5.80; cows and heifers, $2.00@6.25; calves, $7.25@9.25.

Hogs—Market, quiet, 5@10c lower; light, $7.40@7.80; mixed, $7.50@7.85¼; heavy, $7.45@7.80; rough, $7.45@7.60; good to choice, heavy, $7.60@7.80; pigs, $7.15@7.85.

Sheep—Market, weak native, $3.60@4.35; western, $2.75@4.30; yearlings, $4.75@5.80; lambs, native, $4.25@6.50.

SCHOOL DAYS



YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

SOARS 11,474 FEET

AVIATOR HOXSEY BREAKS WORLD'S ALTITUDE MARK AT LOS ANGELES.

ACCOMPLISHES FEAT IN GALE

Daring Airman Thrills Enormous Crowd in His Descent From Clouds—Is Benumbed by Cold—Wins a Prize of $3,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Arch Hoxsey of the Wright team of aviators Monday broke the world's record for altitude here when he attained a height of 11,474 feet and accomplished the feat in a 30-mile gale that wrecked Latham's monoplane and kept cautious aviators to the ground.

Seventy-seven thousand enthusiastic spectators gathered at Dominguez field witnessed the record-breaking flight of the southern California aviator, and when Hoxsey landed safely, almost in front of the grand stand, his barograph was removed from the machine and examined and the announcement made that he had broken the altitude record of 10,499 feet established by M. Legagneux at Pau, France, on December 10, pandemonium broke loose among the spectators and a mad rush was made for the field to congratulate him.

Hoxsey's feat is without parallel in the history of aviation. He went into the air a few minutes before one o'clock and quickly began his upward flight. In a short time he was beyond the view of the spectators. He was gone so long that the officials at the field became alarmed and began making inquiries and requesting the near-by towns and beach resorts to be on the lookout for the aviator.

Shortly before three o'clock a spectator in the grand stand discerned a speck in the air, and it was several minutes before the majority of the throng could distinguish the speck slowly descending. Hoxsey made several complete circles with his machine pointed downward, before he became plainly visible to the naked eye. While on the side of the field opposite the grand stand he made a sensational glide of 1,000 feet. The multitude watching him thought he had lost control of his machine and bald its breath, but when within about 500 feet from the ground, the aviator turned his planes upward and shot into the air again. He turned his machine completely around at the pylon to the right of the grand stand, descended and stiffly climbed from the machine.

GIVE $1,300,000 TO SCHOOL

Unnamed Man Donates Fund to Affiliate Columbia University With Presbyterian Hospital.

New York. — On behalf of a donor who withholds his name, George L. Rives, chairman of directors of Columbia university, and Robert W. De Forest, president of the Presbyterian hospital, announced that $1,300,000 had been pledged for the perfection of an affiliation between the hospital and the medical school of the university.

The gift comes through Edward Harkness, a member of the wealthy family of New York and Cleveland, who adds $300,000 himself.

Japs Attack U. S. Consul.

New York.—A special dispatch from Tokyo, Japan, Wednesday, stated that Adolph A. Williamson, the American vice-consul at Dalny, Manchuria, was assaulted at a fish market in Dalny by several Japanese and Chinese.

Heart Sewed Up, Works.

New York.—With a knife wound three-quarters of an inch long in his heart, neatly stitched up by surgeons, Samjuel Herman, a waiter, went back to work Wednesday.

"PADLOCK BILL" IS ADOPTED

SPANISH DEPUTIES PASS MEASURE AT STORMY SESSION.

Premier Wins Victory—Bill Prohibits Creation of Religious Orders for Two Years.

Madrid.—The chamber of deputies by a vote of 195 to 9 passed the government's "padlock bill" after a most stormy and at times disorderly all night session.

This is a notable victory for Premier Canalejas, obtained after a bitter fight involving not only the opposition in Spain, but of the vatican, whose seal of disapproval was set up on the legislation even before it had been submitted to the cortes.

An originality drawn the bill prohibited the creation of further religious establishments in the country until the revision of the concordat had been completed or definite laws on the subject passed.

In the senate the government accepted the amendment of Baron Sacra Lirio limiting the period of interdiction against new congregations to two years.

The senate passed the measure on November 4, the vote being 149 to 68. The majority in the upper chamber was greater than had been anticipated. Its passage in the lower house had been expected.

INDORSES ENGINEERS' REPORT

Taft Favors Reclamation Projects Calling for Expenditure of $20,000,000.

Washington.—The letter of President Taft to the secretary of the interior commenting on the report of the engineer officers appointed to pass on uncompleted government reclamation projects was made public Monday. The letter consists chiefly of a summary of the reclamation projects which the government's expert engineers have considered feasible and worthy of the expenditure of $20,000,000. President Taft covers the subject fully, in the main indorsing the report and the recommendations.

When congress reconvenes it is the intention of the chief executive to transmit the report, with a message.

CUBAN REVOLT IS SCOUTED

U. S. Minister Jackson Holds Conditions Best on the Face But Good Now.

Havana. — John B. Jackson, the United States minister, said he felt quite confident that no political revolt was likely to occur in the island, either by General Guerrera's followers or the conservatives, all of whom, he understands, are not inclined to begin public breaches of order.

Fear Aviator is Lost.

London, England.—No news has coms of the fate of Cecil S. Grace, the American-born aviator who disappeared in the fog Thursday while attempting a return flight from Calais, France, to Dover. It is feared that he fell into the North sea. Fleet of motor cars was out to search the east coast of England, while vessels started along the shores of the North sea swept the waters with wireless inquiry concerning the airman.

Girl Made Deputy Sheriff.

Uniontown, Pa.—Lucy Johns, daughter of Sheriff Johns of Fayette county, was Wednesday sworn in as a deputy sheriff in this—the worst county of the state. Miss Johns speaks many of the different languages spoken by the coke workers.

Children Suffocated.

New York.—Mrs. Julia Jameson returned to her home in Brooklyn Wednesday to find that during her absence her three children had been suffocated by smoke.

TWO FLYERS KILLED

AVIATOR LAFFON AND A PASSENGER IN MAKING FLIGHT AT ISSY, FRANCE.

DROP OF 250 FEET IS FATAL

Victims Are Found Lifeless in Mass of Wreckage of Aeroplane After Accident to Craft in Midair—Thousands See Crash.

Paris.—Aviator Laffon and M. Paula, were killed Wednesday when their passenger-carrying monoplane fell from a height of 250 feet soon after they had started from issy on trip to Brussels and return.

This is the first serious disaster to a passenger-carrying aeroplane in the history of aviation.

Laffon had set out to win the $30,000 prize offered by the Automobile club of France for a round trip to the Belgian capital within 36 hours.

Laffon and Paula set op! shortly after dawn and a big crowd cheered them as the propellers began to hum and the great aeroplane arose.

Laffon sent the machine in an easterly direction and it was apparently working perfectly. Before he had gone far the motor began to miss fire and the car wobbled through the air at times in an alarming manner.

Suddenly those who were watching saw Laffon fumbling frantically with the machinery as the motor stopped. A gust of wind caught the wings and the machine turned over while Laffon and Paula clung to the framework. The aeroplane swept downward with great velocity and crashed to the earth, pinning both men beneath the wreckage.

PACKERS FIGHT FOR TIME

Counsel Opposes Dismissal of Civil Action Which Would Hasten the Criminal Trial.

Chicago.—Indicted members of the so-called "beef trust" will resort to technical means within their legal knowledge and experience to stay the criminal proceedings begun against them by the government. This was made clear Wednesday before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States circuit court.

Attorney George T. Buckingham, one of the attorneys for the packers, obtained a delay in the objections to the dismissal of the suit in equity to enjoin the National Packing company from violating the anti-trust act.

The government suit was dismissed on motion of Attorney General Wickersham. This was done with the purpose of preventing the packers from forcing a trial upon the criminal indictments.

It is the contention of counsel for the packers that the government has no right to dismiss the suit in equity; that it is virtually a supplemental bill to proceedings had before Judges Grosscup several years ago, and which resulted in the court enjoining the packers from committing certain violations of the federal trust laws and that the bill in effect asks punishment for contempt of court.

REVOLT IS SET FOR JANUARY 1

Honduran Revolutionists to Take Field on Arrival of Generals Bonilla and Christmas.

New Orleans.—Sunday morning, January 1, is the date set for the uprising against the Davila government in Honduras by the followers of Gen. Manuel Bonilla, according to information received here Wednesday based upon the word of men close in the councils of Central American exiles in this city.

It is believed that both General Bonilla and Gen. Les Christmas, who disappeared from New Orleans so mysteriously the day after the Hornet sailed, are on their way to Central American waters.

It is thought they will not attempt to join the Hornet, but will land somewhere along the border of Honduras and immediately a general uprising will follow. The Hornet is to act in concert with the land movement. It is asserted that fully 2,000 refugees from Honduras now in Nicaragua, together with a large number of exiles in other countries, are ready to make their way to the front and rally about the Bonilla standard. It is whispered in Central American circles that the army of Honduras will be depleted by large numbers of men through desertions to the Bonilla standard the minute the revolt breaks out.

Billy Papke Loses on Foul.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Dave Smith, middleweight champion of Australia, Monday scored a decisive victory over Billy Papke, the claimant to the middleweight championship of the world. The fight was given to Smith in the tenth round on a foul. Smith had a lead over Papke in every round, but it was conceded that Papke did not appear to be up to his regular form.

Aviator Falls 75 Feet.

Los Angeles.—Glenn Martin, an amateur aviator from Santa Ana, fell 75 feet in a practice flight at the aviation meet here Tuesday, but was not hurt. Martin had just completed his machine and had made three circuits of the course.

Seeks Santa Claus, Dies.

Chicago.—Max, three-year-old son of William Hirshcick, was burned to death Tuesday while looking for Santa Claus in a clothes closet with a lighted match.

ST. LOUIS HAS MANY GUESTS

ECONOMISTS, SCIENTISTS AND OTHER BODIES IN SESSION.

Much Interest Displayed in Meeting of American Association for Labor Legislation.

St. Louis.—St. Louis was the mecca for sociologists, scientists, labor leaders, educators and economistsfast week. Hundreds of prominent members of those professions attended the convention of the American Economic association, American Association for Labor Legislation, American Statistical association, American Political Science association, American Sociological society and the American Home Economic association, which opened here Wednesday and closed on Friday.

Universal interest was manifested in the sessions of the American Association for Labor Legislation, in which resolutions were adopted urging action by congress and the various state legislatures on its legislative program, which includes the prohibition of poisonous phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; investigation of industrial injuries, and the enforcement of labor laws.

The American Association for Labor Legislation has about 2,000 members from every section of the country, and representing almost every profession. Tonight it will hold a joint session with the American Sociological society and American Statistical association, at which addresses will be delivered by Prof. Henry W. Farnum of Yale university, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia university; president American Sociological society, and Frederick L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Insurance company, vice-president of the American Statistical association.

The American Economic association and American Political Science association opened their meetings last night with a joint session at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the former organization, and Dr. Woodrow Wilson, head of the latter. On Friday morning there will be another joint session of these two bodies, at which a state income tax and land value and taxation will be discussed.

MEXICANS HISS AMERICANS

Cheer Japanese Visitors and Execrate Men From Across Border—Incident at Bull Fight.

City of Mexico, Mex.—Considerable anti-American feelog was manifested at a bull fight where the visiting Japanese guests of honors and cadets were the guests of honor. When the Japanese entered to take their seats they were enthusiastically applauded and cheers were given for Japan. Then some one started to yell "Down with the Americans!" and the cry was taken up all over the arena.

Subsequently whenever cheers were started for Japan they were always followed by hisses and cries against the Americans.

"MEAT TRUST" SUIT ENDS

Government's Petition to Dismiss National Packing Company Suit is Granted.

Chicago.—District Attorney Sims appeared before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States district court Wednesday and asked that the dissolution suit of the government against the National Packing company be dismissed. The order was entered by the court.

Mr. Wilkerson, assistant United States attorney, said that the government had decided to enter on the merits of the petition and drop the dissolution suit. He said the government did not intend to drop it, making that the men were being prosecuted criminally.

REVOLT IN SANTO DOMINGO

Reported General Grmr : Has Raised Standard of Revolution and Battle Is Fought.

Santo Domingo.—Troops were dispatched to the Dominican-Haitien frontier following reports of a battle fought there in which a number were said to have been killed.

General Heureaux is said to have raised the standard of revolt, and it is believed the battle which was fought was between his forces and the loyal troops. Conditions in the republic are ripe for a revolution, as finances are low and the inhabitants of many districts are poverty-stricken.

959 Vote Sellers Indicted.

West Virginia.—Marion county grand jury Wednesday reported 145 additional true bills against citizens accused of selling their votes at the November election. This makes a total of 959 indictments.

Many Killed in Hurricane.

Madrid.—The government was officially advised Wednesday that a violent hurricane has devastated Gomera, one of the Canary islands. There was considerable loss of life and great damage to property.

Bathed Dog in Dishpan.

Evansville, Ind.—Because, it is alleged, his wife bathed her pet poodle dog in the dishpan and wished to fight when he objected, Robert Duncan of this city Wednesday entered suit for divorce.

$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice whilst a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. R. Robinson, K-783 Lock Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.



"He shudder tought I'd be capt of Industry."

"You missed it, eh?"

"Yep; I became a major general of feddoleez!"

Ended the Controversy.

On the steeple of an old Universalist church in Bath, Me., there is a wooden figure of an angel. It is not a remarkably fine specimen of art, and has always been somewhat laughed about, especially because of its high-heeled shoes. The Bath Enquirer recalls the story that a former pastor of the North Congregational church once accosted a devoted Universalist with the question: "Mr. Raymond, did you ever see an angel with high-heeled shoes on its feet?" "Why, no," answered Mr. Raymond, "I can't say that I ever did; but did you ever see one without them?"

His Specialty.

"What has become of young Mr. D'Auber, who showed such signs of talent in drawing? Has he made a success?"

"Oh, yes, indeed. He's got all the work he can do now."

"Magazine or studio work?"

"He draws the mellow cross showing where the body was found, in the evening papers."—Cleveland Leader.

Had Been in a Worse Scrape.

Innocuous are the unguarded sword. "That's nothing," he cried, "I've sat between two women with bezpins!"

Then they saw he could not be scared.

GOT IT.

Got Something Else, Too.

"I liked my coffee strong and I drank it strong," says a Pennsylvania woman, telling a good story, "and although I had headaches nearly every day I just would not believe there was any connection between the two. I had weak and heavy spells and palpitation of the heart, too, and although I pushed cold me be thought it was the coffee that made me so poorly, and did not drink it himself for he said it did not agree with him, yet I loved my coffee and thought I just couldn't do without it.

"One day a friend called at my home—that was a year ago. I spoke about how well she was looking and she said:

"Yes, and I feel well, too. It's because I am drinking Postum in place of ordinary coffee."

"I said, 'What is Postum?'

"Then she told me how it was a food-drink and how much better she felt since using it in place of coffee or tea, so I sent to the store and bought a package and when it was made according to directions it was so good I have never bought a pound of coffee since. I began to improve immediately.

"I cannot begin its tell you how much better I feel since using Postum and leaving coffee alone. My health is better than it has been for years and I cannot say enough in praise of this delicious food drink."

Take away the destroyer and put a rebuilder to work and Nature will do the rest. That's what you do when Postum takes coffee's place in your diet. "There's a Reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TWO INDICTMENTS

JAMES MERRICK, FORMER POLICE SERGEANT, AND MARIE OLIVER DRAW BILLS.

IN MINNEAPOLIS VICE CRUSADE

Woman Has Been Resort Keeper,—Grafters Have Been Shielded in Investigation, Says the Grand Jury's Report.

Minneapolis. — Two indictments were returned by the grand jury charging perjury of witnesses who appeared before it. Joseph Schutta, deputy sheriff, visited the house of James Merrick, and of Marie Oliver, with bench warrants.

James Merrick, former sergeant of police, was dismissed from the force Thursday by Chief Corrigan with no explanation given further than that it was for "the good of the service." Merrick is said by his family to have gone to Chicago.

Mark Oliver was keeper of a resort at 316 Hennepin avenue. She was one of the women who was called to the office of Chief Corrigan after the publication of the letter from the Minneapolis Ministerial alliance charging the city administration with lax administration of the laws, and declared there was no graft in the city so far as she knew. Merrick and the Oliver woman are said to have made contradictory statements.

A third development was the announcement of Chief Corriston of the suspension of Peter Bevans, patrol sergeant. The chief would not explain but said Bevans had been asked for "some explanations."

The grand jury, which had investigated the alleged protection of vice in Minneapolis, reported to Judge Holt that the reason it had been unable to find sufficient evidence to warrant returning more indictments was that many of the persons subpoenaed had left the city entirely, and because there was concerted perjury on the part of many who testified.

It was apparently stated in the report, however, that the grand jury believed protection had been recorded given for a consideration, but it did not make any detailed charges of price or methods.

The grand jury declared vice and lawlessness flourished in Minneapolis until it was exposed by Minneapolis newspapers about a month ago.

Blame Put "Higher Up."

The blame for this was laid covertly at the doors of Mayor Haynes and Chief of Police Corriston, the report stating the police force was sufficient to maintain order whenever the members of the police became convinced that the administration demanded the enforcement of the laws.

The report said both the mayor and the police chief had been told repeatedly that vice conditions existed, but had refused to act without specific complaints.

The breweries were censured for the influence they exerted over the entire city administration. Through contracts and ownership or real estate secured by fixtures they maintained an influence over the city administration which went much further than the dictation of the granting and transfer of saloon licenses, it was said.

The grand jury recommended that Thomas Garvie, former chief of the so-called "Purity Squad," and Charles Hamilton, negro doctor, be dismissed from the force. Garvie was deposed from the chiefdomship of the "Purity Squad" nearly two months ago.

Hamilton recently was promoted from plain clothes detective to sergeant of police by Mayor Haynes, who wrote a personal letter congratulating the negro for his work.

Chief Corriston refused to say whether he would dismiss the two police officers or to discuss at all the grand jury report.

The grand jury recommended that its successor investigate every purchase of real estate by every department of the city administration as far back as possible. It commended the present condition of the county jail and city jail and everything connected with the workhouse, except the purchasing of supplies. It said the purchase of supplies in the workhouse should be systematized.

H. S. GUIDLEY HONORED.

Hamline "U" Senior Wins a Cecil Rhodes' Scholarship in Oxford.

Minneapolis. — Harold S. Quigley, a senior in Hamline university, Quigley, a senior in Hamline university, Quigley, was chosen as the Minnesota student who wins the Rhodes scholarship at Oxford. The decision was reached at a conference in the office of President Northrop. Those in attendance on the conference were the presidents of the state university, Hamline, St. Olaf's college, Macalester and Carleton colleges.

EDITOR GETS TOWN NEW DEPOT.

M. & St. L. Takes Action at New Richland as Result of Complaint.

Waseca.—The Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co. is going to build a new depot at New Richland, in this county. The old depot was inadequate for the needs of the town and C. W. Brown, editor of the New Richland Star, filed a complaint with the state railroad and warehouse commission. The company immediately sent out men to draw plans for a new depot.

DEFENDS EMPLOYER—KILLED.

Paroled Inmate of the St. Cloud Reformatory Is Slain.

St. Cloud. — Harry Albrecht, aged 20, is in the county jail here on a charge of murdering John Pfeifer, 30, a barber, at a dance given by the Equitable lodge in Woodman hall, when the latter resented an alleged insulting term applied to his employer. O'Brien died almost instantly after his encounter with Albrecht, who is accused of emptying his revolver at the barbor, one shot piercing the body below the heart, another lodging in the abdomen, and the third grazing his arm. The other shots went wild.

Albrecht met O'Brien at the dance and is said to have used a vile name in speaking of the burglar's employer. O'Brien knocked the youth down. Albrecht went to his father's restaurant, got a revolver and returned to the ball. As he mounted the stair he fired a shot in the air. At the door of the dance floor a woman balked him and refused him admittance. Descending the stairs he met O'Brien on the second floor.

Firing again and missing, he and O'Brien grappled, the older man trying to wrest the gun from the youth's hand. The other shots followed in quick succession. With the arrest of the last shot O'Brien fell, dying a few minutes later. Albrecht was locked up.

The police are searching for Clifford Baldwin, said to have been the only eye witness. Albrecht, who is said to have been intoxicated, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Albrecht, prominent residents of St. Cloud. The parents are prostrated over the shooting. O'Brien, who was a paroled reformatory inmate, had been working Duluth have been notified and the here several months. His parents in Duluth have been notified and the body is awaiting word from them.

SEED FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

Legislature to be Asked for Aid for Northern Minnesota Settlers.

Duluth.—Money will be needed to purchase seed for the settlers around Bandette and Spooner and other localities that were fire-swept in that section of Minnesota and the state legislature will be asked to make an appropriation to provide for it. Unless the state does something of this kind, the burned out settlers will have no seed to plant. The people of the state have contributed money, food and clothing to put the burned out farmers in a position to take up life anew, but they are without the means to make ready to put in the spring crops. Representative Mattson, of Roseau county will introduce a bill providing for an appropriation to purchase the required seed.

"I have confidence that the state will make an appropriation adequate for providing seed for the settlers who were burned out last fall in northern Minnesota and I would suggest that the work of selecting and distributing the seed be given over to the agricultural department of the state university," said W. A. McGonagle, chairman of the Red Cross in Northern Minnesota relief committee.

PREPARE FOR GRAIN DEALERS.

Farmers' Association to Meet on Jan. 5-6 in Mankato.

Mankato.—Mankato is lavishly preparing to entertain the fourth annual convention of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Minnesota, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 5-6. Addresses and business sessions will fill up the time.

Mayor A. C. Meyer will give the addresses of welcome, and President L. A. Smith, of Fremin, will respond and give his annual message. Miles K. Culver of St. Ansgar, will speak upon "Co-operation." B. A. Hilton of Minneapolis upon "Farmers Elevator Companies and How they should be Organized and Operated;" Frederick H. A. Patterson of the Mankato Commercial club will speak; Cervie Vaughn Anderson of Eagle Grove, Ia., will give an address on "What Shall the Harvest Be?" E. G. Quamen of Nelson Cliq, one on "Benefits of Co-operation;" and Harry F. Atwood of Chicago, one on "Co-operation and Progress in the Agricultural World."

FARM SCHOOL MERGER UNLIKELY

Gov. Eberhart Reps Dean Wood's Plan —Favors Separate Management.

St. Paul.—Governor Eberhart does not favor the plan suggested by Dean Wood of the agricultural school for a combination of his institutions with the new agricultural department which the governor intends to create. The governor Eberhart said that if the two departments were combined there would be under the control of a commission. This is not in accord with his policy. His favors putting the departments were combined they responsibility can be fixed. The governor favors a close co-operation between the proposed agricultural department and the agricultural school, but believes they should be under separate management.

INSURANCE POLICIES GIFTS.

Duluth.—Schulze Bros., a wholesale saddlery house, made Christmas presents of life insurance policies to employes in sums of $100 to $500 each. The company will pay the premiums on the policies as long as the insured remains in its employment. If the employe leaves the company he will have to take care of the premiums himself. Schulze Bros., the first agreement of a new allowing insurance companies to make a lower rate than ordinarily for insurance policies issued in groups of fifty or more.

TREATY OF 1851 ANNULLED

DECISION OF JUDGE AMIDON AT FERGUS FALLS.

Man, Accused of Introducing Liquor into Browns Valley Is Released.

Fergus Falls.—Federal Judge Amidon handed down a decision in the United States court in this city discharging P. J. Sullivan of Browns Valley, charged with being a blind pig proprietor, from custody and declaring the Indian treaty of 1851 abrogated and annulled.

Sullivan was charged with introducing 500 pints of liquor in Browns Valley contrary to the provisions of this treaty. He was sentenced to jail but later discovered the act of congress passed in 1903 annulling the land rights and cutting of the annuities of the Sioux in retaliation for the massacre of 1862.

After an extended review of the case Judge Amidon sums up as follows: "In the present case it is conceded that the Indian reservation which was included to be protected by article 1 of the treaty, ceased to be an Indian reservation by the act of February 16, 1865, and since that time some of the Indians have dwelt upon that reservation or claimed title thereto, the whole title therefore of federal authority over the commerce of intoxicating liquors in this territory is waiting. There are no Indians now with whom commerce can be carried on therefore the national government has no power to regulate commerce in the territory covered by the treaty. When congress annulled all rights of the Indians in these lands, it, by a necessary implication, abrogated section 5 of the treaty, the whose only object was the protection of the Indians."

Under this decision the federal officers have no further power to interfere with the liquor traffic in the wide extent of territory covered by the Sioux treaties. The decision affected by the decision includes the city of Moorhead and almost the entire southern part of the state lying south of the Mississippi including part of Minneapolis.

MINE BUREAU IS ADVISED.

Auditor Iverson Calls Attention to Mineral Possibilities.

St. Paul.—A recommendation that the work of the school of mines at the state university be extended and that a bureau of mines be organized, which will aid the state in the care and management of the minerals on state lands and in the investigation and analysis of ores found on private lands, is one of the features of the biennial report of State Auditor Iverson.

Mr. Iverson calls attention to the figures of the ore shipments for 1910, of the 42,736,302 tons mined and shipped from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota mines, 37,337,432 tons, or 87 per cent, were mined and shipped from Minnesota, and that 60 per cent of all the iron ore used in the furnaces of the United States now comes from Minnesota.

The state tax commission May 1 listed 1,347,596,291 tons of iron ore on the known iron-bearing lands of the state, and this is being increased each year by new explorations. The possibilities of the use of the vast peat beds in the state are also cited.

Mr. Iverson, therefore, considers Minnesota has one of the greatest producers of mineral wealth in the Union, and he believes the school of mines should be made the center of attention to the people by bringing it in close contact with mining explorations and actual mine developments.

ROCHESTER CHURCH DEBT FREE

St. John's Property Presented to Bishop Without Incumbrance.

Rochester. — One of the big events in the history of St. John's Catholic church of this city took place in the Metropolitan theater when the church property and parish house were presented to Bishop Heffron free and unincumbered. The gift was made over the leadership of Rev. John A. Cummisky, the assistant priest, by members of the parish have been conducting a campaign to be free of all debt which involved the raising of $35,000.

Bishop Heffron was unable to be present to accept the gift because of illness. An elaborate program was given, which was attended by about 1,000 persons, this section of the state. Rev. John A. Cummiskey made the presentation and the bishop's representative responded. One of the features of the event was the announcement that hereafter St. John's church in this city would receive the ministrations of two assistant priests instead of one as heretofore, the new assistant being Rev. Michael Brazil. The additional services of Fr. Brazil places the Rochester church on a footing second to few in the state.

COUNTY DIVISION FIGHT ON.

Creation of Pennington to Be Vigorously Prosecuted.

Red Lake Falls. — The protected ings began here to contest the organization of the new county of Pennington are now in full progress and will be vigorously prosecuted. Application was made to Judge Watts of Crookston to name three referees, who will observe the record of the hearings, and Attorneys F. A. Grady and M. M. Stanton were named, the third man to be selected by them.

DAIRY

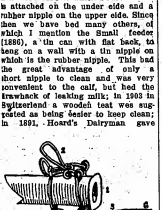
LATEST FEEDER FOR CALVES

Danish Woman Makes Improvement on Small Idea That Is Possible to Keep Clean.

Anyone familiar with the raising of calves knows the difficulties in teaching the calves to drink, writes J. H. Konrad of Denmark in Hoard's Dairyman.

But, having taught the calf to drink, no worry over its tendency to drink too fast remains. The true, floating skimmilk bite or straw in the milk may put a brake on this tendency, but in our co bacteriology, wide-awake (?) tays, this plan seems less attractive.

In the letter part of the sixties, last century, the idea of applying the principle of the infant's feed bottle was first suggested. I believe in England (?) by Tucker, where an apparatus was sold for the purpose. It is illustrated in Sheldon's "Dairy Farming" and consists of a solid, low cylindrical pail with a cover inserted beside several holes down; in the center of this is a metal tube to which a rubber tube is attached on the outer side and a rubber nipple on the upper side. Since then we have had many others, of which I mention the Small feeder (1886), a tin can with flat back, to keng on a wall with a tin nipple on upward bent rubber nipple. This had the great advantage of only a short nipple to clean and was very convenient to the calf, but had the drawback of leaking milk; in 1903 in Switzerland a wooden teat was suggested as being easier to keep clean; in 1891, Hoard's Dairyman gave



Calf Feeder.

as a premium the Spencer feeder, a rubber tube to suck on a wet rag, I believe. In 1903, Dr. Ren and O. H. Manufacturing company returned to the nipple and rubber tube, but had the arrangement independent of the pail, which idea was elaborated in 1906 by R. Zappa and Prochi of Italy, but encumbered with valves, and now Miss M. Spiled of Denmark returns to the Small idea as follows:

On the pail hung on the wall is a nipple with a flat rim (1 in illustration), attached to this by a closing device and hinged similar to one of the kinds used on milk bottles (2) is a metal nipple with a flat rim (3) to correspond to the fixed nipple rim and with a catch for the closing device (4), on this the rubber nipple (5) is placed.

Between the two rims 1 and 3 is placed a rubber diaphragm (6) with some small slits in it, so that when closed it holds back the milk, but when the calf sucks the slits in the rubber open and let the milk through. Of this plan is a permanent, second the objection to the "Small" system is done away with and we have at last a calf-feeder that is possible to keep clean; but the question remains whether in spite of this, it will be done properly in everyday practice. And it cannot be denied that there is a danger in unclean feeders which may perhaps after all be as great as that of the calves drinking too fast.

NEW IDEA FOR STANCHIONS

Fourteen-Foot House for Animals Gives Two-Foot Manger and Two-Foot Feed Alley.

Fourteen feet is a good width for cow houses, with stanchions four feet from the wall. This gives a two-foot manger and a two-foot alley to



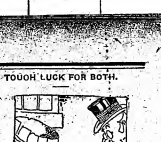
Cow Stanchions.

pass along to place the feed, says a writer in the Missouri Valley Farmer. Allow 36 inches from center to center of stanchions. Cut sliding bar four feet and stationary bar three feet ten inches long. Nail slats between the stanchions 18 tags feet from falling out of manger.

Weight of Milk.

There are 8.5 quarts in 100 pounds of milk.

TOUCH LUCK FOR BOTH.



Kind Old Gentleman—Why, children, what's the matter?

The Twins (in chorus)—Boohoo! Everybody saw I took best like him!

BABY'S HAIR ALL CAME OUT

"When my first baby was six months old he broke out on his head with little bumps. They would dry up and leave a scale. Then it would break out again and it spread all over his head. All the hair came out and his head was scaly all over. Then his face broke out all over in red bumps and it kept spreading until it was on his hands and arms. I bought several boxes of ointment, gave him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but he got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. His began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he was sound and well, and never had any breaking out of any kind. His hair came out in little curls all over his head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura.

"I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores and have never known them to fail to cure what I put them on. I think Cuticura is a great remedy and would advise any one to use it. Cuticura Soap is the best that I have ever used for toilet purposes." (Signed) Mrs. F. E. Harmon, R. F. D. 2, Atoka, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910.

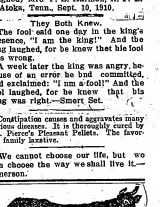
They Both Knew.

The fool said one day in the king's presence, "I am the king." And the king laughed, for he knew that he fool was wrong.

A wise later the king was angry, because of an error he had committed, and exclaimed: "I am fool!" And the fool laughed, for he knew that his king was right.—Smert Set.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly relieved by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

We cannot choose our life, but we can choose the way we shall live it.—Emerson.



Kow-Kure

is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world ever discovered. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, for cows. Cures scours, indigestion, constipation, abortion, caseous, extra udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without Kow-Kure. Try it and see quickly its wonderful effects. Our book "What to Do When Your Cow Is Sick" sent free. Ask your best dealer for "Kow-Kure," or send to the manufacturers.

Dairy Association Co. Lyndonville, Vt.

Bad Taste

in your mouth removed while you wait—that's true. A Cascaret taken when the tongue is thick-coated with the nasty, squeamish feeling in stomach, brings relief. It's easy, natural way to help nature help you. 25c

CASCARETS, Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

The men whose time is worth most use the



OLD SORES CURED

Also Fistula in Six to Twelve Days. Pile Fistula or Any Ulcer or Sore on Any Part of the Body. Medical Booklet Free. Cures Guaranteed. Write Us Today. DR. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM CO., 1000 Blood Building, ATLANTA, GA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Color and Beauty to the Hair. Promotes a Luxuriant Growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures Scalp Diseases & Hair Falling. 50c. & $1.00 at Druggists.

Facilitated with Thompson's Eye Water

REMEMBER PISO'S FOR COUGHS & COLDS

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. S. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The log rolling commenced in St. Paul January 3rd, as the 1911 legislature is now in session.

The county division contest is up for hearing before the supreme court to-day, and we will soon know all about it.

Sheriff LaBree, of Pennington county is doing a big business in insanity line, which will increase after the people have paid taxes a few years, if the new county wins out.

Teddy and Taft have kissed and made up, and they will continue to be good friends until Tedd aces on an other hunting trip and begins to see things from darkest Africa.

Some of the "red h ot"Pennington county fellows that was not afraid of increasing their taxes by county division are now getting up a petition to the government to get an extension of time of three years, in which to make final proof on their home steads, so as to let the other fellows pay the taxes.

It is folly to talk about getting an extension of time for making payment on these lands with out an extension of time for making final proof. When you prove up you will have to pay the government every dollar you owe them before they will give you a title to the land. Them that have not made final proof are not a bit better citizins than them that have, and a U. S. congress could not pass any law to discriminate between the people, and it would be unconstitutional if they did.

Two Dimensional Vision.

Most people do not know that they ought to be very thankful for having both eyes in one plane instead of having them one on each side of the head. If the latter obtained no one could tell that an object had more than two dimensions until experience and the sense of touch educated the brain to it. Any one can try it for himself. Shut one eye and look at different objects. They appear flat. With binocular vision two views of each object are obtained and neither is exactly like the other, so the idea of depth comes in.

The most easily shown example of the difference is as follows: Take a ring and hold it about two feet from the eye. With one eye closed it will take at least five trials to thrust a pencil through the ring, whereas with both eyes open it can be done on the first trial.

All animals with eyes on opposite sides of the head labor under this disadvantage, as do all insects. It is called two dimensional vision, as the idea of depth is not possible. All this on account of the image thrown on the retina of the eye being in only two dimensions.—Philadelphia Press.

Woodcarvers of Burma.

The woodcarvers of Burma are the most skilled in the world. They select and cut the best logs along the leawaddy river in the dry season, and these are thrown into the streams. There they lie until the fresh rains of the rainy season rise, then and bear them down to the pagodas cities below.

Then huge elephants are employed to drag the heavy logs from the streams and take them to the sawmills. They are then worked up by lumbers suitable for the woodcarvers. The carvers use the figure of Buddha to speak other sacred Subjects. Buddhists worship in the greater part. The designs are worked out in a variety of ways.

Nearly every shrine is carved in an elaborate manner, as some of them would be unsafe in the rainy season. The posts of the shrine is usually ornamented with a multitude of fine fabrics carving. The art of wood carving is handed down in the family log to Burma, the children taking hands by their fathers and mothers.

Royal Mistakes.

Sovereigns and princes are strongly given to making astonishing blunders while dealing with duties. The inscription on King Edward VII's coffin that he died in the ninth year of his reign instead of the tenth is only an example of many similar errors. In December, 1858, Queen Victoria wrote to the late king to inform him that he might consider himself emancipated from parental authority and control, as he was now eighteen years old and therefore of age. Her majesty's letter, which was very long, was a quasi sermon, and it ended by informing the then Prince of Wales that he would be forthwith made a knight of the Garter and a colonel in the army. How Queen Victoria and Prince Albert fell into so extraordinary a mistake it is impossible to understand, for the prince had only then completed his seventeenth year. Dean Wellesley, to whom the young prince showed the letter, at once detected the serious error into which the queen had fallen, but she thought it best to say nothing.—London Truth

Got Full Measure.

All yesterday James had played truant from school, and when the irate master raised his cane threateningly James bared his to a flood of tears.

"Please don't lick me, sir," he sob bed.

"And why should I not lick you, pray?" thundered the schoolmaster.

"Wy, sir, 'cos I think I've 'ad enough!" gasped James. "Yesterday the boy as I played truant with and I fell out and he licked me, and a man threw stones at cought me and licked me, the driver of a cart we hung on to licked me, the owner of a cat we chased licked me. Then when I got home mother licked me, and after that father licked me, and then mother licked me again for calling her a monk for telling father."

"Well," responded the master grimly, "by this time one licking more or less won't make much difference, and it seems hard I shouldn't have my whack. Come here, sir!"—London Answers.

Remnants of a College Course.

Prosecuting Attorney (examining a prospective juror)—Do you know anything about chemistry?

"I studied it at school."

"Do you think you remember enough of it to make you a competent juror in a poison case?"

"I'm not sure."

"Do you remember any of the formulas?"

"Let me see—two."

"Only two?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are they in a poem?"

(Blushing) "Yes, sir."

"Is this the poem?

"Our Willie boy is dead and gone.
We never shall see him more.
What Willie thought was H2O
Was H2SO."

(Blushing furiously) "Yes, sir."

"I thought so. You are excused."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Want Back on His Authority.

Leslie Stephen's single meeting with Freeman, the historian, was in the nature of a collision. "I came in contact with him only once," he said. "He wrote a life of Alfred for the Dictionary of National Biography under my editorship, but declined to do more because we had a difference of opinion as to whether Athelstane should be spelled with an 'A.' That was, I contended, the form to which I was originally indifferent, but I had taken competent advice, and my system (I forget what it was) had been elsewhere sanctioned by the great historian Stubbs. Now, as Freeman was never tired of asserting the infallibility of Stubbs, I innocently thought that I might take refuge behind so eminent an authority. The result was that for once Freeman blasphemed Stubbs and refused to cooperate any longer in an unscholastic enterprise."

Three Men.

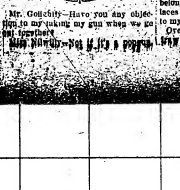
When H. H. Rogers was in the prime of his power, says a New York writer, he formed a "friendship partnership" with Mark Twain and Thomas Brackett Reed and took personal charge of their affairs, looking after them as he would a couple of children. It was great fun for all three, and especially Rogers. Neither Clemens nor Reed had any sense for business. The big ex-speaker came to New York a poor man. Ten years later he died suddenly, and his estate amayed over $500,000.

He probably had no idea what he was worth at any stage. Rogers made as much of more money for Clemens.

Spiteful.

Patience—Did you enjoy my last song? Patience—I might have if I had known it was your last.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Expectations.



Mr. Golfcity—Have you any objection to my taking my gun when we go out together?

Mrs. Golfcity—Not if it's a popgun.

THE MANTILLA.

A Spanish Woman Answers the Question, "Why Do You Wear It?"

A little later as I strolled among a group of silhouettes I ventured to ask a woman of the people over whose head and shoulders was also thrown a mantilla why all Spanish women, to whatever class they belonged, wore this national headwear. If it may be called that.

The woman was sitting in the open air, and I saw blinking that a large straw hat would have protected her better from the burning rays of the sun and been quite as picturesque. She replied to that drooling, watermelon typical of the Spanish: "Well, I happened to have often thought of this, and I think the reason why we all wear the mantilla is because we Spanish women are most careful about our hair. We think the chief charms of a woman are her eyes and her hair. And, as you may see, we all have splendid, thick, lustrous hair, and we are supposed to have, many of us, fascinating eyes. Now, why should we hide our elaborately arranged hair under a hat and coop our eyes in the shade cast by the brim of a hat?"

No doubt this woman was right. Parisian elegance to the Spanish women of the upper classes may have its attractions, but they, as their less fortunate competitors, all agree that beautiful hair and expressive eyes are more important. * * * And both of these may be cultivated.—London Mail.

THE FIRST WINDMILLS.

Could's Work Only When the Wind Blew From a Certain Point.

Windmills are said to have been introduced into England by the Knights of St John who observed them in use among the Saracens in the Crusades, but how long they had been in existence before this it is not possible to ascertain. A water mill was built in Saltcoats in the year 718, for we find chronicler mentions it, going on to say that "before that time all the mills in Ephesus were windmills set upon the summit of hills."

For hundreds of years windmills were among the most important objects of industry, yet they hardly changed from the rude and primitive design of earliest days. They were fixed in one position, and so could only be worked when the wind blew from a certain quarter, while the four sails boasted no slats or checking apparatus of any kind which must have been most inconvenient at times.

The first idea of arranging a sail so that it could be worked "windy" when wind did blow was that of fastening an ordinary mill in the middle of a pond by means of ropes which the wind shifted the ropes were loosened and the mill dragged around until the sails were caught by the wind, and it was then again tethered as before.

Later on a great post, which was worked on the pride of a lumber, was affixed to the mill. Not an il 1500 did Holland the land of windmills introduce a movable dome carrying the sail axle. The dome ran on rollers and was shifted straight by means of the pole mentioned above. These ancient mills were often of massive build, being made of brick or stone, and later entirely of wood.—London Globe.

Queer, but the man who does good credit is the one who can most easily get it.—Portland Express.

Hair Monstrosities.

French theater managers in the eighteenth century had worse evil than picture hats to contend with. Marie Antoinette, who was short even, according to French standards, set the fashion of high coiffures, and other fashionable women prided themselves on measuring four feet from chin to the tops of their heads. These structures took about six hours to erect, the hairdresser mounting a ladder in the process. Some coiffures were almost as broad as they were long, with wings sticking out nine inches on each side of the head. For the "frigate" coiffure the hair was rippled in a huge pile to represent the waves of an angry sea and surmounted by a fully rigged ship. As a consequence of these monstrosities disturbances in theaters occurred almost daily until an ordinance was issued against the admission of women with high coiffures to the floor of the house.—Chicago News.

Yet He Meant Well.

Just as the train was leaving the Fifty-eighth street elevated station a man who had got off there hurried along the platform and spoke to a passenger sitting by an open window in the smoking car.

"Quick," he cried. "Please hand me that package. I left it on the seat when I got out just now."

"Sure," said the passenger, picking up the bundle and tossing it out of the window.

"Thanks!"

"Hey, there! What are you doing that for?" demanded the wrathful red faced man sitting next to him.

"Why, he"—

"You dumbe-dyed idiot, that package belonged to me! It was full of laces and ribbons I was taking home to my wife!"

Over the scrap that followed we will draw a veil.—Chicago Tribune.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 9th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 8th 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Torger Melgaard, whose P.O. address is Red Lake Falls Minn. on the 25th day of January 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 5151 Serial No. 04178, for the N.E.¼ N.E.¼ Section 6 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th P.M. principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, Duncan Urquhart, of Gatzke, Minn. Alfred Rice, Sander T. Reserved, of Brinkenberg Minn.

ALEXANDER P. TOUPIN
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. December 15, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Torger Melgaard, as guardian for Paul Schmidt, an insane person, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 695 Serial No. 04179, for Lots 1, 2, S. E. ¼ N.E.¼ Section 5 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Fred Dochnahl, Michael Connelly, Mat Connelly, of Kratka Minn, Hans A. Swandby of Hazel Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 19th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Helen A. Wilson, of Kratka Minn. who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead entary No. 876, Serial No. 04878 for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 23rd, day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Fred Dochnahl, Michael Connelly, Mat Connelly, of Kratka Minn, Hans A. Swandby of Hazel Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin
Register.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesday Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p. m.

Wm G. Hunt,

It is a maxim that no man was deceived by influence while he was to be free.—Johnson.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.



The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as much work as electric machines costing $100.00 and more. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
66 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.



A Wise Virgin.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes we have plenty Of LuMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

FOR Headache

NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS



TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

25 Doses 25 Cents

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

Never Sold in Bulk

For that Headache Try One

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Local news are rather scarce this week.

Carl and Ole Narveson gave us a neighborly lift to get a stack of hay home from the meadows today.

Wednesday gave us a touch of high life in the way of an old fashioned blizzard, but it only lasted one day.

Charles Ingulstine Kratka blacksmith, is the boy that can do you a satisfactory job of horse shoeing.

The annual meeting of the Stock holders of the Highlanding Creamery Assn., will be held at the Creamery on Tuesday the 10th. day of January 1911.

We received a handsome calender from the Merchants State Bank, of Red Lake Falls this week, which will hang over our writeing table during 1911.

George Singer is at Crookston this week with a lot of witnesses trying a damnage case against the Gro railroad company for taking 40 acers of his Gully farm for a right-of way. Later:Mr Singer recovered judgement against the Co. for $600 and cost.

The Anual meeting of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. will be held at the Highlanding school house on Monday January 9th, at 10 O'clock a.m.

A. Hammersteen, sec.

Halvor Steenerson says: "Replying to your favor would say that the settlers on the Eleven Towns have two additional years to make final proof. Those that bought their land on June 20th, 1908 would have until June 20th, 1911. Yours truly,

H. Steenerson.

Is the above plain enough?

Mrs. Simon O'Toole and Mr. Danie Sullivan, of Crystal N.D. Miss Eva and Pete McAndress, of St. Hilaire visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress Saturday and Sunday.

School will commence in this school district on Monday January 16th, for a five months term, with Miss Mildred Hooper, of St Hilaire as teacher. Get the schildren ready for school, so we can have a good attendence.

That Deer Park writer who is useing the Eleven Town to make "sly digs" at his neighbors had better use the back of his coat sleeves to wipe a little of the scot off of his own nose, before he finds out that more than one can play at that game.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

Auction and private sale will be held at Thief River Falls, on January 25th, 1911, of two car load of horses weighing from 1000 to 1600 lbs. Now is your chance to buy either a driveing or work horse cheap. Don't forget the date and place.

LEWIS SIFF, Owner.

The mail service on the Maiden Rock route has been discontinued by the government, and now them mail boat patrons can go down to Pinemore and get their mail, as the same office where they have been sending their letters for canceled mail. If they had patronized their home office of Maiden they would now have rural mail services three times a week.

FROM HOLAND.

Mr. Andrew Hilton made a trip to Hill River last week.

Lars Hyland was at and the neighborhood doing some business for Alex Lallibere the first part of the week.

Quite a number of the young folks attended bible took in the dance at Pitchmore on New Years eve.

Tom Green left for Red Lake Falls today to send a few days with friends.

Miss Mina Schaefer is on the sick list.

Wm. Lindberg came home from Crookston to spend the hollidays with the home folks.

The young peopels society will meet at the home of A. N. Fors next Sunday.

There will be services in the school house near Lindrots in Deer Park on the 18th. day of January at 11 o'clock in the forenoon Everybody welcome.

Mr. Andrew Lathe was taken sick last Wednesday and was taken to Plummer Thursday for medical treatment and he now lies on a bed of sickness at that place.

Mariain Hyland made a trip to Gully last Thursday, returning Friday.

A party at A. N. Fors on New years day was well attended and all had a good time.

Miss Maggie Short spent Xmas with the family of Con Short and J. A. Walker.

How Old They Were.

"I see you compute a number of old men."

"I do."

"How old are they?"

"Too old to be interested in canoeing or musicales or race horses or girls or tennis. That makes them fine for work."—Washington Herald.

Rathe.

The schoolmaid item appeared in a Dutch newspaper:

"There was found in the river this morning the body of a soldier cut to pieces and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."

Customs and Habits.

Our customs and habits are like the guns in roads. The wheels of life get the interests, and the dog noses through the mire leaving it in too much trouble to get out of them.

Why She Didn't.

New Employer (the day she goes over your last interest) New Maid Hiress. Did you expect me to bring her shoes with me?—Cleveland Leader.

Crouch in Order.



"The women of China are learning to play American games."

"That's more than some American women are doing."

Deficits Instructions.

Telegraphers have their troubles, like the rest of mankind, and the men who collect odes and dashes tell stories based upon actual happenings that almost test the credulity of the hearer. A man now in charge of a Postal office is responsible for the following, which occured to him when he was holding down a key in an obscure place in the suburbs:

"A farmer came in one day and handed me a message to Mrs. Smith, New York city. I asked for the address, and my patron, looking at me with a pitying smile, replied:

"Sonny, you just send it to Mrs. Smith, who keeps a boarding house in New York. Don't let any one know you don't know where her place is."—Philadelphia Times.

Followed Instructions.

She was a woman of very particular actions, and when she came into the room to kiss her little boy good night and found that he had not said his prayers she was very much shocked. "How was it, Willie," she asked, "that you neglected such an important duty?"

"You ask Katrina," he replied. "When dad went me in a hurry in bed he said there mustn't be another word out of me tonight."—Lippincott's.

Just the Very Trouble.

A French scientist says that the reason bald people sold in societies is give such inhabitant of the earth $24. Sold. The trouble is that they will continuing to hold on Jittery Jourals.

Right.

We have noticed that schmitzer boys are playing with a wagon the smaller he is, pretty apt to be the horse-drawn class.

Local Items.

Local items is the cussword of the editor.

Superseding It.

"Blinks, what did you do when he heard that I had been here talking of you?"

"Said you were a Socialist, a Republican and a Prohibitionist."

"That's all. Stop saying the other word."—Life.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to buy the

Right Goods at the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS.

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.



Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE, Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH N.O. LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. H. Toppin, Pres. Sam'l Olson Vice Pres.
Larry Olson, Assistant Cashier. T. L. Gregson.
J. A. Lyons, Cashier. T. L. Gregson, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address W. G. HUNT,

Buxbaum Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

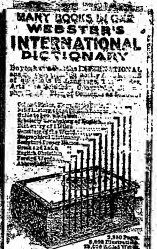
I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,
Highlanding ..... Minn.

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"I don't fowncy that Miss Sefton."
"What's the trouble?"
"She never bets—hote that a cooky."

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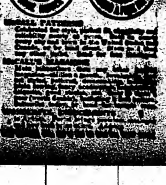
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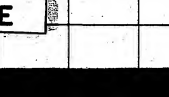


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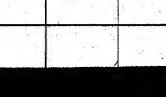


His Question.

Bessie, aged six, was recently sent to school for the first time, and upon the return home he asked, "Papa, who invented Adam the alphabet?"



Doubtful Lady—I had an awful dream. Dubitant Dentist—Probably failed to propose?—Boston Transcript.



Mrs. Gabb—Why do you call your husband "Pussy?" Mrs. Jabb—Because he purrs when I stroke his head.—Boston Transcript.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A Brand from the Burning

True Story of the Secret Service

By COL. H. C. WHITLEY, Former Chief United States Secret Service

GEORGE Sheldon was an honest and industrious young man. Ingenioua and possessed of a good education; ha had acquired high excellance in the practise of the engraver's art.

Ie ibe winter of 1869 and '70 he was employed to do government plate work by a large bank note engraving coepany in the city of New York. Although conservative in many things, he was foed of display in dress and the enjoyment of high livieg. He took his dinners at a fashionahie uptown restaurant. In the course of time he noticed thet a seat on the opposite side of the table at which he usually dined was regularly occupied by a genteel appearing middle-aged man.

One day when there chanced to be no other persons sitting near, the stranger remarked that they ought to become bettor acquainted with each other. He then led tha conversation in a menner to draw from Sheldon his name end busieess. When he learned that he was an engraver in the employ of a beek note company, he affected great surprise.

"An engraver? Iedeed. Well, I am glad to know it. I want some work done in that line, but I was not certain where to apply. I am very particular about it, and would be willing to pay well for a good job."

"What is the subject?" Sheldon inquired.

"This," said the stranger, as he handed out the photograph of a pretty female face. "If it was nicely dona what would it cost?"

"That depends on tha fineness of the work. Anywhere from $50 to $200."

"The price is not so much an object with me es the quality of the work. I will pay liberally for a good job."

One hundred and seventy-five dollars wes the sum finally agreed upon. When the eegraving was completed and delivered the employer was so well pleased that he said he understood the price to be $200, and insisted on payieg that amount. Sheldon was afterwards supplied with a number of small jobs from the same source and was liberally paid for his work.

One dey his petron suddenly broke out with the exclamation: "You are an excellant workman, and I am greatly surprised to see a man of your skill with the gravar plodding along in this way when yon could easily make your fortune in a short time if you were so disposed."

"How could it be dona?"

"By making plates for bonds and money. You engrave the pletes for certeiu persons. They pay you big money. You have nothing to do with the use thsy are put to."

This man who was adroitly tempting young Sheldon was the procurer, or to be more explicit, the capitalist of one of the most dangerons gangs of counterfeiters ever organized in this country. To Sheldon he was Mr. Devoe, but this was only one of the many names by which he was known to the differant persons employed by him. He was the autocrat of all the counterfeiters and forgers of his day, and one of the few criminals that escaped physical punishment for their meny misdeeds. He was discovered by the officers in the latter days of his life end it was a close race between them and the devil. The latter won. Devoe was a gifted manipulator of men, aed he was successful in crazing young Sheldon's mind with visions of great riches. Sheldon quit the employ of tha bank note company, and followieg Devoe's advice took lodgings at a house where the people were not inquisitive in regard to his business.

In the summer of 1871 a counterfeit $10 treasnry note made its appearance in most of the great citias of the country. To the untrainad eye the nots was a good fac-simile of the genuine. The lettering, the seal, the vignette aed everything abont it, except the eccentric lathe work, were quite perfect, but it was not difficult to discovar by the use of a magnifying glass that the fine lattice lines were irregular. In tho genuine thesa linas are made by machinery so perfect that it is impossible to imitate tham by hand. A counterfeit note even to the practised eye may appear all right at a casual glance, but its base nature can be readily discovered by a careful examieation of its eccentric lathe work.

The note of which I speak was an excellent imitation, but it was early discovered and its circulation checked. At this time the branch office of tha government secret service of New York was being almost daily visited by persons offering information in regard to the various crimes against the government. There were many secrets, suspicions and surmises offared for sale at prices ranging from one hundred to a million dollars. Tha greater part of the informers were anxious to conceal their identity.

On one particular occasion my office was visited by a genteel appearing young [illegible]. She came into the main office [illegible] a private interview with [illegible]. She was carefully veiled and cautious in her manner. Her interview with me appeared to be more for the purpose of obtaining information than giving it. In the course of her conversation she inquired as to the disposition of persons arrested for counterfeiting and the results of confessions, etc. She hinted of a counterfeiting scheme, but she either did not know or was unwilling to give any definite information. I finally drew from her that sha might be able to find out something that would be of service to the government. The conclusion I came to was that some of her family were in some way connected with counterfeiting and that she was seeking a way to check their operations and at tha same time save them from punishment. I questioned her carefully but was unable to gather sufficient information to lead to anything tangible. I thought there was something worth looking after, bnt did not know just how to get at it. When she left my office she was followed by a detectiva, but the officer was unabia to shadow her without giving himself away, as she repeatedly turned around and looked about as though she suspected she was being followed, and the detective finally lost sight of her.

Some weeks after this I received an enonymous note couched in somawhat singular terms. It was in a fine female hand and read as follows:

"To the Chief of the Govt. Secret Service, 56 Bleeker St.

Believing that confidential communications mey be addressed to you withont fear of exposure, I have determined to give you information that I am sure will be valuable. This brief nota may form an important leaf in the history of a life begun in the lovelight of a fond home and endearing associations to end in a felon's cell, possibly in a felon's grava. To demonstrate the truth of what I say, go to No. —— —— St., and examine for yourself."



It was a housa that had long been considered undesirable, and located upon a fashionable street, that was thus bronght to my attention. It was only a weak suspicion, but yet I thonght it sufficiently pointed to warrant an investigation. It was soon learned that this honse was occnpied by an elderly gentiaman, apparently a Russian or German, a tall young man of twenty-fiva or thereabouts, and a rather comely appearing young woman. In their coming and going they appeared mnch like other peopls. This particular house, however, had long been pointed out and stared at because of a great crime that had once been committed within its walls.

The Rhetschlags, as they were known, were a very secluded family. No one seemed to know where they came from or by what means they earned their livelihood. It was rare that any person had been seen to enter their door during the day time. While the detectives were on watch a young man of prepossessing appearance called at the house on two occasions in the evening, remaining a short time. When he left ha carried a small bundle. It was also learned from the peopla on the other side of the wall that strange noises had been heard late at night. There was a clicking and jarring sound as of some one pounding upon tha floor with a heavy instrnment. The neighbors thought there might be something wrong, and that was all the thought they gave to the matter. Each night a bright light was seen gleaming from an npper window, and the shadows of persons moving to and fro were cast upon the closely-drawn window shade. The detective had slipped up to the front door and put his ear to the keyhole. He heard the clicking and was positive that it was a printing press in operation. For a time I was undetermined just what course to pursue. I finally concluded to employ a ruse to get into the house and learn whet was going on. An excuse that was thought to be better than no excuse at all was invented to be offered in case of failure. It wes known thet the doors of tha honse were kept securely fastened and that any person ringing the door bell would be sighted and refused admittance.

The plan to overcome this difficulty was simple but affective. It was about the middle of the day when a light spring wagon containing a trunk was backed up to the front door of the Rhetschieg house. Two men dressed as laborers took tha trunk out of the wagon and carried it up the steps close to the door. The bell was rung. Soon there was an eye at the peephole. The person thinking that the expressman had made a mistake in the honse threw open the door to explain. The trunk wes quickly thrust across the threshold and the two expressmen sprang into the hall. Two other detectives thet had been hovering neer were also admitted. Almost at the first glance I discovered that the young woman tending the door was the one that had called at the secret service office and vaguely hinted of a great counterfeiting schema. I think the recognition was mutual. Sha bowed slightly in a half welcoming way as she placed her hand upon the stair rail. An elderly man at this moment stepped into the hall from a side room. He had probebly been taking a nap from which he was suddenly roused. I caught a glimpse of a piece of paper as he swiftly put it in his mouth. Springing forward I seized him by the throat. The young woman came to my assistance. She put her hand to the old man's lips and said: "Spei es aus, vater! Spei es aus, vater!"

He yielded and she handed me a bit of closely folded paper. On it was written: "I will bring the back at nine this evening.—Sheldon."

The old man was placed in charge of one of the officers. The young woman now accompanied us upstairs and led us to a door that was locked. The key was turned from the inside. An entrance was demanded, but there was no response. Deliberating a few moments, the officers rushed against the door and burst it open. We found a young man in the room. There was a printing press, a quantity of printar's ink, a long table, a couple of chairs and a stova. Bnt there was not a scrap of paper in sight, nor anything to show that counterfeiting was being carried on. Thera was plenty of snspicion, but we were unable to find evidence to warrant a conviction. One of the detectives chanced to put his hand on the stova. It was hot. On looking inside we discovered that a considerable amount of paper had been recently burned. A systematic search of tha premises was now began. Every nook end corner of the house was examined. We tore up the carpat and pried up tha weak placas in the floor. Evary piece of furnitura and every rag of clothes was searched. Tha detectivos crawled under tha roof and on top of it. They looked down the chimneys. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

The old man wouldn't talk. He shut his mouth tightly and shook his head to every question asked, and the young man was dumb as an oyster. Whila the woman did not appear to be anxious to conceal anything from us, she said she was quite unable to render any further assistance. We were about to give up in despair and leave the house when one of the detectives, more suspicious and hopeful than any of the others, remarked: "There is only one place left. Let us try that hanging lamp."

Taking it down, we unscrewed the top. Here to our great relief we fonnd several thousand dollars in counterfeit $10 bills. They were newly printed. The old man now broke down and the woman began to cry. She said she hed been working under orders from her father, but knew little of what was going on. She was sura that counterfeit money was being made there; but she did not know whet was done with it. She was elso awere that her lover wes mixed up in the echeme. She was between the devil and the deep sea and wes at a lose what coursa to take, but hed finelly concluded to become an informer.

I was setisfied I had obtained the bottom facte so far as the woman was concerned and that Sheldon, who was expected there thet evening, would bring the beck of the counterfeit. The fether and hrother hed heen doing the printing. If the old man now told me the truth, they hed never been engaged in selling or pessing the bogus stuff. They were not trusted with both of the counterfeit $10 pletee et the seme time. When the fece of the note was finished the pleta for printing the back was brought and the fece plata taken away. Sheldon wae the man that brought the platee and took away the countarfeits. The yonng woman had assisted in theee operations to a certain axtent, but ehe hed been doing this under pressura. She had now informed the officers and chanced tha result.

The door bell wes rung promptly at nine o'clock and Sheldon was admitted. When he was confronted with tha situation, he wilted end staggered to a seet. His every faculty seemed peralyzed with hlank despair. The woman threw her arms about him and pleaded with him to tell the truth. He now becama greatly excited and declared in a trembling voice that he would make a clean breest of the whole effair and take what wae coming to him. I listened to the recital of his etory. It was the counterpert of the others. He hoped for waalth and a life of eese. It wes an unhealthy longing, but the opportunity was so plausibly presented to him by the oily-tongued Devoe that ha secrificed his manhood end yielded to the tempter. Once within the hypnotic influence of this great procurer he was compelled to do his bidding. Now that he knew the worst he felt relieved. With a curl of hie lip and a sudden elevation of his heed his eyee met mine as he gave me his promise to surrender the counterfeit plates and to aid the government by every meens within hie power.

All clesses of confederated criminals fear the squeeler more than they do the detectivee. In fact, it would be quita impossible to destroy a well-organized gang of counterfeiters without using one man against tha other. For this reason I never hesitated whila chief of tha government secret eervice to act upon my own judgment. We arrested the counterfeiters without process of law, and used them to the beet possible edvantage to the government. The recorde of the secret service of the treasury department, will, if exemined, show that the system of using one counterfeiter egainst another was successful. When a confederata who has for years been associated with others in crime, is mede to confese and assist tha government, he is more dreaded by his associatee than any other force that can be employed.

Counterfeiting combines the worst features of freud interwoven with the most cunningly devised modes of escape. The confederate is batter booked and more fully equipped to undertake the unearthing of a gang of counterfeitere than the best trained detectiva.

I mention these facts that the reeder mey better understand the object I had in view in this case as in most othere. Young Rhetschlag plead guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary. His father wae old and feeble. Upon his promise that he would never again engega in counterfeiting, I paroled him. The young woman had rendered good eervice and I did not attempt to hold her or to nse her as a witness. Sheldon meda important discloeures that enabled ma to arreet several dangerous counterfeitere. He was weak and easily persuaded, but after using him on the witnees stand against his confederates I did not think him dangerous to go at large. The bank note company was only too glad to employ him notwithstanding tha fact he had been engaged in counterfeiting. Besides, Miss Rhetschlag, who had been so prominent in assisting in bringing young Sheldon upon the stool of repentance, and putting him in a way to redeem himeelf, was anxious to marry him. The consummation of this I made as one of the conditions of his release. It might have been a littia out of order, but it turned out all right. A wedding soon followed.

I some time afterward received from Mr. Boutwell, the eecretary of the treasury, a letter saying that he had been informed that a certain engraving-company doing government work, had in its amploy a dangeroua counterfeiter named Shaldon, and suggested that I attend to this mattar at once. In raply to the secratary's letter I gave him a detailed account of the captura and releasa of Shaldon, together with my reasons for the sama. My coursa mat tha secratary's approval, in fact I was commended for it. So far as I know Sheldon has since led an honest life. If he has ever violated the pledge he gave me I have not heard of it.

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

Left Both Satisfied.

It all happened on one of those few surviving pay-after-you-enter cars.

"Oh, I insist on paying, Gladys," said the brunette. "You paid coming down."

"No. I shall pay," declared Gladys with equal firmness. "What if I did pay coming down—didn't yon buy thst leet packaga of gum?"

"Let me settle tha quarrel, ladiee," suggested the diplomatic conductor. "Why not use the denetured form of Dutch treat?"

"What's thet?"

"Well, you each pay tha other's fare."

And that wae the way they solved it.—Clevelend Leeder.

Some people would drown with a life preserver at hand. They are the kind that suffer from Rheumatism and Neuralgia when they can get Hamlins Wizard Oil, the best of all pain remedies.

Blue Monday.

"Do you know why we call this day Blue Monday?"

"Maybe it's because so much blueing is used."—Judge.

Quick as Wink.

If your eyes ache with a smarting, burning sensation use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N.Y.

Answered.

"How cen I keep a hueband's love?"

"Have you tried cold storage?"

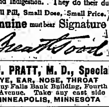
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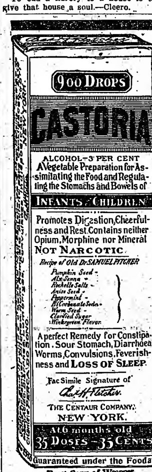
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For the best idea submitted and adopted we will pay March 1st, 1911, $25.00 cash. 2nd, $20.00. 3rd, $15.00. 4th, $10.00. 5th and 6th, $5.00. 7th to 11th, $2.00. 12th to 21st, $1.00.

Ideas must be in by February 15th to be considered.

Send for Swift's Premium Calendar for 1911 to-day. You will have to have it to get the idea.

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Her Cousin Joe

By LOUISE HENDERSON

It all began for Tilly the day her father came home from the village with a box and a letter for her. The box held books, even volumes mostly, the overflow from Joe Mackintosh's library, and the letter told how he had happened to send them to Tilly.

Joe Mackintosh was first cousin to Tilly's father, though considerably younger and a promising lawyer in the city. Once when Tilly was a little thing of 5 he had come up into the hills with a companion for two days' fishing and had lodged at the poor cabin in the clearing. Tilly remembered him. And it seemed he remembered her, for he had sent her the books.

Tilly's mother was a stout, elatterly woman and her father a hardworking man who for all his hard work seemed not to accomplish anything. Neither of them knew more of the world's affairs than did the woodchucks that whistled on a sunny afternoon in the high, slanting pasture.

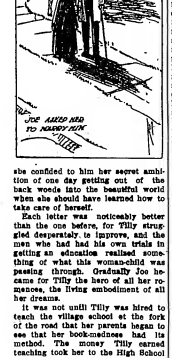
"I wish the land that can't keep his readin' trade to home. The young ens won't be worth her salt to help with the chores till she gets 'em all read through," grumbled the mother.

Tilly did not stop with reading them through: she read them again and again. she studied and pondered them, for there was much she did not understand. Through them she came to feel that she had a friend in their giver of whom she must never lose sight.

Joe's letter had been brief and simple. It bade her tell him whether the box had arrived safely and how she liked its contents.

Tilly spent happy hours in writing a reply and received an answer to her first little letter of thanks and gratitude—a generous epistle which pointed out to her many things about her books which otherwise might have escaped her.

That was the way in which their long correspondence started. Tilly saw that here was someone who could understand, who cared for the same things she did. She poured out to Joe her aspirations and hopes and impressions; she asked him how she should speak and act and dress; and



she confided to him her secret ambition of one day getting out of the back woods into the beautiful world when she should have learned how to take care of herself.

Each letter was noticeably better than the one before, for Tilly struggled desperately to improve, and the men who had had his own trials in getting an education realised something of what this womanchild was pessing through. Gradually Joe became for Tilly the hero of all her romances, the flying embodiment of her dreams.

It was not until Tilly was hired to teach the village school at the forks of the road that her parents began to see that her bookcraziness had its method. The money Tilly earned teaching took her to the High School in the village at the foot of the hills, where she made astonishing progress and won the approval of her instructors. Joe wrote regularly. He sent no gifts of books and trinkets dear to a girlish heart. In many other ways he helped her, for he was beginning to be a man of influence.

When she graduated he sent her in a wonderful box under layers of fine white tissue paper an exquisite embroidered robe ready to be made up with gloves, shoes, silk stockings and a fan—an outfit which the daintiest girl of his acquaintance would have been glad to possess. And Tilly was glad, for she had been troubled to know where her frock was coming from.

The letter of gratitude she sent her cousin Joe only feebly expressed her perfect joy. If only he could come to see her wear the dress on that one greatest day of her life! But Joe could not come, for that day he had his famous cause to try.

That fall Tilly began to teach in the High School where she had prepared for college. In the years that had passed since that eventful day when Joe's books came to her there in the backwoods, many changes had come—her mother had died and her father had married again a widow with a better farm than his own, which he and the youngest boy were working. The two other boys had gone west.

Tilly never went home now. The space between her and her father and brothers had widened imperceptibly until neither she nor they cared to cross it. As they had withdrawn, Joe had come nearer, until now it seemed he filled her life and her heart. She longed to see him; the picture she had of him told her little.

One dull March afternoon, after a hard session in the class-room, Tilly came home to her boarding place to find a letter from Joe awaiting her. As she took it up she felt the usual little thrill of pleasure and interest. She began to read expectantly, then all at once something seemed to go wrong with her heart. Slowly she turned to the bed and sat down upon it and hid her face in the pillows. But she could not cry, though she thought her heart was broken. And she had written to say that at last he was going to be married.

"The most beautiful girl, Tilly—a butterfly, an orchid, what you will of such rare delicacy and brightness that I tremble at my temerity in daring to possess her. We shall be married this late fall and I want you to come to the wedding."

She lived through it. Tilly was not without admirers—any one of whom she might have done well to marry. But she did not care for them, and had no intention of marrying just for a home. Some time, perhaps—but not now, not now.

Joe continued to write as formerly. Sometimes he spoke of being at a party or on some errand with his fiancee and Tilly tried to imagine it all, with a brave attempt at equanimity.

That fall Tilly was called to a city school at an increase of salary. It was Joe still helping her, and she knew it. She wondered whether she were strong enough to go where she must occasionally see him. And then the longing to see him, to be near him, overcame every objection.

"I shall be there in plenty of time for his wedding," she thought.

She began teaching almost immediately after reaching the city. She had found a good boarding place near the school and felt that she was going to be very comfortable. She had written to Joe before coming, and she wondered why he had not come to see her, or at least write. He did write presently from a distant State, whither the interests of some client had taken him.

"I will see you first as soon as I return," he said, "but I can't tell exactly when that will be." He did not mention "the most beautiful girl."

Sit was on a Saturday evening a month later that Tilly was called down to the parlor to see a visitor. She was receiving a good many calls now from her new acquaintances, but somehow this summons seemed pregnant with meaning, as if Joe himself might be down there waiting for her. Hastily she changed her work dress for one of plain white linen. She made herself more slowly; she walked downstairs quietly. She would not lose control of herself. The instant she saw the man who was waiting for her she knew him, though she felt with a glad thrill that her idea of him had never done him justice. She went toward him, holding out her hand, quite collectedly.

"I'm so glad to see you, Cousin Joe," she said.

They sat down together and talked more like old friends than the strangers which in reality they were. After a while Tilly asked him about the "most beautiful girl."

"Oh," he said, "I really cannot say! She has, you know, ceased to be my own particular 'most beautiful girl.' She has—in fact, she jilted me because she found someone she liked better. I didn't blame her. Her selection of me was poor taste in the first place. As for me, I had reached the point where I must either neglect her or my profession. And I had worked too hard for my profession to neglect it at any time of life. So I am very well suited."

"I am sorry," Tilly said. She sat looking down at her hands and trying to think.

"Are you?" Joe said, smiling. "But I shall be. Never mind. Are you sure?"

"Still, I am sorry for you," Tilly persisted. "You must feel so disappointed."

"Oh, well!" he said. "When half-gods go—you know the rest!"

Tilly did. And then they began to talk about Emerson.

That winter went on wings for Tilly. Joe was very kind to her. He took her about a great deal and gained an entrance for her into the houses of many charming persons, who were delightfully kind to her.

One Saturday afternoon, just at the edge of the spring, as they chanced to be walking together, all of a sudden—so suddenly, in fact, that Tilly's breath was quite startled away—Joe asked her to marry him.

"You—you! I'm such a queer person for you to want to marry," gasped Tilly, her fresh young cheeks very red. "I'm only a backwoods girl, you know, Joe."

He smiled down into her eyes and she wondered if heaven would be dearer and sweeter than his eyes with that look in them.

"You're my girl, Tilly," he said, gently, "and that makes all the difference in the world."

MORPHINE RELIEVED PAIN—THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY RESTORES TO HEALTH

For the past few years I suffered greatly from what three physicians called neuralgia of the stomach. The doctors treated me without any success and I called in a fourth doctor, who pronounced my disease gall stones. I suffered intense pain and the only relief the doctor could give me was by injections of morphine. I was so completely discouraged that I had almost given up hope when a neighbor told me about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. I decided to try it and began its use at once and after taking nine bottles was completely cured, not having a spell of sickness in over two years.

I have so much confidence in Swamp-Root that I never fail to recommend it to any one who may have kidney trouble of any kind. I feel certain that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root saved my life, and why should it not do likewise for others who take it in time?

You are at liberty to use this testimony at any time.

Yours truly,
MRS. ELLA HENRY,
318 Schaefer Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

State of Missouri } ss.
County of Jackson }

On this 28th day of July, A. D. 1909, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public within and for said County and State, Mrs. Ella Henry, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true.

HENRY C. EMERY,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Proves What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

His Ruling Passion.

The young man welted for the millionaire's reply.

"I don't blame you for wanting to merry my daughter," said the letter. "And now how much do you love her you and she can worry along on?"

The youth brightened up.

"I don't think," he cheerfully stemmered, "that $200,000 well invested, would produce a sufficient income."

The millionaire turned back to his papers.

"Very well" he said, "I will give you $100,000, pfroviding you relies e similfer emount."

And the young men went away sorrowing.

Breaking It Gently.

Callehen was stopped on the street by Fether Clancy. The good priest's countenance took on e sad expression.

"What's this, I hear, Callehen," ostced he, "about your leaving Hogan's head last night? And the two of yfriends for years!"

Callahan seemed somewhat taken back. "Sure, I 'ws 'compelled' 'to' 'go' your rivrence," he stuttered apologetically, "but out of consideration for thet seme frindliness, I broke it gintly, your riverence."—Lippincott's.

A Young Philosopher.

Time is a relative quantity. Some minutes seem like hours, and some hours seem like minutes. How to control the flight is beyond our persons, but the little boy mentioned below seems to have progressed pretty well for e youngster.

The teacher was surprised to see that he received perfect marks on through recess, and accordingly asked him why he did not play.

"'Cause," he said, slowly, "it makes recess too quick if I play, and I want it to la-sat!"—Youth's Companion.

The more solitary, the more friendless, the more unsatisfied I am, the more I will respect and rely upon myself.—Charlotte Bronte.

Young Age Pensions.

Young age pensions! Why not? Titles, honors, riches, pensions and most other good things are, as a rule, postponed to a period of life when the capacity for enjoying them has been blunted. "Australia" was one of the first countries to adopt old-age pensions, and now a Labor member of the commonwealth parliament proposes a supplementary scheme of young-men pensions. He would start by pensioning the fourth child at birth. The fact that three had previously been born showed that the parents were doing their duty and deserving well of the state. The youngest pension would "reward" industry and encourage the birth rate."—London Chronicle.

The Patient Townsmen.

"So you got to work in spite of the snow drifts?"

"Yes. But I don't see why the city folks should not follow the example of country people and put up a strong kick for good roads."

The Kind.

"I think that chauffeur had great nerve to make love to his employer's daughter."

"He he had—motor nerve."

NOT A PENNY TO PAY
MUNYON'S
EMINENT DOCTORS AT YOUR SERVICE FREE

We sweep away all doctor's charges. We put the best medical talent within everybody's reech. We encourage everyone who ails or thinks he ails to find out exactly what his state of health is. You can get our free home book, all your drug store, or not at all, as you prefer; there is positively no charge for examination. Professor Munyon has prepared specifics for nearly every disease, which are sent prepaid on receipt of price, and sold by all druggists.

Send to-day for a copy of our medical examination blank and Guide to Health, which we will mail you promptly, and if you will answer all the questions, returning blank to us, our doctors will carefully diagnose your case and advise you fully, without a penny charge.

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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

$280 INDIAN LAND—Poultry, fruit, dairy and stock farms soon to be sold by Government. Free booklet. CHARLES DUNN, 34 Alexander, Winnipeg.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 1-1911.



Honored by Women.



When a woman speaks of her sense of gratitude, she trusts you. Millions have become the mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., where there are women who bear witness in the wonderworking, curing power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription —which saves the *suffering* and *from pain*, and successfully grapples with women's weaknesses and *stubborn ills*.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG.
IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL.

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, in the WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

Splendid Crops
in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the harvest returned from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that and all other districts yielded 30 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

LARGE PROFITS

are thus shown from the above figures.

HOMESTEAD LANDS

in the choicest districts, can still be secured free by settlers in person. Entry must be made at the local land office for the district. Application may be made at any time after the settler has obtained entry for his homestead, but before he can secure patent he must perform the settlement duties required by the Dominion Land Act. These duties are: Residence upon the land entered for, or upon other land owned by the settler in the vicinity of the homestead, for three years from date of entry, except in certain cases. Cultivation of fifty acres of the homestead or substitutes accepted in certain districts. Erection of a habitable house in which the settler must reside.

Pre-emptions, at $3 per acre, are obtainable in many districts adjacent to homesteads. Duties: Residence for six months in each of three years, cultivation of fifty acres and erection of house worth $300.

Purchased homesteads, in certain districts, may be obtained at $3 per acre after fulfilling conditions as to residence and cultivation required in case of homestead entry.

Specially attractive openings for stock raising are offered in districts where the grazing leases have been cancelled.

Mixed farming is the most profitable occupation to follow in Saskatchewan. Wheat growing is the principal industry, but dairying, cattle raising, sheep raising, hog raising, poultry raising, bee keeping, etc., are all profitable.

Coal is found in many districts at a depth of from 2 to 6 feet from the surface. Wood for fuel is plentiful and cheap.

Good water is found in all districts at a depth of from 20 to 100 feet.

Schools are established in all districts as soon as the settlement is sufficiently large to warrant the formation of a school district.

Churches are found in all the settled districts.

Railways are being built in all directions, thus affording settlers excellent facilities for marketing their products.

Full information as to location of lands, routes, settlement duties, etc., may be obtained from any Canadian Government Agent.

Also, Ellis, Gilbert Block, Grand Forks, N. D.; Bureau, Box 106, Watertown, S. D.; J. J. Golden, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you.)

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. *MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.*

COMING HIS WAY.



"What luck, my boy?"

"Oh, pretty fair. I got six winders, two limp pants and one silk hat already."

The Cache.

Knicker—We are told to do our shopping early.

Bocker—I know it; my wife has already canceled a few nine-cent items in the top bureau drawer.

It is right to be contented with what we have, but never with what we are.—Sir James Mackintosh.

GOT HIS SOBRIQUET EARLY

"Honest John" Kelly Proved His Right to the Title Long Before Manhood.

There have been many stories about the manner in which "Honest John" Kelly, the ex-mpire, first got his nickname. Mr. Kelly himself, according to a New York letter, holds that it came to him naturally, for even as a small boy the purity of his soul shone through his face. "I think the first time I was ever called 'Honest John' was when I was quite a youngster," said Kelly. "A man engaged as an embulatory salesmin of tinwere observed the ingenuous countenance I presented to the world and hailed me. 'You look honest, boy,' sold he. 'What might your name be?' 'John,' sedd I, quite simply. 'John'—just like thet. 'Then take my hores while I go in the saloon and get a drink,' sed he. And so I held the horse while he went into the saloon and got a drink. But thfs wee on lower Ninth avenue, in a day when the evene's honore went to men who could clean the most cope in e given time. By and by the gang came along and beheld thet wagon full of tinwere. The peddler wee detained within by e sore thrst, and they took the tinware. And then they came heck and took the cash ions off the wagon. Eventually, becoming tired ofering, they returned the wngon and took it owey. True to my trust, I stood there, holding the horse. And by and by the peddler came out of the saloon and stood up the situation. 'Well,' sedd he warmly, 'you're Honest John, all right. You seved the horse.'"



Stranger—My lord, I'm looking for a Mr. John Smith.

Kid—I'm Mr. John Smith.

Hard-Hearted Judge.

The Sympathetic Pal—Wot's the matter with yer?

Bill—Nuthin', only the judge wouldn't believe it.—The Sketch.

Now About Clean Food

Another Splendid Opportunity to Bring Out Facts

When the "Weekly" which sued us for libel (because we publicly denounced them for an editorial attack on our claims) was shopping for some "weak spot," they thought best to send a N. Y. Atty. to Battle Creek, summoned 25 of our workmen and took their sworn statements before a Commissioner.

Did we object? No. On the contrary, we helped all we could, for the opportunity was too good to be lost.

Geo. Haines testified he inspected the wheat and barley, also floors and every part of the factories to know things were as claimed. That every 30 minutes a sample of the products was taken and inspected to keep the food up to standard and bring out any impurities, also that it is the duty of every man in the factories to see that anything not right is immediately reported. Has been with the Co. 10 years.

Edward Young testified had been with Co. 15 years. Inspector, he and his men examined every sack and case of wheat and barley to see they were up to standard and rejected many cars.

H. E. Burt, Supt., testified has been with Co. over 12 years. Bought only the best grain obtainable. That the Co. kept a corps of men who do nothing but keep things clean, bright and polished.

Testified that no ingredient went into Grape-Nuts and Postum except those printed in the advertising. No possibility of any foreign things getting into the foods as most of the machinery is kept closed. Asked if the factory is open to the public, said "yes" and "it took from two to three guides constantly to show visitors through the works." Said some of the processes were carried on behind closed doors.

At this point attys. for the "Weekly" tried to show the water used was from some outside source. Testified the water came from Co.'s own artesian wells and was pure.

He testified the workmen were first-class, high-grade and inspected by the Co.'s physician to be sure they were all in proper physical condition; also testified that state reports showed that Co. pays better wages than the average and he thought higher than any in the state.

P. L. Martin, Asst. Supt., testified Grape-Nute made of wheat, barley, yeast and water. Anything else? "No, sir." Postum of wheat, Wheat Bran and New Orleans Molasses. Statements made on his experience of about 10 years with Co.

Testified bakers are required to wear fresh white suits, changed every other day. Said had never known any of the products being sent out that were below the high standard of inspection. Asked if any one connected with the Postum Co. had instructed him how to testify. Said, "No, sir."

Horace Brown testified has been with Co. 9 years. Worked in Grape-Nuts packe shed. Testified the whole of the flour is composed of Wheat and Barley. Attys. tried to confuse him, but he insisted that any casual visitor could see that nothing else went into the flour. Said machinery and floors always kept clean.

So these men were examined by the "Weekly" lawyers hoping to find at least one who would say that some under-grade grain was put in or some unclean condition was found somewhere.

But it was no use.

Each and every man testified to the purity and cleanliness.

As a sample, take the testimony of Luther W. Mayo.

Testified been with Company about 10 years. Now working in the bakery department making Grape-Nuts. Testified that the ovens and floors are kept clean and the raw products as they go in are kept clean. Also that the wearing apparel of the employes has to be changed three times a week.

Q. Do you use Postum or Grape-Nuts yourself at all?

A. Yes, I use them at home.

Q. If from your knowledge of the factory which you have gained in your ten years at the factory you believed that there were dirty or impure in any way, would you use them?

A. I do not think I would. No.

Asked if any one on behalf of the Company had asked him to testify in any particular manner. Stated "No."

All these sworn depositions were carefully excluded from the testimony at the trial, for they wouldn't sound well for the "Weekly."

Think of the fact that every man sworn to in the purity of the products sold in America for the "Weekly" was forced to say in open court that the food was pure and good.

What a disappointment for the "Weekly!"

But the testimony showed:

All of the grain used in Grape-Nuts, Postum and Post Toasties is the highest standard possible to obtain.

All parts of the factory are kept scrupulously clean.

None of the workmen but been told how to testify.

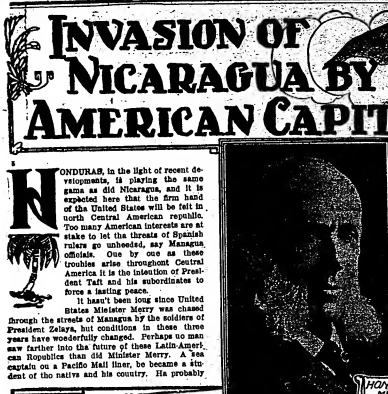
Most of them have been from 10 to 15 years with the Co. and use the products on their tables at home.

Why do their families use the products, Grape-Nuts, Postum and Post Toasties, that they, themselves, make?

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

INVASION OF NICARAGUA BY AMERICAN CAPITALISTS



AMERICAN LEGEION AT MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

HONDURAS, in the light of recent developments, is playing the same game as did Nicaragua, and it is expected here that the firm hand of the United States will be felt in north Central American republic. Too many American interests are at stake to let the threats of Spanish rulers go unheeded, say Managua officials. One by one as these troubles arise throughout Central America it is the intention of President Taft and his subordinates to force a lasting peace.

It hasn't been long since United States Minister Merry was chased through the streets of Managua by the soldiers of President Zelaya, but conditions in these three years have wonderfully changed. Perhaps no man saw farther into the future of these Latin-American Republics than did Minister Merry. A sea captain on a Pacific Mail liner, he became a student of the native and his country. He probably knew better than any other diplomatic official that, left alone, they would never cease fighting.

As the result of his work in the service, the United States has virtually established a protectorate over Nicaragua. At all times an American warship is within four hours' call by the wireless. An American postage stamp is as good in Nicaragua as it is in Louisiana. Mail for the United States goes through the American consulates and is carried in sealed sacks to New Orleans and Mobile, or to a port on the Pacific coast in another. It is not handled by natives. There is no opening of mail addressed to the subjects of the United States these days, as was common in the past.

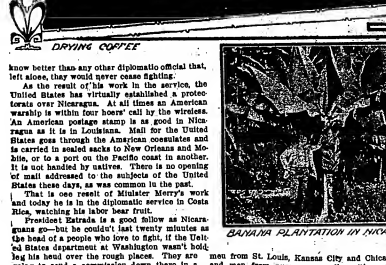
That is one result of Minister Merry's work and long he is to be in the diplomatic service in Costa Rica, watching his labor bear fruit.

President Estrada is a good fellow as Nicaraguans go—but he couldn't last twenty minutes as the head of a people who love to fight, if the United States department at Washington wasn't holding his hand over the rough places. They are going to send a commission down there in a short time to straighten out affairs and conduct the first honest election the country ever had. Then J. P. Morgan & Co. will handle the refunding of the $20,000,000 bonded debt. By that time the United States will be well in charge, probably with Consul Moffat as minister and real head of the government.

Just as rapidly as possible Nicaragua is being made a good place in which to live. American capitalists and investors are crowding into the country with rapidity. Now that the days of the revolution are ended—the machete made an implement of agriculture instead of war—the future of the little republic looms bright. Mines are being developed, forests cleared, lumber mills and homes built. Men from the north and middle western states are causing the hustle. There are business men from St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago and men from numerous smaller cities who are interested financially in agriculture and mining work in Nicaragua. Many are already realizing on their investments.



DRYING COFFEE



BANANA PLANTATION IN NICARAGUA

Along the Rio Grande river there is a wide stretch of territory covered with bamboo, some of which is planted in bananas. Shipments of bananas were taken out of that section for the first time a few weeks ago by the Pan-American company, a Kansas City and St. Louis concern. There are half a dozen small companies beginning operations and within six months fully 200,000 or 300,000 acres of banana will have been planted along that river, which is said to be the best for the culture of this particular fruit of any in the republic. The bananas—about 2,000 bunches—shipped lately were the finest taken into the port of New Orleans.

In the northern part of the country, while believed to be pushed, is not bringing in a money return of fruit. Many men, however, have struck it rich in the mining region. A Canadian by the name of McGinnis, located several times over a million dollars. Joe La Pere, a French Canadian, discovered the Bonanza mine from which millions in gold have been taken. The Pearl mining company is another paying venture, with the mining is the better of transportation.

While the earnings of the various mines have proven satisfactory yet it is in the banana business that the American experts prove amazing; they show payment for land, cost of clearing, planting and harvesting at the end of the second year and an additional profit of 60 per cent on the investment. They are indeed startling, but the men who make them point to the United Fruit company, having started business on a shoestring, so to speak, a few years ago, and being worth a few dozen millions today.

They have tried rubber and made a failure, cocoanut plantations bring forth fruit slowly, pineapples grow large, as do grape fruit and oranges, but they ripen so quickly and the import duty is so heavy that exportation under present conditions is hardly to be considered. Rice does fairly well, while coffee on the west coast reaches a high grade of perfection. The coffee, diplomatic and other officials assert, is the finest in the world.

The chief trouble on the east coast is flooding; a hillside level enough to stand on and cultivate the product.

The labor question in Nicaragua has the servant girl issue in the United States beaten a hundred mile. One man will tell you he has no trouble in getting labor. If he means real work there is plenty to be done, but from the standpoint of the employer, the task is no easy one. Money means nothing to the average native. One plantation manager told a correspondent he had 60 men working for him and that he transacted business on 500 rubber-monkey money, they call it—a year. This plantation conducted a store, as do the majority. The men are paid in the national currency, which just as steadily comes back into

HON. WILLIAM H. MERRY

A NICARAGUAN FAMILY

the store. Paying off labor in Nicaragua is much like taking a dollar from one pocket and putting it into another. That's all right, so far as it goes, but when the laborer—generally an Indian or a Jamaican—thinks he has too much to do he quits. He can live without work, and works merely to please his employer. The foreman who can get the good will of the Indian is the valuable man. The superintendent at a coffee plantation has been trying to get 200 men to work for the last two years. At one time he had 130—and he is a man the nerviest like, too.

The manager of a big hehene plantation is having the same trouble. A month or two is frequently spent getting half a hundred men together. Indians stay close to their villages and the hope of the planter is the building of these conglomerations of huts. Give the workers a hamboo covered, shed in which to live, build them a church of the same material and secure for them a preacher, even though their morals seem lax, and the natives will probably spend their lives on the plantation—working when they feel so inclined. Now and then they want to wander away and get all the bad whiskey they can buy, but they return in time to again take up the machete. Good treatment appears to be the only secret of success by any secret of getting labor in Nicaragua.

COUNTRY OF CONTINUAL UNREST

The beginnings of the troubles that wreck Nicaragua at frequent intervals lie back to its discovery by Columbus. A small remnant of Indians has recently been found living on an island near Bluefields, speaking the language of the Aztecs and having traditions of ruling in splendid cities over the subject tribes of the coast.

These cities, of which great ruins remain, at once attracted the Spaniards to the interior, so that from Panama to Yucatan not a important Spanish settlement was formed on the Caribbean coast, and thus the coast tribes, freed from Aztec domination, remained almost unknown to the Spaniards, having no property worth looting.

Loot was plenty among the buccaneers, but fresh food and women they lacked. These the Indians supplied. Commercial relations soon grew up, which speedily developed into an alliance against the Spaniards, by means of which the Indians maintained their independence, until their chief was carried, in 1688, with great pomp, to Jamaica, where he surrendered his authority to the duke of Albemarle, and was then crowned and received back his insignia as a vassal king, under a British protectorate, of all the coast from Chiriqui lagoon to Yucatan, along what is known as the Mosquito coast.

Subject to occasional clashes with the Spaniards, pirates went on thus for a century, each successive Mosquito king going to Jamaica to invest and to do homage. Finally, after the peace of Paris, England appointed a resident as protectorate over all of the Mosquito coast, except for the part of the coast claimed by Honduras, while to Nicaragua she agreed to surrender her protectorate and recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua in turn, agreed to grant complete local self-government to the Mosquito Tribes, then of blood largely diluted with strains of white and Jamaica negro, and using English as their official language. Nicaragua also bound itself to make a free port of Greytown, at the mouth of the navigable river by which the great central lake of Nicaragua discharges into the Caribbean sea, and for ever to pay annually to the Mosquito Indians a subsidy of $5,000.

After 10 years less than half of the subsidy had been paid, while in violation of the treaty Nicaragua had imposed duties at Greytown under the pretext that they were to pay the subsidy, and had introduced a governor and a garrison at Bluefields, the Mosquito king's capital, and was otherwise vexing the inhabitants so as to force them to abandon the English language and their local self-government. Finally, after most insolent treatment of the British consul at Greytown, who had been appointed the Mosquito king's agent to receive the arrears, England sent a warship to Greytown. Nicaragua protested that, as the British protectorate had been withdrawn and Nicaragua's sovereignty recognized over the coast, it was none of England's business whether Nicaragua fulfilled the treaty stipulations in favor of the Indians. But the captain of the warship was not moved by this, and after much parley the entire matter was submitted to the arbitration of the emperor of Austria.

On two points the Nicaragua contentions were upheld, first, that the subsidy was of the nature of a gift, and therefore that interest should not be added to the arrears; and, second, that the vessels belonging to the Mosquito coast should hoist the Nicaraguan flag, though against Nicaragua's contention they were allowed to hoist their own alongside of it; but on every important point the decision was in favor of England.

Under this decision settlers began to come in, especially from Canada and Jamaica, and business became quite brisk. Nicaragua filled in another attempt to induce the coast to vote in favor of full citizenship, and matters went on quietly till a few months after Zeleya's rise to the presidency, when, in January, 1894, a Nicaraguan army suddenly appeared at Bluefields, kidnaped and sent to the interior the chief justice and all the leading men of the coast, and in their absence ordered an election, with soldiers at every polling place, to determine finally the status of the coast.

In this election there could be only one result, and Nicaragua announced that the coast had accepted full citizenship in Nicaragua, and, therefore, British interference was at an end.

For ten years, in spite of occasional attempts at revolution, one nearly successful, matters went on fairly at Bluefields and Bullata's grew; but in 1904 there began systematic attempts to oppress this coast.

As a further vexation of foreigners, the Moravian missionaries and the Church of England rector at Bluefields, who, since the Catholic churches have been barred out of existence, are the only representatives of religion of any kind in all this region, have had their schools closed because tuition was in English.

WHERE FAMINE VICTIMS REST

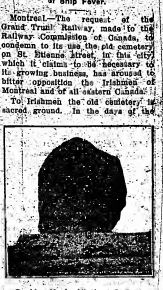
Huge Boulder Marks the Graves of Irish Immigrants Who Perished of Ship Fever.

Montreal.—The request of the Grand Trunk Railway, made to the Railway Commission of Canada, to condemn to its use the old cemetery on St. Etienne street, in the city, which it claims is necessary to its growing business, has aroused to bitter opposition the Irishmen of Montreal and of all eastern Canada.

To Irishmen the old cemetery is sacred ground. In the days of the famine of 1847-48 in Ireland tens of thousands of Irishmen fled from their native land. Some entered the United States through the port of New York; thousands came to this city; some to enter the promised land, but many, thousands of them to die here of ship fever. In the old cemetery the remains of 6,000 of these famine victims are buried. Until 1859 no monument was erected to mark their resting places. Then a band of Irishmen employed in the construction of the Victoria bridge placed a huge boulder in the cemetery bearing this inscription:

"To preserve from desecration the remains of 6,000 immigrants, who died of ship fever, 1847-48, this stone is erected by the workmen of Messrs. Peto Brassey & Betts, employed in the construction of the Victoria bridge, 1859."

Irishmen here declare that the appropriation of the cemetery by the railroad would be an act of desecration and their attitude is sustained by members of the race all over Canada. Lawyers have been retained to oppose the railroad before the Railway Commission.



Boulder Marks Victims' Graves.

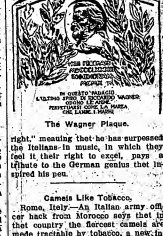
ARTS IN TRIBUTE TO WAGNER

Plaque to Be Placed on the Palace Wait in Venice Where the Great Master Lived.

Paris.—Colarin, the sculptor, has just finished in his studio in Paris, the plaque in marble of Richard Wagner, which is to be placed on the side well of the palace on the Grand canal in Venice, where the great master died and where his death occurred. Italy's most eminent poet, Gabriel D'Annunzio, wrote the dedication which is under the bust of Wagner. The literal translation is as follows:

In This Palace
The Last Breath of Richard Wagner
Is Heard to Expire
Perpetuate Itself Like the Tide
Which Lops the Marble.

Thus the poet who in his "Il Fuoco" speaks of Wagner as the "Tuston Who has stolen away the Italian birth



The Wagner Plaque.

right," meaning that he has surpassed the Italians in music, in which they feel it their right to excel, pays a tribute to the German genius that inspired his pen.

Camels Like Tobacco.

Rome, Italy.—An Italian army officer has found a scientific reason why it is that country the fiercest camels are made tractable by tobacco, a magician would say. When camel lies down and won't budge, a three-cornered piece of wood is placed in his mouth. At the outer end is a hole, and in this a cigar is stuck. As soon as the cigar is lit, Mr. Camel thus equipped begins to smoke as lamb, but only as long as he inhales the smoke. When the cigar is finished the camel becomes fierce again and must be bribed with another.

Ancient Custom in England

London.—By virtue of a custom so ancient that its origin is wholly forgotten, it will be a scholarly, but a high dignitary of the empire, who will first acclaim the new monarch when King George V. is crowned at Westminster abbey. The Westminster school is 350 years old, and for centuries the young captain of the school has been the first to cry "God save the king!" after the coronation ceremony. After him the peers repeat the cry, and then it is taken up by the entire congregation and the multitude outside.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Chicago Is to Have a Bank for Women



CHICAGO.—Chicago is to have a bank by women for women on the proposition that it is the women who do most of the economizing and consequently have most of the money to deposit. The organizers of this banking idea is Mrs. Antoinette Funk.

While a bank owned and conducted by women is not an experiment, the pioneer of women's banks being in Joplin, Mo., it is an experiment in a large city. All similar institutions have been in comparatively small communities. The announcement that it is a women s bank for women is also somewhat of a innovation, as the other women's banks have sought business wherever it could be found, but in the Funk bank men's business will be tolerated if the depositors come well recommended.

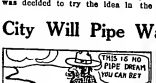
The bank will be located at Edison Park, s suburb, during the experimental stage, but the real intention is to establish a downtown bank. Because of high rent and other expenses, it was decided to try the idea in the suburb under smaller expense and invade the loop when success is assured.

In discussing the project, Mrs. Funk said: "Our bank will explode a theory that has long prevailed in the minds of e few that women do not trust women. We will demonstrate that such a belief is a fallacy. Women are the money savers of the world and we will attempt to appeal to these savers through our trust and savings departments.

"Many women save not only their own money, but that of their sons and husbands and brothers. When women are left dependent they make special efforts to save, and we will endeavor to show a class of this sort that we can help them. No inducements will be made to obtain stockholders or to attract depositors. When the bank is ready for business it will be found that the backers are women of sufficient financial standing to insure e good, sound, business proposition.

"Our original idea was to establish e bank in tne downtown business district. But for the sake of economy, while becoming established, we decided to choose e suburben location. If the business justifies we will have a branch downtown. But a conservative policy will control ell of our transactions."

City Will Pipe Water Long Distance



KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With the Kansas and Missouri rivers combined to furnish water for Kansas City and sometimes supplying more of it than can be taken care of, it is somewhat surprising that local capitalists should be negotiating for the purchase of water 150 miles away for the city supply.

Efforts have recently been made by them to purchase the Bennett Spring in Dallas county, Mo., with a view to piping the water here to supply residences with drinking water.

Reports made to the intending purchasers by an expert sent to the spring show a daily output of 104,000,000 gallons. Since the spring was discovered, which dates back to Indian times before the advent of white settlers, the spring has been pouring forth the same volume of crystal pure water of the same temperature whether it was July or January.

The term spring is misleading for the water supply is really an underground river which comes to the surface at this point, forms a surface river of its own for a mile and a quarter to jump farther down from a bed 22 feet above into the Little Niangua river. The spring flow reaches the river with such force that it shoots half way over the stream before its waters fall to mingle with those of the Little Niangua and flow away to the northwest.

The plan of utilising the big supply in Kansas City includes building a dam across the spring to the city. This line would cross nearly all of Dalles county, for the spring is on its eastern border, with all of Jackson county, for the city is on its western border. The counties between are Johnson, Henry, St. Clair and Hickory. The pipe line would probably extend over 150 miles.

New York's Big Bridges Are Useless

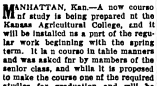


NEW YORK.—After having spent between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000 for bridges over the East river, Father Knickerbocker is now informed that all of this sum except about one-quarter—the amount expended on the original Brooklyn bridge—represents money thrown away. The persons responsible for this disquieting statement are the more or less eminent engineers who have been critically claiming the latest rapid transit plans of the city.

These plans, which provided for a $100,000,000 subway to serve three of the five boroughs of the greater city, contemplated the use of two of the new bridges—the Williamsburg and the Manhattan—to carry them lines over the river, but the engineering critics declare that this is not feasible for the reason that the new bridges are not located on any main lines of travel; in short, they do not lend to or from any where.

In support of this view they point out that none of the three bridges built within the last few years at an outlay of over $65,000,000 is used to more than a small percentage of its carrying capacity, while the Brooklyn bridge, in spite of the efforts to relieve the traffic from it, remains at the daily rush hours the scene of the worst congestion and the most indecent crowding to be witnessed anywhere in the world.

Table Manners for College Farmers



MANHATTAN, Kan.—A new course of study is being prepared at the Kansas Agricultural College, and it will be installed as a part of the regular work beginning with the spring term. It is a course in table manners and was asked for by members of the senior class, and while it is proposed to make the course one of the required studies for graduation and will be given in the senior class this year, it will become a part of the work of the early classes.

It has long been a habit with many Kansas men to pour the coffee into the saucer, blow on it before drinking. There are other things required at the table in polite society, such as which fork to use for different foods, placing the elbows on the table, making a noise while drinking water, and numerous other items of social etiquette. Now the young men who are attending the Kansas Agricultural College and who eat most of their meals in restaurants want to know about the social requirements. The Agricultural College proposes to teach them.

Last summer the state board of education adopted a course of morals and manners to be taught in the common schools. In all country schools in the state the small boys are receiving daily lessons in honesty, address and other important parts of the making of an upright, moral citizen of good manners in social and business affairs.

The 7,000 Kansas school teachers were told that the state board required the course in morals and manners of equal importance with reading, writing and the other common school branches, and the teachers were instructed to read up if they did not know and do instruct the children how to be good little girls and boys.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

ASQUITH ADVOCATES SALARY



Premier Asquith has announced his advocacy of a measure that will provide for the payment of salaries to the members of parliament. This will be a decided innovation for England and is thought likely to make politics more of a profession than at present.

Under the system now in force, the same that has always been in force, members of parliament serve without remuneration. With most of them this is not a serious handicap, as many rich men seek a seat in parliament for the honor.

The working men who are elected to parliament are supported by the labor unions to which they belong. In most cases where a member of an organized labor union is a candidate his election expenses are met by an assessment on his brother working men. The legislative body is paid the sum of $2.50 a day.

Advocates of the measure declare that a man and his salary while a member of the labor union. If it was not for this system, no working men could afford to accept a nomination, even if he were assured of election without expense.

It was against Premier Asquith that the London suffragettes made several violent demonstrations. Advancing under cover of the fog at 2:30 o'clock one morning, a militant band circumvented the police and stormed the Asquith residence, in Downing street. They hurled stones and metal weights at the house, breaking the glass in all of the windows. The premier was also attacked on the street when opportunity offered.

LED THE REVOLT IN MEXICO



Senor Francisco I. Madero, who led the recent insurrectional revolt in Mexico, does not belong to the class of poor Mexicans. On the contrary, he is one of the wealthy men of the country and belongs to a very aristocratic and powerful family.

The patriarchal head and founder of the Madero family, Don Evaristo Madero, was formerly Governor of the State of Coeauila, but quarreled with the Diaz regime, and for years he and his family influences has been antagonistic to the government.

Senor Madero shows clean being, medium height, broad-shouldered, robust, and slightly inclined to obesity. Shimerous, velvety, black Latin eyes that often waken to a gleam of humor—for he is fond of a joke—surmounts a sallow face, a distinctly aquiline nose, closely compressed lips that still denote a sensual tendency, and a straggling mustache on the rather prominent chin. He is not attentive to dress, and is usually seen in a black coat of rather provincial cut. His speaks French in preference to Spanish, but knows English well.

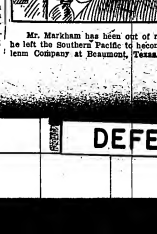
HARLAN LONG ON THE BENCH



John Marshall Harlan, who recently celebrated the close of thirty-three years' service on the United States Supreme Court bench, is one of the most distinguished jurists in the country. He took his seat Dec. 10, 1877, and his service has been twice as long as that of any other member of the present court. Justice Harlan was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, in 1833, and after studying law in Transylvania College, he practiced at Frankfort, Ky., where for a time he was county judge. Later he practiced at Louisville, and between 1861 and 1863 he served in the Union army as colonel of the Tenth Kentucky regiment. For the four years following he was attorney general of Kentucky, and in 1871 and 1875 he was the Republican nominee for governor of the state. Justice Harlan was a member of the Louisiana commission, and he also was one of the American arbitrators on the Bering Sea tribunal. He is a professor of constitutional law in the George Washington University.

The three members of the court whose services exceed that of Justice Harlan were Chief Justice John Marshall, Justice Stephen J. Field and Justice Joseph Story. Both Marshall and Field served more than 34 years.

NEW ILLINOIS CENTRAL HEAD



Mr. Markham has been out of railway service since Nov. 1, 1904, when he left the Southern Pacific to become general manager of the Gulfay Petroleum Company at Beaumont, Texas.

Charles H. Markham, president of the Gulf Refining Company and the Gulf Pipe Line Company of Pittsburg, who was recently elected president of the Illinois Central System to succeed J. T. Harahan, began his railroad career in 1881, when he started as a section laborer on the Union Pa. In the same year he became a station agent for the Southern Pacific at Deming, N. M., and held similar positions for six years. From 1891 to 1897 he was district freight and passenger agent at Fresno, Cal., and in 1897 was promoted to be general freight agent of the Oregon lines of the Southern Pacific Company. In 1901 he was transferred to San Francisco as assistant freight traffic manager and in 1904 was made vice-president of the Houston and Texas Central. In April of that year he was chosen as general manager of the Southern Pacific and in June vice-president.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Interview Causes Stir in Washington



WASHINGTON.—Capital society has had nothing that has made it sit up and take notice in a good while. But it sure got a slap that wakened it with a jump the other day when there appeared in e New York newspaper an alleged interview with Baroness Hengelmuller von Hengervar, the "deeness" of the diplomatic corps, or, to put it properly, the doyenne, her husband, Baron Hengelmuller von Hengervar, being the dean. The baroness, who has been in New York city, permitted herself to be interviewed by a very sprightly young lady reporter in New York, who on two or three previous occasions has shown herself to be rather long on imagination and short on facts. She directly quotes the baroness es follows:

"Washington is dull end stupid. Society there is provincial. To get to New York is heaven to me, for there is so much to do besides eyring and receiving calls and callers and drinking tea and going through the drier round of formel and uninteresting social events. We have lived in Washington 16 years. I have done each year the sems things with practically the same people. Here in New York formal calling end tea taking are practically eliminated, because there are so many other more interesting things to do. Even the shops meke e differences. Hers it is e positive pleasure to shop. Then, your theaters, opera and concerts are so wonderful. In fact, New York is one of the most fascinating cities in the world. It is all life end color end impules.

"Logically, of course, Weshington should be the social center of the country. It never will be, however, for e city can take the bouquet away from New York. The atmosphere is different, end e social climate is an hardjo-de clongs es any other kind."

It is stated thet Beroness Hengelmuller neerly fell down dead when she saw this interview in the New York papers end then sew it copied into the Weshington papers. Baroness Hengelmuller is nothing if not conventional. She lives by form end rote, end to do enything out of the regulor is to her oplion to commeit a crime.

She come back home in e stete of nervous collapse, declered she never sold a word of it end thet Washington is perfectly lovely.

Christmas Among Capital's Asiatics



THE tiny representatives of all the nations represented at the national capital celebrated Christmas, each with some peculiar custom brought from his own far-off land. The Christmas idea is one easily caught up by the foreign child and the talk is busy for weeks before the happy festival is just as eagerly listened to by the little Oriental as by the child to whom it has always been familiar.

Although the Christian significance of the Saviour's birth is absent from the Oriental celebration of Christmas, yet the festival spirit of the season appeals to the hope and glee from far-off China and Japan than to their little American playmates. The Chinese embassy was the scene of much galoty during the holiday weeks. For the eldest of the ambassador's daughters, Miss Ailee Cheng, is only twelve years old and still retains many childish tastes. This year the month-old daughter of the couple, Tyo Meisen or Mildred Cheng, was the youngest member of the legation who came in for Christmas presents.

Santa Claus did not neglect Arkiro and Seda Matsui, the tiny son and daughter of the counselor of the Japanese embassy, Keishiro Matsui. Arkiro and Seda have been used all their little lives to hearing of the good old Seint Nick, and were happily pleased at his bounty.

Among the legation youngsters who this year spent their first Christmas in Washington are the children of the newly arrived Norwegian minister, H. H. Bryn. There were "high doings" at the legation, too, for the Christmas tree is a native of Norway and the Santa Claus thrives best of all in the climate of ice and snow, to which the Bryn children were born.

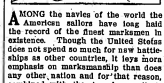
Violate Law Covering Abuse of Coins



THE carelessness or ignorance of big firms in observing the federal laws governing abuse of coins costs them thousands of dollare yearly. Just recently a Chicago company came to grief which would have saved itself and the government much trouble and expense if it had read the following law:

"Whoever fraudulently, by any act, wor or means shall deface, mutilate, impeir, diminish, falsify or counterfeit . . . the gold or silver coins which have been or which may hereafter be coined in the mint of the United States . . . shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisonment of not more than five years."

Uncle Sam's Gunners Are Unequaled



AMONG the navies of the world the American sailors have long held the record of the finest marksmen in existence. Though the United States does not spend so much for new battleships as other countries, it lays more emphasis on marksmanship than does any other nation and for that reason, combined with the American sailors's infinite patience, our men have gained their world-wide reputation of champions. More time and ammunition are exhausted in the American navy in target practice than is realized generally. America spends ten times the sum for this purpose as does England.

All world's records for gunnery were broken, by the crew of the battleship Idaho in the recent big gun target shooting held off Cape Henry. During the practice in which she won her championship the sailors of the Idaho shattered targets at 10,000 yards distance. Had the little vessel been in battle she would have shattered in five minutes a battleship of a fleet-one of five miles, had she shot with the same accuracy.

The gunner begins in the ordnance shops at Washington, where he is instructed in the rudiments of the art. He is kept at his studies six days a week from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon. Before he is detailed to a ship the apprentice is given three months' instruction in the handling of high explosives and taught the workings of the submerine mine.

Then he is turned over to a battleship, where he is given the position of gun pointer in charge of an instructor who knows the business from top to bottom, and at this gun he sticks until his superiors think him eminently trustworthy, when he is allowed to participate in maneuvers. Finally he handles a gun in real war.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

AEROPLANES FOR BATTLESHIPS.

An aeroplane costs $5,000. An armored cruiser costs $5,000,000. The best of our armored cruisers, the Tennessee or the Montana, have been rendered obsolete by the inflexible and the Von der Tann. Nor are we building new ones to succeed them. Therefore the aeroplane, as an adjunct to the battleship, becomes a matter of interest, both tactically and economically. The coming attempt of an aeroplane to fly from the deck of an ocean steamer back to New York harbor is a matter of prime moment. Though the federal government has rescinded the order detailing torpedo boats to assist in the experiment, the navy department will keep official watch on it. The result of this experiment may determine whether the naval authorities will equip the next new battleship with an aeroplane and the necessary facilities for making a flight from the ship's deck while at sea. The advent of the battleship-cruiser has made our best cruisers nothing but scouts, and not rapid ones, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Yet the cost of their maintenance is almost that of a dreadnought. If the aeroplane can perform scout duty at sea the cost of constructing and maintaining our navy will be immensely reduced. This now application of aeronautics to naval warfare seems, at present, a delicate and difficult matter. It will require expert aviators aboard ship and highly favorable conditions all around. Yet skilled and daring flyers are rapidly increasing in number and the ability to cope with varied atmospheric conditions is developing to match.

Showing American agricultural products alongside those of England and Scotland is those two countries may not strike many as promising valuable results to our people. But in other ways there seem to be opportunities. John N. McCuse, our consul at Glasgow, writes that he considers it a great mistake that American feed and dairy outfits are not on exhibition at the farmers' weekly markets in such Scotch towns as Kilmarnock, Kirkcudbright and other places of like character. It appears that the excellence of such devices is their own commendation. The inventive American mind has gone very far in contriving apparatus which economizes time and effort and increases efficiency, as the use of such appliances here has demonstrated. The old world has been slower, but the Scotch are quick to perceive advantages such as the American outfits assure, and Consul McCunn's hint might be taken with advantage to all concerned.

Carlyle once told a man who was financially interested in gold mining that all the gold ever produced by California was not worth one good mealy potato. And yet the potato is Scotland has a history of less than 200 years, says the Edinburgh Dispatch. When Macdonald of Clanranald, in 1743 brought seed potatoes for his tenants to South Uist they objected to planting them because the potato is not mentioned in the Bible! Somewhat later George Bachop, one of the Ochterlyre tenants, when told by his wife that she had potatoes for supper, contemptuously replied: "Tatties! tattles! I never suppit on them at my days, and winna this night. Cite them to the herd, gie ms sowens."

Cape Town once lived under so severe a code of sumptuary laws that anything like display was restricted to the governor and his immediate circle. Thus ran Article VI. of the Dutch laws against luxury and ostentation: "No one less in rank than a junior merchant and those among the citizens of equal rank and the wives and daughters only of those who are or have been members of any council shall venture to use umbrellas." In practice this restricted the possession and use of umbrellas to about 50 persons in Cape Town.

An inventor in New York claims to have perfected a solid fuel for automobiles, the chief advantages of which are that it gives off no odor and fl smokeless. As soon as we are assured that his new fuel is as he represents it to be we shall start a movement for the purpose of having him accepted as one of the country heroes.

A Punxsutawney (Pa.) man has invented a pocket telephone, about eight inches long, two inches broad and an inch thick, which can be used by putting a plug attached to it into a hole in boxes fixed on the telephone poles around the town. The idea is ingenious, but is the Punxsutawney pocket big enough for the device?

One reason New York city is so congested is that they can enlarge the island only upward and downward.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, Jan. 4.—The thirty-seventh session of the Minnesota legislature is open at the state capitol.

The first day's business covered the routine, that of preliminary organization and the formal election of the Republican nominees for legislative offices who were selected at the caucus.

Members Sworn In.

At the opening of the session Chief Justice Start swore in the new members of the senate and Associate Justice Brown swore in the members of the house. In the house the election of the speaker was first considered. H. H. Dunn was placed in nomination by George A. MacKenzie of Gaylord. E. L. Kelloy placed Albert Pfeender in nomination for the Democrats and Representative Morton nominated C. L. Sciersd of Halstad for the Prohibition party. The roll call showed a vote of 80 for Dunn, 23 for Pfeender and one Prohibitionist not voting.

Mr. Dunn spoke briefly, thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him. He immediately called for the roll of business. The state of the house employes nominated at the Republican caucus Mcaday night went through without a hitch.

Speaker Dunn then appointed the committee on rules, whose membership is as follows: McKenzie, C. E. Stone, Congdon, Fowler and Wescott. The request of the Democratic members that have a representation on this committee was denied.

St. Paul, Jan. 5.—The first primary election bill of the present session of the senate by Senator John Moonon, of Waseca. The bill amends several sections of the present bill, leaving only the primary features of the law. It provides for the voting for candidates who have not been placed on the ballot by sey previous announcement, the calling of a meeting of all the candidates nominated at the primary election for the purpose of promulgating party platforms and selecting state central committees and prescribes the rules of registration.

The primary election system is extended to all elective offices with the exception of officers of towns, villages and cities of the fourth class, and members of school, park and library boards in cities less than 100,000 population. The day of the primary election shall be the first day of registration. Party candidates for the office of United States senator shall be nominated in the manner provided for in the nomination of the state officers.

"The blanks for registration of voters for general election shall have two additional columns, one headed 'party affiliations' and the other headed 'Pirty or electors.' No names of voters shall be placed upon the registers prior to the day of such election, nor shall any be placed on the register upon said day, except the names of those who appear in person before the board of registration for that purpose.

"It is made the duty of the judges of each primary election to ask each person who applies to be registered the question, 'What political party do you desire to affiliate with?' and the political party given by such person so applying shall be recorded on the books of registration in the column headed 'party affiliations.' In case the judges of election do not believe that the person applying to be registered has answered such questions truthfully or the person applying to be registered is known to have other party affiliations then it is made the duty of the judges to administer the following oath:

"'You solemnly swear that you will fully and truthfully answer the questions put to you concerning your party affiliation?' The judges shall then again propound the question while such applicant is under oath and the name of the party affiliation given shall be recorded.

"In case the person applying to be registered does not desire to state his party affiliation he shall not be required to do so as a her to his purpose of voting at the general election, but he cannot cast a ballot at the primary election.

"The candidates for the various state offices, for the office of United States senator and for the state senate and house of representative of each political party shall meet at the state capitol at 12 o'clock on the second Tuesday after said election to formulate a party platform, elect a state central committee and perform such other business as may be necessary. The platform of each party shall be framed at such time and he announced not later than the day following such meeting."

Senator John Moonon introduced a joint memorial asking congress to provide an amendment to article 1 of the United States constitution to allow the state to elect United States senators by direct vote of the people instead of by the legislature.

Senator Wilson notified the senate that the bill covering employers' liability, which has been framed by the employers' liability and compensation commission, will be introduced Jan. 20.

St. Paul, Jan. 6.—The first real day's work done by the legislature was featured by the announcement of senate committees, which aroused considerable comment because of the ultra-radicals were given choice assignments; the adoption of the rules in both branches and the warm debate occasioned in the house when Representative Nolan attempted to have one amended, and the introduction in both branches of some radical legislation.

In the senate, bills providing for direct legislation were introduced by a Democrat, Senator Moonen of Waseca, while in the house, Representative Kunze, of Hennepin introduced a measure providing for the nomination of United States senators by popular vote. There were also introduced into the house two measures that are calculated to draw the fire of the railroads, since they are advanced legislation cloaeg that line.

With but one important change, the report of the committee on rules was adopted by the house. The change provides that every bill, other than for appropriations, claims or reappointment referred to a standing committee, shall be reported thereon within 20 days after its receipt by the committee. Any such bill not so reported within such period, unless the period is extended, shall be delivered to the speaker five days after any member gives notice he requires that such bill so be reported, with or without a report, and lie on the table of the house. This rule is even stronger than that recommended by the senate committee, where the 25-day limit was invoked.

The bills providing for the initiative and referendum, the recall of all public officers the people deem necessary to their trusts were introduced into the senate by Senator Spencer Weaver.

The recall measure provides that when 25 per cent of the voters who cast their ballots in the election at which the official was chosen signify by petition it shall act as notice that unless the official resign within five days of a special election shall be held to determine whether he shall be recalled. The reasons set forth in his recall and his defense shall be briefed on the ballot in not more than 200 words for each officer.

Bills Aimed at Railroads.

Bills aimed at the railroads were introduced by Senator Gerdnier, of Minnetonka. These provide that rates for transportation of passengers and freight shall not be more for a short haul than for a long haul, and that freight transported over two or more lines cannot be transferred from one carload lots to another car at the junction point.

Senator Moonen introduced a bill providing for the erection at his home town of Waseon of a school of agriculture that shall be identified with the state university.

House Bills.

The following bills were introduced into the house:

By Cal. E. Stone, For the Minnesota State Trades Industrial school for dependent orphans. The amount asked is $125,000.

By George McKenzie, To amend the law relating to corporations.

By R. C. Dunn, To appropriate money to defray the cost of publication of the proposed amendments to the constitution in October, 1910.

By W. A. Campbell and P. L. Pelmear, To prohibit the bonding or maintenance of cemeteries within one-half mile of the state university or any of its colleges or the Soldiers' home.

By W. A. Campbell, Providing for the correction of election returns in counties, cities and municipal corporations in which voting machines are used.

By W. F. Kunze, Providing for the nomination of United States senators by popular vote.

By W. A. Campbell, To oblige street railway companies operating in towns of 50,000 or over to maintain a watchman at all crossings with railroad tracks.

By W. F. Kunze, Providing for education in the professional qualifications for county superintendents of schools.

By C. J. Huuge, For an amendment to the act providing for the appointment of a state highway commission.

By C. F. Fowler To grant the right to pension the citizen-soldiers of Minnesota who participated in the Indian massacre of 1862.

BRAZIL REBELS DIE

GANGRENE, SUNSTROKE AND SUFFOCATION CARRY OFF 45 MUTINEERS.

DEMISE OF ALLEN IS SUDDEN

Rio Due to Political Dissatisfaction Reported in State of Para—Government Exercises Rigid Censorship Over All Dispatches.

Rio Janeiro—Forty-four members of the recent naval revolt, including João Candido, their leader, have "died suddenly" in prison, according to the Journal do Commercio in its issue of Friday.

Candido succumbed to gangrene while a prisoner, twenty-six of his associates died from sunstroke while engaged in repairing the fortress on Cobras island and eighteen others were suffocated in their cells in the prison on Villegignon island.

When the letter of the two recent naval revolts in Brazil was put down, three weeks ago, it was announced that the mutinous sailors had been sent to states remote from Rio Janeiro, where they would be employed in the construction of highways and railroads. The mutineers had surrendered, and it was officially announced that the disorders were at an end.

There are persistent rumors of disturbances in the State of Para, on the north coast, due to political dissatisfaction. Rioting is said to have occurred at Para.

Nicthoroy, the capital of the State of Rio Janeiro, and situated across the harbor from the federal capital, is under martial law, and the troops occupy all the public buildings.

The rigid censorship maintained by the government since the revolt in the navy was put down makes it impossible to confirm officially these reports of rioting at Para and elsewhere in the republic. The censorship includes the newspapers here.

Washington.—The report from Rio Janeiro that the forty-five ringleaders of the recent revolt in the Brazilian navy had "died suddenly" aroused interest, but caused no surprise in this city.

The recent navel revolts at Rio were particularly humiliating to the Brazilian government, and the sudden demise of Candido and his associates has been looked for. These men captured two of the most powerful of modern battleships, dominated the city with the 12-inch guns and forced the government to grant the reforms the mutineers demanded.

It is feared here that the "sudden death" of these sailors may yet cause serious trouble to the big South American republic.

IF YOU WOULD BE WELL
KEEP YOUR KIDNEYS WELL.

Every Picture Tells A Story

The kidneys filter the blood. When they are sick, the uric poison is retained and various troubles result. No kidney symptom, however slight, should be neglected. There is no better remedy for sick kidneys than Doan's Kidney Pills.

George Selder, 632 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Cal., says: "I could not lie on my side owing to the soreness over my kidneys. My limbs swelled badly and the flesh was soft and flabby. After using Doan's Kidney Pills, the swelling vanished and the pain in my back disappeared."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOY BANDITS KILL OFFICER

Porter and Sailboy Hold Up Street Car and Shoot a Policeman at Duluth.

Duluth, Minn.—William Muzzary and Algot Johnson, each nineteen years old; bellboy and night porter of the Hotel McKay, turned bandits Friday, killed a policeman, held up a car and are being sought for by the police.

The two men held up and shot at the night clerk, hound and gagged two others in the hotel basement and escaped with $50 belonging to the hotel. They were arrested and placed on a street car after a chase through the interstate bridge district.

While being taken back to the city they asked the car driver to proceed to the car. When the request was granted one of the youthful bandits drew a revolver from a pocket that had escaped the attention of Policeman Harry Chesmore, who had just arrested them, and fired on that officer and killed him. Chesmore was shot twice in the lungs and died in the hospital. The robbers then held up the passengers and crew of the car and escaped.

All the bandits are heavily armed. It is feared that when their place of concealment is discovered there will be a battle.

BLAST IMPERILS ELEVEN MEN

City of Minneapolis Is Plunged Into Darkness by Explosion in Power Plant.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Minneapolis was plunged into darkness Friday and the communication of the city almost paralyzed by an explosion of the "13,000 wires" leading into the power house of the Minneapolis General Electrical company. Third avenue S. is in the business district.

Eleven men employed in the building made their way to safety through the valley of the hill race after the explosion. Fire followed and completed the demolition of the building. Several were injured and the damage to the property is estimated at $500,000.

Writ Prevents Mayor's Recall.

Seattle, Wash.—Federal Judge Handford Friday granted an injunction to Frank H. Rosboy of Chicago preventing the recall of Mayor H. C. Gill of Seattle. This was the first attempt of this kind ever made in this country.

Shoots Wife; Kills Himself.

Philadelphia.—Henry Beckmen, a foreman for the Adams Express company, Friday shot his wife and killed himself at their home. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

MILLIONS of FAMILIES are using SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA

FOR COLDS and HEADACHES, INDIGESTION and SOUR STOMACH, GASTRIC DISORDERS, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS, WITH MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

NOTE THE NAME
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
IN THE CIRCLE
ON EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE



THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY OF THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS LED UNSCRUPULOUS MANUFACTURERS TO OFFER IMITATIONS, IN ORDER TO MAKE A LARGER PROFIT AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR CUSTOMERS. IF A DEALER ASKS WHICH SIZE YOU WISH, OR WHAT MAKE YOU WISH, WHEN YOU ASK FOR SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA, HE IS PREPARING TO DECEIVE YOU. TELL HIM THAT YOU WISH THE GENUINE, MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ALL RELIABLE DRUGGISTS KNOW THAT THERE IS ANY ONE GENUINE, AND THAT IT IS MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY

NOTE THE NAME
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE, OF THE GENUINE. ONE SIZE ONLY, FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. REGULAR PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

MINIATURE PICTURE OF PACKAGE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN, AS IT IS MILD AND PLEASANT, GENTLE AND EFFECTIVE, AND ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS. IT IS EQUALLY BENEFICIAL FOR WOMEN AND FOR MEN. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE.

California Fig Syrup Co.

TOO FREQUENT.



Connie—Why did you quarrel with Dick?

Grace—Why, he proposed to me last night.

Connie—What of that?

Grace—Why, I accepted him only the night before.

Thé Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief, they permanently cure Constipation. Thousands now use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Breakfast Food

Two Cruises to the WEST INDIES

Two delightful cruises leaving New York February 23 and March 26, 1911

BY THE NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMER TO 12,500 TON **S.S. Molke** THE

Spanish Main, Westindies, Panama Canal, Bermuda, etc.

Rates according to size of room, $150 and up. One cruise, 16 days, $85 and up. Also cruises to the Mediterranean, North America and Around the World.

Write for booklet. Mention Sunbeam.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
P. O. Box 1757 41 and 45 Broadway, N. Y.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I was troubled for some time for indigestion and biliousness and also constipation. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the house."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 929

LIVE STOCK and MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES**
Write for Catalogue and Prices
STERLING ELECTROTYPE CO., Minneapolis

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch
Makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

PATENT secured or fee returned. Free opinion as to patentability if desired. Book "How to obtain Patents" sent free. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for search. E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 2-1911.

Weak Heart

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They experience shortness of breath on exertion, fluttering, or dizzy feeling, caused breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, their heart is not sufficiently strong to move the blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart-tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which contains no dangerous narcotics nor alcohol.

The ingredients, as attested under oath, are Stone root (Collinsonia Canadensis), Blue Cohosh (Caulophyllum Thalictroides), Golden Seal root (Hydrastis Canadensis), Bloodroot (Sanguinaria Canadensis), Queen's root (Stillingia Sylvatica), Cayenne (Capsicum Fastigiatum), Black Cherry bark (Prunus Serotina), with Clycerine refined glycerine, prepared in a scientific laboratory in a way that no chemist could duplicate.

There is no alcohol to shrink up the red blood corpuscles; but, on the other hand, it increases their number and they become round and healthy. It helps the human system in the assimilation of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, biliousness and many concomitant symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anemic, thin blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing. Sticks to this safe and sure remedy, and refuse all "just as good" but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do you half as much good.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE $3, $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

BOYS SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 AND $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, the high grade workmanship and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater intrinsic value than any other make. If I could show you the difference between the Goodyear Welt shoes I use and the cheap welts sold by other manufacturers, you would understand why my $3.50 shoes are the best in the world. I also make a full line of Dress Shoes, Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Gun Metal Calf, Box Calf, Velour Calf, Enamel Leather, Police and Railway Shoes, Farmers and Workingmen's Shoes, all of which are unsurpassed in Shoe Values.

Beware of substitutes. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Write for Catalog showing how to order by mail. Shoes sent everywhere, delivery charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 149 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

CAUTION! Some genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE
If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog.

IOWA WIFE SLAYER IS CAUGHT

Recently Released From Asylum and May Be Returned.

Keokuk, Iowa.—After shooting and killing his wife in a fit of insane rage at New Boston and keeping deputy sheriffs at bay for hours, Christian Schock, a farmer, was captured and was brought to the Keokuk jail. Schock had recently been released from the insane asylum at Mount Pleasant and probably will be returned in the hospital.

TAFT ENTERTAINS NATION

New Year's Reception Marred by Unpleasant Weather.

Washington, D. C. — The New Year's reception at the White House, when the doors of the historical mansion are thrown open to the humblest citizens who may care to pay his respects to the chief magistrate of the nation, was held under weather conditions that tended to materially cut down the number that usually passes the receiving line in the blue room.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXHAUSTIVE TREATISE ON STATE AFFAIRS BY THE MINNESOTA EXECUTIVE.

MAKES MANY RECOMMENDATIONS

URGES A NUMBER OF REFORMS IN THE SYSTEM, TENDING TO GREATER EFFICIENCY AND LESS EXPENSE.

St. Paul—The annual message of Gov. A. O. Eberhart was read to the legislature. In brief he said:

The people of Minnesota in the election of 1910 have seen fit to place the control of all branches and departments of state government in the hands of the Republican party, thereby charging that party with a double responsibility. This act of confidence on the part of the people confers upon the legislative and executive branches of our state government, not only the opportunity, but the solemn duty and mandate of helpful and responsive co-operation to the end that the will of the people and their highest public interest and welfare shall find a prompt and hearty response in wise and progressive legislation as well as vigorous and efficient administration. In this cause I pledge you the most earnest and effective co-operation within my power as chief of the executive department, and to you I look with the utmost confidence and expectation for support in carrying into legislative enactment the practical reforms which the needs of our commonwealth and the progressive thought of our time demand at our hands.

I believe that the time has arrived in the history of this state, when the public good, or, to use the language of the constitution, when the security, benefit and protection of the people demand a radical modification and reform in certain phases of our state administration.

We have just completed the first half century of our development as a state. We are no longer dependent upon pioneer experiments and ancient makeshifts. We are prepared to establish our system of state government on the most scientific and progressive principles of civics and economics. Before the installation of any reform, however, we wish to assure ourselves that it can stand the test of experience as practical and business like, that it conduces to public economy and efficiency, and that it represents the true interests, welfare and [illegible]

[illegible]

HERZAN HEARING ON JAN. 11.

Case of Slayer of Mrs. Fiman, Signs His Confession.

Glencoe. —The case against Joseph Herzan, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Joseph Fiman, of Silver Lake, who made a complete confession after being in the sweatbox 24 hours, was continued until Jan. 11. Herzan wrote and signed a full confession. It was in Bohemian. The salient features of the confession are as follows:

Herzan says he borrowed his brother's revolver the day of the crime with the intention of going to the Fiman home to secure the money which he knew was kept in the house. He told of entering the Fiman home after having spent the afternoon away from his own home, and of demanding it from Mr. and Mrs. Fiman.

The aged couple gave him some money, but he wanted more. The old gentleman, he said, declared he would go upstairs to find it, but instead of doing so broke a window and jumped out. As he did so, according to Herzan's story, Mrs. Fiman held a lantern up to the robber's face and said she knew who he was. Herzan then fired the fatal shot, which entered the aged woman's head and resulted in her death.

Herzan then fled from the scene, and, after wandering about some time to confuse the officers who might try to follow his footprints, went home.

Detectives were employed by the county and worked for weeks on the case. Several clues were run down and suspects were placed under surveillance, but in every instance were able to prove an alibi. Herzan was among the men watched, and bit by bit a strong case was made against him. His shoes fit exactly the footprints made by the murderer. He borrowed his brother's revolver the day of the crime and was not at home all the afternoon and evening. He was traced to a farm home near the Fiman home, where he had supper, and left there shortly before the crime was committed.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

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HE WAS COUNTED OUT.

The Inspectors in the Stephens Sugstad election contest over in Polk County have found that A. D. Stephens was elected by a majority of 174 votes. Both sides were represented on the committee appointed to investigate the recount, and their findings was unanimous, so the friends of Sugstad had to admit that he was not elected but was counted in by the Town Boards.

Where are we drifting? Has northern Minnesota degenerated so low that we are using the old fashiond methods used by the south years ago when the man that was the best counter and had the best shot gun was sure to win? We hope not, and expect to see A. D. Stephens seated in that state senators chair to which he was fairly elected by the people, but was counted out by the town boards.

We have been accused of being opposed to any further extension of time for the settlers on the eleven towns to make final proof which is true, as all of them are needed to pay taxes It is not now a question between the settlers and the government, but it is an attempt of one man to put his share of taxes onto his neighbor to pay.

The Pennington county commissioners let the county printing to the St. Hilaire Spectator, it being the lowest bidder. That is the stuff, practice what you preached before election. No county printing kick can be put in, against the commissioners on that deal.

No matter what is the final outcome of Stephens vs Sugstad contest may be, the evidence showed that some of the town officers in that county are a disgrace to the position they occupy. Some of them ought to come up o Highland and learn how to conduct an election fair, and according to law. Our entire town board were on the opposit side from us on one of the leading issues of the election, and we are willing to sware in any court that our town had a fair election and a fair count.

Popular Ideas.

The most popular joke which has been published in any language in the history of the world is stated in a blast which appeared in an obscure corner of the Punch almanac for 1848. It read: "Advice to persons about to marry—Don't!" It would be interesting to know who was its patriot. Another, founded on a similar subject, was the "Advice to persons who have fallen in love—Fall out!" One of the most brilliant things that ever appeared in contemporary was the brief dialogue between an inquiring child and his inpatient parent: "What is maffer?" "No maffer." "What is maffer?" "Never mind."—Westminster Gazette.

Against His Convictions.

"Hist's some of this Welsh rabbit, Bjonson?" asked Hjalles as he stirred the golden concoction in the chafing dish.

"No, Hjalles, Bjonesss," returned Bjonson, patting his stomach tenderly "I am constitutionally opposed to all temperation liquor."—Harper's Weekly.

Go Again.

"I shot four husband in town. He was very much elated."

"The fellahs! He told me he would never take another drop."—Houston Post.

Played Them Both Ways.

The French comedian Perlet was extraordinarily thin. A physician recommended him in try some bath in the Pyrenees, so he betook himself to the mineral springs, where he bathed unremittingly, but all in vain; he did not increase in size. "Patience," urged the doctor. "There is nothing like our baths for making people fat." One day while Perlet was waiting philosophically in his bath for an embonpoint which never came he heard a conversation in the next room, from which his own was divided by only a thin partition and which was occupied by an enormous woman, fat as the Hottentot Venus. "Doctor," said she, "I am getting tired of this." "Why?" asked the Aesculapius. "I have been here two months." "Well?" "Well, I am as enormous as I was when I came." "A little patience, madame," urged the doctor. "There is nothing like our baths for making people thin." Perlet, hearing these words, sprang out of his bath, dressed, rushed home to his hotel, ordered his bill and left for Paris by the next train.—Argonaut.

A Simple Life.

"And what," inquired the visitor, who was "being shown" to little Bobbie, "are you going to do when you grow up?"

"In a business man," responded Robert, "like father. He took me down to his office last week, and I'm going to work like him and have a good time."

"And what are you going to do in business?" pursued the visitor.

"Going to do just like dad," repeated the youngster—"watch the mail every morning and when I get to the office light a big cigar and sit down at my desk and say there's no rock-work to do it's no use beginning till after lunch, and then go out with another big cigar and eat and eat till I can't eat any more, and then go back to business and ask everybody else why the work isn't done, and then get so mad because nobody does anything that I'll go home early and be so tired I can't do a thing except read the paper and smoke more big cigars and swear."—Pearson's.

Florists' Jargon.

The florists have a trade jargon of their own. When a man who grows flowers for a living rattles off something like "peper whites, valleys and Romans" the confused layman has to stop to think what the jumble of words means. It is only the trade way of saying paper white narcissus, lily of the valley and Roman hyacinth. Likewise "mums" is their word for chrysanthemums, and time and space are likewise saved by saying "cyp" instead of cypripedium. So bridesmaid roses are "maids," American Beauties are "beauties," Perle du Jardin becomes "perle" and is pronounced pearl, while Scheunir du President Carnot is reduced to its last word, just as those other illustrious French rose names, General Jacqueminot and Marechal Niel, where shortened to "Jack" and "Niel" in the heyday of their glory. — New York Press.

A Locomotive's Breathing.

The "breathing" of a locomotive—that is to say, the number of puffs given out during a journey—depends upon the circumstances of its driving wheels and their speed. No matter what the rate of speed may be, for every one round of the driving wheels a locomotive will give four puffs—two out of each cylinder, the cylinders being double. If the average circumference of the driving wheel is twenty feet and the speed per hour fifty miles, a locomotive will give, going at express speed, 850 puffs per minute, 52,800 puffs per hour and 1,055 puffs per mile.—London Standard.

Failing a Fakir.

A story need to be told at Cairo of Sir Richard Owen during one of his sojourns in Egypt. The great naturalist was seated in the shade of the verandah at Shepperain's hotel when the inevitable snake charmer came to him and produced from his bag a truly specimen of the horned asp—the deadly creature. The professor gazed and, nothing daunted, stepped and plucked the horns from the head of the reptile twisting it in his fist, remarking in a tone under that the man would probably think twice before trying to palm off upon any one else a harmless snake as a cerastes by the aid of a couple of fish bones. With anybody else the charmer would probably have succeeded. He had tried it on the wrong man.

An Antiseptic Child.

Little Walter was always carefully guarded against germs. The telephon was subject to the drinking fountain sanitized and public conveyances and Mamie were forbidden him.

"Father," he said one night in a tone of desperation, "did you know what I was going to do when I grow up?"

"What?" asked his father, preparing himself for the worst.

"I'm going to be a germ."—Success Magazine.

Fit-Fyld.

Agent—Did you find a suitable house for that customer, with modern conveniences?

Assistant—I and my boss, sir, I recommended him first with a new front.—Baltimore American.

Trade Is Kept at Church.

Husband—Does that new novel there end happily, Mrs.—it doesn't says it. Only says they were married.—St. Louis Star.

One kind word may turn aside a pot of anger.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes



Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL



To Head-Off a Headache

Nothing is Better than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

They Give Relief without Bad After-Effects.

"For four years I was subject to almost constant headache. At times I was so severe unfitted for work. Through the advice of a friend I was persuaded to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and the result has been that I have entirely discarded my use of those continuous headaches that followed a hard and continuous mental strain."—O. L. Russell, Agt. C. & N. W. Ry, Early, Ia.

For Sale by All Druggists.
25 Doses, 25 Cents.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

QUAINT EPITAPHS.

Gems From Ancient Graveyards in Suffolk, England.

The Suffolk (England) Institute of Archaeology has been collecting epitaphs from the ancient graveyards throughout the shire, and several of the most curious are here printed. One shows traces of a pessimistic philosophy stupifying when we consider the strong orthodoxy of the day when the epitaph was written:

Beneath this stone lies Catherine Grey,
Changed to a lifeless lump of clay.
By birth and clay she got her name,
And now she's turned to clay herself.
What knows but in the course of years
In earth tall pitchin of brown pot
She in her shape may stand again.

Another from Suffolk reads as follows:

Here lies Robert Walliff,
The King Of Good Fellows,
Clerk of All Hallows
And maker of bellows.

These which follow could scarcely be lines chosen by the reverend occupant of the tomb himself, a clergyman named Chest:

Here lies at rest, I do protest,
One Chest within another,
The chest of wood was very good,
What have I of the other?

Auld; to conclude, here is a bit of philosophy that cannot be improved by any of the great thinkers of all time:

Here I lie oblidde the clarkest debt;
Here I lie because I'm dede.
The further in the more they pay,
But here I lie as warm as they.

Poor Stunt.



Mabel Robsleigh—Did you get the volume of Ibsen I sent you through the mails?

Miss Scotty—I did, but it was marked "third class matter," and I didn't think it could be anything worth looking at.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Cokahasn, Minn. December 19, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Torger L. Mickeard, as guardian for Paul Skomedahl, as lessee person of Thief River Falls Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 495 Serial No. 04178, for Lots 1, 2, & 3, N. N. E. ¼ Section 5 Township 153 N., Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Mitchell, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31st. day of January 1911.

Claimant's names as witnesses:

Andru Asslueen, Knut Norgaree, of Brueksberg Minn., Olaf J. Brevik, Gunder Olson, of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Cokahasn Minn. Dec. 19th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Helen A. Wilson, of Kratka Minn. who on November 30th, 1904, made Homestead entary No. 976, Serial No. 04878 for Note 3, 4, & E. ½ S.W. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn on the 23rd. day of January 1911.

Claimant's names as witnesses:

Fred DuChamp, Michael Coccelly, May Conneily, of Kratka Minn, Hans A. Swandby, of Hazel Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin
Register.

Citation For Hearing on Petition for Administration.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Pennington, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Henry Arndt, Anna Arndt, May Arndt, Elmer Vaughn, Stella Arndt, Sadie Arndt and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of the said deceased: The petition of Henry Arndt having been filed in this court, representing that Raymond Arndt, then a resident of the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, now in Pennington County Minnesota, died intestate on the 27th. day of September 1910, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Henry Arndt, and the court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 6th. day of February 1911, at ten (10) o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 3rd day of January 1911.

WILLIAM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Probate Judge.
Ira C. Richardson,
Attorney for Petitioner.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4:30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Almost a Hint.



Hickens (11:30 p. m.)—I don't like Sprat because he pats all his own staffs.

Miss Tripp (with a view)—Wouldn't initial a man having his own staff finally.

"One" as a Pedant.

I have never been smitten with the use of the word "one" as a pedantism. It takes a word jogged to midnight it and put away with it. Unless one feels that she has what one styles in the best sense of the term, one cannot feel the timid one gets dressed with one's reading into one should read the use of the word one to indicate a person as one would a plaguing toothache.

Swift.

Teacher—Children, history is supposed to hint in everything. For instance, there is nothing that foreveds so fast as the tinned wind. Willie—Huh! You ought to hear when my pa gets down to work.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes we have plenty Of LuMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.



THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Sigurd Sigurdson was helping W. G. Hunt deliver stock to Highlanding yesterday.

Wm. Hall and Henry Boss are getting out our next years firewood this week.

Stephen Singer, the Kratka merchant is up at Red Lake Agency looking after his goverment contracts this week.

C. L. Clark left with his team for Spooner Sunday to work in lumber woods. He shipped from Thief River to Spooner.

Kittie Brekke, of Kratka was was doing Notary business here yesterday. He says the Kratka people are hustling to get a new bridge across Red Lake River.

School will commence in this school district on Monday January 16th, for a five months term, with Miss Mildred Hooper, of St Hilaire as teacher. Get the children ready for school, so we can have a good attendence.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

Auction and private sale will be held at Thief River Falls, on January 28th, 1911, of two car load of horses weighing from 1000 to 1600 lbs. Now is your chance to buy either a driveing or work horse cheap. Don't forget the date and place.

LEWIS SIFF, Owner.

Anton Ellingson, of the firm of Ellingson Bros., the Highlanding merchants came up from Erskine yesterday to look after his business and farming interests here. He will have about 200 cords of wood cut on his farm this winter.

Send for the seed catalog of Oscar Will advertised in another column. If you are going to raise any kind of corn, or vegetables, get seed from them and you will have better success, than with seed that comes from south of here.

All parties who have shares in the steam boat barge that has been used with the farmers boat will meet at the store of Andrew Ellingson on Sunday February 6th, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of settling up this part of the boat business. All interested are requested to be present.

T. T. Tunheim, of Thief River Falls has been buying an a couple of car load of cattle in this locality the past week. The Sunbeam farm furnished him a few prime steers to help make up the bunch, so you see we do something else besides raise hi-running a newspaper.

The Highlanding Creamery Association held the anual meeting at the creamery on Tuesday, and elected an entire new board of directors for the coming year. We did not have time to attend the meeting, so did not learn the names of the new board of directors but will publish them next week. The creamery is reported to be in a prosperous condition.

FROM ROLAND.

Winter has come to stay for a while.

Wm. Laurintzon came out was but from Plummer Monday to attend the creamery metting.

Olof and John Rice came out from Plummer Monday with some parties to attend the creamery metting.

Well that double wedding that was to have been that next week Friday did not take place as one of the parties left for Gully and forgot to come back: so we hope it will come next week Friday, and the other couple did not know anything about it at the reason why and how can you guess who the two couples were. Note.—No we could not guess, but we could advise that girl, of follow that left for Gully to keek the eye on him, for he may have another girl soul where near to Gully.—Ed.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

Elect Officers.

The share holders of the Red Lake River Trasportation Co., held their anual meeting at the Highlanding school house last Monday, and the following board of directors was elected for the next year: D.B. Bakke, E.L. Quist, W. G. Hunt, Walter McAndress, T. S. Jacobson, Andrew Ellingson, A. D. Brown, P. C. Wold, A. Hammerstuen, Ole Howard, P. P. Palmer.

The members of the board of directors met amedately and all that were present qualified and elected the following offiers: A. D. Brown, president. W.G. Hunt, vice president. D.B. Bakke, sec. and treasurer. A. D. Brown, W. G. Hunt and D.B.Bakke were elected as the Board of Managers for this season.

The Roman Tribune.

The tribunes in ancient Rome represented the people in much the same way that the house of commons does in England and the house of representives in this country. For a long time the patricians or arisocrats of Rome had everything their own way, but when the plebians (or, as we would say, the "plain people") got their tribune the reckless tyranny of the patrician ceased. The tribune had great power. He could veto almost any act and nullify almost any law passed by the Romans. Liberty among the Romans dates from the time they first secured their tribunes.—New York American.

Friendship's Tribute.

Gladys—Did you see what the society column of the Daily Bread said about Nan Gilliard the other morning? "She moves with ease and grace in our most exclusive circles." Maybelle—Yes, I read it. It's dead certain that the editor who wrote that had never seen her on roller skates.—Chicago Tribune.

Grand, Gloomy and Peculiar.

There was a marked contrast between Lincoln's manner, which was always pleasant and even genial, and that of Stanton. The latter's stern, spectacled visage commanded instant respect and in many cases inspired fear. In receiving visitors, and they were legion, Stanton seldom or never sat down, but stood before a high desk as the crowd passed before him and one by one presented their requests or complaints, which were rapidly disposed of. He was haughty, severe, domineering and often rude. When I think of him in the daily routine of his public usefulness the characterization of Napoleon by Charles Phillips, the Irish orator, comes to mind, "grand, gloomy and peculiar."—From "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office."

By a Rasch.



"Did he win her hands down?" "No; he let her win her own hanging to a street car strap."

Never Good.

Forge—That's a lie you told your wife, old man. Fenderson—Did you ever hear of a good one, you idiot?—Boston Transcript.

The "Sun Drawing Water."

The phenomenon commonly known as the "sun drawing water" is due to the rays of sunlight between the shadows of clouds. It is seen to best advantage when the atmosphere is somewhat hazy and when the sun is wholly or partly behind a cloud and is not in the higher part of the sky. Patchy stratocumulus clouds are most favorable for the formation of these rays, and they are probably most distinct when seen in the part of the sky below the sun, when they appear to extend either directly or somewhat obliquely downward. It is in this form that the effect is most commonly called the "sun drawing water." But such rays may extend in any direction, so that they diverge from the sun as a center. No rain need be falling anywhere near the observer, though it is not impossible for the rays to be visible at a time when rain streaks also are visible in part of the sky. The rain streaks, however, do not diverge from the sun, but are in lines of the falling rain.—St. Nicholas.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

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Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

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WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

"Chief Ribbly" a full-blooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree and be found for service at the residence of George Lemers in Deer Park, Terms $1.00.

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM.

An Innocent Accomplice.

A smuggling story in which a woman fooled her nonsuspecting husband is told in the Century. The husband was a retired general, a martinet in discipline and overscrupulous regarding even the shadow of laxity in the performance of his own duties. "No smuggling was to be permitted," he told his wife, and before leaving Paris he insisted on making a full list of every dutiable article in his possession. Unknown to him she bought several yards of venetian lace. How to hide it was a problem until she thought of ripping the lining of his overcoat and hiding the lace inside. She regarded her cousing as a tremendous joke, and to this day he does not know how she laughed to herself when, wearing that very same coat on the dock, he drew himself up to his full military height and, with free conscience, pointed to a tray containing "all his purchases." No idea of anything so serious as defrauding the government had ever entered her feminine mind.

Why the Amoridan Came Home.



Reporter—What are the leading topics on the continent?

Returned Tourist—Whether Admiral Rickus wedding will take place and how many rumors of King Menelik's death will occur before the many crooks.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE, Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samul Gibeau Vic. Pre.
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FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

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To Loan On Land.

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

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Grow Too Tall.

"I recall a case of genuine homesickedness, mixed with enthusiasm, that cost a great many people a bunch of money," said an oil operator. "It was during the time when a big strike meant a drop in the price of oil. The foreman of a drill crew had been instructed by the employers to use a code in the event of oil being found. If it was a big flow he was to wire, 'The trees grow tall.' If, on the other hand, the flow was small, 'Pine trees grow small,' was to be the code message. The drill struck a gusher, and the following message was sent by the ivory topped bull-driver: 'Pine trees grow tall as hell, and she is flowing all over the derrick.' Of course there were a number of men about the exchange who could understand telegraphy, and the consequence was that the price of oil dropped about $2 a barrel in a few minutes."—Louisville Times.

The Pillory.

The pillory in England was abolished as a punishment, except for perjury, in 1816 and was totally abolished in 1837. The last person to suffer at the Old Bailey was one Peter Bossy, for perjury, June 22, 1830. Notwithstanding the fact that this mode of punishment was supposed to be only for the lighter offenses, it often happened that the pillory meant death to those placed in it, the culprit frequently being stoned to death by the hearty-less mob.—New York American.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

Just Pleasantness.

Perhaps just pleasantness has not a very heroic sound, but the human heart that, knowing its own bitterness, can yet carry itself cheerfully is not without heroism. Indeed, if that human heart begs to more than hold its tongue about its own aches and pains it has a certain moral value that the world cannot afford to lose. "Pleasantness" does not sound as well as self sacrifice or wisdom or spirituality, but it may include all these good words. And certainly just to start one's husband out to his work cheerful, to make the householdway of a sick feel a gentler and sweeter sentiment toward women because of his own mother's sound, sweet, prayerful strength, to help one's servants to put good humor and friendliness into their service—these things are more pleasantness than many people realize.

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PRECAUTIONS.



"I mustn't color my lips tonight, for I'm sure to sit out half a dozen dances with Charlie, and he's such a boy for kissing."

STUBBORN ECZEMA ON HANDS

"Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating, sed gradually became worse, so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was treated at the hospital, and it was just the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema. Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so, and I found after a few applications and by bandaging my hands well up that the burning sensations were disappearing. I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap for a wash for them, and I think by using the Soap and Ointment I was much benefited. I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could find other remedies for over seven years with no result, and after only having a few applications and feeling relief from Cuticura Ointment, I thought it deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Ointment sed Soap for nearly six months, and I am glad to say that I have heeda as clear as anyone.

"It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubtg it, let them write me and I will give them the name of my physician since the hospital I was treated at." (Signed) Miss Mary A. Bentley, 93 University St., Montreal, Que., Sept. 14, 1910.

So'aun and Sir John Fisher.

Admiral Potter told a new one on Sir John Fisher. When Sir John was at the head of the British admiralty he was most inaccessible. One day an old boatswain appeared. He would not take "no" for an answer. Finally a secretary went into Sir John's office, leaving the door ajar. He told the admiral that a sailor demanded an interview.

"Tell him to go to hell," roared Sir John.

"Aye, aye, sir," piped the boatswain, who stood in the doorway at a respectful salute; "I know I'll meet you there, sir, but I want to talk to you now, too."

Burning Money.

Blobbs—How did he make his money?

Slobbs—Is smoking tobacco.

Blobbs—Is that so? I've been smoking tobacco nearly all my life, but I never made any money at it.—Denver Times.

CONSTIPATION

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives and cathartics. They coax the liver into action by gentle methods. They do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not sicken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation.

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverish it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it.

These pills contain no calomel, no dope, they are soothing, healing and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without pills. 25 cents.

The NEW BATTLESHIP MASTS



U.S. BATTLESHIP CORLING FROM A COLLIER, SHOWING NEW STYLE MASTS



SHOWING NEW STYLE MASTS COMPLETE

SEARCHLIGHT PLATFORM

BATTLESHIP MAST

NEW STYLE MAST FROM BELOW

THE officials who have the say of things at the U. S. navy department have evidently become thorough converts to the advantages of the new style masts, or "fire control towers," as they are technically termed, which have been installed on most of the United States battleships and are now being placed on the others. The government has been experimenting with these new "peach basket" masts for several years now, but it is only lately that there has come evidence that the new wrinkle has been finally and definitely adopted as an adjunct of Uncle Sam's approved type of warships.

The new masts are so unique and so radically new that it is small wonder that the other powers have been prone to go slow in introducing such an innovation. No other nation in the world has anything of this sort on its fighting craft and so naturally Uncle Sam could not profit by the experience of anybody else. Then, too, it costs thousands and thousands of dollars to build and install one of these great skeleton steel structures and naturally the navy department wants to be right ere it goes ahead in the matter. This stage has now been reached.

First of all an experimental mast was rigged up on the monitor Florida, and in order to try out the new invention under actual war conditions the monitor was anchored in Hampton Roads and shells were hurled at the mast by the huge guns on a warship stationed some distance away. The new kind of tower withstood the gunfire well enough to justify many of the claims which had been made for the invention theoretically. Thereupon Uncle Sam went ahead and ordered such masts installed on a number of the old battleships of our navy and on those then building. A total of 22 masts were thus put in service and then a halt was called in order to make thorough exhaustive tests of the new masts under every imaginable condition of sea service. It is this period of probation which has but just now come to an end. There were rumors at one time that the new style mast had been pronounced a failure and would be discontinued, but this proved unfounded. The new invention has been officially endorsed and now the work will proceed of not only providing such masts on all our battleships but also on the armored cruisers.

The new "crow's nest" or "peach basket" mast, as they are familiarly called, are primarily observation towers and their function is an integral part of the modern "fire control" system of our battleships—the system for directing and governing the gunnery fire in time of battle. The peculiar construction of the new structures is to be attributed to a desire to safeguard the electrical and other communicative lines upon which the greatest dependency is placed in time of battle—the nerves of the battleship, as it were. For years there was a constantly increasing storm of criticism against the tapering steel tubes known as military masts, with which the battleships were formerly fitted. It was claimed that a single well-placed shot from an enemy's 12-inch gun would sever that style mast and in addition to heavy loss of life would rob the ship of its observatory and searchlight station.

On the other hand it is claimed that an enemy might shoot away fully 75 per cent. of the steel latticework comprising one of the new cylindrical towers without putting it out of commission. Indeed, tests have proven that an enemy would have to sever at least 46 of the steel tubes comprising one of these new style masts ere it would topple over. The average mast or tower as installed on one of our battleships is 90 feet in height and stands 120 feet above the water line. The base of the mast is circular, ranging in diameter from 60 to 26 feet, but all masts have a uniform diameter of 9 feet 6 inches at the top. Each mast is crowned with a platform 10 feet square, the 100 square feet of space thus provided being ample for the observers and the electrical and mechanical signaling devices which enable these look-outs to communicate with the officers on the ship below.

The tower le circular in form—or, to be exact, the shape of the tower might be designated as that of a truncated cone the exterior surfaces, being slightly concave near the top. This cutting not only helps the tower to withstand wind strains but makes it possible to employ what is known as "the double spiral" construction, which makes for stability in the highest degree. By this scheme the steel tubes are arranged in such manner that half of them slant from right to left, while the remainder incline in the opposite direction. Each individual tube terminates at the top platform on exactly the opposite side of the tower from that at which it started at the base. Further stability is contributed by steel ringe—double rows of them encircle the framework at intervals from the base to the top. These rings act as braces for the double spiral system of tubing and to insure a uniform distribution of all strains the tubing le fastened to each row of rings.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private ill ness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.



Lydia E. Pinkham

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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HIS VIEW.



"They call that a statue of Victory; it must have been a hot fight."

A Christmas Criticism.

Orville Wright, discussing flying in New York, said to a reporter:

"The French claim to make the best monoplanes, but our foreign order books tell a different story.

"Our foreign order books give the same awey like the little Dutch boy at the Christmas treet. He got from the tree a bile treat a pair of trousers, and, waving them eround his heed, he electrified the entire Sunday school by shouting in a loud and joyous voice:

"Oh, ma, these pants must be new. Pa never had a suit like that."

Long Time Coming.

Real College Boy (waiting for his change in department store)—This suspense is simply maddening, Esmeralda! Hedn't you better start a trocer after my change?

Esmeralda (meekly, but sweetly) —Just like money from home, isn't it, Archibald?—Drake Delphic.

For Breakfast
? ? ? ? ? ? ?
The Happy Reply—
Post Toasties

A crisp, dainty food that pleases young and old.

Wholesome
Economical
Convenient

Serve with cream or milk (hot or cold).

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
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TRAGEDY OF OLD OCEAN

Disappearance of Captain and Crew Never Was Satisfactorily Explained

HE mystery of what became of the master and crew of the British bark Inveruesshire, which sailed from Hamburg for Santa Rosalia, Cal., and was found at anchor and abandoned off the Falkland islands, recalls vividly to the nautical minds the fate of the brig Mary Celeste of New York, for nearly forty years the prize riddle of the sea, the Bangor (Me.) correspondent of the New York Times writes. The Mary Celeste sailed from New York for Genoa with a cargo of petroleum and alcohol. She was commanded by Capt. Benjamin S. Briggs of Marion, Mass., with Albert G. Richardson of Stockton, Me., as first mate; Andrew Grilling of New York as second mate and Edward William Head of New York, Volkert Lorenzer, Arien Harhenn, B. Lorenzer and Gottlieb Goodshood, all of Germany, as the crew. The captain's wife and small child were also on board.

The brig was in first-class condition, well manned and well equipped in every way, and when she sailed from New York on November 17, 1872, the whole ship's company was happy and contented. Yet none of them was ever again seen, dead or alive. The brig was found on December 4 off the Azores, drifting aimlessly about in light winds, with her head sails set and all her other canvas down. There was nothing to show why she had been abandoned or what had become of her people. She was thus found by the brig Del Gratia, from New York for the Mediterranean, and after a careful examination Captain Moorehouse of the Del Gratia put a prize crew on board and sent her into Gibraltar, where she arrived on December 13, 1872, and was turned over to the admiralty court. Her owners refused to pay the heavy salvage demanded and let the salvors take her.

Among the officers' effects which were sent home was the mate's log, and this, with other articles, was returned to the father of the lost sailor, the late Theodore M. Richardson of Stockton. One significant passage, the last written, appeared in the log:

"Fanny, my dear wife."

Whether these words were written by the mate merely as an expression of affection while thinking of home, or in a moment of panic and despair when about to abandon the vessel, can only be conjectured. There was nothing else about the vessel to indicate the state of mind prevailing on board when she was abandoned. The date of this last entry in the mate's log was November 24. When ten days later she was boarded by men from the Del Gratia her stern boat was gone and it appeared that some food, probably canned goods, had been taken from a locker.

Otherwise everything was in such ship-shape that, hat for the date of the last entry in the log, the Del Gratia's men could have sworn that the vessel had been abandoned within an hour. Her running rigging was all properly made fast and the sleck coiled neatly on deck or over the pins. The compass bowrays were open, half-turned aneic lay open the rack of the little cabinet organ in the cabin and children's toys were scattered upon the floor. The captain's eiateroom his gold watch hung at the head of his berth and in his wife's room the impress of a child's head was distinct upon the pillow.

In the cook's galley the coppers were on the stove, and meat in process of preparation was on the table. In the forecastle the men had not disturbed their chests, no clothing was missing, and even money had been left behind. It was plain that the crew had left her very suddenly. That the boat was lowered away in a hurry and with some confusion was indicated by a broken davit.

In the 38 years that have elapsed since the Mary Celeste was abandoned countless stories, all more or less fanciful, have been written about her, and numerous theories have been advanced in explanation of this greatest of sea riddles. Mutiny, disease and piracy have been suggested. In 1871 a story was circulated to the effect that Mate Richardson had been seen hiding in the West Indies, and that he and members of the crew had murdered the captain and stolen many thousands of dollars that the vessel was carrying. As a matter of fact, the Mary Celeste carried no money of any amount.

As late as 1897 another yarn was published to the effect that a sailor, who claimed to have been the mate of the Del Gratia, had made a death-bed confession in Iquique, saying that when he boarded the Mary Celeste he found that all hands, except Captain Briggs, his wife and the cook, had died of smallpox, and that he, Jacob Howell, the confessor, had thrown all three of the survivors overboard, taken $8,000 in gold that Mate Richardson had been carrying for the purpose of opening new business in Africa, and then had returned to the Del Gratia with the report that the Mary Celeste had been found completely abandoned. This absurd story was first published in San Francisco and later found its way to Maine. It was on the face of it a pure invention, like the story of the murder of the captain.

The only reasonable explanation is that her master and crew became alarmed by the smelling of the cargo and, fearing that her decks would be blown off by the accumulation of confined gas from the petroleum and alcohol, got out of her in a hurry. It is well known that oil cargoes confined under tightly battened hatches will generate gases, especially when the vessel is pitching and rolling in heavy weather, and that these gases, thus confined, will cause a loud rumbling noise like distant thunder. The log of the Mary Celeste contains numerous allusions to rumblings below decks, and indicates a fear among her officers and crew that an explosion would take place. Evidently, if this theory holds, Captain Briggs did not know that the danger might have been averted by removing the hatches and allowing the gases to escape, as is often done.

Assuming that the Mary Celeste's people left her in a great hurry, alarmed at the danger of an explosion, the question arises, "What became of them?" The theory generally accepted by seafaring men is that they tried to make a landing on the Azores, and that the boat was capsized in the heavy surf, although there is no record of either the boat or any of the bodies ever having been found.

FLAX IS PROFITABLE

Wonderful Paying Proposition in Western Canadian Prairies.

So much is heard of the wheat, oats and barley grown in the prairie lands of western Canada, and so much has been told of the wealth to be made out of the raising of cattle on the succulent and rich grasses of those fertile plains, that a most important product has been almost lost sight of, Flax. Recent press reports advise us that on one of the last boats to clear from Fort William (at the head of Lake Superior) for Buffalo, there were 241,000 bushels of flax valued at $583,220, and on another boat leaving the same day there were 288,000 bushels valued at $720,000. There has been a big demand for Canadian flax this season, and the lake movement has been very heavy. Flax is always a sure crop, and gives to the farmer who is anxious for quick return after getting on his land, the chance he is looking for. There is opportunity for thousands yet, on the free homesteads of 160 acres, and many of these are available within short distance of the lines of railway that are already built or under construction, either on the main line or branches. Besides these free grant lands there is an opportunity to purchase from railway and land companies at reasonable prices.

The display of western Canada's grains in the straw as well as threshed grains and grasses recently made at St. Louis was an excellent demonstration of what the country can do. It proved splendid as an illustration of the resources of that vast prairie country, which during the past year has again proven its ability to produce excellent yields of wheat, oats and barley—and flax. Not only this, but the splendid herds of cattle are a source of large revenue. There is a fund of information to be had by reading the Canadian government literature, copies of which may be had free by applying to your nearest Canadian government agent.

Very Different Matter.

She—Yes, I like Ted; he is so extravagant.

He—That is hardly the best quality for a husband, is it?

She—Of course not; I am not going to marry him.—Stray Stories.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

WAITING FOR TROUBLE.



How long would they have to wait for a kiss if you were there, dear boy?

Father of the Man.

Miss Amelia Austin listened with breathless attention to Mrs. Amasa Hunting's radiant account of the doings of James Hunting, her husband's younger brother, who had left Wobrook-in-the-Hills in his youth and had become a millionaire.

"Where is Jim this summer?" Miss Amelia inquired, at the end of the recital.

"He has gone abroad for baths," replied Mrs. Hunting.

"I ain't one mite surprised to hear that," Miss Amelia said. "His mother never could make him wash his neck."—Youth's Companion.

OLD COMMON SENSE.

Change Food When You Feel Out of Sorts.

"A great deal depends upon yourself and the kind of food you eat," the wise old doctor said to a man who came to him sick with stomach trouble and sick headache once or twice a week, and who had been taking pills and different medicines for three or four years.

He was induced to stop eating any sort of fried food or meat for breakfast, and was put on Grape-Nuts and cream, leaving off all medicines.

In a few days he began to get better, and now he has entirely recovered and writes that he is in better health than he has been before in twenty years. This man is 58 years old and says he feels "like a new man all the time."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BIG FIRE AT MPLS.

CITY THROWN IN DARKNESS FIVE HOURS BY DESTRUCTION OF POWER PLANT.

LOSS IS OVER HALF A MILLION

Disaster Result of an Explosion Caused by Unexplained Trouble in 13,000 Volt Transmission Cable.

Minneapolis. — Thirteen thousand volts of electricity broke from bondage shortly before dawn today, injuring three men, destroying approximately $500,000 worth of property and paralyzing the industries of a city of 300,000. Four separate explosions, accompanied by ear splitting crackling and vivid blue flames, partially wrecked the main power plant of the Minneapolis General Electric Company and started a fire which burned the building to the water's edge.

Say All Men Escaped.

Although officers and employes of the plant assured both the fire department and the police that all got out of the building, there are rumors that bodies may be found when the ruins are searched. The injured are:

Joseph Rhodes, night foreman; painfully bruised about chest; City hospital.

John Rymeski, left arm broken; City hospital.

A. L. Severason, burned about face and hands.

Sparks Flash, Then Explosion.

The short circuiting of a cable, caused either by a misplaced metal conductor, a weak spot in insulation, or the sudden burning out of a fuse, is thought to have caused the explosions.

Blistering, blinding arcs of electricity, strong enough to bore through solid steel, burst forth, igniting coal gas in the boiler rooms and communicating to the 20 whirring dynamos on the upper floor of the building.

Cables snapped and writhed, wheels ground and whizzed the electric lights grew dimmer and went out and for the minute the building stood outlined in the ghastly blue light of the destructive electric current playing havoc. Darkness then was followed by a terrific upheaval from the basement. A twenty-foot strip of roof at the front part of the building, rose up in the air followed by tangled masses of wire and machinery. It was a coal gas explosion. Fire followed immediately.

Twelve Men Barely Escape.

Twelve men who had just reported for work made their escape. That none met death either by being caught in the explosion or by electrocution, is considered almost miraculous.

The entire city was in darkness five hours.

Most of the small and medium sized manufacturing concerns were entirely disabled, but most of the larger factories have private plants. The hotels resorted to tallow candles.

Minneapolis was cut off from telegraphic communication with the outer world. The North American and Western Union Telegraph companies, the railroad telegraph service and the entire stock ticker service at the Chamber of Commerce and throughout the city was suspended.

Newspaper plants were sadly crippled. Every daily paper in the city gets its power from the company and it was not until noon that typesetting machines and presses could be operated.

The work done by the company's officials in rehabilitating the service and permitting the current to be turned on by noon, with the arrangements that are being made to get power from the street railway company and private concerns, restored the downtown service, but the residence position is still dark. Work has already begun clearing the ruins, to erect a new million dollar plant.

MAYNARD LOSES $30,000.

Only One Building in a Block Saved in the Minnesota Town.

Maynard.—Fire broke out in the rear of the Habstritt dry goods and grocery store, not only destroying that building and contents, but wiping out four other mercantile houses with their contents.

Owing to the intense cold and scarcity of water the fire got beyond control of the fire company. The total loss will reach $30,000. The only building in the block which was saved was the Maynard State Bank.

The losers were Fred Habstritt, dry goods store, loss about $20,000; P. H. Ruff, harness dealer, $4,000; A. A. Hagen, department store, $3,500; Mrs. Dorn Lawrence, millinery, $1,000; A. J. Shaver, postoffice building and personal property, $1,200; Dr. J. W. Helland, drugs, library, instruments, $2,000.

CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Aged Winona Couple Commemorates Fiftieth Anniversary of Marriage.

Winona.—Surrounded by their seven children, twenty-four grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Lang, prominent local residents, celebrated their golden wedding. The groomsman of fifty years ago is now 71 years old and his bride of long ago is 68. They were married in Winona and, with the exception of ten years spent in South Dakota, they have made Winona their home since.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION TOLD

Farmers' and Grain Dealers' Association Meets in Mankato.

Mankato.—The fourth annual convention of the Farmers' and Grain Dealers' Association of Minnesota was held here.

Storms and delayed trains affected the attendance somewhat. Mayor A. G. Mayer gave the address of welcome and President L. A. Smith Truman responded and also gave his annual message.

Miles K. Culver, of St. Ansgar, gave an address on "Co-operation." S. A. Dalton, Minneapolis, who was to have spoken, was prevented from attending by sickness in his family.

President Smith, in his address, told of the good results of co-operative organization and said if this was more generally known the membership would be larger.

R. L. Johnson, Austin, secretary, in his annual report, said that there are 275 co-operative companies handling grain in Minnesota and that 70 of these belong to the association, with a membership of 7,000.

There was a good showing of delegates from these companies present. Mr. Johnson said that, starting eight years ago, the spread of these companies had been rapid. As a rule they buy the farmers' grain and sell them coal and sometimes flour, feed, salt, etc. Most of these companies have been very successful, getting for their members three to ten cents a bushel more for their grain than farmers elsewhere get.

The movement is also strong in other grain growing states, and there are 2,000 companies in all.

The officers are making every effort to increase the membership in Minnesota.

President H. A. Patterson, of the Mankato Commercial Club, and Carrie Vaughan-Anderson, Eagle Grove, Iowa, gave addresses.

MINNESOTA DISPLAY SECURED.

Good Roads Exhibit Will be Shown at Omaha.

St. Paul.—Minnesota's good roads exhibit, which attracted general attention at the conservation congress, will be shown at the Western Land Products exhibit, Omaha, Jan. 18-28. W. O. Paisley, general manager of the exhibit, has been pulling all the wires he was able to obtain for the Minnesota display, but did not meet with much success until he was able to reach Louis W. Hill, president of the Minnesota highway commission, through a prominent Nebraska newspaper man.

Mr. Paisley was specially anxious in this matter, as he is satisfied that the road exhibit is "the best thing of its kind ever prepared; in fact, much better than the government exhibit." In his opinion he is supported, he says, by the judgment of the government highway engineers themselves.

J. H. Mullin, who arranged the display, will take it to Omaha and will lecture daily on good roads with special reference to the use of local materials in road construction.

REFUSES BEMIDJI'S LICENSE.

War Department Keeps Clear of Liquor Muddle.

Washington.—In answer to an appeal that he grant a liquor license to a hotel in what is known as the Indian country of Minnesota, Secretary of War Dickinson declared that he had no authority to grant such a permit. By this action the secretary declined to interfere with the regulations of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, which forbids the introduction of spirituous and intoxicating liquors into the Indian country of Minnesota.

The secretary of war was drawn into the matter by the application of Frank S. Lycan, of Bemidji, Minn., for a permit to sell liquor in his hotel, under the federal statute which specifies that such a license can be granted by the secretary of war. This is the only exception in the law to the general prohibition of the introduction of intoxicating liquors. In the view of the war department, however, the exception would apply only in the case of an army post.

CORPORATIONS ARE NOTIFIED

Internal Revenue Collector Sends Out Tax Law Blanks.

Minnesota corporations are receiving blanks from Major Fred von Baumbach, internal revenue collector at St. Paul, on which to forward their data in compliance with the corporation tax law. These blanks will show the capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, total bonded and other indebtedness, gross income, deductions necessary to determine the net income and the amount on which the 1 per cent tax is to be calculated.

Blanks must be returned by March 1 and the assessments must be paid by June. Deductions are allowed for the ordinary and necessary expenses of maintenance and operation, loss not covered by insurance, depreciation in stocks, interest on indebtedness and foreign taxes paid during the year. A specific deduction of $5,000 is allowed from the net income.

Hospital Burns; Patients Safe.

Walker. — The Walker hospital, owned by Dr. F. L. Wilcox, was almost completely destroyed by fire. After three hours' work in a strong north wind and 35 degrees below zero, the fire department extinguished the flames and saved one wing of the hospital. The loss is about $10,000. There were twenty-four patients in the hospital, and three of them were operated upon yesterday, but all were carried in safety to an adjoining building. The fire started near the heating plant.

BAD BOY BANDITS AT DULUTH

SHOOT AT NIGHT CLERK; BIND AND GAG TWO MEN.

Take to Flight After Killing Officer, and a Man Hunt Is Started.

Duluth. — William Muzzary, age twenty, and Algot Johnson, age 19 bell boy and night porter, respectively, of the Hotel McKay, held up and robbed and shot at the night clerk, bound and gagged two other men in the hotel basement and escaped with $50 belonging to the hotel.

The lads were arrested and placed on a streetcar, after a chase through the interstate bridge district. While being brought back to the city they asked permission to go inside the car.

The request being granted Muzzary pulled a revolver from a pocket that had escaped the attention of Harry Chesmore, a policeman, who had made the arrest, and opened fire on that officer, killing him by shooting him in the lungs and forehead.

Trolley Passengers Robbed.

The robbers then held up the passengers and crew of the streetcar, and at 6:30 a. m. made good their escape over the Northern Pacific railroad bridge.

Out on the ice of St. Louis bay policemen have been stationed to prevent an escape into Wisconsin.

The two boys entered the hotel about 3:45 a. m. Clarence Stubsted, the night clerk, and Charles Firoved, the night porter, were standing beside the desk.

"Hold up your hands," shouted one of the boys, pointing a revolver. The clerk and the porter thought the boys were joking. To show they were in earnest, one of the boys fired a shot through the floor near the desk, and the clerk and the porter put their hands above their heads and were bound and gagged.

W. F. HOUK FOR LABOR HEAD.

Minneapolis Man Offered State Bureau Position—His Decision Not Made.

St. Paul. — William F. Houk, day foreman of the composing room of The Minneapolis Tribune, is Governor Eberhart's choice for state labor commissioner to succeed W. E. McEwen. Mr. Houk has not yet given his decision, but it is thought probable he will inform the governor of his intentions later today.

Mr. Houk was not an active candidate for the position and was hit upon by the governor as a man who would give the office a strictly business administration.

Among the candidates for commissioner, all from the ranks of organized labor, who made an aggressive campaign, were Henry Goetzinger and A. H. Garfield, of St. Paul, and John O'Donnell, John Mullane and Joseph Mulholland, of Minneapolis.

Mr. Houk is a member of Minneapolis Typographical union No. 42. He has held practically every office within the gift of the organization. He has been an employe of The Tribune for more than 25 years.

RED WING Y. M. C. A. TO BANQUET

Elaborate Program Arranged for Opening of New Building.

Red Wing. — The opening banquet at the new Y. M. C. A. building promises to be one of the most notable social events of the winter. The Remnica quartet will give selections following an elaborate menu, which will be served. First toast to be responded to will be given by Rev. A. J. Reichert of the English Luthern church, on "Red Wing's Appreciation." J. S. Porteus, president of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A., will extend greetings from Minneapolis, and A. B. Driscoll, president of the St. Paul Y. M. C. A., will bring congratulations from the capital city. G. M. Palmer, ex-president of the Mankato association, will talk on "A City's Best Asset." Dr. A. E. Haynes of the state university, long connected with the Y. M. C. A. work of Minnesota, will give an address on "Why?" and the closing toast of the evening will be responded to by E. W. Peck, state secretary.

TESTING RIGHTS OF STATE.

Evidence in Suit Against Euclid Iron Company Now Submitted.

Duluth.—Evidence has been submitted in the case of the state against the Euclid Iron Company, but arguments have not been made. It will be some time before a decision may be expected. The issue is the right of the state to the mineral which may be found under the bottoms of meandered lakes in Minnesota. The state claims to be entitled to whatever wealth of any nature that may be found under such bodies of water. The suit against the Euclid Iron Company is a test case.

STATE LIBRARIAN IS NAMED.

E. J. Lien, St. Vincent, Is Appointed to Succeed John King.

St. Paul.—Governor A. O. Eberhart announces the appointment of E. J. Lien, of St. Vincent, as state librarian to succeed John King. Mr. Lien was originally appointed assistant librarian under Governor Van Sant and held office ten years. He had the unanimous indorsement of the state supreme court which controls this appointment.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

Danger Signals.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious *results* follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable curative effect in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Lame Back.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

Inability to hold urine, smarting in passing, uric acid, headache, dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, *who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects*, while the *original disease* constantly undermines the system.

A Trial Will Convince Anyone.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is a gentle healing herbal compound—a physician's prescription for special diseases.



Swamp-Root is always kept up to its high standard of purity and excellence. A sworn certificate of purity with every bottle.

Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in this paper. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.



$100.00 for an Idea

Swift & Company issue every year a calendar illustrated in colors.

Swift's Premium Calendar for 1911

is entitled "The Courtships of American Poetry." It contains reproductions of four beautiful paintings—"John Alden and Priscilla," "Hiawatha and Minnehaha," "Maude Muller and the Judge," "Evangeline and Gabriel."

We want an idea for our 1912 Premium Calendar. Send 10 cents in coin, or stamps, or one cap from a jar of Swift's Beef Extract, or 10 Wool Soap wrappers for the 1911 calendar so you may see what is wanted, then send in your idea for the 1912 calendar.

For the best idea submitted and adopted we will pay March 1st, 1911, $25.00 cash. 2nd, $20.00. 3rd, $15.00. 4th, $10.00. 5th and 6th, $5.00. 7th to 11th, $2.00. 12th to 21st, $1.00.

Ideas must be in by February 15th to be considered.

Send for Swift's Premium Calendar for 1911 to-day. You will have to have it to get the idea.

Address Swift & Company 4161 Packers' Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Malady Worth Having.

"I can't understand my husband, doctor; I am afraid there is something terrible the matter with him."

"What are the symptoms?"

"Well, I often talk to him for half an hour at a time and when I get through he hasn't the least idea what I've been saying."

"Don't worry any more about your husband. I wish I had his gift."—Stray Stories.

The next time you feel that swallowing sensation, the sure sign of sore throat, gargle Hamlins Wizard Oil immediately with three parts water. It will save you days and perhaps weeks of misery.

The man who is anxious to let you know that God is on his tongue usually has the devil in his heart.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

Life is full of ups and downs—but unfortunately most of us are down more of the time than up.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Ever notice what poor care other people take of their health?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Don't make the mistake of claiming you never make one.

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33 1-3 bu. per acre. 25, 30 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. As high as 132 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1910.



The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1910 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (36)

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

Northwestern Conservatory — 40 Instructors — 600 Students — Established 1884

All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses in Public School Music, Art, Piano, Physical Training, Domestic Science. Terms Reasonable. Catalog Free.

O. A. EVERS, Pres. Minneapolis, Minn.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens.

The Naughty Little Milliner

A TRUE STORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE

By Col. H. C. Whitley, Former Chief United States Secret Service



THE sympathy of the public is usually bestowed upon the weaker sex, although Heaven knows it is a mistake to suppose that the weakness of humanity is confined to woman alone. Certainly in matters of love and sacrifice she often times proves her self the stronger,

and in criminal ways her powers of invention have many times reached the acme of perfection. The subtle devices resorted to by women for pulling the wool over the eyes of the officers of the law are frequently more misleading and difficult to penetrate than the most scientific forgery planned by men.

The several novel expedients resorted to by the Widow Wood, better known in police circles as "The Naughty Little Milliner," for throwing dust into the eyes of the detectives, is indeed a marvelous exemplification of female ingenuity.

It was along in the early seventies when it became known that there was circulating about New Orleans a dangerous counterfeit five dollar treasury note, likewise a pretty good imitation of silver half dollars. A number of these bad five dollar bills were received at the banks and might have passed along undetected had not one of the bankers, more discerning than the others, made the discovery that there notes were counterfeit, though they were well calculated to deceive the average tradesman. The bogus half dollars had been colored with silver dips and were exact facsimiles of the genuine in all except the metal they contained. They passed readily among the foreigners, especially about the French market.

Operator James Fitzpatrick, who was at that time in charge of government secret service affairs in New Orleans, began an investigation for the purpose of ferreting out the source of this bad money. After weeks of anxious watching it was learned that a young girl who dolly visited the French market for the purpose of buying family provisions had, as regularly as she came, left a bogus half dollar. She wore a tattered dress and there was a sorrowful expression settled about her pallid yet interesting features. It was the gentle and dejected expression of her countenance that first attracted the attention of Officer Fitzpatrick. The Gascons and Italian dealers about the market had never made a complaint in regard to the bad money, as they could readily pass it off on one another or at the coffee houses along the river front.

Following the girl one day the officer traced her to a little variety store on St. Joseph street, near the corner of Tchoupitoulas street. After a short time she issued the girl came out of the shop. She was now attired in somewhat above the common garb. Undeterred by fear the officer watched her movements until she finally went into a small grocery store. When she came out she carried a package. It was plain that she had made a purchase. The officer was well out of sight the detective stepped into the little store and requested the Creole lady in attendance to let him see the money that he had received from the girl that had just left the place. It was a new half dollar note that the boy headed out. Looking it over carefully it was found to be one of the bogus kind.

The officer made a plausible explanation that he thought sufficient to satisfy the curiosity of the lady, and was now quite certain that the boy was on the track of the source of the counterfeits and that the occupants of the little variety store were the distributors of the bogus stuff.

Opposite the variety store across the street was the sign "Furnished Rooms to Rent," and Fitzpatrick was fortunate enough to be able to hire a front room where he could sit at the window and watch the suspected place. In the course of a few days he learned that the occupants were mother and daughter. The mother was a widow, quite pretty, about thirty years of age. Her daughter was not more than twelve or fourteen. As the wheels of time rolled on it was learned further that the husband had died but a short time before and that the family had succumbed to New Orleans. It was likewise discovered that the little store was a resort for persons who would bear watching. The officer noticed that the woman who was the occupant occasionally left this place of business carrying a basket on her arm and that she was always looking over her shoulder and peering about as if she suspected she was being watched. Tracking her one day, she led the way to the St. Louis cemetery on Basin street. Approaching a tomb, she knelt down before it and bowed her head as if engaged in prayer. Leaning against a tomb close by was a well-dressed man apparently waiting for some one. As the detective carelessly sauntered along he took a peep at the stranger, and as he did so he saw a signal of recognition between the man and the woman. The latter, having completed her seeming errand of love, peered cautiously around for a moment and retired from the cemetery. The detective thought she might have come there to meet this man, but had been foiled in her intentions by the appearance of a third person.

It was Sunday that the occurrence described took place. On the same day of the week following the detective, disguised as a decrepit old man apparently almost blind, went into the cemetery early and took a seat beside a tomb not far from the one upon which the women had placed the flowers the Sunday before. It was nearly noon-day when the suspected woman with her basket upon her arm came in. The basket was filled with flowers as before. She was dressed in deep mourning and seemingly bent on a sorrowful errand. This time she did not kneel, but sat down beside the tomb and bowed her head as if in contemplation. After a short time the stranger of the week previous entered the cemetery and approached the sorrowing woman by a circuitous route. Neither of these persons seemed to take my notice of the old man leaning upon the nearby tomb. The stronger end woman met and engaged in conversation. They were partially concealed from the view of the old man, who now straightened up and bobbled towards them, upon which the stranger suddenly bolted over an adjoining tomb and took to his heels. The disguised officer rushed up to the widow and demanded to see what she carried in her basket. Upon an examination it was found to contain a set of dies for coining imitation silver half dollars.

The woman was arrested. Her little store was searched, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found there. The woman said her name was Wood, and that her husband had died but a short time before. She had since his death regularly visited the cemetery every Sunday for the purpose of decorating his tomb. She had a young daughter to support and had been sorely pressed for money. The dies which she carried in her basket had been left with her by a man who asked her to sell them for him. On second thought she had resolved not to comply with his request as she feared such an act might be wrong. She had gone to the cemetery that day for the purpose of returning them.

Her explanation was not altogether satisfactory to the mind of Fitzpatrick.

The Widow Wood, notwithstanding her protestations of innocence, was placed upon trial charged with having counterfeit dies in her possession. There was no question in regard to the possession of these dies—but did she have knowledge of their nature, or was she a victim of a cunningly devised scheme of a person who was seeking to dispose of them.

There were at that time existing in New Orleans na in other cities at least two classes of persons ended to sit on juries. On the one hand there was the fellow with the dark brow, who looked with suspicion upon every man in passing counterfeit money. On the other, there was the men who would look upon a man in the light of one who have a neighborly feeling for any person engaged in swindling the public, but have no sympathy with the wretch hoot of him when called upon to sit upon a jury and try a woman for an crime.

The Widow Wood told a lame story in regard to the counterfeit dies, but the tale of her struggles to maintain herself and keep her head above water was touching in the extreme. It brought sympathetic tears to the eyes of the worm-hearted and chivalrous southerners. They could not think of convicting her.

Once evening a few months subsequent to the widow's honorable acquittal, a good-natured gentleman, a member of the jury that had acquitted her, was on his way to his home in New York. "Furnished Rooms to Rent," responded the gentlemen gallantly. home from his office on Carrondolette street. He noticed her in the cozy skirt pulled. Turning around he was not a little astonished to find himself confronted by a prepossessing woman whom he could not remember ever having seen before.

"Are you Mr. Chappela?" she asked in a sweet voice.

Without further ceremony she introduced herself as Mrs. Wood, the lady who had been falsely accused by a United States detective. She said she had a proposition to make and had learned that he was a benefactor to the worthy poor and that she now stood sadly in need of assistance. Her story was that she and her daughter of tender age had been keeping a small variety store and had become heavily involved in debt. Through humiliation and want she had managed to struggle along and eke out an existence. An attachment had now been issued and a keeper put in her little store. Tears glistened in her beautiful brown eyes as she narrated her pitiful tale. She had $10,000,000 that would soon come to her from her father's estate and if she could only stave off the trouble for a short time—

The good hearted southerner's sympathy was not confined to words alone. He went at once to her little store and paid the $300 demanded by the keeper and left her $100 besides to relieve her immediate wants.

It was only a few days following this when Detective Fitzpatrick concluded to enter the Widow Woods' places of business and make a thorough search. He had obtained some new evidence in regard to her dealing with "queer" money.

When he entered the suspected place he discovered that it was nearly empty. Everything of value had been removed. A number of cheap artificial flowers, bits of worn ribbon and lace and smpty handboxes constituted the stock. It was all appearance and no value. The little room in the rear of the place had been the Madam's living quarters; it also was empty except a few tattered garments strewn about.

What puzzled the detective most was to account for the removal of the goods without attracting his attention. The movements of the woman had been carefully watched and the detective had recognized the Carrondolette street broker se he visited the widow's store and the exit effected after of a man very much resembling the stranger who had met the Widow Wood in the cemetery on the occasion of her arrest. It finally came to light



that the broker had been done out of four hundred dollars by the widow who had planned the "keeper" scheme with a confederate.

After diligent search about the city the detectives were unable to learn the whereabouts of the widow, who had skipped out for parts unknown. Detective Fitzpatrick was fortunate enough to secure a photograph of her, and a number of copies of it were made and forwarded to the branches of the secret service in the various cities of the country.

She was first recognized in Cincinnati where she had effered a five-dollar counterfeit bill. When arrested and searched, no other bad money was found upon her person, and she was released for the want of sufficient evidence.

A secret service officer, carrying the widow's photograph was sure he had met her while on his way from Washington to New York. He was not quite certain, but was sure enough to attempt to follow her for the purpose of learning her location. She probably "tumbled" to the detective while he was eyeing her intently. She did not affect to notice him, but managed, however, to give him the slip.

Just before the train arrived at Jersey City, the suspected woman arose up from her seat and stepped into the ladies retiring room at the front end. The detective was keeping a sharp eye on this place when the passengers in front of him arose to leave the car. He worked his way as rapidly as possible towards the front exit, and rushing to the ferry landing, he took a position where he could carefully view the face of every woman entering the ferry boat. Not seeing the suspected woman he was the first to spring ashore on the New York side where he again scanned the faces of the women as they passed. He was disappointed and ready to kick himself when he realized how neatly he had been done far.

New York city affords one of the best covers for all classes of criminals. Here the thief mixes with the throng and passes along unnoticed. It was a year or more after the occurrence of the incident just related, when the same detective while rambling about the city chanced to meet a well-dressed woman who bore a marked resemblance to the little milliner. She turned her head and gave him a side glance as he passed. He kept along at a considerable distance and turned just in time to catch sight of her as she stepped into a downtown millinery establishment. Taking up a position at a point diagonally across the street, and sheltering himself a little in a doorway, he was enabled to distinguish persons as they passed in and out of the shop. While he stood watching, a bright looking boy came along with a bundle of newspapers under his arm. The detective called him up and bargained with him to run home back to the office he had followed the woman to a little shop on Ninth avenue. He said she went in and took off her bonnet as though she belonged there.

The detective reported meeting the woman who had so nicely escaped him and had located her in a small store on Ninth avenue where there hung over the door a sign that read "Fine Millinery Work Done Here." It was quite reasonable to believe that the woman was none other than the naughty little milliner from New Orleans and that she was then doing business in New York. Officer Fitzpatrick of New Orleans was the only detective on the force that could positively identify her, but it wouldn't do to bring him for that purpose as he would be due to see him first, and having been put upon her guard she might fly away.

The idea was to plan a ruse for the purpose of capturing her with evidence to convict. For this purpose



the following lady came in here one day and called on my bonnets; she wanted a nice one but I could not fit her. She said she lived somewhere in the suburbs and she was in a great hurry. She finally picked out one and said it would do well enough for size, but she wanted it trimmed differently. I then made the alterations as she described but have not seen her since. I have made bonnets for a number of well-to-do people. Some of my customers ride in their carriages within a block of my store and walk the rest of the way, as it would not do for them to be seen in a little store like this. They have recognized the fact that I make the swellest bonnets and sell them at about half the price asked in the large millinery parlors."

"Well, I declare," said the old gentleman, "that is about the kind of a bonnet I want."

"I thought you would fall in love with it," said the little milliner, "as it is beautiful. The woman hasn't called for it, yet even if I thought she would, I will sell it inasmuch as it is going out of town and I can make her another just like it."

After haggling about the price for a time the old gentlemen concluded to buy it.

"I will take it along with me," said he, as he laid down a twenty dollar bill of the National Shoe & Leather bank to pay for it.

The milliner picked up the note and looking it over for a moment, her face lit up with a smile of pleasant sarcasm, as she said, "Look here, old fellow, the bill won't do."

The curious expression upon her face was certainly amusing, and the countryman thought he noticed a lurking smile upon her countenance that betokened sympathy and indicated that she was posted on that kind of money.

"Look here, I know that stuff as well oe you do, so you just keep it and give me something else."

They stood and looked each other in the face. There was a mutual sympathy—two souls with a single thought.

"My name is David Kirkbride," naming a well-known counterfeiter.

"Good gracious," exclaimed the woman," why didn't you say so? I have never met you before, but I have often heard my friend Eva Cole talk about you. What were you thinking about when you came in here?"

"Oh, just about what I told you; besides I thought it was a good chance to shove a twenty."

"Why," said she, "I kept these bonnets at Johnson's and keep them for a stall. If you really want this one, you are welcome to it."

As she became more confidential, she said, putting on a peculiar smile, "Suppose I had given you the change in a bill like this one," as she produced a five dollar bill.

"Well, well," said the old fellow, "it would have been all right with me. But I am keeping pretty sharp at this time; I carry my roll concealed in my tobacco pouch and only keep a little on hand at a time."

"Oh," said she, "you men think you are smart at doing things, but you're slow. I was arrested in Cincinnati by the city detective because I offered a counterfeit bill in payment for a pair of boots, but he searched me and at the police station and couldn't find any of the 'queer' about me. I put up a nice game and was very indignant, and Jim Ruffin, the the chief of police, got scared and turned me loose."

"What do you think? I had more than a thousand dollars of those five dollar bills with me at the time, but they couldn't begin to find them. Just look here," she said; and reaching her hand into an opening in her dress bustle, slipped out a string and drew her bustle to the front.

The coil being opened at the end contained in a pocket, for which, by pulling the string, could move the bustle around her waist at will.

"What do you think of this contrivance for?" Kirkbride inquired.

"You can put your hand into it and, see—"

He pulled out a handful of clean five dollar counterfeit notes. As he did so he expressed great amazement at the ingenuity of her plan.

"I have carried 'phoney' with me for years," she said, "and no one was ever discovered or even suspected it."

At this moment the Jersey farmer reached out and grabbed the widow's bustle. Unbuckling the belt that held it, he pulled it from her person. She was greatly surprised when the real fact that she was at last fairly caught dawned.

The charming little widow was now escorted to my branch office, on Bleecker street. After a long and tedious questioning and convincing argument on my part, she so far yielded as to turn "queusler" and assist the government.

The little woman with the sparkling brown eyes was a fair example of exquisite female shrewdness. The little dodge she played upon the detective who is in pantaloons was "missing" her in the car, was this. She stepped into the 'retiring' room, let down her back hair, removed the long her bonnet out of the window, she put a small worsted cap on her head and "flew her dress (that had been specially made for the purpose and artistically arranged so as to make it long or short) inside out, she bore the appearance of a school girl. An smiling a look of innocent childhood she could meet the gaze of the officer and pass along without discovery.

She was now the entering wedge to the arrest of a number of persons connected with the Miner gang of counterfeiters, and the government was amply compensated for the money expended in running her down through the information she gave.

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MADE HIM WEALTHY

Fleet on Upper Missouri Operated by Captain Baker.

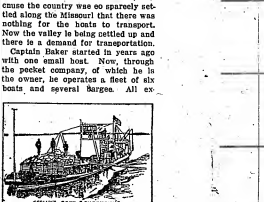
Runs Six Boats and Several Barges Hauling Coal, Merchandise and Farm Products—Worth a Million.

Bismarck, N. D.—It is commonly believed in Bismarck that Capt. Isaac P. Baker is worth a million dollars. At any rate, he is said to be one of the richest men in North Dakota. And how do you suppose Captain Baker made that much money—for he made it all since he came to Bismarck? He made the beginning of it running steamboats on the Missouri river, and he has been making money with them ever since.

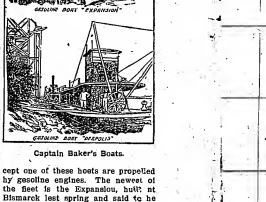
It isn't generally known below Sioux City that the only regular navigation on the Missouri at present is west of Bismarck. That is true, however, and Captain Baker's fleet is the carrier of a commerce that frequently runs as high as thirty thousand tons in a season.

In fact, Captain Baker has seriously been considering the operation of boats through to Fort Benton. Years ago boats ran regularly to Fort Benton. When the railroads went through Montana the business ceased, because the country was sparsely settled along the Missouri that there was nothing for the boats to transport. Now that valley is being settled up and there is a demand for transportation.

Captain Baker started in years ago with one small boat. Now, through the pocket company, of which he is the owner, he operates a fleet of six boats and several barges. All except one of these boats are propelled by gasoline engines. The newest of the fleet is the Expansion, built at Bismarck last spring and said to be the lightest draft boat ever put upon the Missouri river. It is 124 feet 7 inches long, 21 feet 5 inches beam and draws ten inches of water light. On a draft of three feet it carries 150 tons, and loaded to its capacity it will carry three hundred tons. The Expansion is propelled by a 350-horsepower gasoline engine and travels four and one-half miles an hour against the current. Captain Baker's other boats are the Prayne, the Deapedis, the Washburn, the O. K. and the Bismarck.



GASOLINE BOAT "EXPANSION"



GASOLINE BOAT "DEAPEDIS"

Captain Baker's Boats.

West of Bismarck the railroads touch the Missouri valley in only a few places, and the farmers, instead of hauling their grain inland to the railroads, haul it to the river for shipment by boat. At each of the leading Captain Baker has a small elevator, where the grain is stored until shipment. Then, when a boat comes along, the grain is loaded in bulk and carried down to Bismarck, where it is unloaded by a movable hoist into the elevator at the top of the bank and then run into the cars. The fleet now run up the Missouri river as far as the mouth of the Milk river in Montana and down the river as far as Washburn, the O. K. and the Bismarck.

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Out of the last appropriation for the Missouri river, $82,600 was set aside for work at Bismarck and other points up the Missouri, and most of which is $10,000 to clear rocks from the channel so that boats may get to Fort Benton without danger.

Nearly as Popular as the Bible.

London.—Dickens' public passes beyond the bounds of the English tongue. There is America—with its 85,000,000 of people and its widespread, its fervent, regard for Charles Dickens. There is France; where Daudet could write: "Little Nell and Paul Dombey came to me as a revelation of purity and innocence." There is Germany, where, as Bunsen said, "Dickens compels tears and laughter among Germans as among his own people." There is Russia where Tolstoi relates that he found the "Christmas Carol" in the cabins of the humblest serfs, and where "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickelby" are read in two different translations by the realms of the czar.

It is futile to multiply evidences of the universality of the genius of Dickens. Next to the Bible and Shakespeare, his books enjoy the widest popularity.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Senatorial Trifles Cost Much Money



WASHINGTON.—The vanities, follies and eccentricities of statesmen are brought a trifle further into the limelight through the secretary of the senate's annual report, made public in congress. It discloses the little odds and ends of luxury and comfort near a senator's heart, whom it can be obtained at government expense.

From May 1 to June 25 there were 722 cases of "appollnaris splits furnished the senate, costing $1,656. Taxicabs for taking senators home at the close of sessions cost $110. Twenty-six boxes of loznoos were used during the month of July last year. They cost more than $175. It required two barrels of granulated sugar, costing $16.33, to sweeten them.

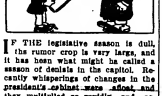
Five gallons of witchhazel cost $2.25. One dozen bottles soda mint and pepsin tablets to cure indigestion ware purchased for $44.20. Three large bottles of bromo seltzer were worth $2. Nineteen dozen of assorted hair brushes cost $8.30. Ten cases of soap were obtained for $27.50. Twenty-four dozen whisk brooms aggregated $60.

One bag of ground alum salt cost $1; two ounces of quince seed, 25 cents; one quart of castor oil, 40 cents; one dram oil rose, $1, and two bottles of salbopatica, 90 cents. Two thousand quinine pills were bought. The small items of the pharmacy and toilet cost $215.47. One pound of snuff, to replenish the two boxes just within the senate chamber cost 80 cents.

The items in the report, printed in fine type, cover more than 700 pages. Any one who has a lurking suspicion that senators don't imbibe water freely should glance at the record of $1,824 spent for apollinaris water. More than $3,000 was expended for other mineral waters.

A number of senators drew practically nothing against their annual allowance of $125 for stationery, and they are given a refund of the amount. Others, not using stationery users, the amount of their commutation account being small.

Crop of Capital Rumors Is Abundant



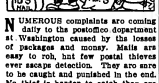
IF THE legislative season is dull, the rumor crop is very large, and it has been what might be called a season of denials in the capitol. Recently whisperings of changes in the presidential cabinet were afloat, and they multiplied so rapidly and assumed such distorted shapes that they led to vigorous denials from the white house authorities. The two in particular that were whispered around were the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and the elevation of Mr. Taft's secretary, Charles D. Norton, to the place, and the elevation of Congressman James A. Tawney to the position now occupied by Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger. Both called forth the most vigorous denials.

Aside from denying rumors, President Taft's chief work has been along the line of the Panama canal zone, which he intends bringing to the attention of congress very soon. The president has recommended and is preparing to urge legislation appropriating large sums for the fortification of both entrances to the canal zone, and this in itself will cause a struggle. In addition there is pending before the senate a bill, already passed by the house, replacing the canal commission by a director general at the head of a civil government, the details of which are being worked out by the president.

Moreover, there is the question of canal tolls, which on the recommendation of the president is being worked out in a bill by Chairman Mann of the house committee on inter-state commerce. He is also anxious that the tolls to be charged be decided on at this session, so that there will be time for the world's commerce to adjust itself to the proper rates.

On the subject of fortifying the canal there has already developed opposition in the house, which leaders can be counted on to vote for fortifications, many long speeches will be made on the other side either by peace advocates or by congressmen generally hostile to the expenditure of money on the canal. The election of United States senators by popular vote is also looming up.

Postal Thieves Reported Plentiful

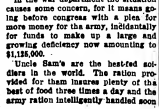


NUMEROUS complaints are coming daily to the postoffice department at Washington caused by the losses of packages and money. Mails are easy to rob, but few postal thieves ever escape detection. They are sure to be caught and punished in the end. No thief is harder to catch than are those who rob the government's mail. Their methods are skillful and the plunder is easily hidden or destroyed. Postoffice thieves are not arrested every day, although valuable letters and other articles are stolen almost daily and an army of sharp inspectors are on the watch. Positive proof of guilt must be in the possession of the inspector before an arrest is made. Circumstantial evidence does not go at any time. In almost every case an arrest means conviction.

The postoffice employes never knows when he is being shadowed. Outside of business hours, even, he may be watched, when not under suspicion of theft, to see if he is spending more money than his salary will allow.

It is wonderful that there are as few thieves among the many thousands of clerks who handle the mails, the great temptation surrounds them, as they handle millions of valuable parcels. These clerks soon learn to tell by the very touch of a letter whether it contains money. It would be an easy matter for the dishonest clerk to slip letters into his pocket and open them in some private place.

Living Expense Doesn't Effect Army



SOLDIERS of the regular army read of the high cost of living and smile. It is not a matter of partisan interest to them, for the commissary is bound to issue the regular ration at regular intervals, regardless of what the cost may be.

In the war department the situation causes some concern, for it means going before congress with a plea for more money for the army, incidentally for funds to make up a large and growing deficiency now amounting to $1,135,000.

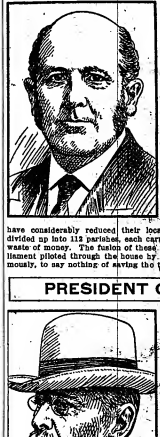
Uncle Sam's are the best-fed soldiers in the world. The ration provided for them insures plenty of the best of food three times a day and the army ration intelligently handled soon produces a company fund, from the sale of commodities not used, sufficient to keep the mess table supplied with luxuries.

A few years ago at western posts the commissary could easily contract for beef at 5 cents a pound, half the price now demanded. The skyward tendency of life's necessities is of merely passing interest to the enlisted men, though it is a real tragedy to the young officers. Those of the junior grades draw very low pay considering the incidental expenses their position requires. For a second lieutenant the salary of $116 a month, particularly if he be stationed at some eastern post, is forever falling short. These young officers live in a mess—a real mess—these days when the cost of living is twice as much as it used to be, and it never did fit the salary.

Friends of young army officers sometimes exert themselves to have them detailed for duty in Washington. If he has money outside his pay account this may not ruin him.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

FIRST TEETOTAL LORD MAYOR



Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, the new lord mayor of London, is the first in the long history of the office to be a teetotaler. He has drunk nothing stronger than water all his life, and doesn't intend to.

Two great events will mark the reign of Sir Vezey at the Mansion house. The first, of course, is King George's coronation, at which he will not have to officiate in any way, but he will receive a baronetcy as a nice little memento. The second is the five hundredth anniversary of the Stationers' guild, and in this he will take a prominent part. He is a past master of the guild, and his year of office synchronizes happily with its quincentenary. In connection with this Sir Vezey has suggested the building of an art gallery really worthy of the city of London.

London has cause to be grateful to its new lord mayor for two schemes which he has started through, which have considerably reduced their local taxes. Until recently the city was divided up into 112 parishes, each carrying out its own local work with great waste of money. The fusion of these into one parish, by a special act of parliament piloted through the house by Sir Vezey, simplified the working enormously, to say nothing of saving the taxpayers four cents in every $5.

PRESIDENT OF I. C. QUITS



James T. Harahan, once a freight clerk, engineer and passenger conductor, then president of the Illinois Central railroad, celebrated his seventieth birthday anniversary by formal resigning. The retiring railroad chief will be awarded a pension of about $50,000. He has received an average salary of $20,000 for the last ten years. He is said to be the owner of plantations in Memphis, Tenn., and of a possess much other property.

Mr. Harahan, however, will not retire from railroad activities. He remains a director of the Illinois Central railroad, the Southern railroads, and his counsel frequently will be sought by the officials of these transportation systems. The retiring president of the Illinois Central is expected to be in close touch with the affairs of the road.

Mr. Harahan, his fellow railroad men say, is the true type of the old-fashioned railroad man, passing away. "He did things in an old-fashioned way, but he never lacked thoroughness," said one of his associates. "He is a man, gruff on the surface, but so genial, kindly and noble when you get to know him that knowing him is loving him."

PRINCETON'S HEAD RESIGNS

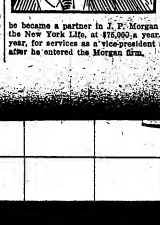


Genuine regret is felt in educational circles because of the resignation of Dr. Henry Van Dyke as Murray professor of English literature in Princeton university. He had been at Princeton since 1900 and his historical lectures were the most popular at this renowned seat of learning.

Dr. Van Dyke is one of the foremost educators in the country and is a distinguished author. He was born in Germantown, Pa., in 1852 and graduated from Princeton in 1873 and later from the University of Berlin. In 1878 he was pastor of the United Congregational church of Newport, R. I., and from 1883 to 1900 and again in 1902 of the Brick Presbyterian church, New York. Lately he had been "minister in charge" of the Brick church, but has severed that relationship. He has also been a lecturer at Yale and Harvard.

Dr. Van Dyke has written many works, among them "The Reality of Religion," "The Story of the Psalms," "The Christ Child in Art," "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," "The Builders" and other poems. It is probable that with his resignation as professor at Princeton he will devote himself more fully to writing.

HEARD OPPORTUNITY KNOCK



Some men never heed the coming of opportunity. When her approach is heralded by a gentle tapping he whose door is so favored should ever have his ear attuned to catch the slightest sound, for he probably does not tarry. One of those who so listened, who was ready when the summons came and who has certainly made good in the business world is George W. Perkins, the retiring partner of J. P. Morgan & Co.

At forty-nine Mr. Perkins is in the prime of life and retires from active business with a fortune estimated at a good many millions of dollars. He began his business career at fifteen, with a yearly salary of $300 as an office boy in the employ of the Chicago branch of the New York Life Insurance company, of which his father was long a general agent. He was steadily advanced until in 1901, when he became a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., he was second vice-president of the New York Life, at $75,000 a year. This salary was reduced to $25,000 a year, for services as a vice-president and chairman of the finance committee, after he entered the Morgan firm.

TALES of GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Sad-Faced Swindler Haunts Funerals



NEW YORK.—A well dressed young man with downcast eyes has recently been visiting homes on the East Side that have been visited by death, exchanging sympathy for a square meal. In most cases he left the houses richer not alone by food but by substantial gifts of money and clothing. His last experience, though, sent him every somewhat less sympathetic than when he approached the mourners.

It is customary in Jewish homes for the husband or wife and the children of a dead person to observe a period of seven days' mourning, in which they sit constantly together in one room. In these seven days, called the "Shiva," the mourners' grief is unrestrained save for such comfort as they can draw from their religion.

In the midst of this period of mourning there recently appeared at one house a rather good looking young man with infinite pity in his sad brown eyes. Like all other comers at such a time, he was ushered directly into the room of mourning, where the widow and orphans sat. "I am so sorry, dear madam," he said, with a slight German accent, to the widow, "I read about your dear, husband's death in the newspapers. It may seem strange to you that I have come here, for you probably do not know me, but I feel almost as if I have a personal interest in your dear husband's death. As a matter of fact, I bear his very name. He was my namesake."

In the course of the next half hour he managed, in answering the kind questions that were put to him, to disclose the fact that he had only recently come from Germany, bringing his wife and several children with him, and that both he and they were at present badly stranded and without money than a few cents for the next meal.

Just then a woman among the assembled friends who had been trying to place him looked up with a glance of sudden recognition.

"You ste your fill at my house wher we were sitting 'Shiva' for my poor husband!" cried the woman. 'And you know how to be his namesake and swindle us out of a memorial gift at that time, didn't you? And now you come to be somebody else's namesake, with your wife and seven children, and to try to dupe them, too!"

But he had gone.

Stray Letters Puzzle "Nixie" Clerk



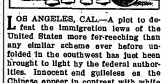
CHICAGO.—Working away like the proverbial trooper, the "nixie" clerk was discovered behind a battlement of pigeon holes, in the Chicago postoffice. He was plying his trade of finding the destination of misdirected letters and of letters whose addresses other clerks had been unable to decipher. He was too busy to talk.

That more information regarding the "nixie" department might be gained, C. A. Mallory, assistant superintendent of the city delivery, was sought his office.

"The 'nixie' clerks," explained Mr. Mallory, "form an important part of Uncle Sam's postal service. They work out puzzle after puzzle in hieroglyphics and erroneous addressing and through their efforts much mail matter that otherwise would be lost finds where it should.

"For explanation we will say that a railway postal clerk find a letter addressed to John Smith, Chestnut street, Illinois. That letter, incompletely addressed, is thrown into the 'nixie' pile in the postal mail car and finds its way to the 'nixie' department, in this case, say, in Chicago. The 'nixie' clerk consults a translation, which lists the various Chestnut streets in Illinois and tells in what towns they will be found. He then consults the directory of each of those towns. A supply of directories is kept on hand—until he finds a John Smith living in Chestnut street. Then the letter is readdressed and sent. Should this chance to be the wrong John Smith and the letter is returned a similar process is followed. Before every method is exhausted you may feel reasonably sure that the right person has received the letter.

Gigantic Smuggling Scheme Exposed



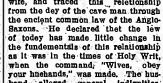
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A plot to defeat the Immigration laws of the United States more far-reaching than any similar scheme ever before unfolded in the southwest has just been brought to light by the federal authorities. Innocent and guileless as the Chinese appear in contrast with white persons when brought in contact with them, the government agents give credit to this race for having organized the most gigantic coolie-smuggling system ever known to exist. The federal officers for the southern district of California are confident that they are in possession of the entire plan by which the hordes of Orientals have been poured into the United States by the way of the Mexican border.

The conspiracy against the immigration regulations is understood to reach from Texas and California through Mexico, across the Pacific and into the heart of China, end to involve Chinese of high caste and immense wealth.

At the head of the band of smugglers are Chinese of high caste who reside in Hong Kong.

The coolies are procured from the interior of China. They are gathered easily there and shipped across the Pacific to Mexellan, Mexico, where they are unloaded. They are marched through Mexico to Mexicali, just across the border from Calexico. Here Nug Fun and Wong Chin Dock hevo pretended to carry on a store, but it has really been a cover for contraband Chinese, the point at which they were sneaked into the United States.

Judge Decrees That Wives Must Obey



KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In granting a decree of divorce to Samuel C. McGee, a policeman, against Mrs. Louisa S. McGee, Judge T. A. Frank Jones, in the Circuit Court, arraigned wives who have shown themselves to usurp the authority of their husbands. He dwelt upon the relationship that should exist between husband and wife, and traced this relationship from the day of the creation man through the ancient common law of the Anglo-Saxons. He declared that the law of today has made little change in the fundamentals of this relationship as it was in the times of Holy Writ, when the command: "Wives, obey your husbands," was made. The husband alleged general indignities, which the wife denied. The judge said:

"A man is the master of his own household. The law vests certain authority in him. When a women marries she volunterily gives up many of the rights she had as a single women, and she must submit to her husband's authority. She agrees to submit to his dictation and she must submit to it so long as it is not arbitrary and tyrannical.

"Whenever a wife works for money, she is bound to give part of it to help support the family. So long as she does not work for money, she has a right to demand that her husband support her properly. But when she does work outside her own household for gain, she forfeits that right and must, in the discretion of her husband, help pay the way of the family.

"It makes no difference if her husband stays at home, does the cooking and the housework and she makes the living. Under the law, the husband is still the master of that household and she must submit to his authority."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

BOYS AND THE FARM.

The department of agriculture is proving its value constantly in many ways, but in none more definitely and clearly than in the encouragement of American youth to adopt the cultivation of the soil as a career. It is vitally essential that the children of farmers make themselves till the land their fathers and their grandfathers have tilled, says the Washington Star. They are potentially the best farmers. If they move to the city to learn trades or to enter the professions or to drift ineffectively through life, somebody must take their places to grow the crops essential to the feeding of the people. A dangerous tendency exists toward the elimination of the small farmer and the substitution of the syndicate, or the large individual holder of land. This destroys competition at the source of the necessities of life. It tends unmistakably to higher prices and to the increase in the number of non-producing individuals. Every by making the farm attractive and profitable can say headway be made against this city-drifting disposition, with its inevitable consequence of dangerous concentration. The telephone, the electric car, the rural free delivery and to some extent the good roads movement have all contributed to lessen the disadvantages of rural existence. Now comes science, leading to an increase in the profits and in the dignity of farming. It is important that the competition among the boys in the south which has just been brought to so successful a conclusion should be extended into all parts of the country.

Where is the psychologist who can give an explanation of the different ways in which the weather affects sports? There are baseball and football, for instance. Both are strenuous games, yet one flourishes like a green bay tree in the good old summer time, no matter how hot, and the other thrives only in a frosty atmosphere. Players and spectators seem to be in the same boat. When the sun shines the hottest the heroes of the diamond are warmed up to their limberest and their best, while the lookers-on occupying the bleachers just roast and are happy. But let a cold blast blow across the field and baseball shrinks like a delicate flower touched by frost. On the other hand footballers want it cold and raw and really prefer a near-zero temperature and a flurry of snow, if they can get had. Such conditions appear to put "ginger" into every brawny member of the eleven. And the crowds on the grandstand forget all about the weather while watching the wonderful dodges of their favorite players.

In the matter of dress we have fallen upon a decline since the days when the Duke of Wellington was refused admission to Almack's because he was wearing trousers instead of breeches and silk stockings, says the London Chronicle. Even Almack's, however, had to admit trousers within its closely guarded portals the following year. When Gladstone was "up" at Oxford the reign of the dandies was in full swing. When late in life he revisited the university to lecture to the undergraduates on Homer he was asked by G. W. E. Russell whether he noticed any difference between his audience and the men of his own time. "Yes," he replied, "in their dress an enormous change. I can told that I had among my audience some of the most highly connected and richest men in the university, and there wasn't one whom I couldn't have dressed from top to toe for £5."

The "wild garlic" which infests portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is a common plant first seen in Pennsylvania. A farmer in southern Indiana secured some seed wheat from the Ohio Valley, and noticed the presence of the celebrated plant in the resulting crop. He gave it no further thought, as "the entire infested plot might have been carried away in his hat." And yet within three years the wheat from that section of the country was refused by all millers because of the intolerable garlic, the seeds of which are about the same size as large wheat grains. In certain localities land values have been sorely affected by the presence of this weed.

A singular point evoked by recent prosecutions of fortune-tellers and palmists in another city is the fact that their insight into the futures of other people gave them no inkling of the evil influences that were about to haul themselves into the police courts.

They figure it out that the moon is now 17,000 miles nearer the earth than usual. Everything seems to be coming down a bit.

GOOD COLD WEATHER READING



BATTLE IS FOUGHT

DISPATCH FROM MEXICAN BORDER TELLS OF RESUMPTION OF WARFARE.

MORE THAN 40 ARE SLAIN

Insurrectos Reported to Have Held Federal Troops at Bay for Three Hours When Latter Withdrew and Went Into Camp.

San Antonio, Tex.—According to advices received in this city Thursdays more than forty participants were killed in a serious battle that took place between the Mexican federal troops and the revolutionists just across the border.

The news came from Ed. O'Reilly, a newspaper correspondent who has been at the front in Mexico near the International line, and was received here in a dispatch dated Comstock, Tex. It reads:

"Big fight; more than forty killed; bit myself."

The insurrectos, it is reported, held the federals at bay for three hours, after which the latter withdrew two miles and went into camp.

This telegram indicates a reopening of hostilities after a lull of about a month, or since the insurgents fought a draw battle with the forces of General Navarro at Cerro Prieto and soon afterward joining the federal commander's men in se ambuscade near Mal Paso and inflicted on them heavy losses.

SAYS TRUST WAR A "SHAM"

Samuel Untermyer Declares Little Corporations Are Pursued While Large Ones Let Go.

New York.—In an address before the annual meeting of the National Civic federation Thursday Samuel Untermyer attacked the government's attitude toward the trusts as a "monstrous sham" and said that the large and "vicious" corporations go unmolested while "the little fellows are being pursued with a mass hatred and the greatest press lareau ever put in action."

Mr. Untermyer first blamed the courts and the government, since the enactment of the Sherman anti-trust law in 1890, for failing to suppress the crimes it was passed to prevent and thus permitting the growth of "vicious" corporations. He then charged the present administration with prosecuting only the small combinations, such as the window-glass and bath-tub associations, which he claimed were innocent of criminal intent.

As a solution for the trust problem, the speaker advocated rigid federal regulation, asserting that state control was confusing and inadequate. He also maintained that the expression "guilt is personal" was merely "a political catch-phrase" and really had no bearing on the question. Federal regulation, he believed, would preserve all the benefits of combination, such as the elimination of destructive competition, while avoiding its evils.

Mother is Slain by Boy.

Joliet, Ill.—Matthew Wilson, aged fifteen, shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Lillian Wilson, while playing with a toy air rifle in the kitchen of their home. Believing the weapon was unloaded the boy in a spirit of fun pointed it at his mother, pulled the trigger, the bullet penetrated her brain and she sank to the floor dead.

Impaled on Ski Stick; Dies.

Houghton, Mich.—Robert Williams, seventeen years old, died Wednesday in Hancock hospital as a result of being impaled on a ski stick which penetrated his bowels. The stick is used in propelling a ski rider.

New York Ware on Lung Hatpin.

New York.—New York city will join the list of cities which have legislated against the long hatpin evil. An ordinance was introduced in the board of aldermen Wednesday. It provides a $50 fine.

HOLSTLAW NO LONGER SENATOR

ESCAPES DISMISSAL FROM SENATE BY RESIGNATION.

Committee Reports Sufficient Evidence is Found to Warrant His Removal From Illinois Senate.

Springfield, Ill.—D. W. Holstlaw of Iuka, confessed bribe taker, has escaped dismissal from the senate by his resignation, sent in a few days ago.

The senate investigating committee which has been hearing testimony in regard to bribery in connection with the election of Senator William Lorimer reported Wednesday that, although it had found sufficient evidence to warrant the removal of Holstlaw, it was not in its power to recommend such action in view of his official resignation, directed to the governor.

Prior to the reading of the committee's report a communication from Governor Deneen was presented to the senate which stated that the executive had received the resignation of Holstlaw dated January 4, and that the office of senator from the Forty-second district was, therefore, vacated.

Lieutenant Governor Oglesby then declared Holstlaw's seat vacant.

TARIFF BOARD WON.

Beveridge Declares Before Business Men's Convention Commission is Assured.

Washington.—The convention of the national tariff commission was stirred to great enthusiasm by Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, when he declared that although the permanent tariff commission was practically assured, a still greater victory —the triumph of organized public opinion—would be marked by the creation of the commission itself.

He said that the American people had a right to demand of congress the establishment of a commission that would commend the "same dignity and have the same adequacy of powers as the interstate commerce commission."

He predicted that the present session of congress would see the enactment of tariff commission legislation, but he added that the convention is silent, through its representatives in congress, on a non-partisan, all-powerful commission.

WIFE SUES N. Y. FIRE CHIEF

Mrs. Edward F. Croker Files Papers for Separation—Alleges Abandonment and Incompatibility.

New York.—Despite all efforts to keep the fact a secret, it has become known that on last Monday the wife of Fire Chief Edward F. Croker filed papers in a suit for separation. The causes she assigns are abandonment, insufficient support and incompatibility. Counsel for Chief Croker said that his client would file his bill inside of thirty days. He added that Mrs. Croker's extravagances have left her husband with only his monthly salary.

FIVE DEAD IN OHIO CITY FIRE

Believed More Bodies Are in Ruins of Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Building.

Cincinnati—Five men are known to have been killed and there is a possibility of several more being dead as the result of the fire that destroyed the chamber of commerce building on Tuesday night.

At the annual meeting of the chamber of commerce Wednesday steps were taken to build an entirely new building where the other one stood.

Pension Records Destroyed.

Washington.—Thousands of records and documents in pension cases were destroyed Friday in a fire which originated in the office of the United States pension agency in the pension bureau building here.

Mormon Leader is Dead.

Seattle, Wash.—News of the death of Dr. E. G. Cannon, one of the most prominent physicians of Nome, Alaska, and head of the Mormon church in the Seward district, was received here Friday.

FIVE DIE IN WRECK

PASSENGERS IN SLEEPING CAR CRUSHED UNDER LOCOMOTIVE AT BATAVIA, N. Y.

TWO ARE FATALLY INJURED

New York Central's Boston Special Struck by No. 23, From New York, When Standing at Station—Bodies Not Identified.

Batavia, N. Y.—Five men are dead, two were probably fatally injured and eight others seriously hurt in the wreck of the Western Express and the Boston and Buffalo special, both westbound, at the station here of the New York Central railroad Friday. The victims were all in the rear sleeper of the special.

The engine of train 23, the western express from New York to Chicago, struck the rear of 49, the Boston and Buffalo express, with such force that the last car of No. 49, a sleeper, was crushed.

The engine was reduced to wreckage, beneath which four bodies were found. The multilation was so great and steam played such havoc that early identification was impossible.

The bodies are:

Man, fifty years old, probably Casimir C. Perrin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Masonic charm found beneath body in crushed berth.

Man, about thirty years old; smooth face, plain gold band ring, the word "Engagement" engraved inside.

Man, about thirty-five; ring marked "F. J. S."

Man, about forty.

Robert McFarland, Detroit, Mich.

The injured: H. H. Cade, Chicago; probably fatally hurt; F. G. Ven Dusen, Painesville, N. Y., conductor, probably will die; Monte C. Prieus, Indianapolis; serious; C. C. Hamilton, Worcester, Mass., Pullman conductor; R. A. Smith, Rochester; James A. Moore, lawyer, Buffalo; H. L. Hinman, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Catherine Higgins and son, Thomas Higgins, Richland, N. Y.; John Shaw, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. John Shaw; Abram Cole, porter, Boston.

Almost all the passengers were asleep when the shock came. There were desperate struggles with debris and many of the passengers not reported among the injured at the hospitals were exhausted because of their efforts to extricate themselves from the shattered car and to help others.

Escaping steam from the punctured boiler of the locomotive added to the torture of those disabled and delayed the work of rescue.

Engineer J. B. Lydall, whose locomotive caused the wreck, made a statement in which he said he saw a cautionary light 4,000 feet east of the station and a signal against him 300 feet from the station, but was unable to bring his engine to a stop owing to slippery rails. He is said to be prostrated.

FIVE DEAD IN GAS BLAST

Ten-Cent Store is Blown Up at Connellsville, Pa.—Twelve Persons Injured.

Connellsville, Pa.—Five persons were killed and twelve injured in a gas explosion that wrecked a wellfilled ten-cent store here about noon Thursday. The fire that followed completely destroyed the building.

Clerks and customers were buried in the collapse of the walls. One young woman went mad in entirely upon her release from the debris after rescuer and burned to death. The heat and smoke was so intense that all attempts at rescues were futile. Only three of the victims, all girl clerks, have been identified.

The failure of workmen to cap the supply pipe after removing a meter gas meter caused the blaze.

STRIKE IN ALL PORTUGAL

Rail Employes Walk Out; Business Houses Close—Premier Says Paralysis is General.

Lisbon.—A majority of the railroad employees in Portugal have gone on a strike. The government had long been informed of the movement and took active measures to maintain the service, with partial success.

Following the example of the railway men the employes of the commercial houses quit work on the ground that the government had failed to issue a decree fixing the limit of a day's work at 12 hours and providing one day of rest in seven.

As a consequence of this action many business places in this city are closed and the efforts of Senhor Moraes, premier, to extend the movement to the provinces.

Clements Head of Body.

Washington.—Judson C. Clements of Georgia was elected chairman of the interstate commerce commission to succeed Judge Martin A. Knapp of New York at a special conference of the commission held Friday.

Coast Banker Ends Life.

Colfax, Wash.—John Terhune, vice-president of St. John State bank, committed suicide Friday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. No cause was given for, is known for his act.

CALLS JOHN D. A. GENIUS

ATTORNEY BEFORE COURT DENIES CONCERN IS A TRUST.

Reviews Chaotic Conditions of Early Oil Business and Eulogizes Head of New Jersey Company.

Washington.—Arguing before the supreme court of the United States against the proposed dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey as violative of the Sherman anti-trust law, John G. Milburn of New York addressed the court for three hours.

His task was to present to the court the "facts" in the case, but he did depart from the facts now and then to show what alleged wrongs the affirmance of the dissolution decree of the lower court would inflict.

In his history of chaotic conditions in the oil business between 1860 and 1870, due, he said, to an overproduction of refining capacity, Mr. Milburn introduced to the court the character of John D. Rockefeller.

A statute of New Hampshire prohibiting a bequest to a church of over $5,000 annually is the basis of the opinion written by Professor Taylor. Referring to the residuary clause as "null and void" the opinion says:

"As to the void gift, the testatrix died intestate and its subject matter passed on her death to her next of kin, under the New Hampshire statute of distribution."

In the closing paragraph the opinion defines the attorneys for the next of kin that such agreements as they made with Mrs. Eddy and her trustees in her lifetime bind them only "to recognize as valid such provisions of her last will as are legally valid."

KELLOGG FLAYS OIL TRUST

Declares Standard Was Born and Reared in Oppression—Assails John C. Rockefeller's Veracity.

Washington.—The government's side of the story of the Standard Oil corporation, with all the charges of sins laid at its doors, was placed in court before the Supreme court of the United States by Frank B. Kellogg, special assistant to the attorney general, who, in an address of three and a half hours' duration, on Friday endeavored to show that the combine should be dissolved in accordance with the decree entered by the federal court in Missouri.

"The Standard," he said, "was born and reared in oppression and heaps today over the country like a threatening cloud."

Mr. Kellogg said John D. Rockefeller either did not tell the truth in an affidavit he made in a suit in 1890 about the alleged connection of certain refineries with the trust or when he was on the stand in the present suit.

"Didn't he offer any explanation of the affidavit when he was on the stand in this case?" inquired Justice Lurton.

"No; he couldn't," responded Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg showed that the profits of the Standard Oil were so vast as scarcely to be conceivable. He introduced the Standard Oil company of Indiana. On a capitalization of $30,000,000 this company earned in 16 years $68,000,000 in earnings, $30,000,000 of which it had paid in dividends, the remainder being undistributed profits plus. He produced figures to prove that some of the Standard Oil's pipe lines had paid on an investment of 1,950 per cent. on the capital, others paying from 100 to 250 per cent.

EDDY WILL DECLARED VOID

Gift of $2,000,000 to "Mother" Church is Said to Be Illegal.

Concord, N. H.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's $2,000,000 bequest to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, known as the "Mother Church," is null and void under the New Hampshire law, according to certain legal lights, and it is possible that her sons may get the estate.

The bequest is made in the will, leaving the $2,000,000 to the "Mother" church, is not legal, in the opinion of Ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler, Hennis Taylor, the professor of constitutional law at George Washington university, and others. Their opinion was given out for publication here.

Troops Kill Eleven in Riot.

Turkey.—Troops were called out to quell the riot fired several volleys into the crowds, killing 11 and wounding 14 persons.

Each year riots mark the celebration of the muharram, the first month of the Mohammedan year, when the trouble arises between the Sunnites, or orthodox section, and the Shiahs, the great division of Mohammedans. A procession was prohibited.

Carrie Nation is Stricken.

Eureka Springs, Ark.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the plucky Kansas saloon smasher, suffered a nervous collapse at her home here Friday. Her condition was such that Mrs. Nation expressed the fear that her career as temperance lecturer was ended.

Crossing Fire Costs $80,000.

Beaumont, Tex.—The plant of the International Creosoting and Construction company here was destroyed by fire Friday. The loss will reach about $80,000.

THE GROWTH OF TOWNS IN WESTERN CANADA

A BAROMETER OF THE GROWTH OF THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

The traveler passing through a country is impressed favorably or otherwise by the appearance of the towns along the line of railways. As they appear prosperous and healthy growth he at once assures himself that there is either a local industrial factor in excess of, or a splendidly developed agricultural area from which is drawn the resources that contribute or make for the growth that is so readily apparent. On the other hand, if evidence of impoverished streets, badly appearing residences and business places and lethargic citizens, there is an absence of local industry and surrounding agricultural prosperity. There is no line of railway, whether main or branch, throughout western Canada, that through the towns or cities that are built along the ribs of steel do not convey the most favorable impression. The cause is not always apparent, but the facts are there and easily seen. In most cases the growth and the stability of these towns are caused by the excellent agricultural districts that are tributary; in some cases, manufacturing enterprises have sprung up, caused by the agricultural demands and needs. The Winnipeg Free Press and the Edmonton Bulletin have recently sent corps of correspondents through the provinces to secure data concerning the growth of the two or three hundred towns that have come into existence during the past two or three years. The particulars make interesting reading, and as one reads of the station house, the blacksmith shop, the boarding house and the store at April, being inserted in August by a hundred or more dwellings, by large banks, by splendid stores, and a half dozen implement warehouses, not forgetting the two or three churches and the excellent public school buildings, it causes one to stop and think if they ever heard of such marvelous growth, as certainly not often. These are facts, though, as related of western Canada. Thee, then, are new cities—yes, cities of from ten to fifteen thousand people —where five or six years ago there was but the bare prairie and the loneSection post. The changes in the Canadien West during the past eight or ten years have been marvelous, and it is no idle tete to say that the development in number and growth of the cities, towns and villages there in the next decade has eclipsed anything in the history of the building of a new country. Agriculture has been the basis, and it is agriculture of the right sort that is behind the activity with which an excellent productive farm, capable of yielding a splendid living and large profit to the operator, is such that it has encouraged thousands to follow that pursuit, and also other businesses to the fullest extend expensive farme throughout the Central Western States as well as some of the finest districts, is attributed to the zeal of enterprise. The climate is excellent, and just the climate that is desirable for the healthy growth of man and the product of the field. All varieties of the smaller and hardy spring grains are raised, and generally with every assurance of good results. Many communities have local railway rates, splendid markets are created, and the highest prices realized. The Canadian government has also been carrying on a propegnda of securing settlers for the vacant lands, issues literature descriptive of the area available in the provinces, and on request of your nearest Canadien government agent, copies will be forwarded free.

A Deadly Error.

Dr. W. B. Cannon of Harvard, discussing anti-vivisection literature at a dinner in New York, said with a smile:

"This literature, in part at least, is so fearfully erroneous as the medical department conducted by a young college girl in a weekly paper. A sample reply in this department is:

"'Bereaved.—The reply given last week was a mistake. It should have been ten drops of laudenum, not ten cups of laudenum. Yes, we advocate cremation rather than the old-fashioned burial."

Stupid Man.

"My husband has no idea of the value of money."

"Why, I thought he was a careful business man."

"He thinks so, too. But he absolutely doesn't realize what a lovely hat I can buy for $48.99."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Every thread of gold is valuable, and so is every moment of time.—Moses.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

If every year we would root out one vice we should sooner become perfect men.—Thomas a Kempis.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Heresy hunting is simply an obsession of omniscience.

JOHNSON IS HALTED

INJUNCTION GRANTED BY JUDGE WILLARD RESTRAINS AGENTS' ACTIVITIES.

INDIAN LID IS CLOSELY LIMITED

If Ruling Holds, Liquor Ban Will Apply Only on Reservations.—Appeal Rests With Attorney General.

St. Paul. — Judge Willard, of the United States district court, issued an injunction restraining W. E. Johnson, special agent of the bureau of Indian affairs, from interfering with the liquor traffic in Minnesota under the anti-liquor provisions of the Indian treaty of 1855.

The reasons given for the decision are sweeping. If the decision holds, there will be no more of the "federal Indian liquor lid" in Minnesota, outside of the limits of the actual Indian reservations.

The Indian treaties having anti-liquor clauses cover nine-tenths of the state. According to the contentions of the government in this suit, the federal authorities have the right to prohibit liquor absolutely from any and all portions of this vast territory. According to Judge Willard's decision, all of these anti-liquor clauses are void and of no effect.

Basis of Suit.

The suit on which the decision was rendered was instituted by 12 saloon proprietors of Bemidji, against W. E. Johnson and two of his deputies, T. E. Brents, and H. F. Coggeshell. The 12 complainants were Edwin Geeralds, L. J. Kramer, Fred E. Brinkman, E. E. Geralds, Albert Marshik, John A. Dalton, Edwin Fay, F. S. Lycan, John H. Sullivan, Harry Gunsalus, J. E. Maloy and Tillie Larson.

The saloons may open throughout all that vast stretch of land covered by the treaty of 1855. It is here that Agent Johnson and his men have been driving all liquor manufacturers and dealers out of business. Furthermore, railroads and express companies may resume the shipping of liquor to that district. This traffic has been stopped for many weeks.

Judge Willard holds that the admission of Minnesota to statehood gave the state the power of regulating the liquor traffic, and repealed the anti-liquor clause of the Indian land cession treaties. He points to the fact that only a year ago was any attempt made to enforce them since the state was admitted. For about a half century before that the control of the liquor traffic outside of the Indian reservations themselves, had been left to the state.

All the work accomplished by Agent Johnson in the state is considered to be undone by the decision of the court. That the anti-liquor people hope for some kind of an appeal is conceded, but they are so thoroughly dumfounded that they were unable to say just what action would be taken.

The decision is a sudden victory for the saloon interests, a great portion of which had about concluded to abandon efforts to offset the spectacular work of Indian Agent Johnson. Month after month Mr. Johnson has pushed the work, closing the saloons in town after town and the saloon men have so continually lost in the courts that they were almost ready to give up hope. Month after month the saloon men all over the state have been paying extra assessments to keep up the fight and it has been a severe strain on their finances.

Agent Johnson arrived in Minneapolis just in time to get first news of the court decision. At his rooms in the West hotel he appeared cheerful, but astonished, as neither side had expected so sweeping a decision.

"Placed in my position there is really nothing for me to say," he remarked. "In view of the decision of the court I should say that the attorney general is the only federal representative from whom comment should be expected. As for myself I am not going to say a word."

1873 STORM RECALLED.

Thirty-eighth Anniversary Remembered by the Pioneers of Freeborn.

Albert Lea.—It was thirty-eight years ago that the big storm prevailed over the southern part of the state and many lives were lost. There was but one railroad running into the city, the old Southern Minnesota, now a division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and this city, then a village of seven or eight hundred persons, was a week or ten days without a train or any communication with the outside world except by telegraph. The storm was so severe and lasted so long that many farmers lost their stock, as they could not get to their barns. The temperature fell to about 40 below zero before the wind ceased.

BOY BANDITS ARE INDICTED.

Melodroski and Johnson Will Be Tried on Murder Charge.

Duluth. — With downcast countenances Charles Melodroski and Algot Johnson, the boy bandits, listened to the indictments returned against them for murder in the first degree which were found by the grand jury now in session before Judge Cant's court. An indictment charging both of them with robbery in the first degree was also found.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION TOLD

Farmers' and Grain Dealers' Association Meets in Mankato.

Mankato.—The fourth annual convention of the Farmers' and Grain Dealers' Association of Minnesota was held here.

Storms and delayed trains affected the attendance somewhat. Mayor A. G. Meyer gave the address of welcome and President L. A. Smith Truman responded and also gave his annual message.

Miles K. Culver, of St. Ansgar, gave an address on "Co-operation." S. A. Dalton, Minneapolis, who was to have spoken, was prevented from attending by sickness in his family.

President Smith, in his address, told of the good results of co-operative organization and said if this was more generally known the membership would be larger.

R. L. Johnson, Austin, secretary, in his annual report, said that there are 275 co-operative companies handling grain in Minnesota and that 70 of these belong to the association, with a membership of 7,000.

There was a good showing of delegates from these companies present. Mr. Johnson said that, starting eight years ago, the spread of these companies had been rapid. As a rule they buy the farmers' grain and sell them coal and sometimes flour, feed, salt, etc. Most of these companies have been very successful, getting for their members three to ten cents a bushel more for their grain than farmers elsewhere get.

The movement is also strong in other grain growing states, and there are 2,000 companies in all.

The officers are making every effort to increase the membership in Minnesota.

President H. A. Patterson, of the Mankato Commercial Club, and Carrie Vaughan-Anderson, Eagle Grove, Iowa, gave addresses.

The following directors were elected: A. O. Lunder, of Slayton; Albert Hector, of Worthington; A. W. Wells, of Herman; C. H. Alfs, of Clara City; Charles Davin, of Burr; William Bennett, of Lowry; J. S. Danene, of Hancock; E. J. Keenen, of Luverne, and H. C. Ruatad, of Kirkhoven.

Resolutions were adopted, pledging the best efforts to get all co-operative companies united in the state association; urging on the legislature the necessity of enacting laws more favorable to co-operative enterprises, and especially a law forbidding any company that owns more than one elevator to discriminate in prices at different stations; favoring good roads legislation; heartily approving the fight which the Hardwick Farmers' Elevator Company is making in the courts to secure the enforcement of a reciprocal demurrage law, and urging all co-operative associations to give support, and urging the appointment of H. C. Rustad, manager of the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Kirkhoven, as a member of the state board of appeals.

Harry F. Atwood, of Chicago, gave an address on "Co-operation and Progress in the Agricultural World."

VOTE CONTEST IS NEAR END.

Testimony in Stephens-Saugsted Case Completed.

Crookston. — The transcribing of testimony in the Stephens-Saugsted election contest is finished and will be filed with the senate promptly. A. A. Miller, Saugsted's at once. A. A. Miller, Saugsted's mony taken last week in rebuttal of Stephen's testimony and says he will call no witnesses for Saugsted. No further testimony will be taken unless called for by senate and it is expected all will be ready this week to submit to the senate. Evidence heard on behalf of Stephens and the rebuttal covers over 700 typewritten pages. No further developments are expected here before the final hearing in the senate. The reinspection of ballots showed a total Saugsted's plurality over Stephens of 236. Saugsted's lawyer claims this cannot possibly be brought below 197. There was also 119 Saugsted stickers who voted for officers other than senator.

IS ELK RIVER WET OR DRY?

Result of Vote is Close and Courts May Decide Question.

Elk River.—The following officers were elected at the village election here: President of Council, F. P. Lummer; trustees, George Worden, G. E. Page and E. P. Babcock; recorder, S. M. Crockett; assessor, Fred Waterman; treasurer, F. N. Corty; constable, W. O. Saemens; justice of the peace, H. C. Hastings.

Seventy-seven votes were cast in favor of license and 75 against license, the total number voting was 155, and as there were less than a majority of this number in favor of license, it is a disputed question whether the village will be wet or dry. This will probably go to the courts for decision.

The voters declared in favor of incorporating under the general laws by a vote of 133 to 7.

INDEPENDENT FIRM GROWING.

Coming of Steel Plant to Duluth Adds to Amount of Business.

Duluth.—Although the steel corporation is spending $10,000,000 here for the construction of a large steel plant, the independent iron and steel business here is growing. A local furnace company, which has a furnace for the manufacture of pig iron, with a capacity of 250 tons per day, will double its capacity by constructing an alternate furnace of 250 tons capacity, at an estimated cost of $225,000.

GOVERNMENT SUES SETTLERS

PROSECUTION IS IN FAVOR OF WHITE EARTH TRIBE OF CHIPPEWAS.

Whites are Accused of Securing Much Valuable Land From the Indians by Fraudulent Methods.

Washington, D. C. — Six hundred suits have been prepared by the department of justice and about 700 others are under way in an effort to recover thousands of acres of valuable lands and timber said to have been fraudulently taken from the White Earth tribe of the Chippewa Indians in northwestern Minnesota.

Combined forces of the department of justice and the interior department have been working on the cases more than a year.

The reservation, covering two counties, was deeded to the Indians by the government with the stipulation that no part of it could ever be deeded to any but full-blooded Chippewa Indians. Later, however, an act passed congress permitting sales and transfers.

Attorneys of the department of justice who have had the investigation under way declare that when the latter act passed congress, white men who had gathered at the reservation waiting for it to become law celebrated the news with bonfires and a carnival. The investigators say insignificant sums of money, whisky, trinkets and even promises which were never kept were the prices by which the valuable lands were secured. Conveyances were induced from minors, it is charged.

Many thousands of acres of white and Norway pine have been cut over and the lumber sold. The suits which will be filed in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota will seek to restore the lands to the Indians and recover for the timber of which they have been devastated.

FOR COUNTY FAIRS.

State Federation Will Ask Legislature To Double Appropriations.

St. Paul.—The Federated County Fairs of the State of Minnesota will urge the Legislature at least to double the appropriation for county fairs, which at present is $34,000, said sum not to exceed the amount paid for premiums.

A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted at the third annual meeting of the federation. It also was decided that a uniform classification of all exhibits be adopted by the different counties.

The federation will recommend a law be passed limiting the membership of the state agricultural society to representatives of only such societies as are recognized as strictly county agricultural societies.

The question of encouraging boys and girls to exert their influence in making the county fair a success was discussed. In several counties, according to delegates, prizes are offered for essays written by children on subjects dealing with industrial life.

That the amusement end of a county fair is essential also was the sense of the meeting.

J. J. Furlong of Austin was re-elected president; E. E. Miller, St. Paul, was elected vice president; John H. Brown of Tyler and Thomas R. Johnstone of St. Paul were re-elected secretary and treasurer. As directors, E. H. Smith of Austin was chosen from the First congressional district, John Timpene of Waterville from the Third C. B. Wadell, St. Louis Park, the Fifth; S. Hutchins, Glenwood, the Seventh; and A. D. Stephens of Crookston from the Ninth. Directors from the other districts hold office for another year.

The counties represented and the delegates who attended the meeting are:

Brown, Adolph Burmeister and Ferdinand Crone; Beltrami, W. R. Mackenzie; Stearns, C. M. Sprague, F. E. Minette and J. A. Du Bois; Dodge, George R. Little, George B. Healey and C. Willyard; Wabasha, T. G. Bolton, G. F. Sylvester and F. L. Lamberton and John W. Thomas; Pipestone, H. J. Farmer, F. M. Payne and C. S. Walker; Chippewa, S. G. Ellison, F. E. Bentley and C. J. Thompson; Nobles, A. R. Alberties, G. W. Patterson and L. H. Gray; Renville, D. S. Hall, Charles Kenning and Joe Huggett; Nicollet, E. E. Miller and John Hurst; Wright, C. E. Brewster, J. A. McVeity and G. W. Fisher; Hubbard, J. H. O'Neill, L. H. Rice and F. A. Vanderpool; Crow Wing, Gardner Stevens, M. Dunn and W. H. Cloud; Lincoln, Hans Lauritzen, John H. Brown and Rasmus Black; Lac qui Parle, J. F. Rosewald, J. F. Jacobson and H. L. Lokensgaard; Lyon, C. C. Whitney, J. G. Schutz and H. M. Clark; Mower, J. W. Helmer, G. W. King and P. A. Reilly; Carver, C. E. Funk, H. D. Moyer and George Hebrisin; Polk, Theodore O. Propp, Nels J. Kvenoden and T. H. Nesseth; Chisago, T. W. Malcolm, C. M. Johnson, and H. Anderson; Pope L. M. Leanding, S. Hutchins and M. Annez; Blue Earth, G. Norman, W. A. Roberts and J. M. Chapman; Goodhue, Ed Peterson, John Langsdorf and B. A. Kolbs; Steele, J. R. Morley, F. A. Dunham and M. J. Brown; Poll. (Northwest Agricultural society), Thomas R. Johnstone, James Cumming and Thomas R. Brown; Otter Tail, C. R. Wright; Pennington, D. P. O'Neill.

Civil Service Examinations.

Washington, D. C. — The civil service examination for the department service in Washington will be held at the following places in Minnesota. Albert Lea, April 20; Brainerd, March 14; Crookston, March 16; Jan. 24, March 8, and April 12; Duluth, March 13, Jan. 24, March 8, and April 12; Fergus Falls, March 15, March 8, and April 12; Mankato, April 21, Jan. 24, March 8 and April 12; Minneapolis, April 25, and Jan. 24, St. Paul; April 3, Jan. 24, April 25, March 8, and April 12; Winona, April 21.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, Jan. 11.—Speaker Dunn has announced the House committees. As had been generally expected, C. A. Congdon of Duluth, R. C. Dunn of Princeton and L. C. Spooner of Morris get the important chairmanships. Dunn heads taxes and tax laws, which will shape the important tax measures of the session. Spooner heads appropriations, giving him one of the most important and most influential positions in the house. This is an especially strong committee, made up of Spooner, Congdon, Dunn, R. C.; Washburn, McKenzie, Johnson, C. E.; Stone, C. E.; Johnson, J. T.; Edwards, Webb, Pfaender, Frankson, Lee, I. J.; Anderson, A.; Kunze, Fowler, Brown, L. D.; Peterson, J. E.; Holten, Brown, G. W.; and Minette.

Reapportionment Fight.

Representative Congdon heads the committee on reapportionment, which was also expected. This gives the northern part of the state a fighting representative in the cause for which it is struggling. Lennon and Lydiard of Minneapolis are also on this committee.

The tri-county committee, of which John Lennon was chairman, last session, and made one of the standing committees of the house, consisting of representatives of three counties. Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis, is headed by Representative C. E. Stone, of St. Paul.

The temperance committee which is pledged to report out a county option bill is made up of Palmer, White, Pfaender, J. E. Peterson, Virtue, McKenzie, Webb, Fuchs, A. Nelson, Just, L. D. Brown, Whiting, Hoffman, Wescott and Crane.

Special interest centers in the committee on state fair, which is expected to probe matters relative to the big agricultural show and report a new plan for the management of the concern. It consists of Davis, Kneeland, Christie, Spooner, Campbell, C. E. Stone, Robinson, Holten, Frankson, Moriarty, Perry, R. C. Dunn, Rines, Minette and Robertson.

Avalanche of New Bills.

After the debate on the printed testimony in the senate, came the avalanche of new bills. Senator Wilson, of Minnesota, introduced an appropriation of $175,000 to pay the salaries, traveling expenses and supplies for the legislature.

This and Senator Schaller's bill for $17,000 for the St. Peter asylum were passed immediately.

That all buildings erected in the future by the state should be made of materials, such as brick and stone, produced in Minnesota, was provided for in a bill introduced by Senator J. D. Sullivan of St. Cloud.

Senators Foeseen and Peuly of Minneapolis each introduced a bill. Senator Foeseen's bill provided that all villages that had governed themselves as incorporated villages under the statutes of 1905 should be considered as legally incorporated villages whether or not they had complied with all the legal requirements. Senator Peuly's bill provided that the councils of municipalities should have power to make avoirdupois weights the standard weights except in cases where there was a specific contract that other weights should apply. A pound of bread would have to contain 16 ounces, according to his bill.

Men may vote on measures of statewide application in other precincts than that in which they live if the bill of Senator Sullivan is passed. It provides that on the presentation of affidavits of residence in the state from the election judges of his home precinct, a man may vote in any other precinct on matters that are of statewide application and not local affairs.

Senator Haycraft followed with a bill to make uniform hours for all polling places in the state to be open on both primary and election day. His bill makes the hours during which the polls should be open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m.

The Hennepin delegation in the senate showed its intention to look out for the needs of the University of Minnesota. Senator Elwell introduced a bill calling for a total appropriation of $628,442 for equipment, maintenence, and new work on university buildings, the proposed appropriations for each department are:

Deficiency in university maintenance fund	$130,000
Increased cost of engineering buildings	75,000
Equipment of engineering buildings	40,000
Engineering library	35,000
Millard hall	60,400
Anatomy building maintenance	47,342
Equipment of anatomy building	84,000
Equipment of Millard hall	75,000
Equipment Elliott memorial hospital	54,000
Maintenance of Elliott memorial hospital	33,700

St. Paul, Jan. 13.—What senate leaders describe as one of the greatest strides towards scientific lawmaking ever taken up by any state is formulated in a bill presented by Senator Hackney of St. Paul. His bill provides for the establishment of a state legislative reference bureau, to be at the service of all legislators and public officials, and to gather facts that will aid in making laws scientifically. The governor of the state, the attorney general and the president of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, according to the bill, shall have power to appoint a director of the bureau at a salary of $3,000 a year.

It shall be the duty of the bureau to collect the laws of Minnesota and of all other states of the United States and even of foreign countries, data and reference books on governmental and trade facts and to systematize them to aid legislators in determining what bills are necessary and what should be the scope of the bills. The director shall according to the bill, aid the legislators in drafting laws and shall not take sides in determining the advisability of the law, but shall confine himself to producing facts.

State Fair Audit Submitted.

The report of the governor's board of audit on the state fair was submitted to the legislature. It was not accompanied by any recommendation or any suggestion from the executive.

The senate committee on finance and the house committee on appropriations meeting in joint session unanimously decided to report on the Elwell bill calling for an appropriation for the University of Minnesota of $628,442 for immediate passage. John Lind and B. F. Nelson of the board of regents and Dean Shenehon of the engineering department and Dr. Beard of the medical college appeared in person to argue for the bill. Not a figure was changed and the bill will go before both houses as originally presented.

The house cut the additional appropriation from $75,000 to $110,000 which, with the standing appropriation, allows $290,000 to cover the expense of the session.

A joint resolution was introduced by Senator Peterson to make an amendment to the constitution of the United States giving the federal government the right to levy an income tax.

Speaker Dunn announced the following appointments. Richard Thomas, doorkeeper; K. G. Oldre, clerk; R. B. Forrest, clerk; Frank E. Reed, assistant clerk for judiciary; C. A. Reil, clerk; Henry Zierenring, file clerk; James Hunter, gallery keeper; Alex Herbert, sergeant committee rooms; Rudolph Paul, doorkeeper; A. J. Ribestein, sergeant of committee rooms; Henry Gordon, doorkeeper; F. L. Stauffer, gallery-keeper; James Blehe, janitor; T. M. Quinn, doorkeeper; Joseph Cousineau, sergeant gallery; F. T. Waren, sergeant committee room; John Barret, page; George E. Byers, cloakroom keeper; John C. McLeren, doorkeeper; Gordon T. Bright, sergeant committee room.

BILLS INTRODUCED

In the Senate.

ties among those that may be held by savings banks.

Lende—Constitutional amendment, Wilson—Including Montana securities providing for the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

Pauly—To establish a uniform system of selling certain commodities.

Haycraft—To reimburse Gibson Brothers to the amount of $1,000 for glandered horses ordered killed by state livestock board.

Haycraft—To legalize certain conveyances of property from man to wife.

Haycraft—Providing for the registry of chattel mortgages with the register of deeds under certain conditions.

Haycraft—Providing for opening the polls on primary and general election days at 7 a. m. in cities, towns and villages of every class.

Cashman—Providing for the transcript of judgment from justice court to district court on discontinuance of justice court.

In the House.

Lydiard—Prohibiting state officials from becoming interested in contracts with the state.

Campbell—Constitutional amendment for initiative and referendum.

Kunze—Fixing tax for state university at half-mill and standing appropriations.

Campbell—Requiring park boards to obtain consent of owners of property to be assessed before acquiring park lands.

Harding—Prohibiting drinking in railway cars or streetcars.

Jelinek—Extending open season for aquatic fowl and other game birds.

Campbell—Requiring employers to pay wages semi-monthly.

Kneeland—Providing for a popular vote on a constitutional convention.

Johnson, J. N.—Constitutional amendment for initiative and referendum.

Holten—Providing a form for mortgage deeds.

Nash—Amending election law so that personal service of notice of contest will not be compulsory.

Johnson, J. N.—Repealing the mortgage tax law.

Lee, Iver J.—Appropriating $3,925 for refundment of peddlers' licenses.

Converse—Prohibiting more than five saloons to the block on streets forming the boundary of patrol districts.

Keefe—Providing for the nomination of United States senators by primary election.

Kunze—Providing for deputy coroner and coroner's clerk.

Kunze—Appropriating $636,400 for permanent improvements of the state university.

ISOLATE TOWN, THEN ROB BANK.

Dynamiters at Houstonia, Mo., Cut 'Phone and Telegraph Wires.

Houstonia, Missouri. — Five explosions were heard here but no one paid any attention to them. Three hours later it was discovered that the Bank of Houstonia had been robbed of $2,000 and that all telephone and telegraph wires leading in the town had been cut. After the safe of the bank had been dynamited the robbers took a horse and buggy and drove away.

YOUNG AVIATOR WINS $5,000.

Youth, 18 Years Old, Performs Marvelous Feats.

Charlestown, South Caro.—James Ward, 18 years old, in a 24-horsepower biplane, made a daring flight across two rivers, the harbor and out over the Atlantic ocean, reaching a height of 5,300 feet and winning a prize of $5,000 by circling over two of the strongest fortifications on the Atlantic coast. He covered about 25 miles in 54 minutes.

IN THE LIMELIGHT.



"Did you ever feel that the eyes of the world were upon you?"

"Once a year, when I wear the neckties that my wife gives me at Christmas."

SKIN TORTURED BABIES SLEEP AND MOTHERS REST

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura ointment, is generally sufficient to afford immediate comfort in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and inflammations of infants and children, permit sleep for child and rest for parent, and point to permanent relief, when other methods fail. Peace falls upon distracted households when these pure, sweet and gentle emollients enter. No other treatment costs so little and does so much for skin sufferers, from infancy to age. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, for free 32-page book on the care and treatment of skin and scalp troubles.

A Surprise.

"I'm going to give my wife a real surprise this Christmas."

"That so? What are you going to give her?"

"The money."

Pettit's Eye Salve For Over 100 Years has been used for congested and inflamed eyes, removes film or scum over the eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N.Y.

The greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom to their children.—Harvard.

The danger from slight cuts or wounds is always blood poisoning. The immediate application of Hamlins Wizard Oil makes blood poisoning impossible.

You can't help liking the man who gets knocked out and then comes back.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Slender soon dies if you take it out of circulation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The best way to lift men is to meet them on a level.

Are You Weak, All

Run Down?

This condition is directly caused by bad blood. When the blood is made rich and pure by Hood's Sarsaparilla, you will feel strong and cheerful; it will put new life into your veins, new vigor into your muscles; give you a sharper appetite and good digestion; make you look better, sleep better and feel better; will make the hardest work lighter and the darkest day brighter. Facts! Thousands confirm them. Get Hood's today.



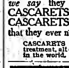
Kow-Kure

is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a *cow cure*. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without "*Kow-Kure*." It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "What to Do When Your Cows Are Sick" sent free. Ask your local dealer for "*Kow-Kure*," or send to the manufacturers. Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

Nothing Like

them in the world. CASCARETS the biggest seller—**why?** Because it's the *best* medicine for the liver and bowels. It's what they will *do for you*—not what *we say* they *will do*—that makes CASCARETS famous. Millions use CASCARETS and it is all the medicine that they ever need to take. 904

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

According to the rules of the post office department which requires that publishers collect for subscription each year we must ask that a large number of our subscribers give this matter their attention. Weeks drift into months, and months into years, while some of you continue to get THE SUNBEAM weekly, and never miss an issue, or pay a cent.

We know that a large number of you would have paid if we had met you and in order that it may be made convenient for some of you to pay we have made arrangements with the following named gentelmen who you can pay subscription to and they will give you a receipt for the full ammout paid, and you will also receive a receipt by mail from our office. At Highlanding, pay Andrew Ellingson. At Rhoda George Singer. At Roland A. Rolandson. At Lillo Store, Con Short. At Krekky, Stephen Singer. At Kobehnel, P,C,Wold. At Neptune A. D. Brown. At Hilda Olof B. Hanson. At Red Lake Falls Merchants State Bank. At Plummer. First state Bank. At Thief River Falls, the People's State Bank.

All subscriptions paid on this notice will be credited at the rate of $1.00 per year, and it would not be a bad idea for some of you to pay two, three or four years while you are about it.

The decision of Judge Willard of the United States circuit court which means the end of the reign of the "possyfoot" Johnson gang in northern Minnesota, was a victory for every self respecting citizine of the state, without regard to what his views may be on the temperance question. No man likes to read in the papers that the state he lives in is not to be trusted to make its laws and manage its own affairs, but that we are the same as Indians, wards of the government, who must have "pussyfoot" Johnson to run our business. All honor to Judge Willard may his decision stand

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The last proceedings of the board of Commissioners of Pennington county shows that they allowed bills for over twelve hundred dollars for new record books, which is only a starter, but may begin to open up the eyes of some of the farmer taxpayers who took the statements, made by some of the campaign orators last fall, that the books could be bought for four or five hundred dollars, as facts. Wait a little while and you will see who was representing the intrests of the farmers on that deal.

The new route, that the government will discontinue printing return cards on stamped envelopes has caused us to arrive at the conclusion to put in a job press this spring. We shall endevor to get as many of the farmers to name their farms and get farm stationary printed as we can, as it would be out of the best advertisements for the country that could be had for its expense it would be. Begin to make up your mind what name you are going to give your farm.

The Mexico government granting Japan a supply station on their coast is not likely to set well on the stomach of the Americanpeople.

Trial of a Dead Man.

Mr. Christopher Hare's book on "Cherice de Bourbon, High Constable of France," mentions the strange trial which succeeded the close of that turbulent career. He had died in conquering Rome; which the murderous soldiers straightway sacked. For this crime it was necessary to find a scapegoat, so on July 20, 1527, in the presence of King Francois I., on his seat of justice, assisted by the peers of France and the assembled chambers, Jean de Barre, the usher of the court, called Charles de Bourbon three times from the bar of the parliament, at the marble table and at the marble steps—and then reported that the said De Bourbon had not appeared. The sentence was drawn up, then solemnly read out: "The connetable de Francedond was condemned, his goods confiscated to the crown, and the door of his palace by the Louvre was painted yellow."

A Realistic Picture.

A still life by Jan van Huysen to the museum at The Hague was injured, but it is believed that the perpetrator was neither vandal nor thief. The picture represents a basket of fruit on which a number of insects have gathered. On a pole yellow apple, which is the centerpiece in the cluster of fruit, is a large fly, painted so true to nature, so say the officials of the gallery, that the canvas was injured by some one who endeavored to "shoo" it and, brought the cane or hand too close to the canvas. "A tribute to the painter's genius," says the later recording the fact, "for which the work had to suffer."

Arctic Rock Weed.

Drifting down from Alaska comes the greatest of all sea plants, the arctic rock weed, that grows in shape like a huge ship's bunner and sometimes with branches 500 feet long. There are no signs of leaves, but at intervals of a fathom or so a knob, for all the world like the knop on a drift net, grows around the stem, adding, as does the buoy, in keeping the plant afloat and creating the impression that some nets have gone astray. —New York World.

Method in Her Breekega.

"Augusta is on awfully bright girl, isn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. When she is reading a novel on the front porch her mother never thinks of asking her to wash the dishes."

"Why not?"

"She's sure to break so many of them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trouble Ahead.

Young Husband (to wife)—Didn't I telegraph to you not to bring your mother with you?

Young Wife—I know. That's what she wants to see you about. She read the telegram.

Just Their Style.



McGinnis—Arrah, but it's a foine time they do be havin' at the openin' of the new hotel.

O'Neery—Yis. Oi counted six men dey chucked out in a half hour.

Suburban Joy.



"I've you burglar alarms in your hen house?"

"Don't need 'em. When I've field for it there won't be anything to attract burglars."

Political Passions of 1844.

There were elements of picturesque ness and drama in the politics of the before the war time which are lacking nowadays. Horace Harland tells in the autobiography of a Whig rally which makes the political meetings of today seem tame, cut and dried affairs. It was in 1844, the year of Clay's defeat, and feeling ran high. At that particular time John Tyler was perhaps the most disreputable man in the Union. In the progress of the festive or national affairs this character at last came to the listed ranks. Instantly upon the majestic figure of Captain Cocke, the local eccentric, clad in the scarlet English hunting coat he invariably wore. "The Lord have mercy upon the nation!" he cried, his voice across with wrath and sonorous with the mint julops for which his Belt was noted. "Fellow citizens, I always try to look heaven for mercy upon this country when John Tyler's name is mentioned above and aunts!"

10 Days Free Trial In Your Own Home

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

The Cleaner That Sells Itself



We want to supply one family in every neighborhood with a Simplex Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made. &

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and cleans perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
99 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself, with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know that I have taken a pill. Frequently after troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and get immediate relief in every case."

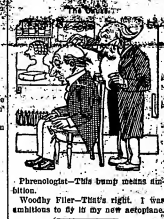
A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.

Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

are different from others. Many kinds of liver pills are "impossible" after one trial on account of their harshness. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills do not act by sheer force but in an easy, natural way, without griping or irritation. They are sold on a guarantee that if the first bottle fails to benefit, druggists will return the money.

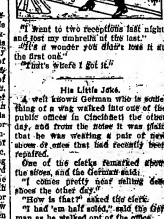
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



Phrenologist—This bump means ambition.

Woodby Flier—That's right. I was ambitious to fly in my new aeroplane.

An Honest Confession.



"I went to two receptions last night and lost my umbrella at the last."

"It's a wonder you didn't lose it at the first one."

"That's where I got it."

His Little Joke.

A well known German who is something of a wag walked into one of the public offices in Cincinnati the other day, and from the noise it was plain that he was wearing a pair of new shoes, or ones that had recently been repaired.

One of the clerks remarked about the shoes, and the German said:

"I comes pretty near selling dose shoes the other day."

"How is that?" asked the clerk.

"I had 'em half soled," said the German as he walked out of the office.

A deep groan was heard as he slipped through the door.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. December 15, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Torger L. Mostrand, as guardian for Paul Skomsdahl, an insane person, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made

Homestead Entry No. 495 Serial No. 04170, for Lots 1, 2, & S.½ N.E.¼ Section 3 Township 158 N. Range 41 W. 5th P.M. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilson Minshall, United States Commissioner, at Thief River, Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31st, day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Knutson, Ezra Mosford, of Brooks Minn. Olaf J. Brevik, Gunder Olson, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Tousley,
Register.

Citation For Hearing on Petition for Administration.

ESTATE OF Raymond Arndt,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Pennington, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Henry Arndt, Anna Arndt, May Arndt, Clara Vaughn, Stella Arndt, Sadie Arndt and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of the said decedent: This petition of Henry Arndt having been filed in this court, representing that Raymond Arndt, then a resident of the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, now in Pennington County Minnesota, died in testate on the 27th, day of September 1910, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Henry Arndt; and the court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 9th, day of February 1911, at ten (10) o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 3rd day of January, 1911.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Probate Judge.
Ira C. Richardson,
Attorney for Petitioner.

U.S. Mail,

The U.S. Mail, leaves Sunmon at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Ime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS



TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leave no bad After-effects

Dr. Miles' Headache Try Us

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

John Quirk drove down to Thief River Falls yesterday with a load of wheat, returning today.

C.L. Clark returned home from Spooner yesterday, having sold his team up there.

S. L. Holm delivered ten cords of first class poplar wood to the Highlanding school house this week.

Walt McAndress has the Singer and Peterson sawing cutting up his years supply of fire wood today.

Carl and Ole Narveson have taken the contract to put up the seasons supply of ice for the Highlanding creamery.

Read the notice to subscribers published in an other colnm and improve this opprotunity to give your subscription a lift.

There was a meeting held at Highlanding Monday for the purpose of raising funds to build a church at that place. A good idea, push it along.

Stanley Canta has filed a contest on the Henry Strasburg claim in Deer Park township. Mr. Strasburg has not been seen in that locality for three years.

We have a large stock of winter foot ware which we are now selling at cost prices. Get our prices on rubbers and socks before you buy. Singer's at Kratka.

Edward Singer and Henry Peterson cut up our years supply of fire wood yesterday, so when we get awful busy at something else the cook wont holler: "You will have to cut some wood if you want any dinner."

The weather has been very cold ever since Christmas, but we have not had any very bad storms although we have about 18 inches of snow which the wind keeps stired up enough to keep the roads in bad condition.

Mr. S. Pelke, of Gully, whose farm joins Mr. Singers land at that place was a valuable witness for him in his damnage case with the railroad company. He also improved it opprotunity to visit some of his old neighbors living in Deer Park, and remembered us by giving his subscription another boost ahead.

Who Are We?

A gentleman, who is sometimes called "windy" by his neighbors got up in the creamery meeting at Highlanding last week and made the motion that WE have all creamery reports published in the Eleven Towns at paying rates. Who are we? If the Highlanding creamery had depended on men that had no more enterprise than that yank and the Eleven Towns crowd there would not be any creamery to publish reports of. But Hoan and THE SUNBEAM got in line and contributed their time and cash to build that creamery. What did we do it for? To help the farmers to have a home market for their cream, and not to feed printing trust at Erie. Bring on your reports, or any other kind of notices we will publish them FREE OF CHARGE. After the creamery was built and running it was sailsbed to let the patrons run it and take all the credit and profit, but if there is any further attempt made to take the money of the farmer patrons of that creamery to feed a newspaper trust, someone is likely to find that we are a mighty noisy partner instead of a silent one.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

Auction and private sale will be held at Thief River Falls, on January 28th, 1911, of two car load of horses weighing from 1000 to 1600 lbs. Now is your chance to buy either a driveing or work horse cheap. Don't forget the date and place.

LEWIS SIFF, Owner.

There is a very nice little blizard on tap this afternoon.

Next month we will publish the names of all scholars who do not miss attending school at the Highlanding school more than two days during this month. Now you scholars try and get on a good big list for next month.

The following named scholars attended school in this district every school day the month before Christmas: Ella Cousins, Geneva Overum, Hilda Hammersteen, Elsie Cousins, Harry Hogan, Peder Paderon, Hala Jacobson. Miss Elsie Cousins attended school ever day during the three months term. Mildred Hooper, teacher.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

Boat Meeting.

All parties who have shares in the steam boat barge that has been used with the farmers boat will meet at the store of Andrew Ellingson on Sunday February 5th, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of settling up this part of the boat business. All interested are requested to be present.

NEWS FROM RHODA.

Miss Annie Moore, of Thief River Falls started teaching school in this district Monday.

Mike Kolski and August Lillo furnished the music for a big ball at Trail city last Saturday night.

Adam Mislunke, from Gully was visiting Deer Park friends last week.

Ole Stomme made a business trip to Oklee Monday, returning Tuesday.

Charles Erickson returned to bachelders head quaters on his Deer Park farm Monday, after a visit with McIntosh friends.

Aslak Neslaud returned home from the lumber woods last week.

A. A Stovnas passed by here Monday on his way to Plummer.

Henry Rodman lost four sheep that got butchered.

Mike Kolski was transacting business at Plummer Wednesday.

Ole and Edwin Lande transacted business at Red Lake Falls Monday, returning home Wednesday.

Knut Olson drove down to Plummer yesterday, after a load of store goods for George Singer.

Miss Tillie Johnson, who was keeping house for her brother Halvor, returned to work for Mrs. George Singer Monday.

Miss Annie Lofth us is staying at home with her parents this winter.

Mail carrier Ljot Sigurdson is making his trips very regular on the Sunbeam, Lillo route, which is highly appreaciated by the people living on this line.

Robert Smith, who it will cure soow blindness to look at is doing chorus for Willie Swanson this winter.

Halvor Hoberg left on Monday for a visit with friends at Dalton.

Ish Names in Germany.

Germany probably holds the record for out of the way signs and fantastic inn names. The most absurd results are usually obtained by the name of some animal with a more or less unsuitable object. The Comfortable Chicken and the Cold Frog, both of them in Berlin, are certainly left in the shade by the Angry Ant (Ort. in Westphalia) and the Stiff Dog (Berlin). The Lame Lobster is an inn in a suburb of Berlin, and not far from it is the Thirsty Fellow, the Dirty Parlor, the Bloody Bones, the Musical Cats, the Fourhundredweight Man; and the Boozers' Den are all in Berlin or the neighborhood, but the Old Straw Bag in Leipsic. The Open Bunchole in Bischofsein, in Ulu Palatinate, and the Shoulder Blade in Jerichow. The Last Tear is a landlord's notion for the name of his inn, entitled men's guard, visited by returning mourners, and is of frequent occurrence throughout the fatherland.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THESE FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices



Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Guessed His Grandfather.

Peter Augustus had a foolish, fond old grandfather. The grandfather was boasting to a visitor one day, as grandfathers will, about the family he had raised.

"My daughter Martha is a fine young woman," he said, "and her little boy, Peter Augustus, is a fine lad. But the finest thing about that pair is the affection that exists between them. They never exchange a cross word. They're more like two young lovers than mother and son. It's beautiful to see them together. Hold on a minute, and I'll call Peter Augustus in. Then his mother will come down, and you can see their relations for yourself."

The old man rose and ambled heavily to the door. There was a beatific smile on his old face. Little Peter Augustus was playing with the cat in the garden.

"Peter Augustus!" he shouted. "Peter Augustus! Your mother wants you!"

The little boy dropped the cat and fixed a searching glance on his grandfather.

"Your mother wants you, Peter Augustus!"

"Does she want to warsh me?" Peter Augustus cautiously demanded.

Really Worth While.

Eben Pratt of Marshby had sent two sons to Boston and knew he had reason to be proud of them. One day a summer visitor lingering in Mr. Pratt's grocery, provision and dry goods establishment mentioned some of the shining lights who had made themselves remembered in and near Boston and others still to be found there.

"We've had a good many smart men and women in and around our city," said the visitor, "and there are a number of them left. We've got scientific men and writers and artists and musicians and—"

Mr. Pratt's dry voice broke in on the list. "If ye call those folks smart," he said, "ye want to go down Bost the teeter to an address I'll give ye and see the way my boys, Ed and Seth, ban open oysters! I guess that'll give ye something to go by when ye're talking of smartness."—Exchange.

Now He Was.

A rich old man was asked how he made his money. "Simplest thing in the world," he said. "I always did the reverse of what everybody else was doing. If everybody bought, I sold—prices were high. If everybody sold, I bought—prices were low."

Prepared For the Worst.

Husband—Goodby, my dear. A pleasant voyage. I have taken every precaution in case of accident. Wife—What do you mean? Husband—Inserted your life in my favor.—Journal Amusant.

Her Dear Friend.

"I have declined marriage proposals from five men," said the fair widow.

"Have you?" her friend asked. "I didn't suppose your husband had been so heavily insured as that."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Jiffy.

Tommy (who has been told to go to bed)—Pa, how long is "a jiffy?"

Father—It's just about the length of time you've got to go to bed without kicking.—Boston Transcript.

The Last Dance.

He—May I ask you for a dance?

She—Certainly, the last one on the list.

He—But I'll not be here then.

She—Neither will I.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

P. O. ADDR., Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Turpin, Pres. Samuel Gibson Vice Pres.
Larry O'Neil, Abraham Farquine, T. L. Crusen.
J. A. DUFFY, Cashier, T. L. CRUSON, Asstnt Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in estern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,
Highlanding.....Minn.

The "Rogerton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



GUARANTEE.

Machine Co.
ILLINOIS.

MANY BOOKS IN ONE WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



Recognized by the Courts, the Schools and the Press as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Should You Not Own Such a Book?

Write for "DICTIONARY WRINKLES," and Specimen Pages of the New Words, Etc., mentioning this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

SMALL RATTLING HOME NOISY 10 15

SMALL'S MACHINE 50 YEAR CHANGING A FREE FEATURE

Fly Time.

Howell—What is the best time of day to go up in an airship? Powell—Well, I've always been a believer in early rising.—New York Press.

They can conquer who believe they can.—Dryden.

Trials and Temptations.

Every man deems that he has precisely the trials and temptations which are the hardest of all for him to bear, but they are so because they are the very ones he needs.—Richter.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Both on patents. "Hints to inventors" "Inventions wanted" "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Some Suspicious Persons

Enquired if we were "hiring" a certain "weekly" paper to abuse us.

Of course every time a spot light is turned on from any source it offers a splendid chance to talk about the merits of the products, but 'pon honor now, we are not hiring that "Weekly."

The general reader seldom cares much for the details of "scraps."

A few may have read lately some articles attacking us and may be interested in the following:

Some time ago a disagreement arose with a "Weekly." They endorsed our foods by letter, but wanted to change the form of advertising, to which we objected.

The "Weekly" discontinued inserting our advertisements while they were negotiating for some changes they wanted in the wording and shape of the advertisements, and during this correspondence our manager gave instructions to our Advertising Department to quit advertising altogether in that "Weekly."

Quite a time after the advertising had been left out, an editorial attack came. We replied in newspapers and the scrap was on.

Then came libel suits from both sides, and some harsh words.

Generally tiresome to the public.

That "Weekly" has attacked many prominent men and reputable manufacturers.

Our Company seems prominent enough for a sensational writer to go after, hunt for some little spot to criticise, then distort, twist and present it to the public under scare heads.

So an attorney from New York spent more or less time for months in Battle Creek hoping to find impurities in our foods, or dirt in the factories. After tireless spying about he summoned twenty-five of our workmen and took their testimony. Every single one testified that the foods are made of exactly the grain and ingredients printed on the packages; the wheat, barley and corn being the choicest obtainable—all thoroughly cleaned—the water of the purest, and every part of the factories and machinery kept scrupulously clean.

That all proved disappointing to the "Weekly." There are very few factories, hospitals, private-use hotel and restaurant kitchens that could stand the close spying at unexpected times and by an enemy paid to find dirt or impurities of some kind.

In any ordinary kitchen or factory he would find something to magnify and make a noise about.

But he failed utterly with the Postum Works and products. Twenty to thirty thousand people go through the factories annually and we never enquire whether they are there to spy or not. It makes no difference to us.

He next turned to discover something about our advertising that could be criticized.

An analysis of the methods and distorted statements of the "Weekly" may interest some readers, so we take up the items one by one and open them out for inspection. We will "chain up" the harsh words and make no reference in this article to the birth, growth and methods of the "Weekly" but try to confine the discussion to the questions now at issue.

Distortion No. 1 stated that we have been accustomed to advertise Grape-Nuts and Postum as "cure-alls for everything."

It has never been the policy of this Company to advertise Grape-Nuts or Postum to cure anything.

We say that in cases where coffee disagrees and is causing sickness its dismissal will remove the cause of the trouble, and we suggest the use of Postum for the reason that it furnishes a hot palatable morning beverage, and contains nutritive elements from the grain which can be absorbed by nature to assist in rebuilding nerve centers that coffee may have broken down.

Likewise Grape-Nuts food does not cure anything, but it does assist nature tremendously in rebuilding, provided the indigestible food that has been used is discontinued and Grape-Nuts taken in its place.

Charge No. 2 states that the passage of the National Food & Drugs Act compelled us to drop from the packages some assertions regarding the nutritive value of Grape-Nuts.

We have never been "compelled" to make any change.

Since the beginning it has been a universal rule in print clearly on every package exactly what the contents are made of.

Before the passage of the Pure-Food Law the packages stated that Grape-Nuts food was made of wheat and barley.

We did not esteem the exact amount of salt and yeast as of value enough to speak of, but after the new law came in we became as technical as the officials at Washington and added the words "yeast" and "salt," although it was by no recollection of being asked to.

We believed that our statement that Grape-Nuts will supply elements to nourish the brain and nerve centers is true and bring authorities to support the fact.

Some state chemists believed this a great scientific discovery and printed Loudness in papers offices of prizes to users of Postum and medical knowledge. Previous to the time when we employed physicians in our own business, we occasionally employed a doctor to write articles on coffee, always insisting that the article be an honest expression of his opinion and research.

The "Weekly" hunted up this physician, and because he seemed to be poor, and in it sure, "professional," and then brought in Court to be exposed before a jury, the "Weekly" knowing that we had endorsed Grape-Nuts, just much to the chagrin of the "Weekly," whom our attorneys asked him if the article he wrote about coffee was true he replied, "Yes."

Distortion No. 3 charges that our testimonials were practically all paid; the Battle Creek "Weekly" says:

These testimonials were demanded by the opposing lawyers. Naturally such demand was refused, for they are held in vaults and kept secret, as are the truth, and are not to be delivered upon demand of enemies.

Testimony at the trial brought out the fact that we never printed a single testimonial that we did not have the honest letter back of. Many of these letters came spontaneously. A record was kept of twelve hundred and four (1204) letters received in one month from people who wrote that they had either entirely recovered their health or been benefited by following our suggestions on food and beverages.

On three or four occasions in the past two or twelve years we printed Loudness in papers offers of prizes to users of Postum and medical knowledge. Five hundred dollars ($1,000 prizes, one hundred ($2,00, twenty ($1,000 prizes, one ($10,000 each—stating that each must be an honest letter with name and address. We agreed not to publish names, but to furnish them to enquirers by letter. These letter writers very generally answered those who wrote to them, and verified the truth of the statements.

Under this agreement not to publish names literally scores of letters came from doctors. We kept our word and neither printed their names or surrendered the letters.

Right here notice an "imitation spasm." The "Weekly" says: "Post got these testimonials by offering for them, that the New York law used for that purpose the New York Mercantile of which one editor is now in the Federal Penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails. For example, Post announced in that magazine in 1907, etc.," (then follows our prize competition).

We used specific all of the papers and magazines in New York and the rest of America, but the sensational writer gives the impression to his readers that the only magazine we used was one "whose editor is now in the Federal Penitentiary," etc., something that we know nothing of the truth of the matter, never did. Space was bought in the magazine spoken of on a business basis for the reason that it went to a good class of readers. The incident seems to have furnished an opportunity for a designing writer to deceive his readers.

We look upon honest human testimony from men and women as to the means by which they recovered health, as of tremendous value to those in search of it. Our business has been conducted from the very first on upon lines of honesty, and we never yet have published a single testimonial of human experience. Many of these letters covered numerous sheets; some, if printed, would appear in book form or a newspaper. If we would attempt to print one such letter in every one of the thousands of papers and magazines we use, the cost for printing that one letter would run into many thousand sands of dollars.

We hold down these letters exactly as a newspaper writer tells his news,—sticking surcedly to the important facts and eliminating details about the family and other unimportant matters. This work of boiling down, or editing them, is done honestly, and with a full knowledge of our responsibility and duty when one of the "writers" in the way he presents to his readers the law about testimonials.

Distortion No. 4. This is a bad one. It reads as follows: "The only famous physician whose name was ever used in connection with a testimonial was produced in Court by Collyer and turned out to be a drunken, brokendown homeless bum who is now working in a printing establishment. He received ten dollars ($10.00) for writing his testimonial."

Dr. Oslerer in his work on appendicitis refers directly to the use of the well-prepared predigested foods that can be obtained on the market. He also brought out in his address at the time of the appointment that it is advantageous to take on a predigested food.

Now a copy of the package (referred to by the weekly) is not known by us to have any such statement as the question.

Our advice to stop using indigestible food in bowel troubles and to use Grape-Nuts food, has been followed by thousands of thousands of people, and we hope will continue to have a good many more in the succeeding years.

No. 7 is a livo wire. It refers to C. W. Post and his studies and experience in "Suggestive Therapeutics" or "Mental Healing" which further lead to a most careful and systematic study of the effect of the mind on the digestive and other organs of the body.

He attended clinics in Europe and fitted himself for a future career in which he has become known as one of the food experts of the world, fitted to judge both from the material as well as the mental side of the question.

For about eight years previous to 1901 he was an invalid. In that year, after being under the care of several well-known physicians, he was quickly healed, by what to him was a curious and not well-understood method. Sufficient to say he became a well man, weighing about 185 pounds.

This experience challenged his investigation into causes of disease and their amelioration. Those studies and experiences developed a very profound reverence for a Supreme Power which directly operates upon the human being, and this reverence for the infinite became to him a form of religion which included honesty and purpose towards his fellow-men. A statement which will be indorsed by everyone who knows him closely.

He will make a public announcement in detail of these facts, and the Postum Company will back the statement to be published in newspapers and magazines in due time. We suggest the reader look for it.

Prevarication No. 8. "Post spends nearly a million a year in advertising and relies on that to keep out of the newspapers the dangerous nature of the fraud he is perpetrating on the public."

The Postum Company does pay out upwards of a million a year for trade and newspaper space. Newspaper men believe our statements truthful or they would not print them. Large numbers of newspaper men use our products.

They are capable of telling the public whether or not we "belie them."

It may have escaped notice that we did not "belie" that particular weekly.

No. 9 states that the amount of the verdict will "be devoted by the 'weekly' to removing fraud."

This is almost real humor.

We have two suits pending against the "weekly," total, $500,000.00.

We haven't "devoted" the sum to any particular purpose yet.

Item 10 is a "discovery" that wheat bran is a part of Postum.

But the criticism neglected to mention that for years every Postum package announced in plain type that the outer covering of wheat (bran) made no part of the beverage.

They innocently fell into a trap here, not knowing enough of food value to know that "Tala-Diastase" the article used by physicians the world over for "starch indigestion" is made from "wheat bran."

So we use that part of the wheat berry because in combination with other articles to develop the valuable diastase in manufacture. Good Postum is impossible without this part.

These self-appointed critics do make some laughable blunders though ignorance, but—be patient.

Item 11 is an illustration of the sensitiveness and wording of the sensational writer delivering distorted matter to his readers.

While on the witness stand Mr. Post testified to his studies in Anatomy, Physiology, Dietetics and Psychology,—all relating to the proper digestion of human food. Asked to name authorities studied he mentioned six or eight from memory, and commented on some clinical experience covering several years in annual journeys to Europe.

Now notice the distortion. (Copy from the printed editions.)

"He (Post) pointed out a pile of books in answering of his attorneys as the very ones he had read."

Notice—"the very ones he had read," leading the reader to believe that they were the only ones.

"Did you consult the books from these editions?" was asked.

"From these and various editions," answered Post.

The attorney "picked up book after book from the pile and showed the title pages to the jury—all except two had been published since 1905."

There is an example of distortion and false coloring to produce an unfavorable impression.

The facts are Mr. Post purposely introduced the latest editions that could be obtained of prominent authorities to prove by them the truth of his statements regarding appendicitis and the analysis of brain, also the latest conclusions in regard to the action of the digestive organs. These works are:

Human Physiology, by Raymond.
Physiological Chemistry, by Hammarsten.
Digestive Glands, by Pawlow.
Hand Book of Appendicitis, by Ochsner.
Physiological Chemistry, by Hammarsten.
Biochemic System of Medicine, by Carey.

The "Weekly" carefully eliminates from its printed account testimony regarding the years of research and study by Mr. Post in fitting himself for his work, and would lead the reader of the distorted article to believe that his education began since 1905.

Distortion No. 12 reports Mr. Post as a "dodging witness."

His eye is not of the shifty kind observed in the lower of one of his chief critics. On the witness stand Mr. Post looks quietly but very steadily straight into the eyes of the boggling, twisting lawyer, looking by all but trick to nail double barreled questions and bull-doze and confuse a witness.

The "dodging" it seems consisted of replying, "I don't know."

Opposing counsel holds a book in his hand while he queries,—

"I want to know if there is a single thing in your whole book here that suggests any partigular kind of food." Then followed some dissimulation between attorneys.

When Mr. Post was allowed to reply, he said, "I don't know until I read the book over to see."

This book, it turns out, was written by Mr. Post seventeen years ago and probably has been read carefully by him in the last fifteen years. It would require a remarkable memory to instantly say "yes" or "no" as to what a book of 161 pages did or did not contain, without reading it over,—but such conservative and well balanced answers are construed by sensation seekers to be "dodging."

The attorney sought by every art to impress the jury with the fact that Mr. Post's belief in the power of Mind in its action on body branded him as one unreliable and worse.

The following is quoted from one of the printed articles:

(The lawyer reading from the book.)

"The writer of these pages desires to say nothing of himself other than in a simple instrument through which the Divine Principle chooses to manifest itself by precept and example.

"Still in mental practice is gained in the same way as skill in any department of science—by observation, study, experience and the ability to evolve correct conclusions.

"Read carefully, thoughtfully no more than twenty pages daily. A favored seat an easy position where you will not be disturbed. Relax every muscle. Close your eyes, and go into the silence where mind is plain to the breathings of spirit and where God talks to the Son. The thoughts from Divine Universal Mind come as winged angels and endow you with a healing power. If you go into the silence humble and trusting, you will come out enriched and greatly strengthened in body by contact even for a short time with the Father of all life and all power. You will feel refreshed in every way and food taken will digest readily as the stomach works smoothly when under the influence of a Higher Power."

"I ask you if you did not write that, and if you did not believe it when you wrote it."

For a moment the Court Room was in absolute silence.

Mr. Post slowly leaned forward over the rail, pointed his finger at the Atty's face to emphasize his reply and with eyes that caused those of the Attorney to drop he said, "Yes, I am proud to say I did."

Some Facts

Battle Creek, Michigan, December 30, 1910.

We the undersigned certify that over to our knowledge has a testimonial letter been printed by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., which did not have behind it a genuine letter signed, and believed to be an honest statement.

To the best of our knowledge and belief the Company has receive upwards of fifty thousand (50,000) genuine testimonial letters.

This company has never knowingly made nor permitted an untruthful statement regarding its products or its methods.

M. K. HOWE, Treasurer. (With Company about 14 years)
L. J. LAMSON, Inspector of Advts. (With Company about 9½ years.)
F. C. GRANDIN, Advertising Manager. (With Company about 13 years.)
R. M. STERRETT, M. D., Physician in charge of Scientific Dep't. (With Company about 4½ years.)
CHESTON SYER, Advt. Writer. (With Company about 3 years.)
CHARLES W. GREEN, Advt. Writer. (With Company about 5 years.)
HARRY E. BURT, General Sup't. (With Company about 13 years)
H. C. HAWK, Assistant to Chairman. (With Company about 7 years.)
C. W. POST, Chairman. (With Company 16 years, from the beginning.)

It may be remembered that we were first attacked and have since defended ourselves by placing facts before that great jury—The Public.

A good "scrap" is more or less comforting now and then, if you know you are right.

In the case lately tried, an appeal has been taken to the higher courts. We have unbounded faith in the ultimate decision of our American Tribunals.

Our suits against the "weekly" have not yet been tried. They are for libel and $500,000.00 is asked as damages, and may the right man win.

After all the smoke of legal battle blows away, the facts will stand out clearly and never be forgotten that Postum, Grape Nuts, and Post Toasties are perfectly pure, have done good honest service to humanity for years, the testimonials are real and truthful and the business conducted on the highest plane of commercial integrity.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Beautiful Miss Howard

By ANTOINETTE PATTERSON

Langdon Drew was of a frivolous nature and had already figured in two broken engagements. And now a girl had come into his life determined to teach him a lesson. Katharine Howard and the endearments had been friends at boarding school. This was unknown to Mr. Drew who had moved from Pittsburg, the home of one of his former loves—the other was a Bostonian—to New York, where he had just met the beautiful Miss Howard.

Katharine Howard was a beauty. In her hair was the glint of the sun itself, and in her face the flush of the wild rose. Her eyes were big and clear and blue.

"There were six man supposed to be to love with Katharine; soon, Mr. Drew made the seventh. Also, he felt he was the most favored.

Among the first six was a young clergyman, Rev. Mr. Henry Strong of Boston, who had met Miss Howard the previous summer while visiting friends on the Massachusetts coast. He saw as much of her as his meagre vacation would allow, and in the fall came to New York and asked her to marry him.

Katherine told him she liked him very much, but she wished to see something of the world first; that probably it would prove so charming she would prefer to live in its midst the rest of her life. To her surprise, Mr. Strong agreed at once. It was a natural wish, and it was far from his desire that any woman should be his wife unless she realized the many things she would have to give up; there would be no social else for her to do. He was indeed an unusual lover, for he had added that he would be so busy all winter it would be impossible to leave Boston, but he would find time to see her just before Lent, when perhaps she could tell him whether she felt she could become the wife of a rather hard-working clergyman—but a poor one, as he had an independent income of his own. And then he had quietly said good-by.

Katherine had thought often of that afternoon. Strong was the one man who seemed not to have noticed her



It Headed a Column Reporting Hor Engagement.

beauty. This had not pleased Miss Howard at first, but afterwards she liked to think it implied a greater compliment. All winter she had heard from him three times; letters such as any friend might have written.

Katherine assured herself she did not love Mr. Strong. Yet often amid worldly scenes she would hear the harsh roar of the sea, and the picture against a gray sky a dark figure, virorous, erect—rather militant. She wondered if he would come again before Lent. Then she would become oppressed by a stifling fear that he might not.

Langdon Drew meanwhile grew more in love, daily assuring himself his was making greater headway. If occurred to him he was occasionally avoided rather abruptly; as for instance at the Walkwright dance when, in the beautiful conservatory where he had first met to throw himself at his fortune at Miss Howard's feet she had announced that she was "dying for another ice."

No one would have put up with such things in a lesser beauty than Katharine Howard.

Affairs took Drew to Boston before long and while he was waiting for a Tremont street he collided with a man moving in the opposite direction.

"Why, Langdon!" "Why, Henry!"

The two had not met since they were in college together.

"Come to my rooms tonight," urged Rev. Mr. Strong, "to talk over old times. I haven't a minute just now."

"Awfully sorry, old man," Drew answered, "but I'm just leaving for New York."

"When you come to Boston again, let me know and we'll arrange things better. Not married yet, Langdon?" The smile on Strong's face brought back the days when Drew's friends had teased him unmercifully about the girls.

"Henry, I'm a different man now. I know what it is to be really in love, and—I don't mind telling you, for you were never one to talk—I hope soon to announce my engagement to Miss Katharine Howard, the prettiest girl in New York!"

Had Drew been observant, he would have noticed a tightening of the clergyman's lips.

"Well," Henry said, a trifle unsteadily, "I must be off—I'm late now to an appointment." Then he added, "I hope you'll be awfully happy, Langdon—and will make her happy. Good-by."

"So this is the end," Strong said to himself when he had gone to his room and poked the fire. "That girl with such possibilities will fritter her life quite away." His thought of Drew's well known lack of steadfastness, but he dismissed this as having no aspecial bearing. "She won't be actually unhappy; Drew will never grow tired of her, and he's a nice fellow in a way, and awfully good looking. Ah, Katherine, Katharine! I must have made a poor lover—but you were the only one there. I ever cared. And I think I didn't understand quite the way to show you how much. I wanted you to see the world first; but how could I have been idiot enough to hope for a different ending? Tonight I feel I would give anything if only you could have known how much I loved you!"

Strong awoke to a new difficulty: it was near Lent and he now felt the promised visit to New York would be most unwise. Later, Miss Howard would probably write him. Hardly lay the difficulty: Langdon Drew had assumed he would write; seeing that his love affair, yet the letter must suggest some kind of an explanation.

However, a day afterwards, Katherine Howard received the following:

"My Dear Miss Howard—I feel that for many reasons it will be best for me to postpone my visit to New York this spring. I hope you will believe how great is the interest I shall always feel in you and how much I trust your life will be a happy one.

"Always most sincerely,

"HENRY STRONG.

"February 28, 190—."

Katherine was alone when the note came. She had not been feeling too well pleased with herself. She had refused Langdon Drew and Mary Browning and Bessie Wetherill had been avenged. But since the reading of the note, Katherine felt sorry for Drew.

The main thing concerning the letter was its incomprehensibility. Had Henry Strong become too absorbed in other things—the Boston papers were constantly quoting him as a man worth listening to—to have the time to think of love? "

The season worn away and many persons wondered why the beautiful Miss Howard had not become engaged.

And then an odd thing happened. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill, whose daughter was once engaged to Mr. Drew and who had just returned from abroad, moved into a house adjoining Mr. Strong's church. Within a few weeks the rector called.

Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill were out, but Miss Wetherill would be down in a few minutes. Mr. Strong's eyes fastened themselves upon a large photogramph of Katherine Howard. He did not know Miss Wetherill had come into the room until he heard her saying:

"I'm glad to see you, Mr. Strong. You are admiring, I am sure, the picture of one of my old school friends, Katherine Howard."

Mr. Strong turned the conversation to other things. When he rose to go Miss Wotherill noticed that his eyes again sought the picture. But this photograph had always attracted attention.

"She is one of the most loyal-hearted as well as beautiful girls," Bessie Wetherill said, "and would do anything in the world for a friend. I hope soon to have her visit me, though I have just heard she has become engaged to a distinguished southerner whose name I can't remember."

Mr. Long took his leave, feeling much confused. Langdon Drew could never in the world be taken for a southerner, and he was not distinguished. Strong bought a New York paper. On the front page was a picture of the beautiful Miss Howard.

It headed a column reporting her engagement to a royal personage, Prince von Schamberg!

Mr. Strong read no more. He stuffed the paper into his pocket, for once in his life he forgot an engagement and took the first train to New York.

Miss Howard entered the drawing room. Her greeting was distant. But Henry Strong noticed nothing. Something was going to him definitely settled then and there.

"Miss Howard, are you engaged to be married, or going to be, to Mr. Drew—a distinguished southerner—or Prince von Schamberg?"

There was something so compelling in the tone that Strong did not have to repeat his question.

"No," Katherine said, "I am not."

A look came into Strong's face which rendered it at the moments beautiful.

"Katherine, will you marry me?"

"Yes."

Explanations awaited their own good time. Even the need of them was forgotten for the moment.

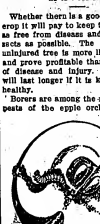
HORTICULTURE

MANY PESTS IN THE ORCHARD

t Will Pay to Keep Fruit Trees as Free From Disease and Insects as is Possible.

Whether there is a good or poor fruit crop it will pay to keep the fruit trees as free from diseases and injurious insects as possible. The healthy and unhurt tree is more liable to bear and grow profitable than the one full of disease and injury. The orchard will last longer if it is kept clean and healthy.

Borers are among the most insidious pests of the apple orchard in some



Apple Pest.

localities. On account of their habits they cannot be reached by poisonous sprays, and nostrums placed about the roots, as sometimes recommended, are utterly useless. The most efficient means of preventing damage from these pests is by annual inspection of the trees and removal of the grubs with a sharp pointed knife. Various protective measures are also used. One of the most effective is to paint the lower part of the stem in late winter or early spring with a fairly thick paint made from pure really mixed paints for this purpose, since others may contain injurious substances. Wood veneer stripe and wire gauze are sometimes used to prevent the eggs from being laid on the trunks of the trees, but white lead paint is simpler and cheaper.

Black rot is a fungous disease which attacks the fruit, foliage, old bark and branches of apple and pear trees. The leaf spot form probably causes more damage than the other forms. Sometimes black rot cankers on the trunks and the limbs develop so rapidly as to endanger the life of the tree, but this is seldom the case except where pruning is wholly neglected. The fruit is rarely seriously injured, though cutbreaks in this form may sometimes be quite severe.

MOVE BIG TREES IN WINTER

They May Be Transplanted When the Ground is Not Too Much Frozen—Good Method.

Large trees and shrubs may be moved from one part of the place to another when the ground is not too much frozen. The trees to be moved should have a trench dug about three feet out from the trunk all around, cutting the roots at the sides and also underneath the ball of earth. If soil is dry, pour on enough water to make earth stick to the roots.

Have holes dug, and as soon as the ground around the roots is frozen, pull the tree over with a pair of horses, slide the drag under the ball of earth, tie the tree to the drag; then haul to place. Puddle the earth in bottom of hole, set the tree in; see that it is the right depth and top plumb; press the fine black earth round the sides, ramming it in hard; tie the tree to stout stakes, spread six or eight large forkfuls of coarse manure around the tree; then put on top of manure and close up to the trunk several large stones. The manure will keep the soil cool and moist, and the stones will prevent the roots from being chilled from loose by severe winds.

Evergreens 15 to 20 feet in height may be moved by the method, and if well done not one tree need be lost.

Deciduous trees, owing to their roots spreading out so far and going so deep, are much more difficult to move. Trees 6 to 8 feet in height may be moved, but large trees can seldom be moved with success.

Flowering shrubs and large roan bushes may be moved in the same way. Always plant in good earth and upon well-drained land. If soil is sandy or rocky, make large holes; fill in with good earth before planting.

The owner should attend to the transplanting, as the work cannot be left to hired help.

Lime-Sulphur Wash.

During the fall, just the lime-sulphur wash, which for a number of years has been employed to prevent damage to trees by the San Jose scale, was tried with great success in several localities as a protection of orchard tree trunks against the attack of rabbits, says Secretary Wilson. The remedy is cheap, and as a rule a single treatment in the fall appears to protect trees for the entire winter.

Filling Apple Barrels.

In filling apple barrels, fill until the last layer stands an inch above the rim of the barrel. This insures solidity when the head is pressed down carefully.

NOT AS BAD AS IT SOUNDED

Wonderful Highland Dialect Responsible for Wrong Impression Given Divine.

Andrew Carnegie, at a dinner in New York, talked about the Scotch dialect.

"It's a hard lingo to understand," said: "It often causes awkward mistakes.

"Once an American divine spent Christmas in a Highland inn. On Christmas morning he gave the maid a tip of a sovereign, and he said, looking earnestly at her—for she was a pretty maid—

"Do you know, Kathleen, you are a very good-looking lassie?"

"Of course Kathleen was pleased, but, being modest, she blushed like a rose and answered:

"Ah, sir, Ah, na! But my kissin, sir, is beautiful!"

"The divine frowned.

"Leave the room, you wicked young baggage!" he said severely.

"He didn't know, you see, that modest Kathleen had been simply praising her highland distinct, the superior charms of her cousin Janet of Peebles."

TIRED, SICK AND DISCOURAGED

Doan's Kidney Pills Brought Health and Cheerfulness.



Mrs. J. P. Pemberton, 854 So. Lafayette St., Marshall, Mo., says: "For years I suffered from Bright's disease which the doctors said was incurable. I gradually grew weaker until I had to take to my bed. The kidney secretions were suppressed. I became terribly bloated, and finally reached the point where I took no interest in life. It was at this time I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and soon improved. When I had used 12 boxes I was without a sign of the trouble which caused to be carrying to my system."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Needed Assistance.

A poor old cast-down bobo started to knock the paint off of a beck door with the end of his cane, and when he tearfully told the lody who opperred thot he had a sick wife at homn and a dozen young kids, she gave him a couple of home-made biscuits. Delntly the bobo bendied them, and once more he trudged up wistfully.

"What's the matter," indignantly demended the housewife, "aren't you satisfied with the biscuits?"

"Yes, dear lady," replied the trampled one, "but I thought perhaps you would be so kind as to loan me a nutcracker for a few minutes."

Children's Food.

Certain little suggestions are always to be followed when planning the diet of the little ones. To keep healthy the milk stomache in the nursery never serves beef stewed with the children. Plenty of stewed fruit and baked apples they should eat, but they must invariably be cooled the day before and dished up cold. The nursery potatoes should always be baked or boiled in their jackets. Stewed and fried potatoes or potatoes boiled without their skins are equally starch, with a lose of nit the wholeseome potash salts that the skin gives out during the process of cooking into the watin part of the vegetable.

A Prime Cause of Ill Health.

A famous physicians on being asked recently what is the chief cause of ill health, replied: "Worry." We can tell-ing about it all the time. This senseless introspection is the cause of many a dreading generation of this nervous folk indulge is certainly wearing and cruel. When they get too worry-ing as to whether they sleep too much or too little, they are digesting over the matter so much that the extra quantity of exercises necessary for health. In short they never give themselves a moment's peace."

There's the Rub.

"Well," said the optiplistic boarder, "there's one thing about our boarding house you can cut as much as you like there."

"Of course; same as ours," replied the pessimistic one, "you can eat as much no you like, but there's never anything you could possibly like."

To finish the moment; to find the journey's end in every step of the road, to live the greatest number of good hours is wisdom.—Emerson.

If you find any substance in your baking injurious to health made from baking powder in this can, there is

$1000 In it for you

Calumet has been backed for years by an offer of $1,000 for any substance injurious to health found in the baking prepared with it.

Does not this and the fact that it complies with all pure food laws, both State and National, prove that Calumet is absolutely pure?

With the purity question settled—then Calumet is undoubtedly the best Baking Powder. It contains more leavening power; it is more uniform — every can is the same. It assures better results—and is moderate in price.

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Pure in the Can—Pure in the Baking.

NOT THAT.



A Lesson for Diplomats.

Elihu Root, at the luncheon in Providence preceding the dedication of the John Hay Memorial library at Brown university, said of John Hay:

"His diplomacy was gracious, and it was prudent as well. I remember, in an argument about a certain International complication, how very warmly and aptly he once insisted on prudence.

"It was the Christmas season, and he said that we might learn a lesson from a little girl who was naughty in the early part of December.

"Dear me," her mother said, 'if you're going to be naughty I'm very much afraid Santa Claus won't bring you any presents.'

"The little girl frowned.

"Well,' she whispered, 'you needn't say it so near the chimney!'"

He is a dangerous men who spends much time drawing fine lines between shrewdness and sin.

The Congressman—I'm opposed to the bill at present, but I might chinge my mind for, $5,000.

The lobbyist—Your mind doesn't appeer to me to be worth that much.

Just Shopping.

A fashionably dressed young woman entered the postoffice in a large western city, hesitated a moment, and then stepped up to the stamp window. The stamp clerk looked up expectantly, and she asked: "Do you sell stamps here?"

The clerk politely enswered, "Yes."

"I would like to see some, please," was the unmoved request.

The clerk daxedly handed out a large sheet of the two-cent variety, which the young women carefully examined. Pointing to one near the center, she said, "I will take their one, please."—Everybody's.

Old Houses.

Old houses have a far larger commercial value than their owners always realize. Such is the substance of observation in the "Areopagitica." Although as well kilt a man as a good book," applies not a little to a good building, which is not only a book but a unique manuscript that has no fellow.—Address by Thomas Hardy.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



gently but firmly compel the lazy liver to do its duty.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

2 CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

TWO GRAND CRUISES of about three and one-half months' duration each. The first to leave New York Nov. 1, 1911; and the second from San Francisco Feb. 17, 1912, by the luxurious twin-screw steamer

"Cleveland" Rates From $650 Up

Including All Expenses

Also, Cruises to the West Indies, the Orient, and South America.

Write for booklet.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, New York. P. S. No. 1767

WOMAN'S ILLS

Many women suffer needlessly from girlhood to womanhood and from motherhood to old age—with backache, dizziness or headache. She becomes broken-down, sleepless, nervous, irritable and feels tired from morning to night. When pains and aches rack the womanly system at frequent intervals, get your neighbor ahead

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

This Prescription has, for over 40 years, been curing delicate, weak, pain-wracked women, by the hundreds of thousands and this, too in the privacy of their homes without their having to submit to indelicate, questionings and offensively repugnant examinations.

Sick women are invited to consult in confidence by letter free. Address World's Dispensary Medical Ass'n, R.V. Pierce, M. D., Pres't, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Great Family Doctor Book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition—1000 pages, answers to Plain English hosts of delicate questions which every woman, single or married, ought to know about. Sent free to any address on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing only, in French cloth binding.

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COLDS Cured in One Day



Munyon's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks Fevers, stops Discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by colds. It cures Grip and obstinate Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25c.

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PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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IF THE war and navy departments would publish in book form the records of the services of officers and men in times of peace the readers thereof would be dispossessed of the thought that all the hardships undergone and all the heroism displayed by men of the armed forces were of necessity connected with deeds of warfare. There are many thrilling stories and many human interest stories in the "peace records" of the army and navy.

Recently the monitor Puritan, a heavily armored craft of one of the older types, was used for purposes of experiment with a new high explosive. Willard S. Isham, an ordinance engineer, invented the explosive, and his claim was that with it a vessel could be destroyed from the outside just as well as from the inside. It has been held that high explosives lose their force unless more or less confined. It was known to be the rule that the effect of the explosion generally went upward and outward away from the object against which it was discharged. Mr. Isham believed that a charge of his ammunition against the side of a vessel would open the armor and would not expend its force in the air.

The monitor Puritan was chosen for the experiment. A charge of 200 pounds of the explosive was placed in an unconfined condition against the Puritan's armor plate near the stern. Capt. A. M. Knight, president of the special ordinance board, with four volunteer sailors agreed to stay on board the Puritan when the explosive was detonated. More than this, Captain Knight had the task of punching small holes in the explosive with a lead pencil to permit the introduction of fuses. This was an exceedingly delicate operation and because of the fact that the explosive was a new combination it was possible that something might happen during the puncturing. Lightly as it was performed. After the fuses were inserted Captain Knight connected electric wires with them and then went forward to a position on the booth deck with the four enlisted men who elected to stay on board with him.

The ordnance board officer turned a switch and the explosion took place. The report was thunderous. "It felt like an earthquake," said Captain Knight afterward. With his men the venturesome captain escaped injury, but their heroism was just as real as if they had been blown to atoms, for because of the fact that the explosive was a comparatively unknown quantity, no one could tell definitely what might happen.

Writing of the Puritan, which is a monitor, brings to mind the fact that officers and men serving on vessels of this type undergo hardships of which the people of the country know little. The monitor gradually is passing as an active service vessel and it is not likely that anybody connected with the service from admiral down to cook's mate is sorry for it. The heat in the monitors is something intense, and as the waves wash over the low decks of the vessels when any kind of a breeze is blowing the men are confined below with no air except such as is pumped down to them by way of the engine room, and this air is hot, oily and productive on many occasions of sickness, called sea sickness, but which in reality is nothing of the kind, although it has all the attendant symptoms of the real article.

The modern battleships are frightfully hot below decks, especially when they get into tropical and sub-tropical waters. A civilian who went to Panama with President Taft said that in his cabin when dressing for dinner he was obliged to stand directly in the draught of a blow pipe to prevent the profuse perspiration from so "melting" the bosom of his dress shirt that it would be unpresentable when he appeared at the president's table. But these monster in the staterooms stood at about 112 degrees.

Some years ago an officer who was stationed on a monitor was found dead in his berth and the surgeons pronounced his death to have been caused by apoplexy, heat apoplexy the officers of the ship called it. An old naval officer in Washington has told me that the thermometer in the cabin of the officer who died stood at 140 degrees and that the death was due solely to a heat stroke.

During the Spanish war the monitor Miantonomah was on blockading duty off the port of Havana, Cuba. The Miantonomah is an old steel monitor caused in metal and with the deck just peeping above the water. When the sea was calm and the sky was clear the sun beat down on the metal and the men who had stood the night watches and were trying to sleep suffered more severely than do the people in the crowded back tenements in New York city on a hot July night when death walks through the streets. An officer who served on a monitor during the Spanish war told me that the average temperature for a long period of time in his cabin was 104 degrees.

Recently two young officers not long out of the naval academy were forced to resign from the service because they were constantly seasick while on service on the battleships. The young fellows stuck it out for several voyages, but when it is remembered that a seasick man as a rule is so sick that he is perfectly willing to die, it can be understood what these young fellows suffered during the weeks of the voyaging. They resigned from the navy simply because they could not be of any service. They were sick from the moment the voyage began until they were back once more in port. They were competent officers and since their resignation they have been given land berths as officers of heavy artillery in the United States army.

I asked an old navy officer recently, a man who served on the old frigate Constitution, if he knew of any cases of chronic seasickness among officers and men during the old days of the service. He said he knew of only one case, that of an officer who developed seasickness after some years of service, but that it was thought that a slight injury to his spine had affected his stomach and that it was this more than the motion of the vessel which was the cause of his ailment.

This same veteran officer said that there is considerable seasickness today in the navy, although comparatively few cases that could be called chronic, and that they were due, he believed, more to the heat of the modern steel vessels than to the motion caused by the waves. In the old days of wooden ships with sail power only, there was no heat on board except that given out by the galley and by the small stove which occasionally was to be found in the captain's cabin. The old-time ships in winter were kept in warm climates as much as possible or otherwise the men would have frozen to death.

The old wooden vessel, Jamestown, once commanded by Commodore Perry, who opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the United States, is anchored in Hampton Roads, where it is used as a marine hospital service station. A surgeon stationed on the Jamestown once told me that in the old days, when the vessel was in commission the only way the captain could warm himself without going to the galley was to have a roundshot heated in the stove, then dropped into a bucket of sand to be carried aft to his cabin, where it gave out just enough warmth to temper for a few moments the cold of the quarters.



THE HOTTEST PLACE ON A BATTLESHIP ★ ★ ★

Capt. Edmund B. Underwood, United States navy, retired from the service recently after forty years' service in the line. Just after Captain Underwood came out of the naval academy and was serving as a midshipman he was assigned to the old ship Cosipee, which went to Cuba to bring back a vessel called the Virginius, which had been seized by the Spaniards in Cuba and its crew of Americans put to death. This country came near having a war with Spain over the Virginius incident. When the Cosipee was towing the Virginius back to America Midshipman Underwood was one of three officers who were assigned to the Virginius to look after it while the towing process was on.

The life on the Virginius is one that it is impossible to describe. The Spaniards had left her in such a filthy state that living on board was intolerable even after cleaning processes had been tried. After a few days on board that ship the men looked as though they had been stricken by a fever of sickness. Finally when off the Virginia capes the Virginius gave every evidence of being a derelict. The officers and men on board escaped to the Cosipee, being obliged to leave their clothing behind. The beseeched United States government, because of some red tape reason or other, declined to make good to the wrecked sailors the property which they had lost through no fault of their own and in direct line of duty.

Captain Underwood was for two years in command of the United States government station in the Samoan Islands. He was considered one of the hindsomest men in the service of his country. He was over six feet high, finely proportioned and a fine physical specimen generally. No war with men went on in the Samoan islands, but the heat and the food and the devilishness of the climate generally did the work of the battlefield. If Captain Underwood had never been given an assignment at the Samoan Islands it is probable that he would have continued in the active service until the age limit of sixty-two years was reached. The dangers of warfare are not the only ones by any means that navy and army officers are subject to meet.

It may do no harm here to recall the story of the heroism of Lieut. James E. Bell of the United States army, who died because of his devotion to duty, died at a time when no bullets were flying, but when an even deadlier foe of necessity must be met. This story has been published many times, but it has its everlasting lesson.

Fort Jefferson, on the Tortugas, in August of the year 1873 was garrisoned by Battery M, First United States artillery. Outside of the surgeons there was only one officer, Lieuten. ant Bell, at the post. Capt. L. L. Langdon had been granted a leave of absence to go north to the bedside of his dying father. On August 28 yellow fever appeared at the post. Within two days four of the garrison had died. Upon the first announcement of the appearance of the scourge Lieutenant Bell sent all the women and children and some of the married men to an island three miles away. Within a day or two he sent to the same place nearly all the well men of the garrison, retaining only enough to nurse the sick. There could have been no criticism of Bell's course had he gone with the garrison, leaving the sick to the care of the surgeons and the nurses. He stayed and devoted himself to the sick in the hospital, assisted by the men who had volunteered. The heat was fearful. There was not a pound of ice on the island and many of the deaths that followed one after another were due to the lack of this necessity. There were 20 cases of the fever and for days and nights continuously the devoted lieutenant commander, the surgeons and the nurses knew no rest. With their own hands they dug the graves for the dead and with their own lips repeated over them the burial services.

Captain Langdon in the far north heard of the yellow fever at Fort Jefferson. He instantly relinquished his leave of absence and hastened to return to his station. Some months before the outbreak of the fever Lieutenant Bell had put in an application to be detailed as instructor of military science at the University of Vermont. The application had been granted, and Captain Langdon, hurrying southward to join his command, carried in his pocket the order relieving Lieutenant Bell from duty at Fort Jefferson and detailing him for work in Vermont. Langdon reached his post.

He called in his first lieutenant and said: "I have here orders transferring you immediately to Vermont. You have done a noble work here. There is no reason why you should stay longer. You have been through enough of this awful thing. Go."

Bell said: "Captain, I don't want the order. If I read it I suppose I shall have to obey simply because it is an order. You keep it in your pocket until the fever is over and then I'll read it and go."

Langdon shook hands with him.

Bell went on with his work. In a few days he felt the hot hand of the scourge on his brow. He went to his tent, pulled up his little camp table and wrote an official letter to the assistant adjutant general at headquarters of the department of the gulf, Holly Springs, Miss. It was a long letter, covering many pages. There was in Bell's heart that day the fear that he might die and leave undone an act of duty to others. He cherished the thought of the loyalty of the surgeons and the enlisted men who had so nobly performed their duties to the sick and dying, facing the fever and death itself without flinching. He mentioned in this official communication each doctor and man by name, recommending them for recognition at the hands of the department. Of himself he said nothing. His whole thought was that recognition should be given to others.

Lieut. James E. Bell put down his pen, went to the hospital and in three days was dead.

MARKED BY A MIRACLE

Extraordinery excitement has been caused among the peasants in the neighborhood of Kiltimagh, County Mayo, this week, by a series of what are described as miraculous happenings at the convent there, the London correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes.

Among the children who are being educated by the good nune of Kiltimagh is a girl of thirteen, who has been an inmate of the convent school for the last three or four years. She is described as extremely docile and refractory and more than usually religious. A few nights ago one of the nuns was awakened by fearful screams from the dormitory where the girl slept, and on going to her she was told that the child had had a terrible dream, in which she saw Christ on the cross and a soldier driving a lance into his side.

The nun comforted her and she went to sleep, but in the morning she complained that her arm was sore and on examination it was found to be marked with a cross in red and underneath the cross were the letters "I. H. S." A few days later a second cross appeared below the cross and the letters "I N. R. I.," and these were followed by the appearance of a chalice surmounted by a host in red. The marks have been examined by the parish priest, Rev. Father O'Hare, and by Dr. Madden of Kiltimagh, who vouch for their being there, but decline to express any opinion as to their cause. It is said that during the doctor's examination the child bled freely. The nuns maintain stoutly that the child had no opportunity of inflicting the injuries, if injuries they be, on herself, and I understand arrangements are being made for a thorough investigation of the mystery by a committee of ecclesiastics and medical men.

Another case illustrating in another way the credulity which still is to be found in some parts of Ireland has just come to light by the prosecution at Granard of an Australian who had been traveling in the country extracting money—not teeth—from country people who are afflicted with toothache. Thomas Kiernan said that the man told him he could cure him by extracting the nerves of his teeth and that when he consented to undergo the treatment the man took an instrument like a long needle, picked at his teeth awhile and then said what looked like a little white caterpillar on his sleeve, saying this was the nerve and that he would never suffer from toothache again.

Of course, he did suffer, and when he went to a medical man for relief and told his story he learned how he had been swindled.

GIRL HEIR TO GREAT WEALTH

Millionaire Indians Car Builder Leaves Daughter the Ward of a Chicago Bank.

Michigan City, Ind.—Little Miss Catherine Barker, the fourteen-year-old daughter of the late John H. Barker, the wealthy car builder of this city, has learned of the strange conditions under which she becomes one of the richest girls in the world.

After the funeral of her father, which was held from the family residence here, the relatives gathered in the dining room of his mansion to hear the reading of a trust deed disposing of the Barker estate of upwards of $30,000,000

There were substantial bequests to Mrs. Nelson Luddington Barnes of Chicago and Mrs. Harold A. Richard-



son of London, nieces, and to Norton W. Berker, a nephew, of Michigan City.

The bulk of the vast estate went to the little daughter, who was an only child and the idol of her father. He was his love for her, according to intimate friends, which made him tie up her fortune in such a way that she might best be protected from fortune-hunting husbands.

Both the girl and the fortune are turned over to the guardianship of the First Trust and Savings bank, Chicago. That institution will direct her education and limit her expenditures until she is of age. Even then the trusteeship continues, and only the income of the estate will be paid to the young women.

PROPOSE A SHAFT TO DANTE

Italian Citizens of New York Subscribing for Memorial Which They Will Give to City.

New York.—New York's Italian citizens, who have already presented the city with monuments to Columbus, Garibaldi, Verdi and Verrazano, are now subscribing to a fund with which to erect a monument to Dante, author of the "Divine Comedy." The figure of the poet, of heroic size, will be backed by a shaft of granite 65 feet high, the base to support Lafe-size figures of Literature and Religion and life-size groups representing Dante's visions of hell, purgatory and heaven, will decorate the bees. At the very foot, in bas-relief, is the Romen wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. Above the poet's head is an American eagle, bearing a laurel crown. The monument

Dants Memorial.

is tipped with a single star symbolic of the hope of modern Italy. If the plans are approved by the city authorities, the memorial will be assigned a place in one of the parks.

Tuning the Bells.

Troy, N. Y.—The general impression is that the tone of a bell is largely a matter of accident, but this is not so. A bell must be tuned the same as a piano or any other musicel instrument. Every bell has five sounds, which must blend together in perfect harmony, and this is accomplished by shaving down certain parts until the desired harmony is secured. In the event of shaving too deep the bell is not injured, but the tuning operation is prolonged, as other parts must be operated on and cut away to a corresponding degree.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Uncle Sam May Yet Intervene in Cuba



WASHINGTON.—Troops of the United States army are in readiness to be rushed to Cuba to maintain peace and protect American and other foreign interests.

Officials of the war department took for a crisis in the affairs of the island republic. The last time, 1906, that the United States intervened in Cuba the then president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and the secretary of war, William H. Taft, declared that if this country was again called in to settle disputes between factions of the Cuban government and maintain peace throughout the island the Stars and Stripes would remain there.

Officials of the state and war departments have been kept in close touch with affairs in Cuba ever since the evacuation by American troops less than three years ago. Within the last six months reports and information received from American representatives in the island have indicated that the Cuban government was not substantial and could exist but a few months longer. Within the last three weeks the reports have been so discouraging that the war department has felt the necessity of keeping 5,000 troops within a 36 hours' embarkation point.

When Secretary of War Dickinson and Brig.-Gen. Clarence Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, visited Cuba in November, last year, they were startled and amazed by the disrupted and corrupt conditions which they found existing there.

It was on the strength of their report and those of John R. Jackson, minister to Cuba, that the administration deemed it advisable to have troops and munitions of war in readiness for immediate use.

Officers of the army familiar with conditions in Cuba liken them to those in Coren, saying the only difference is that the factions in Cuba have not reached the poisoning stage and that they would rather have a revolution than peace proceed along the lines than three years ago. Within the last six months reports and information received from American representatives in the island have indicated that the Cuban government was not substantial and could exist but a few months longer. Within the last three weeks the reports have been so discouraging that the war department has felt the necessity of keeping 5,000 troops within a 36 hours' embarkation point.

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Trouble in Dealing With Drug Evil

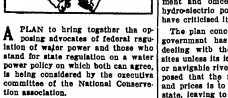


WHILE trying to co-operate with China for the suppression of traffic in illicit opium, our government is having troubles of its own in dealing with the problem in the United States. Under its new law, the drug is not admitted at our ports unless intended solely for medicinal use; yet there is no question of the fact that something like three-fourths of the 75,000 pounds of opium imported annually is consumed by the unfortunates known popularly as "dope fiends."

Of such dope fiends there are a number of species, which is one reason why the opium problem is so hard to tackle successfully. There are, to begin with, the smokers of opium, who are said to compose an army of about 90,000 of our citizens. These, however, are a minority in the total number of victims, most of whom pursue the destructive habit in its more highly specialized forms, particularly the taking of morphine in pills or by hypodermic injection.

As fast as a step is put to one method of procuring or using the drug, another springs up in response to an unfailing and ever profitable demand. For instance, the average apothecary nowadays finds a large and unprecedented demand for "codeine"—one of the alkaloids, or active principles, of opium. It is only about one-third as powerful as morphine, but acts similarly. The sale of morphine is forbidden by law nearly every where at the present time, except on prescription by a physician, but in most of the states there is no such restriction in regard to codeine.

Experts Work on Water Power Policy



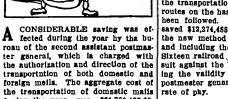
A PLAN to bring together the opposing advocates of federal regulation of water power and those who stand for state regulation on a water power policy on which both can agree, is being considered by the executive committee of the National Conservation association.

The object of the plan is to afford a water power platform on which both sides of the water power controversy may unite to protect the public interest and at the same time encourage the development of the many millions of horse power now going to waste in the mountain streams of the far west and the great rivers of the central and eastern parts of the country.

The proposed plan, which is the result of long and careful study of the water power question, has been laid before competent engineers of wide experience in water power development and officers and managers of hydro-electric power companies, who have criticised it and approved it.

The plan concedes that the federal government has no jurisdiction in dealing with the problem of power sites unless its land is to be occupied, or navigable rivers affected. It is proposed that the regulation of service and prices is to be a function of the state, leaving to the national government the duty of obtaining prompt, full and orderly development, a reasonable time limit for the lease, publicity as to financiering and fair rentals for federal property used, perhaps paying a part of the proceeds to the state. The association's plan was submitted to the proper committees in congress.

Millions are Saved in Mail Carrying



A CONSIDERABLE saving was effected during the year by the bureau of the second assistant postmaster general which is charged with the authorization and direction of the transportation of both domestic and foreign mails. The aggregate cost of the transportation of domestic mails during the year was $61,709,433.63, while the cost of foreign mails was $3,112,302.46. Notwithstanding the increased amount of mail handled the percentage of increase in the cost was only 1.15 per cent.

During the year 3,375 mail routes were in operation, covering a distance of 220,780 miles. The distance traveled by the mail of the United States was 416,923,109.56 miles. The amount of money necessary for railroad transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, is $446,983,000, being 5.6 per cent more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

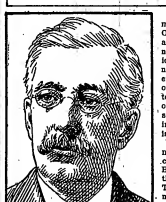
In every instance possible the policy of equalizing the rate of pay for the transportation of mail by railroad routes on the basis of lowest cost has been followed. The department has saved $19,274,483 by the operation of the new method of adjusting pay, to and including the present fiscal year. Sixteen railroad companies have filed suit against the United States attacking the validity of the order of the postmaster general in readjusting the rate of pay.

Particular diligence has been manifested by the department in the inquiry into the cost to railroad companies of carrying the mail.

During the year there were 446 railroad accidents in which postal clerks were either killed or injured or in which mail matter was lost or damaged. Twenty clerks, four substitutes and three mail weighers were killed, 98 seriously and 617 slightly injured.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

EXPOSED OHIO VOTE BUYING



Judge Albion Z. Blair of the common pleas court of Adams county, Ohio, who recently unearthed the amazing vote traffic in his county, is authority for the statement that there is graft in everywhere, and that it is not only the right, but the duty of every official to see that this is stamped out. Judge Blair declared that he intended going over the ground so thoroughly that none would escape, and he estimated that the grand jury would indict 2,000 or more before it had finished its sitting.

Fully 90 per cent. of the indicted men made the trip to West Union, the county seat, appeared before Judge Blair and entered pleas of guilty to the indictments found against them. To all those the court handed out a nominal fine of $5, $10 or $15—usually about the price received by them for their last vote—a suspended sentence of three or four months in the workhouse and disfranchisement for a period of five years. About a dozen men who ignored the summons of the court after indictments had been returned against them were sent for, given a fine of $100, and eight months' sentence in the Cincinnati workhouse and five years disfranchisement.

HEADS RAILROAD ENGINEERS



Grand Chief Engineer Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, on behalf of the members of the brotherhood, accepted the agreement offered by the railroad managers by which nearly 35,000 of his fellows are to benefit. Four million dollars a year is what it will cost 61 western railroads to make good the provisions of the settlement.

In spite of their repeated assertions that they had reached the limit, the managers made concessions in the face of a threatened strike. Conciliation was made by the men also, but they established two of the chief points for which they contended—injunction over motor trucks and an increased schedule for the Mallet type of locomotive.

Chief Stone in his letter to the commissioner of labor said: "After thoroughly considering the proposal and the question in its entirety, we are of the opinion the offer will meet yield the engineers compensation commensurate with the service performed, and it is with extreme reluctance we inform you it is not acceptable to us. Now we are prompted to accept the proposition through the influence of yourself and a desire on our part to avert a calamity that would bring suffering and loss on a large number of people who are entirely innocent. With those facts in mind you are authorized to affect a settlement in accordance with the proposed terms."

NEW AID TO J. P. MORGAN

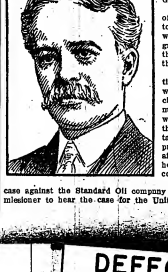


With the retirement of George W. Perkins from the great financial firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. there steps to the front as the right-hand man of the great financier Henry P. Davison, once a school teacher at Troy, Pa., who now becomes the most important member of the great banking house, next to Morgan himself.

Davison's rise in the house of Morgan has been one of the most remarkable in the history of Wall street. He has been a firm member for only two years, but in that time his star has steadily waxed. It is known that J. P. Morgan since the panic of 1907 has been convinced that in Davison were of the qualities needed for financial leadership of the highest type.

To the thorough training of Mr. Davison is due the successful outcome for American bankers of the negotiations held in Paris last summer for American participation in the great Chinese loan of $30,000,000. Hankow-Szechuan railroad loan, which foreign bankers had originally intended to absorb with no slice awarded to American bankers.

A MISSOURI SUPREME JUDGE



Governor Hadley of Missouri recently announced the appointment of Judge Franklin Ferris of St. Louis for supreme judge to succeed the late Gavon D. Burgess.

Franklin Ferris is sixty-one years of age and has been a practicing attorney in St. Louis since 1874. He was a native of New York and was graduated from Cornell university in the class of 1872, coming to Missouri the next year.

Though active in Republican politics, he did not hold office until 1893, when he was elected a member of the city council, the lower house of the municipal assembly of St. Louis. He was made president pro tempore. At that time Charles Nagel, now secretary of commerce and labor, was the presiding officer of that body. Soon after the four-year term ended in 1896 he was nominated judge of the circuit court and elected.

When the United States began the case against the Standard Oil company Judge Ferris was selected as commissioner to hear the case for the United States circuit court.

City Items in Terse Form

Metropolitan News of Interest to All Readers

City Rube Shows Foolish Curiosity



CHICAGO.—When the gentleman from the rural districts arrives in the city and goes in amusement at the high buildings and looks with awe into the subway he is immediately set down as a Rube with bayseed in his hair and given the merry laugh by the wise city guy, who will then proceed down the street and stand for half an hour on e curbstone to watch an automobilist inflate a punctured tire, or proceed to murder a perfectly good quarter of an hour watching a cook browning the wheats in a restaurant window.

But for absolutely pure and undiluted inquisitiveness you've got to hand it to the city man, for he is right there with the research stuff. He will poke fun at his wife for her knowledge on the subject of the neighbore's doings, but he can show more genuine interest in absolutely nothing that you can imagine, and nothing out of the ordinary run of things in city streets is too small to claim his attention.

He will let his dinner get cold any day to watch a man sitting on the head of a fallen horse or to stare into a hardware store window where some demonstrator is busily engaged whittling on a stick of cordwood with a razor.

He will send the shoestring vender on his way before he has got his foot fairly inside the threshold of the office door, but will stop upon the street at any time to listen to the remarks of another vender, who is wildly demonstrating a patent collar button.

He will turn himself inside out to get a glimpse of a picture carried under the arm of some citizen, which picture he would never glance at were it hung in some prominent place.

Many a visitor to a city has been badly stung by the simple taste of the natives in the matter of something exciting. A stranger, coming up one of the main thoroughfares o f seeing a crowd of a couple of hundred people, naturally looks for some sort of a catastrophe, and after working his way to the center of the crowd to see them gazing at some new-fangled motor cycle, or watching a lehorer descending from a manhole, is naturally chagrined.

Doctors Want a National Leprosaria

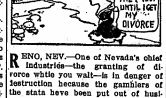


NEW YORK.—Nine lepers, inmates of institutions in the vicinity of this city, were exhibited the other night for public examination at a gathering of physicians by the Academy of Medicine. One of the patients, a Chinaman, was from Paterson, N. J.; two were from Brooklyn, two from the city hospital, three from the skin and cancer hospital. The purpose of exhibiting the lepers is stated to be the beginning of an effort "to educate the public away from the hysterical attitude it has heretofore shown whenever the presence of a leper becomes a matter of general knowledge."

It was declared that the attitude of the people in general toward lepers has not in the least advanced since the middle ages, and that, as a result, many lepers, in fear and terror, conceal the fact that they are suffering from the disease instead of applying for and receiving humane and intelligent treatment. There are at present 35 cases of leprosy under treatment in New York and vicinity. Many of these patients, it is said, make occasional visits to the shopping district, to banks, or to hospitals, riding openly in trains, street cars and ferry boats.

Six physicians from different parts of the United States and the American colonies1 possessions discussed leprosy at the meeting, and all agreed that in New York city there is no likelihood of infection. They declare in favor of a national leprosaria, with stations in Florida and San Francisco, urging in favor of such an institution that it was impracticable for the states to take action on account of the small number of cases in each state and it was unfair from a national standpoint to allow one state to drive its lepers across the border into other states.

Reno Divorce Colony Is Threatened



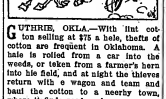
RENO, NEV.—One of Nevada's chief industries—the granting of divorce while you wait—is in danger of extinction because the gamblers of the state have been put out of business. The legislature will be asked to repeal the law that makes the gamblers go to work, and, if this cannot be accomplished, a bill will be introduced mandating the present divorce law and making it as hard to get a divorce here as it is in other states. Under the present law six months' residence is all that is required, and the divorce colony, all or them good spenders and unemployed, seems here waiting for the time to tell the court about matrimonial troubles, are a fine source of income.

Not' even the most enthusiastic Nevadan believes that these well-to-do, fashionable people of the east come out here because they like the climate, scenery or residents. They come because it offers the shortest route by half of any that leads from matrimony.

In any other state a year's residence is required and Reno is preferred by those in a hurry to living a year under more congenial surroundings.

It is expected that an effort will be made to effect a compromise with those who insist upon this action as retaliation for driving the gambling houses out of the state.

Mules Run Away With Blazing Cotton



GUTHRIE, OKLA.—With fine cotton selling at $75 a bale, thefts of cotton are frequent in Oklahoma. A bale is rolled from a car into the weeds, or taken from a farmer's hern into his field, and at night the thieves return with e wagon and team and haul the cotton to a nearby town, where it finde ready sale.

Two bales of cotton were found in a ravine at the roadside near Guthrie. The fact was reported to the sheriff, who placed eight guards to arrest the persons that came for the cotton. Shortly after midnight three men appeared with a bale and began rolling it down the highway. When the thieves were commanded to halt, under arrest, they fled and the officers opened fire. One of the thieves, all negroes, was captured, the others escaping.

News of the arrest was telephoned to the sheriff, who got out of bed and started for the scene. The two fugitives had returned with a wagon, and were loading in the cotton when they were surprised and arrested by the sheriff. The other officers came up, and the three captives were handcuffed and put into their wagons. On the way to town one of the negroes stepped on the gun, connected at the bottom of the wagon, and it exploded, the bullet narrowly missing one of the mules shead, and the mules ran away.

By the time they were stopped the bale of cotton was on fire, and a strong wind was blowing, with no water near. It was decided to make a fast drive to town, and call out the fire department. The faster the mules ran the higher burned the blazing cotton, scorching one of the negroes. The wagon next caught fire. The fire department put out the flames, but the cotton was destroyed and the wagon ruined.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - MINN.

AMERICA AND IRRIGATION.

Ours is the foremost country in the world in the reclamation of its arid land. To the unreveled easterner the extent of the irrigation of western lands under direct government supervision is unknown. The work of individual and corporate concerns raises the actual reclamation of arid land in the west to an enormous total acreage. Most of this work has been accomplished within the past decade, while each year the plans for still further pushing the conquests of artificial irrigation are extended, says the Pittsburg Gazette-Times. That the prestige in this important department of home building belongs to the United States is further demonstrated by a request recently submitted to the state department by the Australian government. Australia has several wide extended areas of arid land. The reclamation of much of this has been undertaken, but the first difficulty that confronted the government was a lack of expert knowledge of the actual work to be done and of the means used to secure the largest and surest returns on the money invested. In this dilemma Australia turned to the United States, where irrigation on the broadest lines has been ably demonstrated under government control.

Workmen in demolishing an ancient house situated in the Rue de Strasbourg, opposite the old Mont de Piete at Nantes, have made an interesting discovery which is likely to attract considerable attention, since the find was at once dispersed by the men. It consisted of a number of gold and silver coins of different epochs. The most interesting bore the effigy of Alphonse VIII., king of Galicia and Castile, who reigned from 1126 to 1158. They bear on the exergue an inscription in Arabic in these terms: "The Emir of the Catholics is aided by Allah, and Allah protects them." The find is interesting in more ways than one, and it is likely that numismatic writers will not fail to make use of these coins to show the trade relations of Nantes about the period of the Hundred Years War.

The defendant in a case before Judge Ibsen, who objected to being described as a gentlemen, may be commended on his refusal, to be inbcled with n term which even Sir James Murray is shy of defining, says the London Chronicle. There is the old legal definition, "all above the rank of a yeoman," and there is Sir William Blackstone's description of a gentleman as "one who can live idly and without labor." There is also the historic definition given by a witness at the trial of Thurtell for the murder of Mr. Weare as "one who drives a gig." And the eshman probably expresses the average opinion of it to whint constitutes a man, o gontlemnn when he says: "You're a gentleman, sir," to the spendthrift who does not ask change for half n crown on a shilling fare.

Two of the rare dolirrs of 1804 have been found. It is offermed thet only four of these coins are in existence, and numismntologists attach great value to them. The last coin sold brought $3,000. But of course if they continue to be found in this fashion the discoveries are likely to "bear" the market.

Radium has also come down among the other necessaries of life, a grain of it having recently sold for $72,000. Still, at that rate, the time is not clearly in sight when families can afford to by in an entire winter's supply with reduced prices for cash.

A veterinarian on Long Island refused to take an anaesthetic for an operation because he wished to watch it thnt he might get surgical points. A man like this is just the kind not likely to inflict needless pain on athers.

The meanest man has been found in New Jersey. In a quarrel with his wife he took the false teeth from her mouth and kept them, saying he had paid for them. Naturally, in court she made a biting charge against him.

"Fashion decrees that men must propose on their knees hereafter," says an esteemed contemporary. Fiabbe a "dame," all right—or is she a damsel?

Prof. Garner says his female chimpanzee has a vague moral sense. And that is tha sort that soma folks is high sociatee have.

It has been a banner hunting season in northern Michigan, the returns showing 5,000 deer and 20 bunt ers killed.

There are 500 varieties of chrysanthemums, but no one seems to know why there are so many.

TO AID HUMANKIND

ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVES $10,000,000 TO WASHINGTON RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

GIFTS TOTAL $25,000,000

Donor Announces That Through the Institution 50,000 Worlds Have Been Discovered and New Process for Making of Cement Found.

New York.—The donation of an additional endowment of $10,000,000 to the Carnegie institution of Washington by Andrew Carnegie, the founder, was announced Friday.

This latest contribution brings the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the institution to $22,000,000, and will enable its directors to broaden greatly the scope of the work done under the general guidance and with the co-operation of the institute.

Coupled with the formel announcement was a statement by Mr. Carnegie that the work of the institution had cleared from blame the captain of a British ship who ran his vessel upon the rocks, by proving that the British admiralty charts by which the captain was guided were two or three degrees astray.

The discovery of 60,000 new worlds by Professor Hale at the observatory on Mount Wilson, Cal., also was announced. The observatory was established by the institution, and its operations and discoveries afford Mr. Carnegie more delight, perhaps, than any other workings of the institution.

Mr. Carnegie also announced that a far more powerful telescope than man has ever made is now under construction for the Mount Wilson observatory. With it he hopes to make possible the discovery of still more celestial hodies.

The new telescope will have n lens of 100 inches diameter. Mr. Carnegie declares that "the whole world is going to listen to the oracle on the top of Mount Wilson, and in a few years we shall know more about the universo than Galileo and Copernicus ever dreamed of. I hope I shall live long enough to hear the revelations thnt are to come from Professor Hale on Mount Wilson."

Mr. Carnegie further declared that the institute soon will be ready to show n formule for the making of portland cement.

"It hes found tha ingredients necessary by anniysis," he said, "and that invaluable material can be produced in any part of the world, wherever the elements are found. Hitherto, as I understend it, cement could only be made from certnin comparetively rare deposits."

It was nearly ten years ngo—in 1902—that the institute was founded by Mr. Carnegie. At that time he gave the board of trustees a fund of $10,000,000 returning an annual income of five per cent. Five years later he added $2,000,000 to the endowment of the institution, which was incorporated in 1904.

WESTERN MINERS WIN OUT

Executive Council of Federation of Labar Decide to Grant Them a Charter.

Columbus, O.—There was much gratification among the delegates nttendnts of the convention of the United Mino Workers when word was received from Washington Friday that the executive councils of the American Fedorntion of Labor in session in thet city had decided to grnnt a charter to the Western Federation of Miners thus clenring the way for the amnlgamation of the Western Federation with the United Mine Workers.

The threatened withdrawnl of the Mine Workers from the Fderation of Labor was discussed at length again at the miner's convention and the decisration was made in the passage of a resolution, that if the charter was not granted the Western Federation the United Mine Workers would withdraw and with the metal miners form a new notionel labor organization.

FAIR GOES TO NEW ORLEANS

Louisiana City Selected by House Committee as Site for Panama Exposition in 1915.

Washington.—New Orleans won the first round of the fight for the location of the Panama Exposition, when the exposition committee of the house by a vote of 9 ta 6, Friday decided in favor of it as the site for the fair to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915.

After long consideration of the claims of the two cities the committee vated to rapart favorably the Estonlnal bill, recognizing New Orleans and authorizing the selection of a board of commissioners, the making af a government exhibit and the like.

Jealous Husband Slays.

El Paso, Tex.—Frank Richard of the Twenty-third Infantry hand was shot and killed in a restaurant by Henry C. Bermaur of the El Paso police Friday. Mrs. Bermaur was dining with Richard at the time, it is stated.

Forty Die in a Colliery Fire.

Berlin, Germany.—A news dispatch from Somswice, Russian Poland, says that 40 miners lost thair lives in a fire in the Casimir colliery near that place Friday. Three hundred and sixty others escaped.



MORTON DROPS DEAD

INSURANCE CHIEF IS STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY IN NEW YORK.

SCOUTED IDEA OF ILLNESS

Had Been Suffering From Kidney Troubles Since December—Chicago Specialist Urged Him to Take Complete Rest—Was Planning Tour.

New York.—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society and secretary of the navy under Theodore Roosevelt, died suddenly in the Hotel Seymour in this city where he had gone on n huitness errand.

Apoplexy ceused death. After an investigatih by Coroner Feinberg it developed that Mr. Morton had been ill for some time and that his own physician, Dr. Joseph Adler, hnd told him he could not be cured.

Mr. Morton come upon the knowledge thnt he was seriously ill last December, when he proposed taking out whet was called a Christmas policy in his own company. The Equitable's physician told him after an exmnnation that he suffered from kidney trouble and hardening of the arteries. Mr. Morton refused to believe that anything was wrong with him after went ahend with his activities at the Equitable.

He hnd intended taking a trip to Europe, to leave here with his wife on February 22, and statecoons on a steamer hed been engaged. Mr. Morton consented to this trip only after Dr. Frnnk Billings, a Chicago specialist, whom he visited after the Christmas holidays, had urged him to take a complete rest. The physicien informed Mr. Morton thnt he could not endure the strain of work.

Paul Morton was born May 22, 1857, in Detroit, Mich. He received a common and high school education in Nebraska. Entering the employ of the Burlington railroad as a clerk at the age of fifteen, he rose to the position of general passenger agent and later to that of general freight agent. On February 1, 1890, he became first vice-president of the Colorndo Fuel and Iron company.

In 1895 he was appointed third vice-president of the Santa Fe railroad and was later promoted to second vice-president.

President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Morton as secretary of the navy in 1904, he serving from July 1 of that year until July 1, 1905.

In 1905 he became president of the Equitable Life Assurance society and had held that position ever since. He was also vice-president of the Pan American railway.

CHAMP CLARK NEXT SPEAKER

Missourian Is Selected by Democratic Caucus to Succeed Cannon in Sixty-Second Congress.

Washington.—Champ Clark of Missouri was Thursday unanimously selected by the caucus of the Democratic members-elect as his party's candidate for the speaker of the house of representatives in the Sixty-second congress.

The caucus decided to take from the speaker all power to name committees, intrusting that duty to tha ways and means committee.

Votes to Tax the Kaiser.

Berlin.—The reichstag Friday adopted an amendment to the government's unearned increment tax bill subjecting the German sovereign houses to tha tax. The government is strongly opposed to this innavation in German constitutionalism.

War Veteran Slays Two.

Danville, Ill.—J. S. Mead, an ambulance driver, and Robert Shnit, a veteran at the Soldiers' home, were shot and killed Friday by Howard Tucker, another veteran.

FREIGHT RATE HEARING ENDS

COMMISSION WILL DECIDE CASES ABOUT MARCH 1.

Arguments on Tariff Advance in Both Eastern and Western Territory Are Concluded.

Washington. — Cheirmen Clements of the interestate commerce commission mede the announcement upon the conclusion of the arguments on the proposed incrense in freight tariffs in the Western Trunk Line association territory that the carriers hnd decided to further defer the advences from Febrnary 1 to March 15 so that the commission might have sufficient time in which to deni with the important questions presented.

The commission expects to announce its decisions in the eastern and western cases by March 1. Meantime the members will study the records with e view to reaching e conclusion.

It is scarcely likely that discussion of the cases will be taken up by the commission, as a body, before the early part of February, and perhaps not before the middle of February.

It is quite certain that the decisions, once they are reached, will be announced as soon as they can be prepared, as it is the desire of the commission to afford both the carriers and the shippers edequete time in which to adjust themselves to whatever conditions the decisions mey make.

FLIES FROM SHORE TO SHIP

Ely Alights Safely on Deck of Cruiser —Performance Creates Great Excitement on Baard Vessal.

San Francisco. — Eugene Ely, the eviator, ncomplished a new feat in aerial navigation here by flying from land in a Curtiss biplane and alighting on the deck of a warship anchored in San Francisco bay. He started at once on the return flight and finished it successfully.

"It was easy enough," said Ely, as he stepped from his seat and was seized by the cheering members of the Thirtieth infantry and hoisted on their shoulders. "I think the trick could be successfully turned nine times aut of ten."

DEATH FOR 24 ANARCHISTS

Japanese Court at Tokyo Sentences Plotters, Including Woman, for Conspiracy.

Tokyo, Japan.—Twenty-five men and one woman charged with conspiracy against the throne and with plotting to assassinate the crown prince and high officials of the empire were sentenced publicly Wednesday by the Supreme court.

Twenty-four of the prisoners, including Denji Kotoku, who once lived in America, and his wife, were condemned to death.

TAFT IN ILLINOIS FEBRUARY 11

President Will Attend Lincoln Day Exercises at Springfield and Deliver Two Speeches.

Washington. — President Taft has accepted an invitation to take part in the exercises on Lincoln day, Febrnary 11, at Springfield, Ill. On the afternoon of that day he will speak to the Illinois legislature at a joint session, and in the evening will deliver an address on Lincoln.

Driven to Street by Fires.

New York.—More than 1,000 man, woman and children were driven from their homes, 350 persons sleeping in the Marathon lodging house were thrown into a panic and $300,000 damage was done in five fires in this city Thursday.

Hiccoughs Kill Aged Man.

Salina, Kan.—Hiccoughs caused the death af John Zeers, sixty years old, at the county farm here Thursday. He became afflicted Monday, and coughed incessantly until he died.

WEAK BACKS MADE STRONG.

Backache in most cases is kidneyache, and finally accompanied by irregularities of the urine. To remove the pain and weakness, you must cure the kidneys. Do as with Doan's Kidney Pills. J. E. Dunlap, Kensel, Mo., says: "My condition was terrible. I was in bed for six weeks and could not move owing to intense pain in my back. My feet and limbs were swollen and urine scant and distressing. After taking doctor's treatments without relief, I began with Doan's Kidney Pills. They straightened me up in a hurry."



Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Since the Price af Eggs Rose.

Hewitt—How did he make his fortune?

Jewitt—He kept a hen.—Woman's Home Companion.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

Calculated plety is the poorest kind of calculation.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Hiding a tallow dip under a bushel does not make it an ere light.

Constipation

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every 24 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered fearful misery with internal piles. Thanks to you, I am free from all that this morning. You can use this in behalf of suffering humanity. B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 950

Northwestern Conservatory 40 Instructors 600 Students Established 1884

All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses in Public School Music, Art, Expression, Physical Culture, Domestic Science. Non-Resident Tuition Low. O. A. EVERS, Pres. Minneapolis, Minn.

SWAMP-ROOT Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y

10 Beautiful Post Cards 5c
60 two assorted designs. Elegant assortment of Birthday, Greeting and Floral Cards. Send 5c and we will not only mail you a sample of your card or order as soon as sent. Springfield Post Card Co., Dept. 15, Springfield, Ohio

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
E. R. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, N. 4-1911.

Woman's Danger Periods Made Safe

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Here is proof:



Natick, Mass.,—"I cannot express what I went through during the Change of Life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold. I had creepy sensations and could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I had a tumor.

"I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it has worked a miracle in me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish this letter."—Mrs. Nathan B. Greenleaf, 24 No. Main St., Natick, Mass.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.



Cornwallville, N. Y.,—"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time for Change of Life, nervousness, and fibroid growth.

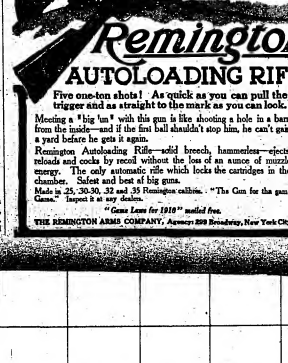
"Two doctors advised me to go to the hospital, but one day while I was away visiting, I met a woman who told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and I know it helped me wonderfully. I am very thankful that I was told to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Wm. Boughton, Cornwallville, N. Y., Greene Co.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as those above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.



Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



Five one-ton shots! As quick as you can pull the trigger and as straight to the mark as you can look.

Meeting a big lion with this gun is like shooting a hole in a barn from the inside—and if the first ball shouldn't stop him, he can't gain a yard before he gets it again.

Remington Autoloading Rifle—solid breech, hammerless—ejects, reloads and cocks by recoil without the loss of an ounce of muzzle energy. The only automatic rifle which locks the cartridges in the chamber. Safest and best af big guns.

Made in .25, .30-30, .32 and .35 Remington calibres. "The Gun for the game Game." Inspect it at any dealers.

"Game Laws for 1910" mailed free.

THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Agency: 299 Broadway, New York City

TEN MILLION PEOPLE IN THE CANADIAN WEST BY 1920

"Toronto Star," Dec. 16th, 1910.

The prediction is made that before 1920 Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will have ten million people. It is made not by a sanguine Western journal but by that very sedate business newspaper, the New York Commercial. It is based upon actual observation, upon the wheat-growing capacity of the Canadian West, and upon the prospects of development following the building of railways. The writer shows how the position of leading wheat market of the world passed from Milwaukee to Minneapolis and thence to Winnipeg. Canada's wheat-growing belt is four times greater than that of the United States, and only five per cent of Canada's western agricultural area is under cultivation. There are 170,000,000 acres of wheat lands which will make these Western Provinces richer, more populous, more dependable for food supplies than the Northern States can ever become. The center of food supremacy will change to Canada, and 25 years more will give this country 40,000,000 population west of Ontario.

All these estimates of population are in the nature of guesses, and must not be read too literally. But the enormous area of wheat-growing land, the rapid construction of railways, and the large volume of immigration are facts which must be recognized. They point to the production of an ever-increasing surplus of wheat and other cereals. However rapidly the urban, the industrial and commercial population of Canada may increase, the increase of home consumption is hardly likely to keep pace with that of the production of wheat; for a single acre of wheat will provide for the average annual consumption of four people.

While production in Canada is thus running ahead of consumption at a prodigious rate, consumption in the United States is almost at full operation, and the surplus for export is growing smaller year by year. It is true that the limit of actual power of productive wheat is as yet far away. By methods of intensive cultivation, such as prevail in France, the production could be greatly increased. But with the overflowing granary of Canada so close at hand, it seems likely that our neighbors will begin to import from us, turning their own energies more largely to other forms of agriculture.

It must be remembered that while the Northern States resemble Canada in climate and products, the resemblance diminishes as you go southward. The wheat belt gives place to a corn belt, and this again to semi-tropical regions producing cotton, tobacco, cane-sugar, oranges and other tropical fruits.

The man who secures a farm in Western Canada at the present time secures an investment better than the best of bond of any government or bank. It is no unusual thing for a farmer in Western Canada to realize a profit of from $5 to $10 per acre. There are thousands of free homesteads of 160 acres each still to be had, and particulars can be obtained by writing your nearest Canadian government agent.

Art in the Nude.

The photographer's lady was very preoccupied showing some samples of work to prospective sitters, when a tall red ravaged individual, apparently from "the land," stalked solemnly into the studio, and intimated that he would like to know what the "pictures" were worth.

"Like that, $3 a dozen," said the photographer's lady, handing him one.

The former gazed long and earnestly at the photograph of a very small baby sitting in a wash basin.

"And what would it cost with my clothes on?" he finally asked.

Many who think they mean right are right mean.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

Get it today in usual liquid form or as Chocolated Tablets called Sarsatabs.

Dan Waller's Heart

By STACY E. BAKER

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.

After twenty years of harsh battling in the marts of the world, Dan Waller was about to return to the simple people of his early years. Wayville had cut no allurements. He did not want to go back. Nevertheless his valet was, even then, packing the careful selection of clothes that he had decided to take with him. All this was in answer to the imperious demand of a fresh-spoken physician.

"Go back," the specialist had told him. "If you care to live forget that such a place as Wall street exists, and go back to the village."

Dan Waller was thirty-eight years old, but his face was the hard, inexpressive face of the professional stock gambler. He looked older.

Save for a pellet Dan Waller did not have the appearance of a sick man. His every movement was pregnant with vitality, and his broad shoulders were carried proudly thrown back, as became the shoulders of one who had conquered in his every tilt with the world.

It was the heart of the man that had at last rebelled—but before this Waller had accumulated over a million dollars.

An orphan, brought up with a frugal farmer, who had taken him out of an orphans' home with a calculating eye on the wage frame of the boy, Waller couldn't look back over the experiences of his youth in Wayville with thrilly little quivers of joy. Misfortune, his master, had been a master in every sense of the word. He had given the lad no consumption of fear, had compelled him to give in the way of clothes and education, but he had always striven to impress upon Dan with each gift—ill gifts they could be called—that whatever came from him —Martin—was charity.

All this could result in one thing. There came a time when the boy became a young man—and the young



"You Don't Know Me."

man was conspicuously absent from the Martin house one morning when breakfast was being attempted to call his chattel from his attic room.

Dan Waller, his belongings on his back and in a cotton handkerchief, had responded to the beckoning figures of the city.

And now he wobbered how Wayville would receive him. His wonderful wheat Martin, his old taskmaster, would say. Responsive to a sudden vagary, he went across to the massive writing desk in the corner of this luxuriant library, and sprawled once into across a sheet of the heavy linen paper bearing his monogram.

"Am coming back. Meet me at afternoon train tomorrow. I want to talk with you."

The hell brought the valet. "Here came from the then at the desk, "mail this, and, by the way, you are not to go with me to Wayville. You will remain here, subject to my orders."

"Yes, the Honorable Wayville," came in stilted English from the Japanese, who bowed low, and silently left the room.

* * * * * * *

The only afternoon train from the east came to a standstill into Wayville just long enough to allow its passenger for this point to alight. Waller, dressed in unassuming black, pushed back the broad hat from his face, and stared into the face of the well remembered figure of Martin. A trim, daintily clad girl tripped toward him.

"You don't know me," came in a soft voice.

"You have the advantage of me," acknowledged the broker politely. What there was something about the sunny hair, the great blue eyes that touched some dim chord of memory.

"And yet," laughed the girl, "I knew you but, of course, your note told us that you would come, and as you were the only passenger, I can't claim much credit."

"You are not—Ethel?" queried Waller, in amazement.

"Just so!"

In Waller's pleasureless years with the Martins, Ethel, the daughter of his master, was the one member of the family who, in all his futile revolts, won him clemency from her grizzled father; and each time she came to believe in such a thing as humanity. He had not forgotten.

Waller remembered Ethel Martin as an earnest-eyed little girl with stiff, tawny braids sticking out on each side of her head, and in prim starched dresses on Sunday, and wore pinafores on week days. She had been a good ten years older than she. Waller found himself puzzling as to why a plain whited sepulchre dress could make a maid appear so positively beautiful.

"Yes, I am Ethel," the girl was saying. "We received your letter that day—but papa is dead. He died seven years ago. Fred, the baby, you will remember—mother, and myself are living in the old home, and—and we would like to have you stop with us while you are in Iowa."

In this invitation Waller detected the personal wish of Ethel. He knew well enough that the mother of that girl, a broken-spirited woman, had long since ceased to take interest in any happening, no matter how irregular. Fred, who had been an infant in arms at the time he left, had gone every, would hardly enthuse over the coming of his father's runaway boy.

"I will be pleased to accept your kind invitation," came from Waller. The New Yorker had intended to stay at the old tavern. In accepting Ethel Martin's hospitality, his ready lips had taken the wish from his heart, and he methodical brain dumbly analyzed the reason as he plodded along.

"How does it happen, Ethel," he asked, "that you are so—er—different from these other women of your town?" He waved discreet fingers toward a slovenly pair in a nearby yard.

Ethel laughed. "Dad sent me away to school," she said.

Waller was received by the widow of Martin with a listless palm of the hand, and colorless words of welcome. The woman was beyond feeling or emotion. She, too, had been a slave to the stern men now in his grave.

Waller, explaining that he would be in Wayville for some time, made arrangements for board. His ideas of tavern accommodations had faded since he had seen the daughter of his old master. For the first time in his life Waller was to love.

"Ethel," he said one day, "I have been here nearly four months, and now I must return. My work in the city calls me. Will you not go back with me—as my wife?"

"No," answered the girl shortly.

Fingers seemed to grip the heart of the man. The green fields and the scattered trees by the roadside became a confused jumble, and Waller lost consciousness.

"Dearest!" The appeal in the words came through a mist of oblivion and drew the broker back to life. "Dearest, I didn't mean it. Oh, come back to me, Dan; come back to me!"

His eyes opened and his weak hands fumbled for the willing ones of the girl. "My heart!" he gasped. "The doctor told me that a sudden shock would do this. That is why I came here this summer—for quiet."

"But I didn't mean what I said. I—I will go back with you."

"Rather," came from Waller, slowly, "I will remain here for a time. There can be no more city for me—now. The excitement of it would kill me. Dearest, we have seen enough—and love. We will remain here."

HE WOULD CALL IT SQUARE

Actor Who Was Loaned Money Is In Play, Was Quite Willing to Be Fined.

Edwin Markham, the famous author of "The Man With the Hoe," is a bitter opponent of child labor. Discussing the effort that he is making toward the reform of child labor laws, Mr. Markham said recently:

"I would abolish, too, the contemptible unjust system of fines. What right has an employer to fine a bend an hour's pay for five minutes' lateness? What right has he, because he has damaged some goods two cents' worth, to fine him a dime?"

Mr. Markham then, after a moment's pause, smiled.

"I wish to goodness," he said, "that every victim of the fine system had the same story to tell as an actor I heard of yesterday.

"This actor worked under a manager who was a great flirt. For a bad makeup, for lateness, for noise in the wings, for a hundred things the poor ers were bilked from a quarter to two dollars. The worst of all the fines were one of ten cents for failure to return 'properties;' for this was a duty that every one continually forgot.

"In a financial drama one night the supply of stage money ran out and the manager loaned an actor eight or nine dollars in real bills to use in the next scene.

"The manager said sternly to the actor the following Saturday:

"'By the way, Booth, you haven't returned that nine dollars I gave you in act three Monday night.'

"'Never mind,' said the actor. 'Just fine me a dime.'"

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—Moses E. Clapp was reelected United States senator for another term of six years.

Governor Eberhart recommended in a message to the Senate, that legislation be formulated to provide state funds for the schools of Koochiching county equal to the amount of taxes that state lands in that section would pay were they taxed. He did this on petition from residents of Koochiching county.

Two house bills increasing the gross earnings tax of railroads from 4 to 5 per cent were introduced in the house. A bill presented by Representative C. P. Warner of Aitkin, calls for an increase from 4 per cent with the provision that the additional 1 per cent tax be placed in the road and bridge funds.

Representative Boerner's bill provides for a straight increase.

A step forward in the campaign for clean milk was taken when Senator Johnston introduced a bill in the senate that would prohibit the shipping of cream more than 30 miles over any railroad line unless pasteurized or shipped in a refrigerator car properly iced and in a sanitary condition.

A concurrent resolution was introduced by Senator Collier directing the Minnesote tax commission to draft proposed laws that would compel all property subject to a personal tax except gross earnings of railroads and other corporations and inheritances, bequeles and gifts. The tax commissioner was further ordered to draw up proposed acts for an equitable gross earning tax on all corporations and on income tax.

Representative Brown introduced a bill withdrawing Morrison county from the Seventh judicial district and enlarging it to the Fifteenth judicial district.

St. Paul, Jan. 18—Planning the construction of state institutions and which shall form a complete network over Minnesota, Representative L. C. Boerner introduced a bill which may have inexcusable influence on the internal development of the state.

Mr. Spooner's bill calls for an appropriation of $40,000 and authorizes the governor, the attorney general and the state auditor to investigate the feasibility of the proposed plan.

This is what is known as the Mesabe system of construction and was first presented to the state legislature by F. D. Morshon two years ago. It would connect the Lake of the Woods with the Red River of the north, draining the Red River valley, carrying the water to the Minnesota river, developing the Minnesota river from St. Paul to the Twin Cities and then connecting by means of the St. Croix and other streams and the necessary artificial channels with Lake Superior. It is planned to make this channel deep enough to carry vessels plying on the lakes. Connected with this idea is a plan to develop the Mississippi river from Minneapolis to St. Paul.

The explicit route of the proposed system of canals involves connecting the Lake of the Woods with Lake Traverse at interstate crossing, connecting Lake Traverse with Lake Vermillion lake with Red lake end developing water powers along the line.

Then comes another berga canal, connecting Red lake with the barge canal from Minneapolis to Duluth, about 20 feet high is to be constructed near the interstate crossing, and another canal to be built near Detroit Falls, 80 feet high, in the Minnesota river, creating between the two falls a permanent lake in the valley of the Minnesota river, while a ship canel is to connect this sea or lake near Sauk Rapids or St. Cloud with the Mississippi river.

Drainage canels are to be constructed to carry the flood or overflow water of the surrounding country into the barge canal, or into the inland lake.

The plan calls for the construction of a new channel for the upper part of the Mississippi river below St. Anthony falls. The canal system north of the Mississippi will run by way of the Rum, Kettle and Snake rivers, running northwesterly from St. Cloud, connecting with the upper St. Croix river, thence down the Bois Brule river to Lake Superior, the ship canel to be constructed from the St. Croix river to a channel navigable for the river boats.

Reapportionment hopes of Northern Minnesota were advanced at the joint session of the senate and senate reapportionment committees.

Senator Hackney, chairman of the senate committee, made chairman of the joint committee. He immediately asked Representative Congdon for recommendations that the two had agreed on as tentative means of limiting the field of activity within broad lines.

The first was that the maximum for membership under the new reapportionment should be 63 senatore and 126 representatives. This would leave the senate unchanged numerically, but would increase the house by nine.

The second was that county lines should be left intact as far as practicable. In Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties the county lines would have to be cut; or, where there were cities like St. Cloud, situated in three counties, the county lines would have to be severed, but whenever possible the county lines should be kept.

The third was that, in fixing the bounds of legislative districts after grouping of counties for the purpose of electing senators and representatives on a population basis, each such group should have the privilege, by its representatives, of suggesting to the chairman of both house and senate committees how the groups should be divided into districts. The written statement of Mr. Congdon said the reason for this provision was that the different sections understood the conditions in their own parts of the state better than anyone else could, and to have each section of the state divide itself would save the entire committee a lot of work. All three rules were adopted as tentative guides.

J. A. Burnquist, recently defeated candidate for speaker of the house and chairman of the committee on normal schools, introduced the first bill for an appropriation of about $600,000 for the maintenence of the five state normal schools of the state. The appropriation is to be distributed as follows: Winona, $70,860; Manketo, $193,050; Red Wing, $161,350; Moorhead, $142,200; Duluth, $69,500.

Representative Fisher, of Minneapolis, has introduced a bill which would restrict the expenditures of candidates for election to state and county offices.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—A comprehensive educational bill abolishing the board of regents of the state university and eliminating every educational board was submitted to the house committee on education by Representative W. T. Stone of Park Rapids. It calls for the creation of an entirely new system of educational supervision in Minnesota and is along the lines of the recommendation made by Governor Eberhart to centralize responsibility in the state government.

Mr. Stone proposes the creation of a state educational commission to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor. This board is to act in a supervisory capacity over every state educational institution in the state.

W. I. Nolan's resolution providing for a record of the roll calls on the final vote on all bills, considered by the committee, passed the house by a large majority.

Representative C. E. Stone, of St. Paul, introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $600,000 for the construction of a historical library museum and collection of historic relics for the State Historical society.

"Representation shall be based upon population, except in cities of 100,000 or more, in which case the population shall be double that of other sections on the basis of representation," the above amendment to the constitution of the state of Minnesota was introduced by Senator Works in the senate and was referred to the committee on reapportionment.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill regulating liquor licenses and brewery control. Senator Wilson's bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any brewery or wholesale liquor house or their agents to assist in procuring a saloon license or own or rent any building in which the liquor is retailed.

New liquor option rules for cities of the fourth class were proposed by Senator Hughes in a bill introduced before the senate.

The bill provides that a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters in any village or town of the fourth class sufficient to compel the electors of the town to put the question of liquor licensing or not liquor licensing on the ballot at the next election. At least 10 voters must sign the petition, however, even though there are less than 100 voters. The number of voters, shell be the number who cast their ballots at the last election.

Telephone operators and wire-house commission authority to regulate telephone companies was introduced in the house by Representative Schwertz. It would compel telephone companies to connect with intersecting lines of other companies where this action would improve the service.

Any city that exports special funds for the relief of the fire sufferers at Baudette and Spooner, without authority in its charter, will have their acts legalized if a bill introduced by Senator Sullivan is passed.

ANOTHER MEXICAN BATTLE.

Government and Revolutionists Fight Sixteen Hours.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—A 16-hour battle between 70 government volunteers and escorted and 100 revolutionists occurred at the village of Coyome. This report reached General Hernandez, commanding the military zone. No details were given but from the duration of the engagement it is presumed the losses were considerable.

CHILDREN BURNED IN HOME.

Overheated Stove Starts Fire During Absence of Parents.

Boyne City, Michigan. — During the temporary absence of their parents, two young children of William Johnson, a farmer living near Boyne Falls, were burned to death in their home. The fire, which probably started from an overheated stove, was discovered by Mrs. Johnson when she returned after a half hour's absence.

RHEUMATISM



I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters, and give MINYON'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY a trial. I want to assure your doctor now sir, no matter what your friends may say, no matter how crippled you may be against all advertised remedies, an ex ance to your drug gist and get a bottle of the RHEUMATISM REMEDY. If it fails to give satisfaction I will pay the druggist myself. Minyon's Rheumatism Remedy contains no salicylic acid, no opium cocaine, morphine or other harmful drugs. It is put up under the guarantee of the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25c.

COULDN'T BE VERY WELL.



Mrs. Stockton Bonds—Stocston, the stock exchanger of Wall street, is whistling! Is she in the habit of whistling when alone?

Stockton Bonds—I don't know. I was never with her when she was alone!

Different Now, of Course.

"Civil service reform has given us a splendid army of civil servants. It wasn't always so."

The speaker, Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, smiled.

"When I was writing my first short stories," he resumed, "we had civil servants of a different stamp. An elderly relative, a resident of my native town, sought out, back in those days, his congressman.

"'Congressman,' he said, 'I supported you at the polls, and now I expect you to get me boy a good civil service job.'

"'All right, friend,' the congressmen enswered, 'what can your boy do?'

"'Do?' snorted the other. 'What can he do? Why, crime, man. If he could do anything, do you think I'd be bothering you?'"

Motherly Advice.

Margery was playing school with her dolls. She was class in physiology were reciting.

"Children," she said, "what are your hends for?"

"To keep dceen," was the prompt reply.

"Yes," repeeted the little teecher, "hands were given us so we could keep them clean, and 'member, too," she added, "we must keep our feet clean, 'cause thero might be an accident."—Washington Magazine.

Fame and Fate.

Feme came to the men.

"I will have a five-cent cigar named for you," she said, severely.

Fete followed on her heels.

"I'll make you smoke the cigar!" hissed Fate.

Hastily the man turned down the byway to obscurity.—Life.

Easy.

"Does it cost much to clothe a family?" asked the economical man.

"Not mine," replied Mr. Sirius Barker. "My only daughter is a barefoot dancer and my only son is a marathon runner."

CHEATED FOR YEARS.

Prejudice Will Cheat Us Often If We Let It.

You will be astonished to find how largely your sex influences us in every way by unreasoning prejudice. In many cases you will also find that the prejudice has swindled you, or rather, made you swindla yourself. A case in point:

"I have been a constent user of Grape-Nuts for nearly three years," says a correspondent, "and I am happy to say that I am well pleased with the result of the experiment, for such it has been.

"Seeing your advertisement in almost all of the periodicals, for a long time I looked upon it as a hoax. But after years of suffering with gaseous and bitter eructations from my stomach, together with sores or less loss of appetite and flesh, I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food for a little time and note the result.

"I found it delicious, and it was not long till I began to experience the beneficial effects. My stomach ressumed its normal state, the eructations and bitterness ceased and I have gained all my lost weight back.

"I am so well satisfied with the result that so long as I may live and retain my reason Grape-Nuts shall constitute quite a portion of my daily food."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

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Seven Years And No More.

It does not matter what our opinion may be regarding any more extension of time for eleven towns homesteaders to make final proof, our readers can rely on the fact, that any information we publish is correct. We wrote U. S. Senator Clapp regarding the matter and last week and received the following reply:

Washington, January 10th, 1911.

Mr. W. G. Hunt,
Sunbeam, Minn

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 23rd ult. was received in my absence and formal acknowledgement made by my secretary.

It would be impossible to secure any more general extensions, two having already been granted. Of course if there was any particular case where they had suffered very unusual sickness, or the head of the family had died, or something like that the Department no doubt would be disposed to deal with it separately. With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,
Moses E. Clapp.

It would seem by the above that there would not be any law passed by congress extending the time of making final proof on homesteads beyond the seven years, as the law now provides.

In all of our experience with homesteads and the making of final proof on them in western Minnesota we only know of one man that now owns his farm who let his seven years run out before he tried to make his final proof. His name is Ole Sandsen, he lives in the town of Chester in Polk county, his post office address is Lindsay Minn. Just write him a letter and ask him if he would advise you to wait until after your seven years is out before you try to prove up.

We note some of our country exchanges begin to appreciate the fact that the Republican county committee has not yet issued a statement of the party funds expended in the last campaign. It certainly is time that a report was made. The position that the secretary-treasurer occupies in the public eye should insure a report. There is nothing so apt to create suspicion in the mind of the public as the witholding of a report of how public funds have been expended.—Bemidji Sentinal.

Maybe they was instructed to put the money where it would do the most good, and put it in their pocket.

On Tuesday of this week Representative O'Neil of Thief River Falls introduced a bill in the house and Senator Hanson in the senate, which will if it passes both houses, authorize the commissioners of Pennington county to levy a tax for county purposes at one-half mills. Spotlight.

Now that we are into the Pennington county deal we may as well admit that there is no cash to do business with and that it is time to acknowledge the facts as they exist. The fairest way to raise the cash would be to call a special election and bond the county for enough to pay for the books, build new vaults to put them in and pay other expenses until we can raise money by our taxes. A representative of all the people should not try to railroad class legislation through the legislature which would make a part of the people, in this locality, pay all the expenses of getting the new county started and others nothing. However there is not much danger of any such a law passing the legislature, as it would have to be a general law, and would open the door for all the county commissioners in the state to levy special taxes, and will not receive support enough to make it a law.

A Mean Advantage.

In a breach of promise case the barrister who held the brief for injured beauty arranged that his fair client should be so placed that her charms should be well under the observation of the jury. He began a most pathetic appeal by directing their attention to her beauty and calling for justice upon the head of him who could wound the heart and betray the confidence of one so fair, concluding with a peroration so full of pathos as to melt the court to tears. The counsel for the defendant then rose, and after paying the lady the compliment of admitting that it was impossible not to succumb to the encomiums lavished upon her face, he added that nevertheless he felt bound to ask the jury not to forget that she was a wooden leg. Then he sat down. The important fact of which the plaintiff's counsel was unaware was presently established, and the jury, feeling rather sheepish at their tears, assessed damages at the smallest amount.

The American Baby.

The American baby has a fine, strong ancestry. The young men of England who were impatient of religious restraint and of physical oppression; the young men of Germany touched with the dream of democracy; the pick of northern Europe, the strong, the fair, the self reliant, the conscientious English at bottom, but with a dash of the best blood of other races—this is the American baby, and so big and so best ever had a better heritage. Take it as it goes, in Massachusetts, in Ohio, in Michigan, in Washington, in California, the average American baby has in its veins more of the blood of the Plantagenets than any king now flying has. It was his fortune to have come from the daughter lines and the lines of the younger sons, not from the elder son, whom British custom has married for the aristocrat.—David Starr Jordan.

Willing to Be Honest.

Eliot May, the great English artist, earned his first fame in Australia. One day a broken down minister applied to him for charity, and May engaged him as a model. As a joke he also demanded that his eighty-year-old possessor agree to leave him his skeleton when he died. When May left Australia he raised his model in. "You've played me a dirty trick," said May. "My skeleton was out of time skeleton. I could never imagine one to sound order and condition for half the money you've cost me." The old fellow, ashamed of his base ingratitude to his best and most ancient friend, answered: "Don't be angry with me, Mr. May. It's not my fault. I meant to keep my word. Stay in Sydney a few months longer and give me another chance to show you that I am a man of honor."

Rachel Plays.

"It is a tremendous undertaking to get a new play presented and produced," once said the late Clyde Fitch to a friend. "So many are written, and so few ever see the light of day. An English playwright with a gift of humorous exaggeration illustrated this fact to me once. He told me how he submitted a play to a celebrated actor and how in the course of the conversation the actor remarked:

"'Don't you think it is growing chilly in this room?'

"'Yes; it is rather,' the young playwright admitted.

"Then the actor rang a bell, and a servant forthwith appeared.

"'James,' said the actor, 'this room is rather cold. You may put three more manuscripts on the fire.'"—Lippincott's.

A Complaint Grim.

A famous delay at an elaborate entertainment at a fifth avenue millionaire's palace in New York rose to receive Mr. Stevenson's "Dead Man," he announced its subject and promised to begin he heard a lady near him say distinctly:

"What is the next piece? Something funny, I hope. You know I detest that, how odd! Of course it must be funny—something about bad cooking, I suppose."

Playing Her Cards.

Tommy—May I play a little game of cards with you, Ethel?

Ethel—What do you want to play for, Tommy?

Tommy—I want to see you find six clean cards in a pack of dirty ones.

Ethel—Let me see me put some clean cards.

Tommy—Oh, yes, you are. Ethel smiled as she saying to herself: "Everything depends on the way in which she played her cards."—Tit-Bits.

Caution!

The young husband—Dear darling, if ever you and I should quarrel and threaten to visit her of my head.

The very wife—Indeed, dear, I should send you to Coventry.

"Eh," answered the husband, "or did you say they are trying to—New York Journal.

Farm For Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding creamery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 90 acres good break land, hallence meadow and light timber. Clay subsoil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland,
Highlanding Minn.

Spider Racing.

Lord Devon's property was greatly impoverished by the twelfth earl, who squandered nearly all his fortune and terribly embarrassed the entailed property. He was addicted to a most peculiar form of gambling, namely, spider races, which he played with the late Marquis of Hastings and the eighth Duke of Bedford. Each player selected a spider, which was placed on the table, and then the latter was gently coaxed from underneath. The wizards caused the insects to run, and the spider which got to the edge first won. But spiders are curious creatures, and it would frequently happen that a spider which was near the edge and looked like winning would double back, traverse the table in all directions and lose its backer the thousands of pounds so nearly won. Lord Devon, Lord Hastings and the Duke of Bedford each of these sportsmen contributed in no small degree to the ruin of the two former.—New York Tribune.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Our Little Boy of Fits."

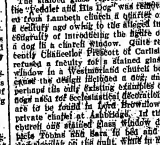
A family can suffer no greater affliction than to have a child subject to fits or epilepsy. Many a father or mother would give their all to restore such a child to health.

"I am heartily glad to tell you of our little boy who was completely cured of fits. He commenced having them at 10 years of age and had them for four years. Four different doctors and one specialist but all of them said he would not be cured, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills made a complete cure. He is now quite, hearty and gay. It has been three years since he had the last spell. I shall ever Dr. Miles' Medicines praise wherever I go. You are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit and anyone writing to me I will gladly answer if they inclose stamp for reply."—Mrs. Mary Ann Fell
F. M. BOURK, Winfield, Kan.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is just what it is represented to be, a medicine compounded especially for nervous diseases, such as fits, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, convulsions and epilepsy. Nervous diseases frequently lead to insanity or cause weak minds. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven most effective in relieving these dreaded maladies.

Sold by all druggists. If the first Bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



"Go!" she exclaimed, pointing to the floor.

"I'll be sh—" he replied, "this don't get the least that this is a horse race."

Dogs in Ecclesiastical Occupations.

The stained glass representations of the "Soldier and His Dog" was removed from Lambeth church a glazier. A colliery was owing to the alleged interference or intermeddling the rights of a dog in a church window. Quite as curious instances of canine zeal be found in the Chichester Pictorial. A stained glass window in a Westmoreland church represents the ancient Highland army, and perhaps the only existing assemblage of dogs until recently assembled could be to be found in Lord Brownlow's private chapel at Ashbridge. In this church are stained glass windows depicting Jacob's Dream and Daniel in the lion's den. Jacob is represented as shocked by three men, one of whom is holding a dog by a chain.—Westminster Gazette.

The Client's Business.

Oft or the scene nobody knows, or legal eccentricities in the vicinity of Cork is a perfect orchard of young pippins, specially from the fads or whims of their clients or these young prospective lawyers are frequently set to work face by the old, one being to the client, forming a series of such interviews as to give it the fanciful appearance of a fairy ring. Since time out of memory this queer ascent and its projecting "steps" have been known as the Client's Stairway.

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First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 27, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. December 15, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Forgel L. Mo[illegible]eard, as guardian for Paul Skowodal, as heirs person, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 8[illegible] Serial No. 04170, for Lots 1,2, & S. ½ N.E.¼ Section 5 Township 153 N.

Range 44 W.5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michalet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on 9th Dist, day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Aanneson, Knut Norgaren of Brunkeberg Minn. Olaf J. Brevik, Gudmar Olson, of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Tompn,
Register.

Citation For Hearing on Petition for Administration

ESTATE OF Raymond Arndt,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Pennington, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt, Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Henry Arndt, Anna Arndt, May Arndt, Clara Vaughn, Stella Arndt, Sadie Arndt and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of the said decedent: The petition of Henry Arndt having been filed in this court, representing that Raymond Arndt, late resident of the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, now in Pennington County Minnesota, died intestate on the 27th, day of September 1910, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Henry Arndt and the court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; THEREFORE, YOU AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 6th, day of February 1911, at ten (10) o'clock A.M. why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said County, and the seal of said Court, this 3rd day of January 1911.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Probate Judge.
C. G. Richardson,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 27, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 20th 1911

Notice is hereby given that Andrew J. Heeling, of Brunkeberg, Minn., who, on Oct. 3rd, 1904, made Homestead No. 5[illegible] Serial No. 06288 for N. E. ¼ Section 33 Township the N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal

Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michalet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Wahlstrom, Nils Gunderson, Iver Bolhaim Frank Borglind, All of Brunkeberg Minn.

Arthur P. Tompn,
Register.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 A. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m.

W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Women as Worships.

In the Westminster Abbey, St. Nelson's day it was not the custom for wives to live in the precincts. Every year their entire household, from the wife of England's "walls of oak" to Nelson's lions but had either followed Nelson into naval battle or been installed in the precincts of the Abbey to wait with the husband. In bitterly every one of the twenty-eight battles or skirmishes under Nelson's command in the great battle of Trafalgar was owned or more women, with their children, present. Lady Hamilton was not singular in the fact that brought both of them were permitted to be present at the battle of the Nile only by special permission of the admiralty that it be owned by those and their husbands were granted admiralty at the request a promise not accompanying the press gang system, which at that time was in force in the streets and other public places and compelled by force of arms all able bodied men to "the king needed men." Some of the men thus seized had political influence with the admiralty compelled to release them, while others, powerless to save their wives share their involuntary privation.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

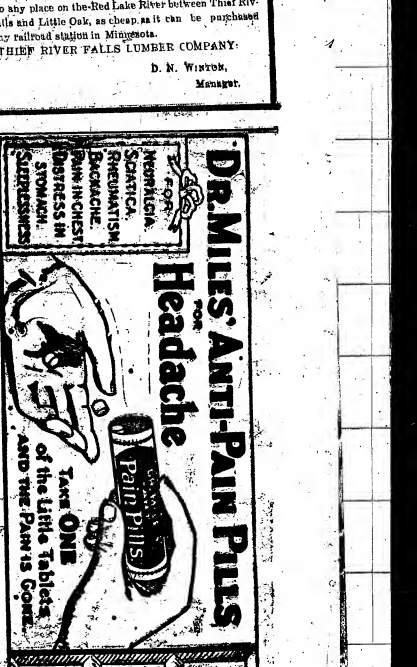
Yes we have plenty Of LuMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.



DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

S. L. Holm is transacting business at Thief River Falls this week.

Alfred Hammeraleen was transacting business at Thief River Falls Monday.

Walter McAndress drove down to Thief River Falls Tuesday with a load of grain, returning Wednesday.

It cuts ice whether it's Red Lake or Pennington county, W. G. Hunt will give you the best rates on farm loans.

We hope senator Hanson and O'Neil will not succeed in geting that law though to levey a special tax on the poor homesteaders in this part of the county.

We have a large stock of winter foot ware which we are now selling at cost prices. Get our prices on rubbers and socks before you buy. Singer's at Kratka.

Anthony Dannacker was down taking a look at the new county seat this week. He says that the smile is beginning to fade down there since election. And we told you so.

Editor Lattimore had his nose and cheek frozen during the late cold weather. He said he froze it in bed, but some of the boys are of the opinion that he got it by to close an aquaintence with his "best girl". Miss Jor.

Superintendent of shools E.A. Mostue made this office a pleasent call Tuesday evening. He is taking an active interest in his work and expects to visit all the schools in the eastern part of the county before spring.

Julious Hermenson, of Torgerson, a soninlaw of P. C. Wold of Kuehnel, died of lung feavor last Friday, at his home in the town of Reiner. He leaves a wife and two young children to mourn his loss, who have the sympathy of the intire neighborhood.

Seter & Ness have sold out their Highlanding store to the Mr. Vughn's, of Germantown, who will take possesion about the first of March. We thought this Seter concern was about to drop out of sight when they started to advertise in the Eleven Towns.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

Auction and private sale will be held at Thief River Falls, on January 28th, 1911. of two car load of horses weighing from 1000 to 1600 lbs. Now is your chance to buy either a driveing or work horse cheaper. Don't forget the date and place.

LEWIS SIPP, Owner.

The following named gentelmen will look after the best interests of the Highlanding creamerythis season as the board of directors: T. S. Jacobson, Ole Howard, Guy Meules, Walter McAndress, John N, Swanson, D. A. Kolstrand, and Knut Estenson. A very good board.

Henry Arndt has just bought a fine new single outfor, which Henry said he bought so the girls could have a light rig to drive arround with, but we are quite sure we see Mr. and Mrs. Arndt enjoying a sleigh ride on Wednesday, with the favorite horse "Tom" hitched to the center.

The personal property tax notices sent out are not for all your taxes, but you will get another notice to pay your county taxes into Pennington county, and if O'Neil and Hanson get their law passed you will get another notice to pay a special tax, then call a special election and "soak" old Pennington for every dollar we can get, then about that time you will begin to sing a little different tune than "rah" for county division. We will not kick for ourselves, but it will be fun to listen to the roar of some of the "ducks" that voted for division to reduce their taxes.

Ellingson Bros. are selling winter underware and foot ware at cost.

Henry Rodman and Al. Smith passed by here Monday going to Thief River Falls.

Highlanding now has a harness and shoe shop. See his add in this paper.

Tore Lunde and Ole Stromme passed by here Monday going to Kratka, where they have a job pressing hay for Singer Bro.

Edward Singer and Henry Peterson passed by here yesterday moving their sawrig from Kratka to Lillo. Who would cut fire wood by hand after seeing this rig outfit can not consider their time of much value.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Evrybody is busy dooing their wood hawling these fine days.

Mr. Jens Fore and his brother Andrew have taken the contract to cut up the ice for the Clearwater Creamery.

Mr. Carl Shelrup and Johnson were visiting at the home of A. Rolandson on Sunday.

Mr. E.V. Carlson went down to Fosston this week to meet his wife and children who have been visiting at Akley Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Foss will intercain the Young Peopels meeting next Sunday. All are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Tont Hofstad were visiting his brother Ralph Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Con Short intertained a few friends on Saturday evening.

Mr. A. Rolandson, Otto Dahl and H. M. Lillo made a business trip to Crookston Monday.

Mr. J.A. Walker who has been on the sick list is rapidly recovering.

Mr. Andrew Letvig who has been sick for some time has recovered.

Mr. Carl Rindahl, the buttermaker from Fertile came up Wednesday to see Andrew Hanson, secretary of the Creamery.

Con Short is transacting business at Plummer last Thursday.

The telephone meeting was well attended and the line will be built north some day.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dahl and Kate Awerson spent Sunday evening at the home of A. Rolandson.

Miss Sarah Lindberg left for Crookston last Tuesday to work in the Agricultural school.

Let Us Hand You Our

2th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and seed You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

Boat Meeting.

All parties who have shares in the steam boat barge that has been used with the farmers boat will meet at the store of Andrew Ellingson on Sunday February 5th, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of settling up this part of the boat business. All interested are requested to be present.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlandingland am prepared to do harness and shoe repair ing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson, Pro.

A Real Surprise.

Mamma—And you say your Uncle Thomas gave you a penny, Tommie? Tommie—Yes, ma'am. Mamma—And what did you buy? Tommie—I was so surprised I couldn't say anything, mamma.—Yonkers Statesman.

Late, that ever needs forgiveness, has, for its first duty, to forgive.—Bulwer Lytton.

A Strange Colony.

The Colonia Guarie, on the Paraguay above Asuncion, is one of the most curious in the world. The members of the colony make or grow everything they want and import nothing. The workmen have seven hours' work a day and earn, not money, but time. Their wages are hours and half hours. These they sometimes save up till they have a week in hand and then go off on a excursion. If a man wants a child or false he pays for it in hours of work, which are deducted from the balance to his credit. Three men went off on the river in a canoe for 3 three weeks' holiday. They sold their canoe at Asuncion for a pound and came back overland in ox carts, lodged in the best houses in the villages on the way and yet had some money in hand at the end.—London Spectator.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Clothing.



WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

The Young Man's Tact.

The man who was having his picture taken in the photograph gallery was an innocent listener to the conversation between two young ladies on the other side of the screen:

"You know, Kate, I sometimes wear a long curl hanging down the back of my neck?"

"Yes."

"Well, when Phil was calling on me the other evening he asked me if he might have that curl, and I jokingly said yes. Before I knew what he was about he had taken a little pair of scissors out of his pocket and clipped it off close to my head."

"Why, the idea! Didn't that make you furious?"

"Not for the smallest fraction of a second. I thought it was splendid of him that he didn't notice and pull it off."

Not His Fault.

A doctor was summoned to attend the editor's little boy. He wrote out a prescription, which was promptly made up and administered in due form. The next day he called again to see his patient and found the whole family in tears.

"Alas," said the mother, "I shouldn't have thought that my poor child would have died of the measles!"

"What!" exclaimed the doctor. "He had the measles, and you never told me?"—Paris Journal.

The Safe Answer.

Irritated Frenchman (to Yankee who had taken him for a waiter)—Sir, you have grossly insulted me. There is my card. My seconds will call upon you, sir.

Yankee—Never mind your seconds, Frenchy. You can wait upon me just as well. Pass me the ranch and be quick about it.

Shopping by Mail.

Not long ago in a little town in one of the prohibition states a young man entered the bibliotics and asked the bookseller for a bottle of ether.

"Sick now, eh?" asked the man.

"Two gallons," was the prompt reply.—National Monthly.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home at the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"



We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both HAND and electric machines.

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Larry O'Niel, Abrham Farquine, T. L. Cruzon.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,
Highlanding ..... Minn.



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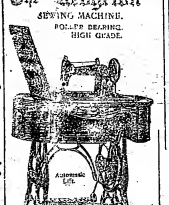
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By buying this reliable, honest, high grade new machine.

Singer Machine Co.

GUARANTEE.

Not So Absurd.

"How absurd!"

"What's absurd?"

"Five years are supposed to have elapsed since the last act, and that man is wearing the same overcoat."

"Quite absurd about that. He's fallin' the part of a married man, isn't he?"

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Book on patents. "Hints to Inventors" "Inventions wanted." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TRUST REPUDIATED.

The National Grange Opposes the Medical Trust.

In its last annual session the National Grange passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The resolutions adopted at the 43rd annual session of the National Grange, favoring the consolidation of the various federal health bureaus, have been used by the Committee of One Hundred on National Health as an endorsement of the proposal to create a new federal department, to be called the Department of Public Health; and

WHEREAS, The attitude of the National Grange in this matter has been misrepresented by the advocates of a Public Health Department; and

WHEREAS, The creation of such a department would involve the appointment of thousands of unnecessary office holders, and the expenditure of millions of dollars, which could be better devoted to establishing parcels post, aiding the states in the work of road improvement, and other reforms in which the Grange is interested; therefore

RESOLVED: That the National Grange has not endorsed a Department of Public Health, and sees no good reason why the farmers of the country should favor the creation of such a Department, or any legislation that might be construed as a step in that direction.

MEALING WITH HIS DRINK.



"See here, my dear sir! Didn't I tell you not to drink with your meals?"
"But, doctor, be reasonable. I have to eat some time."

NURSE TELLS OF SKIN CURES

"I have seen the Cuticura Remedies used with best results during the past twenty years. In my work as a nurse, many skin disease cases came under my observation, and in every instance, I always recommended the Cuticura Remedies as they always gave entire satisfaction. One case in particular was that of a lady friend of mine who, when a child, was afflicted with eczema which covered her face and hands entirely, breaking out at intervals with severer torture. She could not go to school as the disfigurement looked terrible. I told her to get at once a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the use of only one set she was perfectly well.

"A grown lady friend was afflicted with salt rheum in one of her thumbs, and she was cured by the Cuticura Remedies. Still another lady had dry salt rheum in both palms of her hands every fall of the year. They used to be so painful she could scarcely wet her hands until she began to use the Cuticura Remedies which cured her. I have also seen them cure children of ringworm. The children's faces would be all circles and rings around the cheeks, and the neck, and after treatment with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment they were completely cured. My husband had rheumatism on his arm and I used the Cuticura Ointment. It made his arm as limber and nice, whereas it was quite stiff before I began to apply the Ointment.

"Last May I had an ingrowing toe nail which was very painful, as the side of the nail was edging right down in the side of my toe. I cut the nail out of the cavity it made, and of course applied the Cuticura Ointment to the part affected. It soothed it and in less than ten nights it was all healed through constant use of the Ointment. Ten days ago I had my left hand and wrist burned with boiling lard, and Cuticura Ointment has completely cured them. I have just recommended the Cuticura Remedies to another friend, and she is pleased with the results and is recovering nicely. I will gladly furnish the names of the people referred to above if anybody doubts what I say." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Hederson, 77 Highland Ave., Malden, Mass., Oct. 1, 1910

Back, Then, to the Farm.

Richard Croker, during his visit to New York last month, discussed with a reporter the high cost of living.

"The farmers are all right," said Mr. Croker. "It is the people who insist on living in the towns who find everything too dear. In the towns, you see, the expenses are as bothersome as the children.

"A little boy in a tiny flat looked up from his drum one day and said:

"'Mother, Adam and Eve lived in Paradise. What was it like there?'

"'Like what it is here,' his mother answered, 'when you eight children are all at school.'"

Modern life pushes a man into the mud and then chides him for materialism.

The Boodler and the Voodoo

True Story of the Secret Service

By COL. H. C. WHITLEY

Former Chief United States Secret Service

I HAVE found from experience that men of massive mentalities and lofty ideas are frequently lacking in intuitive faculties. In their efforts to reach something at the top they fail to see the undermining hand at the base.

The little secluded town of Groton, Mass., was the home of Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, President Grant's first secretary of the treasury, an educated man of sentiment and elegance and Puritanical to his ways. He was possessed of a fair knowledge of politics and finance and was systematic and successful in the management of the treasury department. While in Washington he mixed little with the politicians. He was shy in his manner and abstemious in his living. His favorite diet was bread and milk. He used neither tobacco nor intoxicants. Like other great men with whom I came in contact he was unsuspicious and almost wholly without cunning. He favored reform rather than punishment for rogues. As an evidence of his obliquity of vision and lack of penetration when called upon to face the sharpers ever hovering about the national capital, I will relate a couple of incidents.

On a day when I was busily engaged in my office in the treasury department a messenger hurried in and informed me that the secretary wanted to see me at once. Entering a side room next to Mr. Boutwell's main office, I was by him introduced to two flashily dressed gentlemen who said they had come all the way from Philadelphia to see the secretary and inform him of an astounding counterfeit conspiracy that might shake the nation to its foundation. The gentlemen were city detectives and rather sporty appearing chaps. In their bearing there was an air of self-sufficiency and a know-all-about-it that was quite impressive to the mind of a "green one."

Their story in substance was that while engaged in exploiting the dastardly deeds of criminals they had made a chance discovery that was of tremendous importance to the United States government. For a price they were anxious to assist in capturing the rogues. They were deeply entangled in several mysterious cases at home, but had torn themselves away from their duty long enough to slip slyly over to the nation's capital for the purpose of acquainting the secretary with a dangerous counterfeiting scheme.

The startling story told by the sleuths bore the appearance of truth. The secretary was deeply impressed and appeared worried and greatly disturbed as he handed me the face and back of a five-dollar treasury note printed on separate pieces of paper. He instructed me to investigate at once. My eyesight at this time was remarkably good. I could easily trace the fine eccentric lines upon a note without the use of a magnifying glass. After carefully examining the specimens handed me and comparing them with a good note of the same denomination, I was unable to discover the slightest difference, and I told the secretary that I thought they were genuine. If this was so, in what manner could they have been obtained? It would require collusion on the part of a number of persons in the printing bureau to secure them, as the face and back of these notes were printed at different times by different persons, and besides the work was being done under the watchful eye of trusted officials. If the face and back of those notes were counterfeit they were very dangerous, as they seemed a perfect facsimile of the genuine. The two detectives carried with them an air of great mystery. They professed to be unable to explain anything, but they were of the opinion that the counterfeiters had somehow obtained duplicates of the government plates upon which its notes were printed.

Mr. Boutwell was deeply interested. To him it was an affair of great mystery. To more fully impress the secretary with the importance of the case the Philadelphia sleuths came out boldly and declared that any amount of that kind of money could be bought at fifty cents on the dollar. This was a clincher. I now saw that I was up against a puzzling case. I was silenced, although not fully convinced, in regard to the character of the prints. It made little difference to me. I was sure it was some kind of a trick, but an investigation was necessary. It would not do to allow the impressions to be examined by the chief of the printing bureau, as it was possible there was something crooked among his employes. It was decided that I should go to Philadelphia on the following day. There I was to be met by the two detectives and introduced to a broker who was a go-between. I was to rig myself out in the proper dress and play the part of a cattle man from Texas. I chose to locate myself at Brownsville. Reaching out from this point I was engaged in buying cattle and was not particular where they came from. They might have been smuggled in across the Rio Grande. I was familiar with that part of the country and could easily pass myself off as a resident of that section. Mr. Boutwell wrote me an order on Treasurer Spinner for the sum of five thousand dollars. This was done in the presence of the two detectives. It was understood that the counterfeiters would not make a deal of less than ten thousand dollars of their money. For this they were to be paid five thousand dollars in good money. While the detectives insisted that the counterfeit would pass just as readily as the genuine, they could not explain why it was being offered at fifty cents on the dollar. The two detectives returned to Philadelphia and I agreed to meet them there on the following day.

That afternoon I chanced to step into the office of Mr. William A. Richardson, at that time assistant secretary of the treasury. He was a lawyer of marked ability. I told him confidentially about the suspected counterfeit and of the five thousand dollar order given me by Mr. Boutwell.

"This won't do," said he. "The secretary has no authority to draw on General Spinner. You had better take the order back and explain to Mr. Boutwell that his action in this matter is unlawful."

Acting upon the advice of the assistant secretary, I returned the order to Mr. Boutwell, and he was greatly pleased when I told him that I had concluded to take a bundle of counterfeit money instead. He smiled when I said "I felt sure the two detectives did not know counterfeit money when they saw it."

I took from the safe of the secret service division a package containing five thousand dollars in counterfeit money. It was mostly in one hundred dollar bills, a very clever imitation to the unpracticed eye.

When I reached Philadelphia on the following day I took a room at the Lafayette hotel. Here I was met by the two detectives and a white-haired broker, an Englishman. To him I was introduced as a cattle dealer. After a long talk with him and many expressions of fear on my part, I was induced to chance a deal with the alleged counterfeiter. The old broker sized me up. He saw that I was very timid and that I stood in fear of being arrested in case I was caught by the detectives. He talked a great deal and was at last successful in allaying my fears. I insisted upon meeting the counterfeiter at the hotel before making the deal. On the same evening I was visited by a tall, well dressed young man about twenty-five years of age. He was a right smart chap and understood his business exceedingly well, but in his great anxiety to do me, he evidently overlooked the possibility that I might be doing him. He angled to catch me for a long time before I would take the bait held out. I was fearful of being caught with counterfeit money on my person. He was very much in earnest and grew excited. To convince me and make sure of his victim, he took from his pocket ten new, crisp five-dollar treasury notes. They were genuine. "Look at this," said he; "there's a sample of the stuff. It will go in any bank. Just take it and keep it for twenty-five dollars. You have a chance to try it at the bank."

I took the ten notes and handed him twenty-five dollars in good money. I opened my traveling bag and took out the package of one hundred dollar bills, remarking that I would take it down and put it in the hotel safe. The young man's eyes fairly watered as he glanced at the package. He did not for a moment doubt my sincerity, and of course he believed I did not suspect him. It was agreed that I should think the matter over. He was to call the next day after I had been afforded an opportunity to inquire in regard to the bills I had purchased of him. The next time he came to the hotel I, although still a little suspicious, had made up my mind to chance the deal. He wrote out the directions. I was to meet him at the lower door of an upstairs office on a certain street. We were then to step into an open stairway near the place of meeting and make the exchange. I was to take his package of bogus stuff and he to receive my good money. He urged me for some time to go out into the suburbs to make the deal, but this I flatly refused. Everything was to be on the dead square. The young man swore he was perfectly reliable, but he had to be cautious in his movements in order to prevent the possibility of detection.

I went to the place agreed upon and stood on a step facing the street. When the pretended counterfeiter put in an appearance he carried under his coat a sizable bundle nicely done up. My package was smaller than his and just as valuable. I questioned his good intentions for a moment and said I had come there to make a square deal and I wanted to see what he had in his package, which was so arranged that he could throw open one corner of it. When he did this I saw something that looked like money. I suddenly stepped up a stair and drew my revolver.

"You are my prisoner, sir. I am the chief of the United States secret service."

The fellow showed great disappointment by the sudden turn of affairs. At first he turned slightly pale, but finally smiled and said: "Look here, the government can't hurt me. I was only trying to hoodle you. Put up your revolver and I will go with you peaceably."

He went with me to my room in the hotel where I had first learned the particulars of the origin of the hoodle game, which was successfully played for years afterwards under different names. It finally grew into what was known as the green goods game. The man I had arrested was Andrew J. Wightman, and about the smoothest confidence man that ever came to the front in the country. He was a sharper of no mean legal ability and was able to walk along upon the outer verge of the precipice of crime without tumbling over it. He was the originator of the hoodle game. The precious package with which he expected to get five thousand dollars in good money from me was nothing more than strips of white paper cut to resemble bank notes in size. There was a good five dollar greenback so arranged at the top of the package as to catch the eye of the greedy speculator.

My revolver was a powerful argument with him. He wasn't one of the shooting kind. He was there to get possession of the green one's good money, pass upstairs and down and out on the opposite side of the building. It was a place well chosen to carry out a swindle of this kind.

The two detectives, although familiar with the schema, had concluded that it was much safer and more profitable to them to sell information to the government than to cope with the situation themselves.

For the purpose of convincing the secretary of the treasury that there was a dangerous counterfeit afloat, they had secured from Wightman the back and face of a five-dollar greenback. These had been split from one note and pasted upon paper to make them about the same thickness as the genuine money. It was a skilful piece of work and difficult to detect, but it was easily done by experts. The paper upon which the treasury notes were printed at that time did not contain the localized and distributive fibre which would prevent it from being split. Before the fiber paper was invented the paper upon which the government notes were printed could easily be soaked apart and nicely pasted to other fine sheets of paper. It was very deceptive and difficult to detect.

Mr. Boutwell was greatly disturbed. It was a serious affair to his mind, and he might have been induced to pay a large reward had the scheme not been exploded.

The following is another illustration of the secretary's simplicity.

While at my New York office I one day received a telegram from Mr. Boutwell summoning me hastily to Washington. When I arrived at the secretary's office, in the treasury department, he took me into a private room where he informed me of a contemplated robbery. He said he had learned through a reliable source that plans had been made by a gang of burglars to rob General Spinner's cash division, and that the watchmen on duty at night were in the conspiracy. He had telegraphed for me for the purpose of forestalling the thieves. To my mind the story told by the secretary was a fallacy. It sounded like a romance. I knew that a robbery of this kind was quite impossible, but the secretary was so much in earnest that I was almost afraid to give him my real opinion in regard to the affair.

I saw that some sort of an investigation was necessary to put his mind at ease. Hence I telegraphed several detectives to meet me in Washington. Mr. Boutwell sent a messenger to bring the man who had furnished the information. He was to go to my room in the Owen house. After a lapse of time he came. As he entered he took off his hat. I saw at once that the man was lacking in self confidence and that he was either an ex-convict or a menial of some kind. I shook hands with him.

Assuming a look of benevolence I looked him over carefully. He was a tall, thin man, slightly stooped and with a dull white skin. His protruding eyes were very light and expressionless. I gently turned his face to the window and sized him up. I was quite sure his spirit had been broken and that he was a fraud, yet I was uncertain as to the best manner of handling him.

"I have met you somewhere before," I said.

He raised his eyes timidly. My remark seemed to rattle him.

"Where were you born?" I inquired.

In a faltering voice he answered, "In Columbia, South Carolina."

It flashed across my mind at once that the fellow was of negro blood. Looking him straight in the eye, I quickly placed my finger on the tip of his nose. He shrank back a little but did not appear to be offended. I then said:

"What was your master's name down there?"

I thought to impress him with the idea that I was familiar with the locality from which he came. He gave me the name of his former master in a hesitating way. I told him to take a seat and tell his story. It was fiction, undoubtedly the result of a dream. His version of the manner in which he discovered the contemplated robbery was so improbable that it is not worth relating in detail. I questioned and cornered him until I was sure that his story was a transparent concoction of a weak but criminal mind. It would do in a dime novel or to deceive some credulous person.

He was a dreamer, a sort of voodoo. I had had some experience with this class of negroes in the south. As many persons may not be aware of the fact, I will state that the pad on the end of the nose was the supreme test of pedigree among the negro traders of the south in slave days. The gristle on the tip of the nose of the negro is soft and yielding, while that of a white man is firm, giving the feeling of a bony substance. When all other tests failed in discovering African blood, the trader would place his finger on the end of the nose of the person on trial for his liberty. If the pad was yielding the witness would turn to the recorder and say, "This fellah, sah, is a niggah."

The voodoo negro pretends to be endowed with supernatural power. As vice regent of the devil he conjures up strange tales for those who put their faith in amulets, rabbit's feet, etc.

The negro that I met at the Owen house had, I suppose, been inspired by his evil genius to concoct the plausible story he told Mr. Boutwell. It was now after hours and I went to Mr. Boutwell's residence and told him my experience with the negro.

He was greatly astonished when he learned the character of the man. He said he thought he was a white man and a very fair and candid one at that. When I pointed out the utter inconsistency of the story told and the impossibility of burglarizing General Spinner's cash division, the secretary was satisfied and quite willing to drop the subject. It is unnecessary to say that the burglary did not take place.

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I WAS MET BY THE TWO DETECTIVES AND THE BROKER

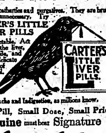
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I QUICKLY PLACED MY FINGER ON THE TIP OF HIS NOSE

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GOOD ADVICE.



Ferdinand—She is all the world to me! What would you advise me to do?

William—See a little more of the world, old chap!

The Oldest Klickitat.

Jake Hunt, the oldest living Klickitat Indian known, lies at death's door at his home adjoining this town east of here. The old Indian is reputed to be more than 100 years of age.

Years ago an Indian village stood where the Hunt family now carries on a general farming business. All that is left of the old settlement is a little church, a totem pole and numerous mounds where the Klickitats lie who could not reach the century mark. Old Jake says that this was the Indians' paradise before the advent of early white settlers.

Jake Hunt is destined not to die a poor Indian. His lands are as rich and productive as any in the valley and command a high price. He is said to have married seven times during his long career, but there will be only a widow and a few children to fall heir to his valuable property.—Husum Correspondence Portland Oregonian.

How the Fight Began.

Violet—I wish you would tell me how to get this pitch off my dress. I have tried everything I can think of.

Reginald—You might try a song. You always get off the pitch when you sing.—Judge.

Without a Cook?

Never mind—You can have a good breakfast if there's a package of

Post Toasties

in the house.

This delicious food, ready to serve without cooking, is always welcome and makes

Breakfast a Delight

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Modest Model.

The late Julia Ward Howe, though a woman of very good appearance, was extremely modest.

"She once posed for me," said a Boston painter the other day. "But she hesitated a long time before consenting. To urge her on I said:

"'Don't be afraid. I'll do you justice, madam.'

"'Ah, she answered, 'it isn't justice I ask for at your hands; it's mercy.'"

Not Just Off the Shelf.

Little Marget has the childish trait of curiosity, especially in regard to the age of her elders.

"How old do you think I am, dear?" counter-questioned the spinster aunt to whom the child had put the impertinent query. The little girl considered earnestly before replying:

"Well, I don't know, Auntie Alice, but you don't look new!"

INSIDE HISTORY.

Some Self-Explanatory Letters.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 7, '11.

Dr. E. H. Pratt,
Suite 1202, 100 State St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Doctor:

"Owing to some disagreement with —— magazine several years ago they have become quite vituperative, and of late have publicly charged me with falsehoods in my statements that we have genuine testimonial letters.

"It has been our rule to refrain from publishing the names either of laymen or physicians who have written to us in a complimentary way, and we have declined to accede to the demand of attorneys that we turn these letters over to them.

"I am asking a few men whom I deem to be friends to permit me to reproduce some of their letters over their signatures in order to refute the falsehoods.

"We have hundreds of letters from physicians, but I esteem the one that you wrote to me in 1906 among the very best, particularly in view of the fact that it recognizes the work I have been trying to do partly through the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'

"I do not sell or attempt to sell the higher thought which is more important than the kind of food, but I have taken considerable pains to extend to humanity such facts as may have come to me on this subject.

"In order that your mind may be refreshed I am herewith enclosing a copy of your good letter, also a copy of the little book, and if you will give me the privilege of printing this over your signature I will accompany the printing with an explanation as to why you permitted its use in publication in order to refute falsehoods, and under that method of treatment I feel, so far as I know, there would be no breach of the code of ethics.

"I trust this winter weather is finding you well, contented and enjoying the fruits that are yours by right.

"With all best wishes, I am,"

Yours very truly,
C. W. POST.

Dr. Pratt, who is one of the most prominent and skillful surgeons in America, very kindly granted our request in the cause of truth and justice.

Chicago, Aug. 31, 1906.

Mr. C. W. Post,
Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Sir:

"I write to express my personal appreciation of one of your business methods, that of accompanying each package of your Grape-Nuts production with that little booklet "The Road to Wellville." A more appropriate, clear headed and effective presentation of health-giving auto-suggestions could scarcely be penned.

"Grape-Nuts is a good food in itself, but the food contained in this little article is still better stuff. I commend the practice because I know that the greed and strenuousness, the consequent graft and other types of thievery and malicious mischief generally can never be cured by legislative action.

"The only hope for the betterment of the race rests in individual soul culture.

"In taking a step in this direction, your process has been so original and unique that it must set a pace for other concerns until finally the whole country gets flavored with genuine, practical Christianity.

"I shall do all that lies in my power to aid in the appreciation of Grape-Nuts, not so much for the sake of the food itself as for the accompanying suggestions.

"Visiting Battle Creek the other day with a friend, Dr. Kelly of Evanston, Illinois, while I was consulting with Mr. Gregory, my friend visited your factories and came away greatly amazed, not only at the luxurious furnishings of the offices generally and the general equipment of the place, but with the sweet spirit of courtesy and kindness that seemed to fill the air with a spiritual ozone that was good to breathe.

"The principles expressed in the little booklet, 'The Road to Wellville,' I well know are practical and they work in business of all kinds, including sanitariums, as will be fairly tested before time is done.

"I know you will not regard this letter of appreciation as an intruding one. It is simply the salutation of good fellowship to you from a man who, although he has never seen you, feels drawn to you by the kinship of thought.

"The only thing that makes a man live forever in the hearts of his countrymen and his race is the good that he does. Your position in this respect is an enviable one and I wish to extend my congratulations."

Yours respectfully,
E. H. PRATT.

ROTATION OF CROPS

W. J. FRASER OF ILLINOIS DAIRY DEPARTMENT ADDRESSES LITCHFIELD CONVENTION.

COW RECORD HELPS FARMERS

Establishes Reciprocal Relations Between Man and Beast, Says Emil Ek—Underwood Discusses Convention.

Litchfield.—One of the best addresses on the program of the Minnesota Dairymen's association, at the afternoon session was that W. J. Fraser of Urbana, Ill., head of the department of dairy husbandry of that state. His subject was "Factors Influencing Profits in Milk Production."

Mr. Fraser showed by a series of carefully compiled tables that amazing results may be obtained by following a better system of cropping. The figures given showed the relative efficiency of four farms of 160 acres each, each cropped under a different rotation, and the results.

R. A. Underwood of Hutchinson spoke on "Conservation as It Applies to the Farmer." He pointed out a number of things wherein the farmer may become an active factor in conserving that which is wasted. Wet or swampy land can be made the most productive part of the farm if properly tiled and drained. If the farmer recognizes the unchangeable law of reproduction of kind, he will secure the best seed adapted to the soil he cultivates. He stated that farmers of Minnesota and other corn states are losing millions of dollars every year as the result of the wasteful manner of gathering their corn crop. He also deplored the great loss sustained by herds because of poorly lighted and poorly ventilated stables. The spread of bovine tuberculosis could be prevented if farmers would furnish stables with an abundance of sun light and air. He urged farmers to encourage the boys and girls to remain on the farm.

Individual Cow Records Pay.

Emile H. Ek of Cokato addressed the convention on "Individual Cow Records." He stated that the individual cow record is a great inducement to every farmer to grow clover and rotate crops; also that the keeping of such records has the effect of establishing profitable reciprocal relations between the dairyman and the cow. The milk from each cow is weighed and recorded and samples of each cow's milk is tested for butter fat once a month. Mr. Ek is a large breeder of Guernsey cattle and can tell to a cent the gross or net earnings of each one of his cows for every dollar's worth of food fed to them.

W. F. Schilling of Northfield, who has been at the head of the association for two years, was re-elected. During that time the membership has increased from 300 to nearly 1,000. Professor A. J. MacGuire of Grand Rapids was placed in nomination but withdrew in the interest of harmony. Other officers elected were: Vice president, Andrew French, Plainview; second vice president, Charles Nelson, Rosendale; secretary, F. D. Currier, Nicollet; treasurer, J. M. Jack, Stanton.

Butter Is Scored.

Secretary F. D. Currier announced the scores in the butter contest held in connection with the state dairymen's convention. More than 100 tubs were entered, but those that received a score under 90 were not counted. Alfred Camp of Owatonna, with the high score of 97 points, was also the winner of the first prize at the national butter exposition held in Chicago last year.

The following are the official scores:

Whole Milk Class.

Alfred Camp, Owatonna	97
A. H. Burkey, Shaefer	96½
A. G. Dunker, Claremont	96
A. L. Radke, Plato	95¾
J. L. Wahlstrom, Harris	95½
Frank A. Johnson, North Branch	95½
Edward Bach, Arlington	95½
Soren Carlson, Nicollet	95
L. J. Levenick, Dorwin	95
F. W. Heidtke, Norwood	95
E. T. Hagberg, Cokato	95
J. R. Blomquist, North Branch	95
George W. Hagberg, Cokato	95
F. T. Johnson, Cokato	94½
L. F. Tressman, Delano	94¼
A. W. Wieland, New Ulm	94¼
O. H. Gronseth, Waterville	94¼
W. Johnson, Atwater	94
John Grasser, Clinton Falls	94
E. A. Wahlstrom, Orandy	94
C. E. Kendall, Augusta	94
James Rasmussen, Albert Lea	94
J. H. Steinke, Freeport	94
Alex Johnson, New Ulm	94
E. O. Quenvold, Hutchinson	93¾
Fred Precht, St. Clair	93¾
G. H. Schendel, Rapidan	93¾
Ed. H. Peterson, Waterville	93¾
Theo. Peterson, Maple Plain	93¾
F. F. Foss, Dassel	93¾
George A. Holmes, Biscay	93¾
L. C. Jensen, Shafer	93½
A. M. Hansen, Twin Lakes	93½
A. O. Schendel, Olencoe	93½
H. H. Jensen, Clarks Grove	93½
O. J. Vollrath, Henderson	93½
Bronkville Creamery, Morgan	93½
W. V. Almquist, Carvuso	93½
Soren Carlson, Nicollet	93½
H. Battner, Ellendale	93½
Mathias Daschor, Hutchinson	93½
Frank Zimmerman, Winsted	93
J. A. Seibel, Chasko	93
A. J. Anderson, Otisco	93
Henry Ericson, Winsted	93
Wm. F. Bechtel, Hutchinson	93
John Fridner, Litchfield	93
S. O. Oustafson, Watertown	93
M. A. Schons, Lake Crystal	92¾
A. B. Jorgenson, Hutchinson	92¾
E. C. Russell, Shakopee	92½
A. W. Holleron, Hutchinson	92½
Fred W. Dehn, New Ulm	92¼
C. L. Emans, Litchfield	92¼
C. F. Wendt, Welcome	92
A. G. Redman, Buffalo	91¾
Julius Anderson, Altura	91½
Alfred Anderson, Litchfield	91½
William Helgason, Morgan	91½
F. J. Kassube, Silver Lake	91¼
Elmer Johnson, Winsted	91¼
E. L. Poulson, Grove City	91
A. W. Seidel, Myrtle	91
M. J. Molitor, Zion	90¼

Head Separator Class.

B. F. Grundeen, Murdock	95
Joseph Underwood, Brownton	94
Alfred Holseth, Morris	93½
E. H. Knebke, Racine	93½
Chris Jonsen, Dunnell	93½
Max W. Seigel, Bertha	93¼
E. G. Omen, Little Falls	93
C. L. Sorenson, Heron Lake	92¾
H. W. Jarchow, Verdi	92¾
Olof Lerfold, Clarissa	92¾
M. Sorenson, Clarissa	92¾
A. J. Ruttum, Hendricks	92½
A. A. Barberree, Faribault	92½
Joseph Brey, Wabasso	92½
J. J. Bork, Richmond	92½
W. P. Ridgeway, Lake Benton	92½
R. Holcombe, St. Paul	92½
M. Johnson, Wykoff	92¼
Carl J. Strommen, Twin Valley	92¼
L. R. Runke, Wilder	92½
Peter O. Johnson, Lowry	91½
C. Andreason, Dayton	91¼
John Bartelt, Rosemont	91¼
P. Sorenson, Faribault	91¼
J. M. Schmidt, Hasty	90½
A. Rasmussen, Arlington	90
O. N. Johnson, Comfrey	90

PLANS FOR BOYS' SCHOOL.

Bishop Heffron Issues Advance Statement of Work to Be Done.

Winona.—Bishop P. R. Heffron's new $300,000 Catholic boys' college, to be built upon a site presented by the citizens of Winona at the western outskirts of the city, will be a thorough preparatory and finishing institution. It will prepare students for a business, agricultural, literary or professional career.

Agriculture will be featured and the college will offer a comprehensive course of study with the most advanced methods and ideal surroundings.

In a statement today to President C. A. Boalt, of the board of trade, the bishop said:

"Following out your suggestion that I submit an outline of the curriculum of studies to be followed in the proposed boys' college, I have the honor of transmitting to you such an outline. It is understood that the details of the curriculum are not entirely worked out, and I presume you will not consider this as important at the present time.

"In a general way the curriculum will embrace a preparatory, an academic and a collegiate course. The preparatory will include the higher grades, sixth, seventh and eighth, and students in this department will be prepared to enter the academic. The academic will comprise a four-year course. Students will undergo an examination upon entering the college and will be assigned to a year in the preparatory, academic or collegiate course, according to their proficiency and previous studies. The collegiate will comprise a four-year course. The collegiate course will lead up to the graduation and college degree.

"The course of studies will embrace all the branches of a commercial, English, scientific, classical and philosophical education. A special department will furnish students with practical instruction along the lines of scientific farming and in branches that are useful for this purpose.

"In the scientific department, the laboratory work will be the feature. To this end physical, mechanical, biological and chemical laboratories will be installed.

"The college curriculum will aim to prepare the students for a business, agricultural, literary or professional career."

BIG TRANSFER OF PINE MADE.

Weyerhaeusers Buy 100,000,000 Feet of Timber In One Transfer.

Duluth.—The Weyerhaeuser syndicate has purchased 100,000,000 feet of pine from the Thief River Falls Lumber Company which the latter bought recently from the government.

The timber is situated in the Cut Foot Sioux country, and it was the intention of the Soo line to build a branch from Sturgeon lake to the timber, crossing the Great Northern at Bena. The branch has been abandoned since the sale to the Weyerhaeusers, and this leads to the assumption that the Great Northern will handle the timber.

The consideration for the transfer of the pine is not known. There is about 75,000,000 feet more of pine in that territory, which is expected will be acquired by the Weyerhaeusers.

MINISTER-CARPENTER IS ILL.

Contracted Typhoid Fever While Building Church.

Sauk Center.—Rev. R. G. Green, of Akeley, who, it is said, contracted typhoid fever while acting as boss carpenter of the Methodist preachers who rebuilt the Spooner Methodist Episcopal church, is now convalescent, after several weeks of severe illness.

The church rebuilt at Spooner by these preachers will be dedicated soon, and is the only church building at present in that town.

HACKENSCHMIDT WINS.

Defeats Henry Ordeman in Two Straight Falls.

Minneapolis.—Henry Ordeman, of Minneapolis, the American wrestling champion, was ground down to defeat in a finish match with Geo. Hackenschmidt at the Auditorium. The Russian Lion won the first fall in two hours 37¼ minutes, and took the second fall in the rapid time of 2½ minutes.

Liquor Costs Man His Life.

Tracy.—Liquor which got the better of Joseph Hammershake resulted in his death. He spent the afternoon filling up with a companion, and about midnight the two started to walk on railroad track to Garvin. When five miles west of here and still several miles from their destination Hammershake refused to proceed further and his companion left and went home alone. Hammershake evidently fell asleep and shortly afterwards was struck and killed by a train going east.

GLOTFELTER HEADS THE FAIR

WATERVILLE MAN DEFEATS J. M. UNDERWOOD.

Insurgent Opposition Manifest in Campaign—One Ballot Decides.

Minneapolis.—J. M. Underwood went down to defeat in the annual election of the Minnesota State Agricultural society before the "insurgent" opposition which was manifested late in the campaign and whipped into shape within less than 24 hours by F. W. Murphy of Wheaton and E. J. Stilwell of Minneapolis.

The successful candidate was Chas. W. Glotfelter of Waterville.

But one ballot was required. The result was Glotfelter, 169, Underwood, 123½. That ballot, however, was taken amid scenes of confusion reminiscent of the Underwood-Furlong ballot-battle a year ago, but to which a decidedly dramatic touch was added when death stalked through the court house assembly hall and struck down C. B. Clark, a life member of the association, who, scarcely ten minutes before, had made a ringing speech seconding the nomination of former President Underwood for a second term.

Cosgrove's Fate in the Balance.

Whether Mr. Underwood's defeat will carry with it the retirement of Secretary Cosgrove, who has served the society in one capacity or another for the last quarter of a century, is a question that has not been determined upon.

C. B. Clark had just spoken for Mr. Underwood when he retired to his seat among the delegates, the balloting began and, after he had prepared his ballot for the man for whom he had spoken, he leaned heavily toward H. P. Marks, of Shakopee. Mr. Marks, thinking he was desirous of speaking to him, asked what his wish was and receiving no answer cried out:

"Is there a doctor in the audience?"

Water was brought to the dying man and he was carried into the corridors, where he died while effort was being made to locate a physician.

President, C. W. Glotfelter of Waterville; First Vice-President, E. J. Stilwell of Minneapolis; Second Vice-President, Reuben Warner, Jr., of St Paul.

Managers: George Atchinson of Mankato; W. W. Sivright of Hutchinson; *C. P. Craig of Duluth; F. W. Murphy of Wheaton; *Thomas H. Canfield of Lake Park. *Indicates hold-over members.

Minneapolis.—The following officers were selected by the newly organized state fair board: Secretary, John C. Simpson, now secretary of the Iowa State Fair; treasurer, E. L. Mattson, Minneapolis, succeeding M. L. Dunn, of Brainerd; assistant secretary, Miss Katherine Borgman, St. Paul, succeeding Miss Laura M. Cox, St. Paul.

FARM SOCIETIES ELECT HEADS

Three Associations in Session Last Week at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—The Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' association, at its annual meeting at the courthouse re-elected officers as follows: President, C. P. Craig of Duluth; first vice-president, D. S. Hall, Buffalo Lake; second vice president, C. B. Crandall, Randolph; secretary, Professor Andrew Boss, St. Anthony Park; treasurer, C. W. Glotfelter, Waterville.

While the live stock men were in session the wool growers and the field crop breeders also were meeting. The latter organization had a banquet and their annual election in the Masonic Temple. The officers were re-elected as follows:

President, C. W. Glotfelter of Waterville; treasurer, F. H. Gibbs of Merriam Park; secretary, Professor C. P. Bull of St. Paul.

A. C. Cooper of St. Cloud was elected to fill the vacancy on the executive committee caused by the resignation of Thomas Hoburn, who has removed from the state, and H. S. Libby was also elected a member of the committee. The vice presidents, one from each congressional district, will be appointed by the executive committee.

DAMAGE SUITS TRANSFERRED.

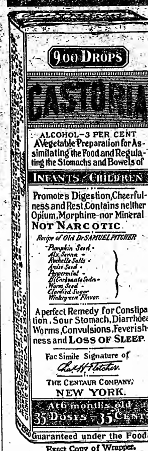
Many Settlers Would Collect From Road Because of Fires.

Crookston.—Forty suits against the Canadian Northern, in which settlers in northern Beltrami county claim losses by fires which they allege were started by improperly protected engines on the Canadian Northern, the claims amounting from $1,000 to $8,000 each, have been sent by Judge Stanton from Bemidji to the district court at Crookston. The total claims amount to $65,000 and will be the feature of the June term of court here. The fires all occurred between June and September of last year, prior to the devastating forest fires which swept Beaudette, Spooner and other places the first week in October.

SHOOTS HIMSELF BY ACCIDENT.

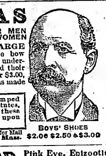
Minnesota Hunter Receives Charge Intended for Rabbit.

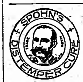
Albert Lea.—Albert Olsen of London township, while chopping wood spied a rabbit and went for his rifle, but in some manner he slipped and the gun was discharged, the contents of the rifle entering the young man's abdomen, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal. He was hurried to the hospital in this city. Peritonitis is likely to ensue. The young man is 19 years of age.



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"Thomas W. Lawson's Thanksgiving proclamation was a very good piece of oratorical writing," said a Boston banker. "Lawson is always full of quips.

"Not long ago I attended the funeral of a millionaire financier—one of those real high financiers' whose low methods Lawson loves to turn the light on.

"I arrived at the funeral a little late. I took a seat beside Lawson and whispered:

"'How far has the service gone?'

"Lawson, nodding towards the clergyman in the pulpit, whispered back:

"'Just opened for the defense.'"

Father's Vocal Talent.

Eddy's Aunt Emma, who had been traveling in Europe, was expected to reach the house at midnight, and Eddie begged to be allowed to stay up to greet her. But his mother refused to give consent. "No," she said, decidedly, "it would be five long hours after your bedtime, and you couldn't possibly stay awake as long as that."

"Oh, yes, I can;" Eddie wailed; "I can if papa will sing lullabies to me."—Woman's Home Companion.

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For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

If some men were compelled to pay as they go they would stay.

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and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of $10.00 or $12.00 an acre every year. Land purchased 3 years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

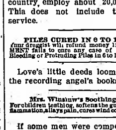

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Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.; J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn. (Use address nearest you.) 38

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Have you weak heart, dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals? Or do you experience pain over the heart, shortness of breath on going up-stairs and the many distressing symptoms which indicate poor circulation and bad blood? A heart tonic, blood and body-builder that has stood the test of over 40 years of cure is
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
The heart becomes regular as clock-work. The red blood corpuscles are increased in number—and the nerves in turn are well fed. The arteries are filled with good rich blood. That is why nervous debility, irritability, fainting spells, disappear and are overcome by this alterative extract of medicinal roots put up by Dr. Pierce without the use of alcohol. Ask your neighbor. Many have been cured of scrofulous conditions, ulcers, "fever-sores," white swellings, etc., by taking Dr. Pierce's Discovery. Just the refreshing and vitalizing tonic needed for excessive tissue waste, in convalescence from fevers or for run-down, anemic, thin-blooded people. Stick to this safe and sane remedy and refuse all "just as good" kinds offered by the dealer who is looking for a larger profit. Nothing will do you half as much good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.



The Last Chapter in the ROMANCE of FUR

BY JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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THE day of romance—romance of the old sort, of pirate-infested seas of peril-ridden lands of gold, of strange and ucknown countries filled with the lure that has drawn men from the beginning of time—has rapidly passed away. It is followed now by the romance of iron and steel, the romance of invention, of progress, a civilization that is fast crushing out the last vestige of the primitive and adding each day new chapters to its own marvelous achievements. It seems like a fitting decree of fate that the oldest and most romantic of all the industries of man, with the exception of his earliest fight for food, should be the last to die. There is something of pathos in it, especially when it is pointed out to one as it was pointed out to me by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, head of the great Hudson's Bay Company, who said, "The last chapter in the romance of fur is being written. It has been a glorious story—a glorious story."

For three thousand years the pelts of wild beasts have played their part in the lives of man. For the last ten centuries fur has played an important part in history. It has held out the lure of romance—of adventure and gold. It has caused wars, and has led to the discovery of new lands. Fur hunters have done more exploring than any other one class of men. It was the beaver that lured men from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, and thence to the Rockies, opening up a continent. It was the sable that drew the tribesmen of Asiatic Russia across to far Kamchatka, and the sea otter that led the Spanish and the English all around the world in crazy craft, and gave us our first knowledge of the Pacific coast from Alaska to California. When, away back in 1670, a wandering and adventurous Frenchman by the name of Groseller fired Prince Rupert's imagination with glowing tales of a land filled with priceless furs, not a little company was formed with a capital of $50,000, no did not dream that his wild project meant the opening up of a country almost as large as the whole of Europe and the beginning of an adventure which was to run through centuries. It was this little company of "geoticman adventurers" who formed what is today the Hudson's Bay company, the greatest landed corporation on earth—something which will remain for all time in history as a conotaph to the tremendous part which the furred pelts of forest and mountain and sea have played in the fortunes of men.

Last year the raw fur industry of the world amounted to forty million dollars. Next year it will be fifty million, and the year after that the figure will be larger still. For years and years it was less than twooty millions. Yet in spite of these figures—in the face of the fact that the fur-treasure of the world is increasing in value each year, and will continue to increase for perhaps another decade, the furred things of the earth are fast becoming extinct.

A year ago a big London fur buyer, whose business amounts to over a million dollars annually, said to me, "Within another five years only a very few people of moderate means will be buying furs. Only the wealthy will be able to afford those furs which are cheapest today, and even the muskrat, whose pelt sold for five cents and six cents a few years ago, will be prized as a luxury."

Ten months did much to verify this fur dealer's statement. While that time raw pelts advanced from twenty to one hundred per cent. A Montreal dealer who purchased $5,000 muskrat skins at twenty cents per skin a year before sold them in London for seventy. A month later they had gone to eighty. Two months later they were bringing a dollar. In a single season the value of the world's annual consumption of fur leaped from $25,000,000 to over $40,000,000. I had just come down from my last trip to the Barren Lands, where I had spent eight weeks among the far northern fur hunters, when word was passed from post to post and from trapper to trapper throughout hundreds of thousands of square miles of Canadian wilderness that a fur famine had struck London and Paris, the fur centers of the world, and that a from Winnipeg, Otiawe, Toronto and Montreal both the "Independents" and the agents of the big companies were making fabulous offers for pelts.

It will be interesting to note the conditions that this famine will bring about during the next two or three years. Millions of women are as yet unaware of what the great fur dealer I have quoted above describes as the "mine that is about to explode under their feet." It cannot be said however, that they have not had some warning. The woman who bought a mink muff for twenty dollars five years ago pays sixty for the same grade of article today. She will pay from seventy to eighty for it this coming season—a hundred or more two years from now.

These statements are not made at random, but only after the closest personal investigation of the fur situation as it exists today, and after a long acquaintance with the great fur companies, buyers, and trappers. But a few facts are necessary to show at what ruthless pace the slaughter of fur animals has gone on during the past decade. It was not long ago that 150,000 skins of the sea otter were taken from the Aleutian islands each year. Today there are less than 400 skins taken annually. Ten years ago sea otter was a popular fur; today it is worn only by the royal blood of Europe. Twenty years ago it was estimated that seel herds of the Pribilof's numbered over five millions. Today, in spite of international treaties for their protection, there are not more than 150,000 seals on the island! About 10,000 skins were taken last year, and so relentless was the slaughter on account of the princely sums offered for the fur that 10,000 baby seals died during the season, chiefly of starvation because of the death of their mothers.

The glossy little wood marten is dying out. Four years ago I met two Canadian trappers who were coming down from the upper New Ontario game regions with 300 martan, worth from $one four to five dollars a skin. Today they are worth twenty-five dolars, and a half dozen are a big "catch" for any one man for a single season. Five years ago 1,760,000 foxes were killed to supply the world's market. Three years ago the number had fallen to 1,200,000. Last year less than a million were caught. From two dollars a skin the red fox jumped to twelve; the "cross" fox from twenty-five to as high as a hundred, silver and black fox to prices that made their skins ten times the value of their weight in gold!

The silver and black are now so rare that they are "bid" for only by dukes and duchesses, the rulers and the heirs of kingdoms and empires. Seldom does one sell in the London or Paris markets for less than from $700 to $1,000. A year ago one pelt sold for $4,000. In this same way nra going the black sable and the little white ermine whose pelt has been worn in the robes of royalty for more than seven centuries. It was not long ago that 100,000 skins of the black sable found their way into the market each year. Last year this number had dwindled to fifteen thousand!

The "signs of the change" are now at hand in another way, and as a consequence never in history will the women of the world be "up against" a greater assortment of substitutes in the fur line than during the coming seasons.

The world's prosperity and its rapid increase in population are, of course, the chief causes of the extinction of fur." As recently as ten years ago the people of the United States were not counted among the great buyers of fur. Now the majority of women among ninety million people are purchasers of fur of one kind or another. Five years ago London was the world's greatest fur center, with Paris a close second. Today, so enormous has the demand for fur become in this country as well as across the sea, that there are over 2,000 establishments in the treatment of fine furs and tha making of fur garments in New York City alone.

London and Paris have now taken second and third places in the actual making of fur garments, though London handles more raw fur than the other two combined. Last year the value of New York's "finished" output was nearly $20,000,000, and fully sixty per cent. of this was represented by the furs which a few years ago were considered almost worthless.

"These years will clost out the cheaper class of fur," said a Montreal buyer to me, "and then the real famine will be at hand."

This passing of the old romance of fur is marked not only by the pathos of the furred things themselves, but by that of the wild and picturesqhe life of those thousands of wilderness people whose centuries-old vocation must go with the things which gave it birth. There is some comfort for the lover of the wild and what it holds in the thought that at least in a great part of the far Canadian wilderness the picturesque fur-hunter will never, like tha courier du bois, quite die out. In a country one-third as large as the whole of Europe railroads and civiltection will never go. This vast wilderness region, long described as a "waste," stretches from the coast of Labrador, through Ungava, skirts Hudson's Bay and swings north and west to Mackenzie Land and the polar seas.

It is a land where for six months out of the year man's life is a bitter fight against deep snows and fierce blizzards—against hardships of all kinds, starvation, and a cold that reaches sixty degrees below zero and which is so "dry" that one may freeze almost to the point of death without being aware of especial discomfort or pain. It is, as Lord Strathcona says, "the last great trapping ground." Out of this trapping ground there has come a constant stream of treasure for nearly two and a half centuries. Last year, according to Canadian export figures, this treasure amounted to $2,719,822, but no credit was given for the enormous home consumption of raw pelts. The catch was worth at least $5,500,000. The coming season will see $7,000,000 worth of furs caught in Canada, in spite of the fact that the actual number of skins will be at least a quarter less than a year ago, when the lives of between thirty and forty million wild things were taken that Milady of civilization might have her furs.

As recently as eight years ago, when the writer first began his journeys into the north land, one struck the great fur country as soon as he crossed Lake Superior. From there it ranged to the Arctic sea. Less than a decade has brought about a tremendous change, and now one travels a hundred miles farther north before he enters the "last great trepping ground." From this great trapping ground comes seventy per cent. of the better class of furs worn by the American woman and her Canadian sistar.

In a vast desolation onh-third as large as tha whole of Europe there is no railroad, no white man's village, and its population is less than that of the Sahara Desert. In its center is Hudson's Bay, the great "ice box" of the north—nine times as large as the state of Ohio. Over this vast territory at distances of from one to three hundred miles apart are scattered the Hudson's Bay Company's posts and those of its French competitors, tha Revillon Brothers. In most instances a post consists of nothing more than a company "store," tha factor's house, and two or three log cabins. Except during the months of the trapping season these are practically the only points of human life in a country that runs two thousand miles east and west and from two to eight hundred north and south.

With the first breath of winter the fur-gatherers begin to hurry themselves in the vast desolation about them, traveling one and sometimes two hundred miles awar from the post to their old trapping grounds.

From tha moment he leaves his door to go ovar his line, three days' supply of food and a thick blanket in his pack-sack, a knife, a belt-ax and a rifle as weapons, avery hour is filled with exciltement for the hunter of fur. On his snowshoes he speeds swiftly from trap to trap, avery mile of snowy forests and swamps raveeling the mysteries of the wild things to him as plainly as a picture-book.

In ona trap he finds a great white owl, and cuts off the beautiful wings for the wifs and children back in le cabin. In the next there is a huge snow-shoe rabbit, frozen stiff as it had died. And then, from through the thick and gloomy hetsana ahead, he hears the faint clinking of a chain. His blood leaps now, for this royal sport of the wilderness never grows dull to the fur-hunter. The chain clinks louder, and ha draws in quick, excited breaths as he lifts the hammer of his rifle and listens ahead. He comes suddenly upon the next house, and there is a snarling, leaping, thing at the end of the chain, a great silver-gray furred thing, lithe and beautiful as it crouches at bay—a lynx. And a magnificent speciman, its six-inch fur, as fine as a woman's hair, crumpled and lying richly upon the bloodstained snow as it waits for the man to come within springing distance. But the hunter knows better. He aims carefully for a spot where he can sew up the bullet-hole, and fires. Only a short time from now will ha gently nurtured beauty of civilization will press the warmth and regal lovelinss of that thing to her face, and—if it possible that a vision of this wilderness tragedy will come to her then? No more than the dark-faced hunter sees a vision of that woman's loveliness as he skins his catch and hurries on. To each is given but a part of the picture.

The dark-faced man knows only that he has caught a "Number One, Extra" lynx, and that the skin will carry it to Paris or London, where it will be sold at great profit; nor to the furrier's shop, nor to the dainty girl or the society matron in New York who will pay $150 for that same fifteen-dollar lynx—in an "imported" muff. Ha goes on, keyed to higher excitement as the end of the day comes, and in the first gray gldom of early night he stops at one of the three or four small log shelters which he has built for himself along the trap-line, gets his supper, lights his pipe, and reviews the happenings of the day until slumber closes his eyes.

It will take him three days to cover a forty-mile trap-line, and when he returns to his cabin at the close of the third he is welcomed by the glad cries of his children and the laughter and joy of his wife, who has a tender roast porcupine or a venison stew waiting for him. For two days after that he rests, smokes his pipe, and tells of his adventures, while his wife scrapes the fat from his pelts and stretches them on sticks. Then, once more, he shoulders his pack, and goes again upon his round of exciltement, adventure and profit.

EDDY TOMB GUARDED

Four Armed Men Watch Body of Dead Scientist Leader.

Precautions Taken to Prevent Act of Vandalism — Church Head Believed in Admonition, "Pray, but Keep Your Powder Dry."

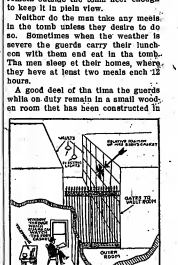
Boston—The tomb of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in Mount Auburn cemetery is being guarded carefully day and night, to protect it from possible vandals, by four armed guards selected by the directors of the Christian Science church in Boston. The guards are members of the Christian Science church and are known to be of entirely trustworthy character.

Certain members of the First Church of Christ Scientist of New York city have protested against the maintenance of an armed guard, but this is being ignored. The protest sets forth that the action of the directors is comperable to that of the authorities of Jerusalem, who set a guard at the tomb of Jesus Christ. They contend that the placing of an armed guard shows lack of faith.

The guards work in pairs with two shifts of 12 hours each. It has been generally understood that they live while on duty shut up in the tomb. This is not necessary if they do not desire to do so. If the weather permits and they prefer it the guards remain outside the tomb near enough to keep it in plain view.

Neither do the men take any meals in the tomb unless they desire to do so. Sometimes when the weather is severe the guards carry their luncheon with them and eat in the tomb. The men sleep at their homes, where they have at least two meals each 12 hours.

A good deal of tha time the guards while on duty remain in a small wooden room that has been constructed in



How the Eddy Tomb is Guarded.

the outer room of the receiving vault. The little room is about ten feet long, eight feet wide and seven feet high. There is a door in one side. Through a tiny square window fitted with a wide the guards may look through the greted inner doors into the catacombs. Through an opposite window of the same kind they may gaze toward tha outer door of the vault.

The receiving vault is 26 feet wide, about twice as long and is divided into two compartments. To reach tha outer compartment one goes through a decorated double gate of metal. Tha caskets are placed on either side of the long room with a corridor between them about ten feet in width.

The vault has a capecity of 50 caskets. That how long the caskets of Mrs. Eddy will remain there has not yet been determined, but the guards will stay as long as the casket remains.

"This precaution on the part of the Christian Science church," said one of the members, "is in keeping with the usual wisdom of that body and exemplifies the fact that Christian Scientists are rational.

"In this world every sensible person takes reasonable precaution. Mrs. Eddy was careful and wise to protect for her foresight. She believed in fire insurance and the approval of every business and personel safeguard. She evidently believed in the old admonition, 'Pray, but keep your powder dry!'"

In the matter of guards for Mrs. Eddy's tomb, every sensible person indorses the approve of it. The vandalism which have in the past been perpetrated after the deaths of noted persons would justify the precaution.

"No doubt the directors felt that they would be derelict in their trust if they did not safeguard the remains of Mrs. Eddy.

"Tha directors adopted what seemed the simplest and most effective way of doing it."

Rich Kansas Negro.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A few days ago John W. Thomes, a negro, planked down something like $10,000 cash for a piece of farming land south of Hutchinson. Thomas also closed the deal about the same time for the sale of a farm southwest of town for $15,000. Thirty years ago Thomes went to Kansas without a dollar and took odd jobs such as he could get. But unlike the majority of his people, he did not stay in the city, but sought the country and began farming. Today Thomas is worth not less than $50,000, owns a couple of farms and some city property, has a touring car and enjoys other luxuries of life.

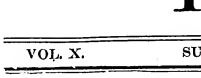
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Social Gayeties Are in Full Swing



WASHINGTON.—Washington's social season is in full swing and the big balls, the official receptions and state dinners at the White House now follow one another in bewildering rapidity.

A tradition, well-nigh as old as the republic itself, prescribes the four official receptions at the White House of which the first is given for the diplomatic corps, the second for the Supreme court, the third for the members of congress and the last for the officers of the army and navy. During President Taft's incumbancy of the White House these receptions have acquired a significance which they have lacked for many years. By limiting the number of invitations and endeavoring to avoid asking the same persons twice, the receptions have been made more enjoyable and also far more brilliant.

State dinners at the White House follow the same order as the receptions, the first being given for the diplomatic corps. President and Mrs. Taft will this season add one dinner, and the reception to congress will be followed by a dinner to the speaker of the house, a custom which will likely be accepted as a precedent hereafter. Each member of the cabinet, beginning with the premier, the secretary of state, and following in order of precedence gives a dinner for the President and Mrs. Taft. These dinners will be on Thursdays during the season. Previous to the Roosevelt regime the guests at the cabinet dinners were limited to the President and his wife and the cabinet members and their wives. Meeting the same small set of persons nine times during every winter proved a bit dull for all the guests, and when Mrs. Roosevelt signified that she would be glad if each cabinet hostess should ask whomever she chose when dining the President, there was general rejoicing.

"At home" days of the women of the official circle are also regulated by precedent. Society, for instance, has long accepted Wednesday as the day on which calls shall be made upon the wife of the vice-president, the wives of the cabinet members and at the home of the speaker of the house of representatives. Custom has likewise appointed Monday as the official reception day for the wives of the members of the judiciary, Tuesday for the wives of the representatives in congress and Thursday as the day on which calls shall be made upon the wives of senators.

New Insecticide Law Now in Effect



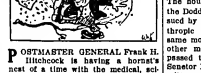
THE insecticide act of 1910 is now in effect and joint regulations for its enforcement have been issued by the secretaries of the treasury, of agriculture and of commerce and labor. The act forbids the manufacture or sale in federal territory of adulterated or misbranded insecticides and fungicides, especially mentioning Paris green and lead arsenate. It also forbids interstate shipment of such articles and this is its most important feature.

Under the regulations samples of insecticides and fungicides are to be collected by purchase by agents of the United States department of agriculture and analyzed or examined by such chemist or examiner as the secretary of agriculture may designate. If a sample then appears to be adulterated or misbranded a private hearing before the secretary or his representative will be given to the party from whom the sample was obtained and to others interested who may appear personally or by attorney and may submit oral or written evidence. If it still appears that the act has been violated the proper United States attorney will be informed of the facts. Provision is made for state officials to co-operate in reporting violations to the secretary of agriculture.

Paris green is adulterated if it does not contain at least 50 per cent. of arsenic oxide; or if the other hand it must not contain arsenic in water-soluble forms exceeding more than 3½ per cent. of arsenous oxide; and no substance may be mixed with it so as to lower its strength.

Lead arsenate is counted adulterated if it contains more than 50 per cent. of water, or if its total arsenic is equivalent to less then 12½ per cent. of orsenic oxide

Protest Against Postal Rate Rulings

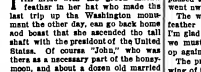


POSTMASTER GENERAL Frank H. Hitchcock is having a hornet's nest of a time with the medical, scientific and other societies of like character whose publications he is trying to rule out of the mails at the 2cents pound rate. For years societies of this character have been availing themselves of this privilege under the law of 1879, but about a year ago the postmaster general served notice on them that unless they changed their method, they must pay the rate of another class, or about five times as much as they are paying now.

The societies mode vigorous protest, in consequence of which Mr. Hitchcock has held his order in abeyance. The house, in the meantime, passed the Dodds bill, to give publications issued by educational, scientific, philanthropic and fraternal societies the same mail rate privileges enjoyed by other magazines. The bill has not passed the senate, nor, in fact, can Senator Penrose, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, be induced to call a meeting to consider it.

The postmaster general maintains that he is simply complying with existing law. It is pointed out by the postoffice department that the postmaster general would have no end of trouble on his hands if he made exceptions in administering the law specifying the rate of matter that may be carried at the cent-a-pound rate.

President Goes to Top of Monument



THE bride with the green macaw a feather in her hat who made the last trip up the Washington monument the other day, can go back home and boast that she ascended the tall shaft with the president of the United States. Of course "John," who was there as a necessary part of the honeymoon, and about a dozen old married people can make the same boast, for the big elevator was comfortably filled when the president and secretary Norton, with two secret service men, came down the gravel walk to the foot of the monument.

The president took one look at the stone shaft rising to the mist more than 500 feet, one look at the elevator, and then said to Secretary Norton, "I think we'll ride up, Norton." It was Mr. Taft's first visit to the top of the monument, although he had lived in Washington more than ten years.

The president walked to each of the windows in turn. "It must be fine up here on a clear day," he said, as he turned away at last to enter the elevator for the trip down. At the entrance to the shaft the president paused a minute undecided, and then went away.

The witness with the green macaw feather exclaimed: "Oh, John, dear, I'm glad we've seen the president, but we mustn't miss the view. We'll go up again by-and-by."

The president strolled to the senate wing of the capitol. The elevator man took him down in the basement and he next made his first tour of inspection of the celebrated subterranean passage. After having lived in Washington ten years he had seen some of the things that tourists see on the day of their arrival.

The way of the transgressor is soft—until he is found out.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

RISE OF PENNILESS RUSSIAN



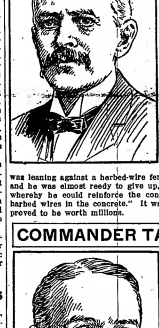
The failure of the Northern bank of New York for $8,000,000 and the story of Joseph G. Robin's career in New York is the story of the gold filled streets of America that lures the ambitious of Europe here. Sixteen years ago he was a penniless immigrant, with perhaps a half-dozen words of English at his command. For the past year he has had a controlling voice in three banks, two holding companies, two real estate development companies and two traction roads.

A Russian by birth, Robin came to the United States as Joseph Rabino-witz. He was about twenty-two years old then, and is now about thirty-eight. He came to this country alone and he is still single and without relatives here.

A year after Rabinowitz reached America he fired upon journalism as the profession he meant to follow. For rother less than a month he was a reporter on the Herald, with only broken English and tremendous determination as his stock in trade.

Four years later Rabinowitz had become Robin and was attracting attention as deputy to Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Oom Paul Kruger's commissioner extraordinary for the Boers in the United States. Within five years more he was banker and financier both, his associates in ambitious enterprises including some of the best known men in the United States.

AGED INVENTOR'S SUCCESS



The people who declare that a man has outlived his usefulness when he attains the age of sixty years and should be put out of his misery with a dose of chloroform, will have to extend the limit if they wish to make a hit with the residents of San Jose, Cal., since it has become known that George Gates, a struggling seventy-year-old inventor of that city, will become a multi-millionaire through the sale to a syndicate of eleven of the greatest railway systems of the United States, of his patent rights in a concrete railroad tie which he has invented. The price to be paid for the patents is $10,000,000.

Gates has been working on the concrete tie for about five years. He cast thousands and thousands of concrete ties in those years and was not discouraged when they failed to stand tests and crumbled and cracked under the vibration of heavy traffic.

One day about two years ago Gates was leaning against a barbed-wire fence. His meager funds were about gone and he was almost ready to give up, but the barbed wire suggested a means whereby he could reinforce the concrete. "I will just cast some of these barbed wires in the concrete." It was a happy idea, and one thet afterward proved to be worth millions.

COMMANDER TALKED TOO MUCH



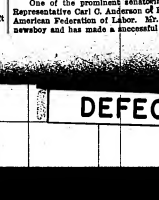
Commander W. S. Sims of the United States navy has gotten himself into a lot of trouble after a long and very creditable career. He attended a banquet in London and made a speech, during the course of which he had the misfortune to "slop over." He was very anxious to impress on the minds of his British hosts the feeling of friendship which exists in the United States, but he went too far and assured them that:

"If ever the time comes that the British empire is menaced by an external foe she can count on every man, every dollar, every ship and every drop of blood of her kindred across the sea."

Now, Uncle Sam thinks a whole lot of John Bull, but he doesn't propose to have every Tom, Dick and Harry making wholesale promises for him. So Commander Sims has been called up. President Taft characterizes the offense as conspicuous and orders that he be politely reprimanded by the secretary of the navy.

This action on the part of the president was necessary, because had he taken no notice of the commander's statement people would have had a right to be offended. In international relationships it is necessary to steer a pretty straight course to avoid giving offense.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OHIO



The election of a United States senator from Ohio, to succeed Senator Dick, precipitated a lively contest, which ended only with the selection of Atlee Pomerene of Canton, McKinley's old town. It is said to have been one of the hottest senatorial campaigns in the history of the state.

Mr. Pomerene is a lawyer and is forty-seven years old. He is a native of the state, a graduate of Princeton and has been a practicing attorney since 1886. He has held the office of city solicitor and prosecuting attorney and was the most formidable rival of Harmon for the nomination for governor. He was forced to accept second place, however, and was elected lieutenant-governor.

Mr. Pomerene is married and his wife is one of Ohio's popular and cultured women, who will no doubt be warmly welcomed to senatorial circles at Washington.

One of the prominent senatorial candidates before the legislature was Representative Carl C. Anderson of Fostoria, who had the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Anderson likes as a bootblack and newsboy and has made a successful uphill struggle against early limitations.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Divorce Record Held by Kansas City



KANSAS CITY, Mo.—How to be happy though married seems to be a question hard to solve in this city, for recent statistics show one divorce for every four marriages. This is believed to be the highest record for matrimonial detachments in the United States. Taking Missouri and Kansas there is one divorce for every eight marriages, and in the United States one for every 12. [illegible]

Dr. Charles A. Elwood, professor of sociology in the State University, has recently compiled the figures upon which the divorce statements regarding Missouri marriages that failed are based.

He has found that 80 per cent of the divorces are obtained by women and in nearly all cases the allegations made by wives are sufficient. Among the reasons advanced by Dr. Elwood for the increase of divorce is the decay of religion, particularly in the religious theory of marriage and the family. Another probable reason advanced is the development of individualism, self-assertion and self-interest.

This spirit is said to be antagonistic to the simple life. It is the spirit fostered by the New Woman, the women of the clubs and the suffragette movement. A number of avocations are now open to women in which a bright girl can earn a salary making her independent. After a few years of this life she may marry well or she may marry a man who cannot provide the little luxuries of life she would like to provide for herself before marriage.

That a women should be discontented after giving up independence and a life full of diverting incidents, the daily trip downtown, the work in an office until noon, the daily gossip hear at luncheon and the mingling with e busy world, is not considered surprising. From this class many domestic discords come to swell the big grist for the divorce mill.

Men in the professions do not think of marriage until they are at least 30 years old. They try to become established and to attain a dependable position before marrying. This contributes something to domestic discord, for the men of 30 or over has accumulated habits that are not easily adaptable to those of his wife, particularly if she is near his own age.

One Man Booms Street Fakers' Sales



CHICAGO.—"Capping" for street fakers has been found a highly lucrative if novel way of earning a living by at least one young Chicagoan. It could hardly be called work, strolling about the streets at such times as might suit the stroller's own whim, but still there is money in it and the vender rekes in the coin and passes over his goods.

"Capping" is the word. Oh, yes. I have from twenty to thirty fakere on my list, and they come around to my room every night and gimcracks you see peddled on the streets, the capper said, that I boom the fakers' sales. I get a percentage.

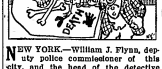
"The only rule I follow," he went on, "and the only rule a fellow to this game can follow consistently, is to change his make-up as frequently as possible. I never attempt e disguise of the stage sort, with false whiskers, grease paint or anything freaky. But I do wear covered suits, coats and hats in the course of the day and make it a rule to dress inconspicuously, so that I cannot easily be detected by persons I have induced to purchase by suggestion instead of direct appeal, as the ordinary salesman would do.

"I never hint into a crowd that is buying. That would be useless. I wait until things are slow or stagnent, and then I jump in and e laugh or a pointed comment does the trick. I never sell directly. I merely suggest and the vender rekes in the coin and passes over his goods.

"My rule-of-thumb. Oh, yes. I have from twenty to thirty fakere on my list, and they come around to my room every night and gimcracks you see peddled on the streets, the capper said, that I boom the fakers' sales. I get a per-

"I seldom visit a store more than three times e day, and frequently not more than once or twice. It's worth from $50 to $100 a week."

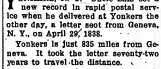
Criminals Threaten Police Official



NEW YORK.—William J. Flynn, deputy police commissioner of this city, and the head of the detective bureau which rounded up the great Italian kidnaping gang and also placed about a dozen members of two or three large counterfeiting gangs behind prison bars, is a "marked man." The Italian criminals of the metropolis have declared that he must die, and for the last two or three weeks have been working overtime in advising him of the fact by sending threatening letters. Death is his most horrible forms has been promised him; he has seen the death sign given him scores of times in court rooms, and on the streets

Probably no man in the United States is more bitterly hated by "Black Hand" members and Italian criminals generally than Flynn. Relentless in the rucking down of these bands of foreign scum, he has succeeded a hatred for himself among them that amounts almost to madness. Yet it is a hatred that is not accompanied with fear that, up to the present time, his life has never been attempted. He has been doomed to die, if the criminal element among the Italians ever finds a way to accomplish it, yet he is still at his old post. For years he has gotten threatening letters—letters with crose bones and skulls and black hands and death marked all over them—but as yet no criminal has had the courage to put his threat into execution.

Delivery of a Letter Long Delayed



YONKERS, N. Y.—Uncle Sam set a new record in rapid postal service when he delivered at Yonkers the other day, a letter sent from Geneva, N. Y., on April 29, 1838.

Yonkers is just 335 miles from Geneva. It took the letter seventy-two years to travel the distance.

Both the sender of the letter and the man to whom it was addressed are dead, the latter forty years ago. Mrs. Walter Paddock, of the old Paddock family of Yonkers, received it. She is a grandniece of D. O. Paddock, to whom the letter was addressed. He was in the lumber business. Mrs. Paddock had never seen him.

The postman called at her home with a postoffice department envelope. Within was the time-yellowed sheet of paper. It was not an envelope, for it was written when envelopes were unknown. It was folded square and the ends turned in, and a postage stamp was pasted across to keep them there. The stamp was canceled and the postmark bore the date, Geneva, N. Y., April 29, 1838. Scrawled across this was another one, which read Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1910.

No explanation of the delay appeared upon it. There was no mark from the dead letter office. It probably had been mailed by the sender, who signed himself Whitney, and had been mislaid in the postoffice at Geneva to be found again just now.

It was in relation to a shipment of lumber which Mr. Paddock was to make from Yonkers, and contained the information that $2,000 in payment would be sent on receipt of the consignment.

Its Kind.

"I got an alliance ticket the other day."

"What kind of an alliance ticket?" "A wedding card."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

FORGETTING THE PAST.

Because a man has failed in achieving success, or because he has gone even further and wilfully wrecked the life that once promised so much, it does not follow that he can never get up again. Yet there are men everywhere who believe that certain incidents in their lives have placed them beyond redemption and that it is useless to try and begin over again Sometimes they become impatient for the success that seems so far away and frequently give up just before it comes within their grasp. Repeated failures seem only to convince them that they can never hope to accomplish anything because of their former mistakes, and yet the miracle may be performed when least expected. It is wise to forget the past, whatever it may have been, and to train ourselves to live only in the present, says the Charleston News and Courier. Sometimes the past projects its shadows across our path and for a time we feel helpless and think it but natural that we should move in its gloom. It is possible, however, to leave the shadow behind and step out into the sunshine of the new and untried life which spreads all about us. No man can hope to make any headway in his business career who goes about with the remembrance of an unworthy past hanging like a millstone about his neck. Its weight will bear him down if he undertakes to begin the new life with the memory of the old still clinging to him.

A Russian who recently came to this country and located in Pittsburg became very irate because his wife "was disobedient and had become imbued with American ideas." So he threatened to shoot the woman, and did tear her clothes from her and burn them in the street. Then the police took a hand, and the overzealous Russian was fined $50 and sentenced to 90 days in the workhouse. When he has paid up and gets out he is likely to have a lasting recognition of the fact that one "American idea" is that a husband cannot treat his wife like a slave. And if he objects he is at liberty to return to the land where the laws are less objectionable to him.

Continental United States has a population of over 91,000,000. That does not include outlying possessions, which have a number of millions more. The figures put this country foremost among nations having a homogenous and united people. There are several countries where the aggregate population is larger, including China and India with their hundreds of millions. But nowhere else is there such solidarity and harmony of general purpose as in the United States. We have out little differences, political and otherwise; but taking in the fundamentals the Americans are a pretty harmonious family.

The New York police have captured a band of kidnapers. This ought to afford a fine chance to make so signal an example of retribution that this despicable form of crime will receive a staggering blow to its industry of blackmailing distracted parents.

A dispatch from Berlin informs us that the kaiser frisks with "frankly boyish enjoyment." We are glad to hear that he enjoys it. We were afraid that he might do it purely out of patriotism.

New England women are protesting against the use of corkscrew curls by stage people to portray their type. This is quite right. New England women are no longer "a the degnorecotype period.

Since wholesale prices of meat have gone up a cent in Omaha, watch and see whether your butcher does not here of it much more promptly than he did of the preceding decline of a much larger amount.

Count do Lesseps says he isn't going to fly any more. "It's all right for bachelors," he said, "but when a man intends to get married, well— It takes a good deal of courage to do either.

Inventing excuses for staying out late at night will not qualify any married man for membership in the "enforce" guild, no matter how well the ingenious receives his inventions.

A class in a cooking school in Providence had all its members poisoned with their own cooking. This was retribution swift and sure, but it gave a great lesson to the community.

A St. Louis man made his wife cut his hair. Barbering, however, will never be included in any domestic science course.

One quart on toast is worth a whole flock of frying wild geese.

SPYING FOR OTHER WORLDS TO CONQUER.



BUCK'S SUIT AT END

SUPREME TRIBUNAL OF UNITED STATES RULES "BOYCOTT" LITIGATION OUT.

RULE IT A MOOT QUESTION

Issues Now Remains Whether Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, Under Jail Sentence for Contempt, Will Have to Serve Terms.

Washington.—Reaching the conclusion that the Bucks Stove and Range company in St. Louis, and the American Federation of Labor had settled that dispute out of court, the Supreme court of the United States Friday decided that no issue remained in the so-called "boycott" case for the court to pass upon.

The court proceeded to hear arguments on the "contempt" case which arose out of the "boycott" case.

The court arrived at the conclusion that the "boycott" case was moot, or one leaving nothing substantial to be decided.

Attorneys on both sides being interrogated informed the court that an agreement had been entered into between the company and the federation for the settlement of their disputes.

Chief Justice White announced that the court considered that this left nothing but the matter of costs to be determined upon and that nothing remained for the court to decide when a staggering blow to its industry of blackmailing distracted parade.

Two hundred Peruvian soldiers attacked the village of Chocras, Ecuador, near the boundary. Three Ecuadorians were killed and eight others wounded.

The Peruvian cruiser Almirante Gran has sailed from Callao for Payta with 200 infantrymen to reinforce the frontier guard of that country.

Sir Charles Dilke Dead.

London.—Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke died Thursday following a breakdown due to the strain of the recent campaign.

FAST MAIL HELD UP

YOUNG MAN ROBS COLORADO AND SOUTHERN PASSENGERS.

Robber Secures $117 in Cash and Much Jewelry—Is Wounded and Jailed

Pueblo, Col.—A score of passengers in the Pullman sleeper attached to the Texas fast mail, on the Colorado & Southern railroad, were held up and robbed Friday by a young man, who, singlehanded, compelled them to hold their hands above their heads while he went through the car from end to end and relieved them of all they had in the way of money and jewelry. The total loot amounted to $117 in cash and a quantity of jewelry. After having robbed the car full of passengers, he failed to make good his escape.

Just as he jumped from the train William McCafferty, a special agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, who was in the forward part of the train and who had started back on hearing the signal to stop the train, reached the Pullman and poked his head in the door. A yell from the passengers that they had been robbed brought the situation home to McCafferty at once. The robber had in the meantime jumped from the car and started to run. McCafferty drew his gun and fired at the retreating bandit, wounding him in the right wrist. After a short chase he gave himself up and all the money and jewelry was recovered. He was brought to Pueblo and placed in jail.

He gave his name as Al Buckley, but refused any further information concerning himself.

U. S. AIDS DIAZ TO END WAR

Troops Ordered to Four Texas Towns to Stop Supplying of Arms to Rebels.

Washington. — Arrangements were made Tuesday through the department of state, the war department and the department of justice for the United States to end the revolution in Mexico.

This action was taken at the instance of representatives of American financiers having large investments in the republic of Mexico and comes after the Mexican government, through its diplomatic representative here, Ambassador De La Barra, has failed utterly to act on any requests or to its representations that the revolution is being fostered by the violation of neutrality laws that prohibit the shipping from one country to another of arms and munitions of war to its used against the constituted government of that country.

Orders were issued to move United States troops, with pack trains, from Fort Sam Houston to Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and Del Rio, on the Mexican border. These troops will patrol the border from Brownsville to El Paso to prevent further shipments of arms and ammunition to the Mexican revolutionists from their agents in the United States.

Bowling Officials Re-Elected.

St. Louis.—R. H. Bryson of Indianapolis was Friday re-elected president of the American Bowling congress and A. L. Langtry of Milwaukee was re-elected secretary; Milwaukee is practically decided upon as the 1913 tournament city.

Indict Fifty-Five for Election Frauds.

Camden, N. J.—Twenty-six indictments for election frauds were handed down Friday by the Camden county grand jury, making a total of 55 in a week

PERU AND ECUADOR FIGHT

Hostilities Over Boundary Line Begun —Three Dead, Eight Wounded in Skirmish.

Guayaquil, Ecuador. — Hostilities have begun on the frontier of Peru according to advices received here Friday.

CANADIAN PACT OUT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND DOMINION SENT TO CONGRESS.

MANY ARTICLES ON FREE LIST

Farm Products and Live Animals for the Market Are Included in Tariff Changes—Taft Urges Confirmation of Treaty.

Washington.—The new reciprocity pact recently agreed to between representatives of the United States and Canada governments was made public Thursday, both in Washington and Ottawa.

President Taft sent it to congress with an extended message urging the confirmation of the proposed treaty. The state department gave out a summary of the tariff changes provided for, which in part is as follows:

"The basis of the agreement is this: Reciprocity on leading food-products, such as wheat and other grains; dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, fish of all kinds, eggs and poultry, cattle, sheep and other live animals. Also certain commodities now free in one country are to be made free by the other, such as petroleum oil by Canada and rough lumber by the United States. Tin and tin plates, now dutiable in countries are made mutually free.

"Barbed wire fencing, now exempted from duty by Canada is also exempted by the United States. Some raw materials, such as mica and gypsum, which enter into numerous industries, are to be made free by the United States. Printing paper is to become free on the removal of all restrictions on the exportation of pulpwood.

"Mutually reduced identical rates on secondary food products, such as fresh meats, canned meats, bacon and hams, lard and lard compounds; canned vegetables, flour, cereal preparations and other foodstuffs, partly manufactured.

"Mutually reduced rates on a list of manufactured commodities, which includes motor vehicles, cutlery, clocks and watches, sanitary fixtures, hatches and similar leather goods, plate glass, brass bend instruments, printing ink and miscellaneous articles. Agricultural implements, such as plows, harvesters, threshing machines and drills are reduced by Canada to the United States rates.

"A small list of articles is given an special by each country. Canada reduces coal to 45 cents per ton, and cement to 11 cents per 100 pounds.

"The United States reduces iron ore to ten cents per ton, lowers the rate on aluminum products and on dressed lumber.

Total amount of duties to be remitted by the United States, $4,850,000. Duties remitted by Canada, $2,680,000. Value of articles now dutiable which the United States proposed to make free, $29,511,000, equal to 76.4 per cent. Value of dutiable articles on which the United States proposed to reduce duties, $7,521,000, equal to 14.4 per cent. Value of articles imported into the United States, now free affected by the reciprocal agreement, $47,232,000, equal to 91 per cent.

The treaty and messages will go to the committee on foreign relations.

JUDGE ADMITS USING CASH

Kimbrough of Danville Says Payments Were Legitimate Liquidations of Campaign Expenses.

Danville, Ill.—One of the most dramatic situations Vermilion county has ever witnessed was enacted on Thursday when Judge E. R. E. Kimbrough testified as to vote trafficking charges of which he himself is said to had instructed to investigate the matter.

Every effort was made to safguard the secrets of the grand jury room. Special bailiffs guarded the door.

Just prior to entering the jury chamber Judge Kimbrough admitted the truth of the rapped distribution of bags of money on election day.

"It is true that I went around the city on election day," said Judge Kimbrough, "and distributed money to the men who were employed by the election judges."

"I deny absolutely that the money distributed from the automobile was for illegitimate votes. It was for legitimation purposes, a legitimate campaign expense."

Judge Kimbrough was before the grand jury 77 minutes.

Mayor Platt followed Judge Kimbrough into the juryroom. His stay before the jurymen was very brief.

Schenk Jury Disagree.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The jurymen in the case of Mrs. Laura Parnsworth Schenk, charged with poisoning her husband, John O. Schenk, reported Thursday that they were unable to agree and were discharged. The jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal.

Taft Plans Trip to South.

Washington.—Early in March, immediately after congress adjourns, President Taft will make a short swing through the south, winding up at his home town, Cincinnati, where he will spend several days before returning to the national capital. The places he expects to stay at are Andarson, S. C.; Atlanta, Nashville, Chattanooga and Cleveland. He will be in Atlanta March 19 addressing the Southern Commercial congress. In Cincinnati he will speak to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick March 17.

TELLS OF BRIBE OFFER

$100,000 TENDERED TO SUPPORT SHIP SUBSIDY.

Manager of Journal of Commerce Bares Efforts Made to Buy Up His Paper.

Washington.—Several offers, including one of $100,000, made to the New York Journal of Commerce, to induce it to drop its hostile attitude toward ship subsidy legislation and to give such legislation its support, were revealed to the house committee investigating ship subsidy by Alfred W. Dodsworth.

Mr. Dodsworth is business manager of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

As a result of the evidence Mr. Dodsworth's brother, John W. Dodsworth, the editor of the Journal of Commerce, will be recalled to Washington to explain why he failed to embrace the committee during his recent testimony.

The witness said that his paper never had been subsidized by any interests whatever, and its business and editorial columns had no relation. But, he testified, about six years ago an unknown man came into his offices and offered to pay the Journal of Commerce $100,000, taking 1,000,000 copies of his paper for the insertion of an article in one issue supporting the ship subsidy legislation.

This men refused to disclose his identity unless his proposition was to be accepted. His proposition was, in the event of acceptance, to make out a certified check immediately for $10,000 to bind the agreement and to pay the $90,000 upon publication of the article.

Mr. Dodsworth said he immediately called his brother, John W., into his office as a witness to the conversation and the proposition was turned down as an attempt to make an improper arrangement.

PAYNTER ELIMINATES TAFT

President's Name Is Brought In Lorimer Case for First Time by Kentucky Senator.

Washington.—For the first time since the debate in the senate in the case of Senator William Lorimer of Illinois began mention was made of the reported interest of the president in the unseating of that senator.

The reference was by Senator Paynter of Kentucky, who was a member of the subcommittee which made the investigation into the charges.

Declaring the question to be a judicial one, Mr. Paynter said:

"I did not approach the investigation with any feeling or thought that the country demanded a victim to appease its wrath, or that any member of this body, if such a demand was made, would subserviently yield to it; neither did I suppose that a sacrifical offering would be made of the accused because of the public pressure that now did I suppose it was necessary to do so to give character and standing to the administration."

Having brought the president into the discussion, the Kentucky senator professedly undertook to eliminate him from it. Referring to the frequent assertion in the public press that the president is using his personal, if not his official, influence against Mr. Lorimer, Mr. Paynter said in effect the resent the imputation against the president.

"BACK TO THE MINES," LEWIS

Head of United Workers is Given Ovation When His Defeat for Re-Election is Announced.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I am going back to the mines. I am going to work there just as the rest of you are working, and I won't sell to any organization of coal operators the information which I received as president of the Mine Workers."

This declaration from President T. L. Lewis, made after the tellers had made their report to the mine workers' convention, during which he had been defeated for re-election by J. P. White of Oskaloosa, Ia., was received with a demonstration of cheers. The ovation was greater than the one given White when he made a short speech expressing his gratitude over his election.

The report of the tellers showed the vote:

For president, White, 98,934; Lewis, 72,190%.

MRS. JANE DOWIE PENNILESS

Widow of "Prophet" of Zion City Ill and is Cared For by Her Neighbors.

Whitehall, Mich.—Mrs. Jane Dowie, widow of the late "prophet" John Alexander Dowie, founder of Zion City, has been confined to her bed the last two weeks with grippe, during which time she has only such attention as neighbors could give.

Mrs. Dowie's present surroundings are said to be pitiful. She is penniless.

Barry is Ousted by Taft.

Washington.—By direction of the president, Secretary of the Navy Meyer asked Admiral Barry for his resignation. It has been received and will be accepted, "for the good of the service," according to an announcement made by Secretary Meyer Friday.

Says Trapped Women at Fire.

Jersey City, N. J.—Spectacular rescues of women and children trapped in a burning fat house on First street were made by fire policemen and a company of firemen Friday.

THE SCHOOLS OF WESTERN CANADA

In Some of the Cities and Towns the School Buildings Cannot Accommodate the Increasing Numbers.

One of the most important factors in the building of a new country in the attention that is paid by the authorities to the education of the rising generation. Fortunately for western Canada, the settlement of that new country began in such recent years that it was able to lay a foundation for this work, gained by the experience of older countries. In this way the very best is the result. Throughout the entire country one is to see the most improved style of architecture in school buildings. The cities and towns vie with each other in their efforts to secure the best of accommodation and at the some time get architectural lines that would appeal. Sufficient to say that nowhere is there the greater attention paid to elementary and advanced education than in western Canada. A report just to hand shows that in Calgary, Alberta, there are eighty teachers employed, and the enrollment 4,228 pupils. In the Province of Alberta there was a total of 45,000 pupils attending schools in 1909. The total enrollment for the year in city, town and village schools was 22,883, and the total in rural schools was 23,165. There are in the province 320 schools with 1,282 departments. At the close of 1909 there was a total of 1,095 school districts in the province. Great attention is paid also to agricultural education. The best uses of the soil and such other matters on tend to make the agriculture less a of drudge and more of a success are employed. When there is the combination of good soil, splendid climate and healthy and advonced ideas in the methods employed in agriculture, we see accomplished the results that have placed western Canada on its present high plene in the agricultural world. There is to be found men of high standing in literary spheres os well as in financial circles who are carrying on farming, not alone for the pleasure they derive but for the profit they secure. Mr. Adler, a wide-awake business man of New York, bos a ranch near Strathmore, Alberto. He is highly pleased with his investment last year. He says:

"On July 25th we estimated our crop at 6,000 bushels of wheat. A week later we increased our estimate to 12,000 bushels. A few days later we again increased our estimate, this time to 13,000 bushels, but after harvest in September we found we had 20,110 bushels. If that isn't a record, what is?" he asked.

"This crop was made with practically no moisture," he continued, "and we now have a better opinion of the fertility of Alberta than ever before, and value our lands higher than we ever did before."

Mr. Adler, who has been on the ranch for about a week, leaves for New York Saturday.

This gentleman is conducting a farm on a large scale, and has plenty of means to develop it, and his may not be taken as a fair sample. There are, though, instances of thousands who have begun life on small means in western Canada with only brains and the determination over and above the couple of hundred dollars with ready money that they possessed, and today are owners of large farms and handsome incomes, all the result of their efforts on land that was responsive to the touch of the hand that held the plow. Information as to these may be quoted if you will communicate with the nearest Canadian government agent, who will also mail you free descriptive literature.

Was Taking No Chances.

An amusing incident occurred a few days ago outside the barracks of a cow strayed from the pasturage and came within reach of the fort. The officer in command suspected the presence of an automatic photographic apparatus, and had the beast secured and closely examined upon which he found nothing to justify his suspicions he turned the animal over to the owner. The exhortation of two of his men, charged with the duty of following the suspected animal to ascertain whether her owner was an Italian spy.

BLAME PHYSICIANS FOR GROWTH OF DOPE HABIT

Druggists Say Prescriptions and Not Patent Medicines the Cause.

New York.—Blame for the prevalence and growth of the morphine habit was placed on the shoulders of physicians, who prescribed the drug, at a meeting of druggists here tonight to protest against the recently enacted city ordinance prohibiting the sale at retail of any preparation containing morphine or its salts except upon a doctors prescription.

The ordinance is aimed primarily at pategric and at proprietary remedies, according to members of the board of health who were instrumental in obtaining its passage. Caswell Mayo, one of the druggists, said he had made a canvass by mail of several manufacturers and the replies convinced him 90 per cent. of the victims of drugs formed the habit as a result of using prescriptions given by physicians and only 8 per cent. from using proprietary medicines.

There is no surer way to friendship than the honest and sincere appreciation of the good qualities and merits of others.—Henry Lee.

URGE VITAL CHANGES

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES ARE FAVORED—INSURANCE SINKING FUND PROPOSED.

BOARD OF CCNTROL REPORTS

Recommendations Made For State Institutions.—"Detention Hospital" Suggested as Name for Insane Asylum.

St. Paul—The biennial budget of the board of control for the construction of buildings and maintenance of state institutions has been filed with Governor Eberhart. The budget calls for an appropriation of $4,846,397.50 for the coming two years, of which $2,418,-357.50 is for the fiscal year of 1911-12 and $2,427,350 for the fiscal year of 1912-13. The proposed appropriation covers the maintenance and improvements at the five insane hospitals, the schools for the blind, the deaf and the feeble-minded, the training school and other institutions. The budget follows:

	1911-12.	1912-13	Total.
Anoka state asylum	$177,900.00	$176,100.00	$354,000.00
Hastings state asylum	110,000.00	113,000.00	223,000.00
Fergus Falls state hospital	293,300.00	297,600.00	590,900.00
St. Peter state hospital	317,200.00	322,600.00	639,800.00
St. Peter state hospital	87,200.00	88,100.00	175,300.00
School for the Blind	68,300.00	69,200.00	137,500.00
School for the Deaf	109,750.00	110,100.00	219,850.00
School for the Feeble-Minded	337,500.00	351,000.00	678,500.00
State Training school	115,000.00	117,600.00	232,600.00
State Public school	84,450.00	85,350.00	169,800.00
State reformatory	135,000.00	141,000.00	276,000.00
State prison	91,200.00	91,800.00	183,000.00
State sanatorium	83,900.00	86,900.00	170,800.00
Hospital for Indigent, Crippled and Deformed Children	87,157.50	36,600.00	73,757.50
Public industrial work	100,200.00	103,300.00	203,500.00
Contingent support fund available for any and all institutions in case of deficiency	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
For purchasing additional lands for the state institutions	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00
State conference, Charities and Correction	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Inspecting insane	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Unit of mechanic work at hospitals for insane, school for feeble-minded and penal institutions	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
	$2,418,857.50	$2,427,350.00	$4,846,207.50

New Buildings Asked For.

The proposed appropriation for the two coming years is an increase of about $200,000 over the appropriation of the two years ago.

The new buildings asked for are:

Anoka state asylum—	
Power building	$170,000
House for engineer	5,000
Hastings state asylum—	
Two cottages	17,000
Fergus Falls state hospital—	48,000
Improvements	39,500
Boiler for hospital—	
Improvements	78,500
St. Peter hospital—	
Improvements	155,100
State Training school—	
Assembly hall	50,000
Improvements	46,000
State Public school—	
Cold storage	16,000
Improvements	24,000
Reformatory—	
Addition to main building	25,000
Granite wall	15,000
Industrial building	60,000
Improvements	11,000
State prison—	
Repairs	2,000
Sanatorium at Walker—	
Domestic building	20,000
Improvements	24,100
Hospital for Indigent—	
Improvements	2,500
Girls' Training school—	
Two cottages	64,000
Office building	15,000
Hospital	25,000
Improvements	19,300
Total for improvements	$1,316,200
Valuation Runs High.	

The value of the property, land, buildings and improvements and personals at the state institution is placed at $9,193,203.96 by the board, which is divided as follows:

	Number of Acres	Total Valuation
First State asylum, Anoka	333	$318,326.32
Second State asylum, Hastings	1,033	1,200,118.49
Third State asylum, Fergus Falls	1,277.15	1,270,716.69
St. Peter State hospital	859.14	1,046,633.44
School for the blind, Faribault	40	129,189.29
School for the deaf, Faribault	62	170,478.50
School for feeble minded, Faribault	663	1,174,284.41
State Public school, Owatonna	308.5	292,533.05
State Training school, Red Wing	291.67	387,186.62
State reformatory, St. Cloud	160	1,456,995.32
State prison, Stillwater	11.96	1,256,703.98
State prison, Stillwater—new addition	11.96	245,188.78
State sanatorium, Walker	660.76	113,160.89
State industrial school for girls, Sauk Center	167	1,264,849.43
Hospital farm for inebriates, Willmar	494.31	39,763.10
State hospital for indigent, crippled and deformed children	18.89	88,624.46
Totals	8,352.43	$9,193,203.96

Indeterminate Sentence Urged.

Many recommendations in the government of state institutions and criminals are urged by the board. A strong recommendation is made in favor of the indeterminate sentence. With this plan the board feels that it can be more at liberty to parole its prisoners and the men who are released, knowing that if they violate the conditions of their parole they are liable to be returned for an indeterminate period, will make greater efforts to obey the laws.

The report calls attention to the crowded condition of the insane hospitals and recommends either a new hospital for the aged and senile which will relieve the state institution of several hundred of its patients, or the building of another insane hospital. In discussing the question of the care of insane people the board urges the erection of detention hospitals throughout the state.

The board believes that if the hospitals for the insane were called detention hospitals, instead of insane asylums, the feeling of disgrace held by the relatives of the insane persons would to a great extent be relieved. The board also recommends that each county pay half the cost incurred for the care of its insane.

Other recommendations made by the board are for a separate reformatory for women, an amendment of the pardon laws, the purchase of additional lands for state institutions, a clinical and scientific investigation of the criminals and a change in the title of the Minnesota Industrial School for Girls to "The Minnesota Home School for Girls."

TEACHERS WILL MEET.

Five Hundred Expected to Attend Convention at Fergus Falls.

Fergus Falls.—The city is making preparations to entertain the North-west-Central Educational association, which is to hold its annual convention here Feb. 16 and 17. Between 400 and 500 teachers are expected to attend.

The convention will open in the evening of Feb. 16 and the general subject for discussion at this meeting will be "The Status of Education in Minnesota." Addresses will be delivered by George B. Aiton, state high school inspector, and E. C. Higbee, superintendent of the new agricultural school, established by the state, at Morris, Minn. George W. Cooley, secretary and engineer for the state highway commission, will also deliver an address on good roads, and will tell of road making methods in vogue in Europe and in the eastern states.

Visiting teachers will be given an opportunity to inspect the Fergus Falls school Friday afternoon, and at 10 a. m. of that day a school officers and rural teachers meeting will be held under the direction of the county superintendent, Charlotte M. Knudson. C. G. Schultz, state superintendent of public instruction; E. G. Quigley, of the colleges of education at the state university, and S. A. Challman, state graded school inspector, will address this meeting.

A short general program will also be presented late in the forenoon and the general subject will be "English in the Public Schools." Among the speakers will be President Bohannan, of the Duluth Normal school, Miss Stella Woods, of the Normal Kindergarten, of Minneapolis, B. G. Martin and Miss Nellie A. Chase, of the Moorhead normal, A. G. Arvold, of the North Dakota agricultural college, Miss Decker, of Minneapolis, and others.

The address of the evening will be delivered by Professor E. G. Lewis, instructor in English at the University of Chicago, and the author of several text books and other works.

PAYNESVILLE HEARS LECTURES.

School Children Interested in State Anti-Tuberculosis Exhibition.

Paynesville.—A free anti-tuberculosis exhibition under the auspices of the state board of health was begun here. A. R. Blakey, director of the exhibit, operated the stereopticon and lectured before a large audience composed mostly of school children above the fifth grade. Professor Loudenby presided. The lecture will be repeated today, when an address will be made by Dr. H. W. Hill of the state board of health, and others. In the evening Dr. Hill will deliver an address on "Personal Defense Against Tuberculosis," and will be followed by other speakers and a stereopticon lecture by Mr. Blakey.

SHORT COURSE FOR FARMERS.

Big Attendance at the School of Agriculture.

Minneapolis.—Much interest is reported in all parts of the state in the farmers' short courses which began Jan. 15 at the school of agriculture and about 200 sturdy sons and daughters of the soil are foregoing the husking bees, barn dances, harvest homes, spelling bees, sleighing parties, candy pullings, meetings and all the various other pastimes usually associated with the slack season on the farm for the purpose of taking up the instruction outlined. Preparations were made to take care of as many mature "farmer students" as may desire to avail themselves of the advantages of a four-weeks' course.

The short course for farms was established by the University of Minnesota to meet the needs of any farmer who is unable to take up the regular courses of agriculture. There's no entrance examination, and no age limit is prescribed. Any man or woman interested in farming and the betterment of farm life is eligible.

The time devoted to this course is so limited that the faculty has endeavored to compress much valuable information in a nutshell. The classes are combined for the morning lectures, and divided into sections for the afternoon practical work, which will be given simultaneously on various farm and home topics, in several rooms.

Many Subjects Outlined.

Some of the topics touched upon in the course of study and lectures are "Agriculture," comprising the selection of soils, planting, developing, harvesting and general farm management "Dairy Stock Judging," in which the instruction given in judging dairy stock will be based upon the actual performances of animals bred and reared in the dairy; "Dairy Husbandry," covering the characteristics of the various breeds of dairy cattle, their comparative adaptability for many phases of dairying, and the style and type of cow that has demonstrated her worth as a large and successful producer; "Animal Husbandry," for which a series of lectures will be given on animal breeding.

The chemistry of plant growth and the chemical principles involved in farm life, and their application to the production of crops forms the basis of other lectures. Other subjects will deal with the conservation of soil and methods of cultivation; dressing and curing meats and the use of farm implements will be illustrated, as far as possible, by samples. All the different agricultural devices will be touched upon. In addition to this, four lecture periods will be devoted to farm working hints, such as splicing rope, making rope halters and rope belting, and tempering of simple tools.

Business Methods Urged.

Business methods are advocated in a large measure to apply to the farm and this feature of the Minnesota school's work has attracted considerable attention and was recently recommended for adoption by the University of Illinois by a party of experts who were here. The short course aims to devote quite a little time to instruction on business forms, business arithmetic, and the keeping of simple farm accounts and records.

MANKOTA TO ENTER PROTEST.

Will Send Petition to Legislature Against Fair Appropriations.

Mankato.—A remonstrance that is being numerously signed is being circulated by Henry E. Hance and will be presented to the legislature. It reads as follows: "The undersigned citizens of Mankato and vicinity take this method of protesting against an appropriation of public money by the present legislature for the state fair, for the reason that we think the fair is and ought to be self-supporting, and that there is no such urgent need for more buildings and improvements as to call for an appropriation of public money. Also, that the earnings of the state fair are sufficient so that all needed improvements can well be made from year to year from the net earnings received."

TROLLEY STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

Twin City Rapid Transit Co. Re-elects Officers and Directors.

New York, N. Y. — At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, held in Elizabeth, N. J., the retiring directors were re-elected. Subsequently the directors met in New York and re-elected the former officers. C. G. Goodrich presided. The directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on the preferred and ¾ on common, both payable April 1. Stated dividends were declared so long in advance because it might be impossible to get a quorum later. President Goodrich said the annual report would be ready next week. No preliminary figures were given out. It was officially stated that no financing had been arranged at the meeting.

FINED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING.

Sauk Centre Nimrod Used Wrong Kind of Tackle.

Sauk Centre.—As a result of a raid made some weeks ago on an illegal fishing outfit at the inlet of Sauk lake, when Deputy Joe Miller and his city confiscated several nets, Ole Emblom was arrested and taken before Justice Bleker of Long Prairie and fined $10 and costs. Emblom's attorney appealed the case to the district court and it will come up in April.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, Jan. 26.—The county option battle is on. Following a long series of conferences, with long debates as to when would introduce the measure, whether it should first appear in the House or senate, the measure finally was introduced in the house today by Representative Henry Rines, of Moorhead. It was immediately referred to the temperance committee.

This committee is pledged to report it out promptly so that the issue on the discussion will commence at once. In the senate the same measure will be introduced by Senator Victor L. Johnson, of Chisago county.

The new measure is the result of the work of Rev. C. Charles Ver Stark and of P. J. Youngdahl, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league.

Mr. Stark says that as to its intent it is practically the same as the bill introduced two years ago, although some of the provisions are different.

It provides for the submission of a county option measure at special elections to be held on other than general or primary election days."

A petition of 25 per cent of the voters of the county will be sufficient to cause such an election. After an election to be held under the provisions of the bill, another election is not to be held for three years subsequent to that time.

If the county votes "dry," then, after a lapse of sixty days, the saloonmen must dispose of their property and the county lid goes on.

The issue on county option are to be held on days other than primary and general election days.

The ballot at election shall represent different sides of the question.

Sixty days' advance notice of the election is to be given.

A simple majority of the votes will determine the result of the election.

Penalty for violation of the county option law if passed will be a fine of from $20 to $100 or imprisonment of from 30 to 90 days.

Seed For Fire District.

Representative C. H. Allison's bill setting aside $25,000 for purchasing timothy, clover, red-top and other grass seed for the reforestation in the northern Minnesota forest fire district for reseeding their lands, passed the house.

A bill introduced by Representative C. H. Dean sets apart $25,000 for a statue of Alexander Ramsey, first territorial governor of Minnesota. The statue is to be erected on the capitol grounds.

Andrew Anderson of Lakeville proposes a reformatory prison and reformatory for women. In a bill he provides authority to the board of control to expend $85,000 for acquiring not less than 160 acres for such institutions.

Senator W. S. Dwinnell's bill permitting the city of Minneapolis to increase the rate of interest on its permanent improvement bond issue from 4 to 4½ per cent was passed.

Senator Dwinnell has introduced the creation of a board, consisting of the governor, attorney general and state auditor, who shall have the power to loan the state and school funds which may be available to the farmers of Minnesota. Only 30 per cent of the value of a farm may be loaned, and in no case shall the amount exceed $5,000.

The rate of interest is placed at 4 per cent.

A resolution calling for a legislative investigation of the state drainage commission was adopted by the house committee of the Minnesota legislature. The committee consists of Representatives Thomas Kneeland, Herbert Pfaender and C. H. Warner.

St. Paul, Jan. 26.—Reapportionment was given its first tryout in the legislature in the senate when a bill was introduced providing that the mandate of the constitution, which provides that the representative district shall be effected on the basis of population, be followed, together with provisions that the representative district be divided to form senatorial districts and that the senatorial district be divided to elected to 63 members, while that of the lower house be limited to 126 members.

J. N. Johnson of Lac Qui Parle county started the fireworks in the house when he moved that the first reading of the resolution, that referring to the provisions of the constitution, be stricken out before passage. This brought out a storm of protest from the reapportionment members.

Johnson and others opposed to this section of the bill failed 40 give any special reason for opposing the motion and when a final vota was taken it stood 71 for and 44 against.

In the senate the resolution met defeat by a vota of 39 to 23 on a motion to pass the resolution under suspension of the rules, the vota being as follows:

Yess—Ahmann, Anderson, Benson, Carpenter, Chesgro, Colter, Cook, C. P., Coke, L. O., Dale, Donegre, Donaldson, Duxbury, Elwell, Glotzbach, Handlan, Haycraft, Johnson, Klein, L'Hamil, McGrath, Moonan, Murrary, Nelson, Odell, Olson, Pauly, Peterson, Poehler, Putnam, Rochne, Saugstad, Schaller, Stebbins, Sullivan, G. H., Sullivan, J. D., Thoe, Van Hovan, Weis, Works.

Nays—Bedford, Boyle, Chesaks, Dues, Dunn, Dwinnell, Fosseen, Frobsug, Gunderson, Gunn, Hackney, Hansen, Johnson, Kleis, L'Estrange, Pugh, Rustad, Sagang, Sunberg, Swanson, Watfers, Wilson.

Money for Soldiers' Home.

Representative Harrison Whita presented a bill appropriating the following amounts for the Minnesota Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha: For addition to women's building, $75,000; addition for support of home, $50,000; for enlarging heating plant or providing plant for women's building, $10,000; for new bake oven and storeroom, $10,000; for repairs and improvements, $10,000; total additional, $155,000.

Road Taxes in Cash.

Representative Ole Peterson's old favorite, a bill abolishing highway labor taxes, appeared in the house. His measure abolishes also the offics of overseer of highways and provides as a substitute the offics of inspector of highways. Instead of working out their road taxes, the farmers will pay their road taxes in cash, by Mr. Peterson's bill.

Proposes Civil Service.

A comprehensive civil service system for all employees of the state is provided in a bill offered by Representative Thomas Kneeland, Minneapolis.

St. Paul, Jan. 27.—State fair matters and a plan for the reorganization of the governing board of the fair made the committee room, and not the chamber of either body, the center of interest.

Forest Fire Bill Passes.

The O'Neill bill, relating to the prevention and suppression of forest fires and appropriating money for the prevention of fires, passed the house by a unanimous vote.

For Non-partizan Judges.

Senator F. E. Putnam introduced a non-partizan judiciary bill. It provides for the election of delegates at the primary election, without any name on the ballot, on the basis of one delegate for 150 voters. These delegates will constitute a district judicial convention to nominate candidates for district judges, and elect delegates to the state judicial convention, which will nominate candidates for supreme court justices. The district convention will meet 15 days before the general election and state convention four weeks before. If at any time a district judge candidate receives 75 per cent of the votes, only one shall be nominated. Otherwise the convention shall nominate two or more candidates for each place, who will go on the general election ballot without party designation.

To Pay Capitol Debt.

The senate committee on finance recommended that authority be given the state to call in $850,000 of new capitol certificates now held by the permanent school fund. A letter to the chairman, from Governor A. O. Eberhart stated that there are ample funds in the treasury for redeeming the certificates, and the promise of future revenue justifies the state in redeeming the certificates. The certificates bear 3 or 3½ per cent interest. Funds of the permanent school fund are low and $1,000,000 or more of loans to counties or other state organizations has been allowed and it is held up until funds are at hand. These loans are made at 4 per cent. The transaction becomes necessary that the state will save the interest it is paying on the certificates and get a higher rata by redeeming the money to the consumers.

By a vote of 71 to 44 the house passed the university emergency bill appropriating $256,000 to cover the deficit in the university fund and to carry out the contracts for constructing new buildings.

Proposes Electreculen.

Electrocution instead of hanging is proposed as an capital punishment by Representative Rufus P. Morton in a bill presented to the house. The board of control is directed to provide a permanent death chamber in the state prison where all executions must be conducted.

Representative Fred L. Palmer of Minneapolis introduced a bill raising the pay of state capitol guides, doorkeeper and mail carrier to $80 a month. Their salaries were fixed five years ago at $60 a month.

NEGRO WAS LYNCHED.

But His Victim, a Deputy Sheriff, Will Likely Recover.

Opelousas, Louisiana. — Ovel Boutan, a negro, who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Edgar Lefleur of Evangeline Parish was lynched at Ville Platte. The negro was taken from the jail and hanged to a tree. Officer Lefleur, who was shot while attempting to arrest the negro on a charge of discharging fire arms, will recover.

REDMOND IS RE-ELECTED.

Home Rule Leader Again Chosen President of Irish League.

Dublin, Ireland.—John E. Redmond and his minority received re-elected president of the United Irish league. The league adopted resolutions reaffirming its position that no settlement of the Irish question would be acceptable which did not confer the right for a full self government through an Irish parliament with an executive responsible to such a parliament.

WINONA SCOTS CELEBRATE.

Anniversary of Bobby Burns Remembered by His Countrymen.

Winona.—Winona sent a delegation of curlers and others to the big Burns' festival at Gainsville, at which a program and ball were the features. Some of the said Scots of Winona carried out a program here at the Wesley church, at which Mr. Burt was the speaker. A special Burns program was presented at the Winona Normal School.

GUESTS FLEE IN NIGHT CLOTHES

Hotel Hart at St. Paul Has Midnight Fire.

St. Paul. — By jumping from windows to the roof of an adjoining building, fifteen women and ten men, guests at the Hart hotel, escaped with their lives, when fire of a suspicious origin threatened to destroy the three-story brick building and was finally extinguished with an estimated damage of about one thousand five hundred dollars.

Always Makes Good



You'll be delighted with the results of Calumet Baking Powder. No disappointing flat, heavy soggy biscuits, cake, or pastry.

Just the lightest, daintiest, most uniformly raised and most delicious food you ever ate.

Received highest award World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

DURING A TIFF.



Wife—It seems to me we've been married a century. I can't even remember when or where we first met.

Husband—Can't you? Well, I can. It was at a dinner party where there was 13 at the table.

ECZEMA GONE, BOILS CURED

"My son was about three weeks old when I noticed a breaking out on his cheeks, from which a watery substance oozed. A short time after, his arms, shoulders and breast broke out also, and in a few days became a solid scab. I became alarmed, and called our family physician, who at once announced the disease eczema. The little fellow was under his treatment for about three months. By the end of that time, he seemed no better. I became discouraged, and as I had had the advertisements of Cuticura Remedies and testimonials of a great many people who had used them with unmistakable success, I dropped the doctor's treatment, and commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in a few days noticed a decided change. The eruption on his cheeks was almost healed, and his shoulders, arms and breast were decidedly better. When he was about seven months old all trace of the eczema was gone.

"During his teething period, his head and face were broken out in boils which I cured with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Surely he must have been a great sufferer during the time of teething and from the time I dropped the doctor's treatment, I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, nothing else, and when two years old he was the picture of health. His complexion was soft and beautiful, and his head a mass of silky curls. I had been afraid that he would never be well, and I feel that I owe a great deal to the Cuticura Remedies." (Signed) Mrs. Mary W. Ramsay, 224 E. Jackson St., Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 24, 1910.

Be a live wire, but don't burn your associates.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your Druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Do noble things, not dream them all day long.—Kingsley.

Is Your Health Worth 10c?

That's what it costs to get a—week's treatment—of CASCARETS. They do more for you than any medicine on Earth. Sickness generally shows, and starts first in the Bowels and Liver; CASCARETS cure these ills. It's so easy to try—why not start tonight and have help in the morning?

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

SOLD OUT THE FARMERS.

A test vote was taken in the state senate last week on reapportionment and the proposition was defeated by a vote of 39 to 22. Our senator Hanson stood by his word and voted Yes, although it would legislate him out of office. All honor to him. But that dirty skunk from Polk county, who voted NO had ought to be ashamed to ever again show his mouly face in northern Minnesota. After the aggressive fight that has been made by all the counties in the northern part of the state during the past year to get up a sentiment strong enough to get a reapportionment bill passed, to give the northern part of the state fair representation in that legislature, then to hear that a senator from Polk county had voted against it, would make one think of a bucket of tar and a pillow of feathers, or a well greased rope as the most suitable articles to be used at his reception, when he again shows up in Polk county. By the way this same Sunestad is asking the farmers of Polk county to contribute money to help him pay the expenses of his election contest with Senator Stephens, but we think they had better raise that fund big enough to hire a gang of St Paul "thugs" to ride him out of that legislature on a rail and dump him into the Mississippi river, at a point where the St Paul sewers enter it, and then take a long pole and make his head under the water a couple of times. That's the way to honor a man from northern Minnesota that votes against reapportionment.

A county option bill was introduced last week by representative Hines of Mora, and the fight is now on.

It would seem to sensible people that Oklee, Lambert and Brad ought to get together and agree, so as to have the village and post office the same. As it is now Lambert post Office and Oklee station, it leads to confusion which is enough to stunt the growth of the town.

Hon. Halvor Steenerson will get a curative act through congress for the benefit of homesteaders who took land on the eleven towns in good faith for a home, that forfited their rights to take land here by making previous homestead entries. It is no easy job to do this and you settlers whose homes are at stake are fortunate to have a man behind the gun that has the ability of Steenerson.

With this issue THE SUBEAM takes its place with the other legal papers of Pennington county and will always be found in the front ranks worning for the best interests of our home county. We have for some time been in about the same position of the little boy whose ma cut the bias on his panties the wrong way. He said: "I can never tell by looking at my pants whether I was going to school, or returning home." That is about the way we felt until we heard from his honor, the supreme court. Our patent printed part have neglected to change ears as ordered but mabe they will get to it next week.

Representative O'Neil has got his law passed legalizing the levy of special taxes in Pennington county. This is necessary as we must have money to run a county and the tax payers are the boys to dig it up.

Editor Quist is enjoying him self visiting friends in Wisconsin with the fit fess he is making transcribelog records in the register of deeds office, while the poor Pennington county farmer is being butted arround the barn by a calf that he is learning to drink to raise the money to pay his special taxes.

Senator Geo. P. Wilson has introduced bills making it necessary to secure marriage licenses five days before the ceremony is to be be performed unless the time is shortened by a judge in case where circumstances justify and raising the legal age of males from 18 to 21 years, and of females from 15 to 18 years That's right; this marriage business needs straightening out. There should be a little more of a rigamarole to go through before the ceremony, and a trifle more cement used in the contract mixture when it is applied.--Crookston Times.

AS TO "SLEEPY JOHN."

We desire to say to the Editor of the Eleven Towns, who is doing considerable worrying about our methods of doing business, as regards to Pennington and Red Lake Counties, that we was in active business in northern Minnesota for a number of years while he was hoboing it in Pennsylvania, and when we came to Northern Minnesota, our brother did not have to pay our fare or treat us to a chew of T. Tobacco on our arrival. So far as the danger of getting title to property mixed up we do not think John need to worry as he is not likely to get the title to any of his property mixed.

WILL BE A GOOD LAW

A bill has been introduced in the legislature providing for complete publication of personal property tax lists. there is no matter that there is more reason for giving publicity to thsa the personal property tax lists, yet legislators in the past seem to have assumed that the question of who paid the taxes did not concern the public. The gazette believes that provision should be made for complete publication of personal tax lists, and that opinion is formed not because publication will mean a few shekles for the printer but because publicity more than any other force will secure equalization of personal property taxation. A few papers have published lists, as the Gazette has been doing for the past three weeks, at their own expense. However, this is simply chance publicity and a large majority of the publishers in the state feel that they cannot afford to go to the expense of preparing and publishing lists, for they make a newspaper feature that always means a substantial expense item with no returns.--Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Musicians and Sneezing.

Nobody can dispute the sincerity of the players in a big orchestra like the Philharmonic or the New York Symphony. Most of the time they take their work seriously, but sometimes the men break loose and play tricks on one another as though they were youngsters in school. Of course the audience knows nothing of these things; they're usually perpetrated in rehearsals.

The red pepper trick is the commonest. The jokers scatter it where the bassoon and trombone players are likely to suck it up. The result is chokes and sneezes. Sometimes the epidemic reaches even into the strings, but of course the players on the wind instrument get it worst.

As a matter of fact, the jokers are playing with fire. "A confirmed sneezer can't get a job in a good orchestra, no matter how good a performer he may be," said a consistent concert goer. "Think of the effect of a rousing sneeze on a pianissimo! Why, it would spoil a whole concert, one sneeze would. A conductor has to guard against a sneeze as he does against lockjaw."—New York Sun.

Twain's Most Quoted Witticism.

Of all the witty things said or written by Mark Twain no phrase has been quoted oftener than his reply to an alarmist report, "Rumor of my death greatly exaggerated." I think the history of this bonmot, says a correspondent, may interest. Mark Twain was on a visit to London some years ago and had been secured as the chief guest of a dinner to be given by a literary club. On the morning of the day when the dinner was to take place the secretary was shocked to hear a rumor that Mark Twain had died suddenly. At his wife' end, he sought to verify it by a diplomatic note to Mrs. Clemens, in which he mentioned the rumor. Mark Twain got hold of the note and telegraphed the now famous reply, "Rumor of my death greatly exaggerated."

Farm For Sale.

100 Acres of First class land, at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding, 0 cres nery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, balleno meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Foland,

Highlanding Minn.

An Increase on the Road.



Henry Minn (to manager)—The salary you offer won't pay for postal cards.

"Well, you can have the cabbages and eggs you'll get at the one night stands."

"I Suffered Years With My Back."

Backache resulting from weak kidneys, a bad cold or other cause, usually renders the sufferer unfit for work and often results in permanent disability.

"I suffered for years with my back, or kidney trouble, and have tried a number of remedies from different physicians. More than a year ago, one of our local druggists induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

and after using them some three months I found a decided improvement in my kidneys, and I am glad to say that I hope soon to be fully restored to health." J. P. ALLEN, Ex-Judge City Court, Glasgow, Ky.

As long as pain is present in any part of the body rest is impossible and the system becoming weakened is exposed to any form of disease to which the sufferer may be inclined.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills by soothing the irritated nerve centers, make refreshing sleep possible, thereby enabling the body to recover lost strength. As a remedy for pain of any description Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are unsurpassed.

Sold by all druggists under a guarantee assuring the return of the price of the first box if no benefit results.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Beauty and the Beast.

A well known churchman was visiting New York, accompanied by his wife, who is as beautiful as her character is homely. They were walking down Broadway one afternoon, and the pair attracted much attention. One of two young "sports," evidently thinking to attract the favorable attention of the churchman's wife, in a audible tone remarked that it was another case of "the beauty and the beast." Quick as a wink the husband turned and, as he swung his right to the sport-e's jaw, scoring a knockout, said, "I am a man of peace, but I never allow any one to call my wife a beast."

Solitude.

Solitude is dangerous to reason without being favorable to virtue. Pictures of some sort are necessary to the intellectual as to the corporeal health, and those who resist gayety will be likely for the most part to fall a sacrifice to appetite, for the solicitations of sense are always at hand, and a drum to a vacant and solitary person is a speedy and seductive relief. Remember that the solitary person is certainly luxurious, probably superstitious and possibly mad. Fasting stomaches for want of employment and is extinguished, like a candle in foul air.—Johnson.

Rastus and His Razzer.

"You are charged with carrying a razzer," said the magistrate. "What have you to say?"

"But bit's a safety razzer," pleaded Rastus.

"What difference does that make?" the court asked.

"Well, yo' honor, a safety razzer am carried only fo' de purpose of shavin'."

A Fair Proposition.

"But," the patient exclaimed, "your advertisement said 'no cure, no pay.'"

"I shall cure you," the doctor replied, "if you only will be patient and give me time."

"Very well. I will pay you if you will be patient and give me time. When shall I call again?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Citation For Hearing on Petition for Administration.

ESTATE OF Raymond Arndt.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Pennington, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Henry Arndt, Anna Arndt, May Arndt, Clara Vaughn, Stella Arndt, Sadie Arndt Will Arndt, and all persons interested in the

granting of administration of the estate of the said decedent: The petition of Henry Arndt having been filed in this court, representing that Raymond Arndt, then a resident of the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, now in Pennington County Minnesota, died intestate on the 27th, day of September 1910, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Henry Arndt; and the court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room, in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 6th, day of February 1911, at ten (10) o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 3rd day of January 1911.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Probate Judge.
Ira C. Richardson,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 27, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that And ew J. Henning, of Brunkeburg, Minn., who, on Oct. 3rd, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 6[illegible], Serial No. 02[illegible] for N. E. ¼ Section 26 Township 158 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Washburn, Nils Solberg, Peter Solheim Frank Bergling, all of Brunkeburg Minn.

Aurthur P. Temple,
Register.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm G. Hunt, p. m.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The Race With the Ram.

In Morocco the strange season of the Mohammedan new year, beginning March 9, is generally called "Aid-el-Kebeer," the ram feast. The people of Morocco pay more elaborate attention to the feast of sacrifice than any other Moslems. In every town a supreme offering of a ram or he goat takes place in the door of the principal mosque. Immediately after it is struck by the official imam in presence of the multitude it is flung on the shoulders of a stalwart Moor, who, exerting his utmost strength, runs like a deer through the narrow streets, pursued by a rabble. The poor animal is pelted with stones by boys and is jeered at with execrations from every house, as it is reputed to be carrying the sins of the people. The man who flung with his burden till he reaches the door of the cadi's palace. If the animal is still breathing the feast is excellent, for good luck is to be expected all through the year. But if the ram is dead all sorts of evil prognostications are muttered.

He Started the Trouble.

Mrs. Johnson had begun to learn French and was gleefully informing her husband of the rapid progress she was making in her studies.

"I'm afraid," remarked Johnson, "that you'll soon grow tired. I've known people take a foreign tongue, expecting to know all about it in a few weeks, but before they have mastered even the rudiments their enthusiasm has evaporated and they have given up the task as hopeless."

"Oh, that's not the case with me," declared Mrs. Johnson confidently. "I am getting on splendidly, and Professor Dubois says I shall soon begin to think in French."

"Well," the husband murmured, "I won't suppose any further objection, and I shall be glad when you are able to think in French. It will be something you have been unable to do in any other language."

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn,

Yes we have plenty Of LuMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Ime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.



THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Superintendent of schools E. A. Mestad visited our school on Monday afternoon.

The Star Route mail carriers earned their salary yesterday plowing their way through the snow drifts.

Walter McAudress drove down to Oklee Monday with a load of wheat, to try the new market on the Soo line.

We had another heavy fall of snow on Wednesday, which will make our snow about two feet deep, fully equal to what it was three years ago.

The Deer Parkers are trying to get a telephone line to connect with High Landing. We would like some stock in that line and be glad to hook onto it.

The probate judges of Minnesota who have been in session in St. Paul, will ask the legislature to make the term of office of a judge of probate six instead of two years.

P. C. Wold moved his daughter Mrs. Hermenson and two small children down from Riner last Saturday and they will make their home with him for the present.

We have a large stock of winter foot ware which we are now selling at cost prices. Get our prices on rubbers and socks before you buy. Singer's at Kratka.

We are waiting for some of the bridge builders to start an effort to get a bridge across Red Lake river in the eastern part of the county. Come on you wise men from the east! Come on! Don't act like a dog in the manger, that won't eat the hay himself nor let the cow have it.

If people living along the mail routes would hitch up their team and help to break out the roads after one of the big snow storms it would be highly appreciated by the mail carriers and their weary horses. Some of the farm horses would no doubt enjoy the exercise. Hitch up and take a drive and meet your neighbors.

Lattimore claims that our figures were not correct as to the bills allowed for new books for Pennington county. Our figures was taken from the official figures as published, but it was to hard a problem for John, so here is an easier one. "If a jug and a half cost a dollar and a half how much will three jugs cost?"

We can't see what is the use kicking about the appointed officials of Penningtou county. We believe that all of them are well enough qualified for the position that they have been appointed to fill so let them alone until the next election then put in a kick to change them that do not suit you and make you will fire them out, and if make you won't.

We would advise the Eleven Towns target his type setters ready to set up "bucking" bridge communications pretty soon as we are only waiting for some one else to start to get a bridge across Red Lake river anywhere in the east end of this county and we will help them, but we are not going to sit down here like a drone and let that legislature sjurn without asking them for the money for one bridge in east ern Pennington county.

There is no use to kick about the levy of a special tax in this county for we have got to have money to run the county with. We honestly opposed division for this very reason, but you though we were talking through our hat and stood with open mouths to be loaded up with "hot air" shot from an automobile speaker at so much per shot. Now we are into the deal and are in favor of getting the county started right to do business. What we object to is some of the county division leaders persisting with the claim that we are rich, when we have not got a dollar to pay a county warrant with. Levy the tax, our share is ready.

Ellingson Bros. are selling winter underware and foot ware at cost.

FOR SALE:
A two year Old Colt, well broken, single or double, a new single harness and driving buggy. Inquire of Willie Parco,
Kratka Minn.

That County Surveyor.

About the only complaint that we have heard about the Appointment of C. H. Martz for County Surveyor is from the Kennel of the Eleven Towns Office. As a matter of fact there could not have been a better selection made for this important office at this time, as Mr. Martz from his past experience with the County ditches in this County, can give much better satisfaction to the people than a new man in that position. All the trouble with John is that he got his fires turned over by the refusal of County surveyor Martz to dig a ditch to drain the yard of the Eleven Towns office, instead of the farms in that locality, and we are of the opinion that our board of county Commissioners will not listen to the howls of the "windy" or snors of "Sleepy John," in this matter but will stand by the man that is the most satisfactory to the masses of the people.

NEWS FROM EOLAND.

Ed Rolandson and Andrew Pore had an exciteing wolf chase the other day and they pretty near scared the life of the wolf but won't get the bounty.

Andrew Letvig was called out to his well machine last Friday as his men had got tangled up with a dinimite blast, and Mr. Well digger had to be there "Jonnie on the spot."

Born, on Monday January 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rolandson, a baby girl.

The young peoples Society that was held ot Fores place last Sunday was well attended.

There seems to be lots of sickness around the neighborhood, both of the families of Ralph Hofstad and Mr. Breiland being on the sick list.

Mike Kolski, Roy Green, Herman and August Lillo furnished the music for the big ball at Trail city, and a number of the young folks from here attended.

Mr. Andrew Hansen was transacting business at McIntosh last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Cen Short, Miss Nellie Short, Miss Finstead and Mr. Market spent Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rolandson.

Oscar Legvold, M. J. Lillo and A. Rolandson made a business trip to Red Lake Falls Friday.

Let Us Hand You Our

36th Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and net. You need it.
Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

Boat Meeting.

All parties who have shares in the steam boat barge that has been used with the farmers boat will meet at the store of Andrew Ellingson on Sunday February 5th, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of settling up this part of the boat business. All interested are requested to be present.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

Notice For Publication.

Final Proof in the Sundown Feb. 3-4, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 1st, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Isidor Riner Quist, of Austad Mind., who on February 20th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 8019, Serial No. 03906 for N. E. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 Lots 3, 4 & 5 Section 30 Township 155 N. Range 46 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th day of March 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
George Wold, John Lamperter, Ole O. Lund Ole O. Wiseth, all of Austad Minn.
Aurthur P. Temple,
Register.

A Generous Spirit.

"Henry, I want $2 this morning."
"What for?"
"Must I account to you for every penny I spend?"
"I don't budge upon knowing about every penny. When it's less than a nickel you can bunch it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.



WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

The One Dish Diet.

A food specialist said of dieting: "The simplest, easiest and most efficacious diet to bring down the weight is the one dish diet. At no meal, that is, should more than one dish be eaten.

"The dish may be what you will—Irish stew, macaroni and cheese, roast beef, vegetable soup, bacon and eggs—but no courses are to precede or follow it. You may eat as much as you choose of the dish, and yet for all that you will lose weight steadily.

"It's the variety of dishes—the oysters, soup, fish, turkey, mince pie, ice cream—it's the variety of dishes, creating an artificial appetite when the body has really had all it requires, that causes corpulence. If we confine ourselves to one dish we know when we've had enough—we don't know otherwise—and the result is that we soon drop down to the slimness natural to children, animals and temperate and healthy men and women."

Spoiled His Sport.

"How many ducks did you shoot, Pat?"
"The divil a wan."
"Weren't there any there?"
"Sure th' lake was fur full av thim, but bey'ond I'd point me gun at wan, bye mesilf, another wan wid get he-twixt me an' him an' spoil me n'm!"—Toledo Blade.

The Comforter.

Visitor—I just looked in to cheer you up a bit, and I'm very glad I did, for I met the doctor going out, and he says you're worse than you think and unless you keep up your spirits you can't recover.—London Opinion.

Comparatively Easy.

"It is hard to lose the savings of a lifetime."
"Oh, not so hard. I know of a dozen men with schemes that you could go into."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Patriotism.

It is the duty of every man who desires to carry on his business in peace and safety to take his share in the defense of his country.—Sir Walter Besant.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"



We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs.) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
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FIRST STATE BANK,

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NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gilseau Vic. Pres.
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J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruson, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In astern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

Lay your hand with me, I can Sell it.
Hever O. Folkedahl,
Highlandug..... Minn.



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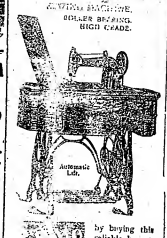
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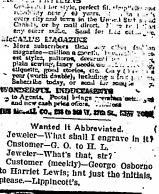


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ALL PATTERNS

REGULAR MAGAZINE

PATTERNS

SAMPLES MAGAZINE

SUBSCRIPTS, ENDORSEMENTS

His Sole Dread.

Hammond—Don't you dread the silent watches of the night? Martin—No; it's the cuckoo clocks that give me away.—Harper's Bazar.

Good intentions will never justify bad actions.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wanted It Abbreviated.

Jeweler—What shall I engrave in it? Customer—G. O. to H. F. from Jeweler—What's that, sir? Customer (meekly)—George Osborne to Harriet Lewis; but just the initials, please.—Lippincott's.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

All Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything



I was in bed for four or five days a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, boo my garden, and when I have company I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could tell to every suffering woman and girl."—Mrs. DEMA BETTUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

The most successful remedy in the country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed. Why don't you try it?

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And $250 a month. Five acre truck farm in the famous Pensacola District between two railroads, running factory to consumer. Write for free booklet and proof of demonstration farm to absentee owner. Invest near a growing city in a district that can't be beat. Write for literature.

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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

ENLIST AID OF CHURCHES

Powerful Weapon Brought to Bear in the Fight Against Tuberculosis.

Just how serious a problem tuberculosis is to the average church, and in just what ways pastors are called upon as to minister to those suffering from this disease, is the subject of an investigation which the national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis is conducting in connection with its plans for tuberculosis day on April 20. Statistics are being gathered from thousands of ministers regarding this subject, and among other figures the number of deaths lost year from tuberculosis in the church congregation will be given. It is planning to place these statistics together with other educational material, in the hands of every minister in the country for his use in connection with Tuberculosis day. Millions of circulars and pamphlets on the prevention of tuberculosis will also be issued, both from the national office and from the headquarters of the 450 anti-tuberculosis associations who will cooperate in the movement.

His Opinion.

Nephew—What do you think of the opera?

Uncle Josh—Them women in th' boxes ought to be able to raise enough money on their diamonds to buy some clothes with, by jinks!

EASY CHANGE
When Coffee is Doing Harm.

A lady writes from the land of cotton of the results of a four years' use of the food beverage—hot Postum.

"Ever since I can remember we had used coffee three times a day. It had n more or less injurious effect upon us all, and I myself suffered the old torments from indigestion and nervousness caused by it.

"I know it was that, because when I would leave it off for a few days I would feel better. But it was hard to give it up, even though I realized how harmful it was to me.

"At last I found a perfectly easy way to make the change. Four years ago I abandoned the coffee habit and began to drink Postum, and I also influenced the rest of the family to do the same. Even the children are allowed to drink it freely as they do water. And it has done us all great good.

"I no longer suffer from indigestion, and my nerves are in admirable tone since I began to use Postum. We never use the old coffee any more.

"We appreciate Postum as a delightful and healthful beverage, which not only furnishes the body with the best of nourishment as well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

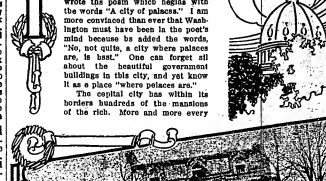
A CITY WHERE PALACES ARE

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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I ALWAYS has seemed that the poet John Boyle O'Reilly must have had Washington in mind when he wrote the poem which begins with the words "A city of palaces." I am more convinced than ever that Washington must have been in the poet's mind because he added the words, "No, not quite, a city where palaces are, is best." One can forget all about the beautiful government buildings in this city, and yet know it as a place "where palaces are."

The capital city has within its borders hundreds of the mansions of the rich. More and more every



THE TOWNSEND MANSION



OLD TAYLOE MANSION — THE OCTAGON HOUSE



THE NEW MANSION OF LARZ ANDERSON

year it is becoming a residence city, a sort of place of rest and refuge after the storm of business life, for the retiring man of wealth. Here they build beautiful homes, and here they are more than content to stay from the early fall days until the heat of the summer drives them to the seashore and the mountains.

When a man is elected a senator of the United States and knows that he has six years' lease of official life he is almost certain either to rent or to buy outright one of the palaces of the city, or if he is morally certain that he is to have two leases of official life, the chances are that he will build a castle for himself.

Foreigners in Washington say that residential sections of that city are the most beautiful in the world. Poverty and wealth appear side by side in the capitals of the Union. In scores of the city blocks little frame structures, many of them shaky on their foundations, the homes of negroes, stand under the shadow of the marble and granite palaces of the rich, so it readily can be seen that the words of the poet, "A city where palaces are is best," fit the case perfectly.

John Hays Hammond was a classmate at Yale of President Taft. Two years ago last spring Mr. Hammond developed suddenly an ambition to be the candidate of the Republicans for the office of vice-president of the United States. It was a perfectly worthy ambition of course, for every American ought to have the right, if he has lived a square life, to feel a pulsing desire to serve his fellow men in office. Mr. Hammond was not nominated, but has been in the public eye in Washington only to a less extent than he would have been were it he instead of James S. Sherman who presides today over the deliberations of the United States senate. The city home of Mr. Hammond has a history of some interest.

Some years ago Levi P. Morton, who was vice-president of the United States under Benjamin Harrison, built a great palace-like house on a triangle of land covered by Rhode Island avenue, M and Fifteenth streets. It is said that this residence still belongs to Mr. Morton. It has been the scene of official social gatherings uninterruptedly for years. When Mr. Morton retired from the vice-presidency the residence was taken by Count Cassini, the ambassador of the czar of Russia to the United States. The Russian and his niece, the Countess Cassini, were great entertainers, and in their residence met the high representatives of all the different departments of government, the twin armed services, and the diplomats from all parts of the world.

The Morton house, under the rule of the Cassinis, was the scene of social activity season after season. Then the house passed into the possession of Elihu Root, secretary of state in Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet. The secretary and his wife are to domesticity inclined. With the exception of small affairs to which only close friends were invited, the former home of the Cassinis saw little gaiety during the occupancy of the family of the former secretary of state, although there were certain "official society" affairs which, because of his office in the government, the secretary was in duty bound to hold and to countenance.

The most interesting gathering, from the social point of view, which the old Morton house ever held was that of the invited guests who came to gather to witness the marriage of the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Root to U. Simpson Grant III. It was a simple affair, in perfect keeping with the desire of both the bride and groom, for young Grant, who is a subaltern army officer, is of a retiring disposition, and is not given at all to a desire for the social limelight. The family gave over their lease of the Morton residence to the bride and groom, and took it up anew when the lease today.

Levi P. Leiter, now dead, a Chicago multi-millionaire, built one of the most imposing residences which that city of Washington holds. It stands close to Dupont circle, a fashionable residence section, and its front and side grounds are of great extent then are usually found adjacent to a house in the city where every inch of land costs much money. The widow of Mr. Leiter still occupies the great pillared house which her husband built. Within a stone's toss of the Leiter residence is the marble Washington home of Mrs. R. M. Patterson, daughter of Joseph Medill, the great editor of the Chicago Tribune. The Patterson house was designed by Stanford White, who was killed by the degenerate Harry K. Thaw in New York city three or four years ago. The design for the Patterson house was one of the last works of the great architect.

Close to the marble Patterson residence is the home of William Boardman, his wife and daughters. The Boardmans are Cleveland people. They came here some years ago, as other rich people have done, to take up their residence and to lead the life of the capital. It is, however, rather a different life which the Boardmans lead. Miss Mabel Boardmen is the chief American spirit in the Red Cross movement. She is devoted to this work, and gives to it the major portion of her time. The Boardman house is a scene of many gatherings of people, but it can be said of them they have humanitarianism for their object.

The Boardman house is one of the few in Washington which President Taft visits in a purely informal way. He "drops in" at Boardman's for afternoon tea or for an evening call just as he would if he were not president of the United States and therefore bound by strands of the tape of etiquette. The president is greatly interested in the work of the Red Cross. He is the organization's president, as Miss Boardman is one of its highest workers and its guiding spirit.

There is one home in Washington with which there is connected a curious story. It is the Massachusetts avenue residence of Mrs. R. H. Townsend, who is known in Washington as Mrs. Scott-Townsend. She is the niece of "Tom" Scott, the Pennsylvania multi-millionaire, who died several years ago. Mrs. Townsend's only daughter, Matilde, recently has been pronounced the most beautiful of the young women of the capital city. Rumor connected the daughter "in marriage engagement possibilities" with half a dozen foreigners, all of them well within the titled circle, and one or two of them of the blood royal. The daughter showed her good sense and her rare discrimination by marrying an American.

Now, as for the story about the Townsend house, it should be said that it is of rather grewsome interest. Mrs. Townsend, some years ago looked at the elite of her present home, and decided to build. There was a small house on the grounds. The story is that a fortune teller informed Mrs. Townsend that if she built a new house and took up her residence therein she would be dead within a year. She therefore resolved to compromise. She built a magnificent new house, but in such a form that it encloses like an envelope the old house which stood on the building site.

The Association of American Architects has been occupying recently what is known as the Octagon house. It is the famous old Tayloe mansion which the Octagon house is one of the historic homes of the District of Columbia. The chances are that the spirit of patriotism will see that the structure is preserved for all time. When the British entered Washington Dolly Madison fled from the White House just before the Red Coats arrived to apply the torch. Mrs. Madison went to the Octagon house, which was the residence of the Tayloe family. Suddenly she remembered that the Stuart portrait of George Washington had been left hanging on the wall of the White House. She ran back and cut the picture from its frame and escaped with it just as the British soldiers crossed the threshold.

On Sixteenth street hill in Washington is the house known to the populace as Henderson castle. It is the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson, who have lived in Washington ever since Mr. Henderson was, years ago, a Republican senator from the state of Missouri. The Henderson house has every appearance of a castle. It is of brown stone, turreted, and it stands on a commanding hill. The Henderson home is the scene of constant hospitality, and the diplomats representing foreign governments in the capital are frequently dinner guests of the "castle" host and hostess.

Larz Anderson, a relative of Nicholas Longworth, lives on Meeseehuenitz avenue in a huge house about which the "lecturer" on the big sightseeing automobile calls out interesting information to the passengers eight or ten times a day, and the latter especially is very much interested when gardener boy Smith, whose home is in Cincinnati, 1912, Ford Agents. Agents your local dealer for "Ford-Lore," "Ford Owners' Handbook." Ford Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

Larz Anderson, a relative of Nicholas Longworth, lives on Meeseehuenitz avenue in a huge house about which the "lecturer" on the big sightseeing automobile calls out interesting information to the passengers eight or ten times a day, and the latter especially is very much interested when gardener boy Smith, whose home is in Cincinnati, comes here some years ago, as other rich people have done, to take up their residence and to lead the life of the capital. It is, however, rather a different life which the Boardmans lead. Miss Mabel Boardmen is the chief American spirit in the Red Cross movement. She is devoted to this work, and gives to it the major portion of her time. The Boardman house is a scene of many gatherings of people, but it can be said of them they have humanitarianism for their object.

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A Mother's Love

wisely directed, will cause her to give to her little ones only the most wholesome and beneficial remedies and only when actually needed, and the well-informed mother uses only the pleasant and gentle laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—when a laxative is required, as it is wholly free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

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In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres

of wheat was the threshing return from a Lloydminster farm. Many similar yields in the Province of Saskatchewan in 1910 as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

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are then derived from raising stock.

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS

of 160 acres each, and pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within reach of railway systems, are now obtainable in the most favored districts. Many homesteads of 160 acres are purchasable at $25.00 per acre within easy reach of railway communication. Schools, churches, telephones, good markets, climate unexcelled, healthful, bracing air, and water and fuel in plentiful supply.

For information as to location, low settlers' railway rates and how to secure them, pamphlet "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Kow-Kure

is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cowonly. Kow-Kure cures, or its money back. Kow-Kure increases, relieves, and udder and milker affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether a few or many, can afford to be without Kow-Kure. It is made especially for cows only. Kow-Kure does not blister. Kow-Kure is not a stock food. Ask your local dealer for "Kow-Kure," "Kow-Kure Handbook." Kow-Kure Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

2 CRUISES **AROUND THE WORLD**

TWO GRAND CRUISES of about three and one-half months' duration each. The first to leave New York, Nov. 4, 1911, and the second from San Francisco, Jan. 4, 1912, by the large twin-screw steamer

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KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

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THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

Open Thy Doors.



Open thy doors, O my soul,
To ocean and sky and plain,
To shining shore, and breakers' roar,
And the mountains that shout again.



Open thy doors, O my soul,
To the scent of the climbing rose,
To the meadow's sweep, and the drowsy sheep,
And the woodland's deep repose.

—Sunset Magazine.

Her Tardy Coming

By STACY E. BAKER

Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press

Cornelia Dean suddenly received a letter from John Oliver answering pertinent questions that had been asked of him twenty years before.

Cornelia, still a spinster—and a most comely one—was surprised. The yellowed pages, the faded ink, and the late line told her that the letter had been written on the day following her imperative demands, while the postoffice stamp showed that the letter had been mailed from Boston but one day before.

Romance had long been dead in the heart of Cornelia Dean. She had loved John Oliver nobly and faithfully, and when he had passed out of her life as a lover, none other had come in. A flush on her pretty cheeks, the little lady carefully opened the letter, and read, for the fifth time, its contents.

"My dearest: I have waited several days—and impatiently—for the letter you wanted me to read and answer before coming for your answer to my proposal—and now it is here.

"I know, dear, that I am practically a stranger to you and the good people of Sneedville, but in Boston, where, as you know, my father owns a large dry goods store, I am well known. My reputation in my own town will stand the test of investigation.

"Now, to answer your questions.

"1. I do not touch liquor. Have never used intoxicants in my life.

"2. No; if you consent to marry me we cannot live in Sneedville, but must make Boston our home, where I will eventually go into business with my father.

"3. I will give up smoking, if you wish me to.

"4. You know that I will always love you. There is no need to ask this. Ask, rather, your own heart.

"Here, to great, lonely Boston, I am writing a note bidding me to come to you. You will realize how lonesome I am, and you will answer at once. I am sure of this.

"Always yours,

"JOHN OLIVER."

The ancient screed fell to the lap of the little lady, and tears glistened in her eyes as her thoughts wandered away in reminiscent reverie. John Oliver! She could see him now, a stalwart, manly youth. He came to



"Is There Anything I Can Do for You?"

woo her, the most popular girl in Sneedville. She remembered herself as she looked then—a mere wisp of a girl, to be sure, but with that winsome prettiness that allowed her to pick and choose from the ranks of the best and most popular men in the city.

Blue eyes, and a wonderful head of wavy brown hair that was at once the envy and delight of her girl chums, had been among the potent gifts given her by the goddess of beauty, and she had most careful taste in dress. All these, and countless other feminine attractions, had won to her the young Bostonian who was spending his summer vacation in Sneedville.

He had proposed, but before she would answer him she had sent him away until she could compile a list of questions. These he was to answer by mail. She did not wish him to plead his own cause.

Cornelia Dean sat for the greater part of an hour dreaming. When she was again mistress of her thoughts, a great resolve had been made within her. Cornelia had decided to go to Boston! She had not been out of town since the death of her parents, some ten years before.

"But—what shall I wear?" asked Cornelia, speaking, as was her wont, to herself. "Surely if—if I find him, I must look as nearly as possible like the girl he knew. Nothing that I have now will do. I must be more—more up-to-date; more like the girls of today. I am not so—so old, anyway, even if I do dress plainly. I haven't a gray hair in my head."

At last the day of her departure came, and the little cottage was safely locked, the key hidden in a plant rack on the porch, and the more than pretty little lady on her way to the station.

The trip was a frightful one to the conophiticated Cornelia, and a sigh of relief came to her lips when she found herself safely arrived. Boston was a larger city than she had imagined. She began to realise the hopelessness of her quest.

The address of his—John's—old home was burned indelibly on her brain. She called there after depositing her little baggage at a modest hotel. She found herself in front of a roofless domicile, the clapboards of which were being rapidly stripped from the scantlings. Consternation she stood an idle second watching the workers reduce the building.

"Is there anything I can do for you?"

Unconsciously she had entered the gate shutting the lot of the building from the street. A man in the garb of a carpenter stood before her.

"I—I" Cornelia hesitated. "I was hunting for the residence of the Olivers. They used to live here, I believe?"

"Moved," elucidated the man briefly. "This is the site o' a skyscraper that the Olivers are having erected. This piot is too valuable for a residence to occupy. It's right in the heart of things, as you might say."

"But can you tell me where the—where John Oliver lives?"

"With his parents, I believe; hint as to that, I don't know. I don't even know where they have moved to. Young Mr. Oliver is here almost every day to see how the work progresses. Can I give him some message?"

"Tell him that Cornelia Dean was here."

"Cornelia Dean," repeated the man. "O—then you're the lady to whom the letter went!"

"What—what letter?" asked the puzzled Cornelia.

"One of my men found an old letter, sealed and addressed to you, under the tin roof of this house. Some one, while inspecting the timber, probably, after the shingles were off, had dropped it, and the tin fitters covered it up without noticing. I mailed it."

"O," gasped Cornelia.

"There comes Mr. John Oliver now." The carpenter failed to notice the woman's embarrassment. A well-built man of about forty years of age approached. As he came nearer a pasted look crept into his eyes, and then suddenly his pace quickened and he advanced, both hands outstretched.

"You!" cried John Oliver, the trembling fingers of the woman pressed closed in his; and there, before the wondering eyes of the men, he kissed her. "I have waited centuries for you," he said.

Philippine Forests.

After several years' investigation of the forests of the Philippine islands, Dr. H. N. Whitford is enabled to make some statements concerning their extent and richness which will be likely to surprise many readers. He says, for instance, that the virgin forest area of the islands, covering 25,000,000 acres, contains 200,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, and he contrasts this with the 400,000,000,000 feet of timber growing on the 200,000,000 acres contained in the forest reserves of the United States. In other words, the Philippine forests are, acre for acre, four times as rich as those of this country. Other authorities agree with Dr. Whitford in the opinion that when the world's eyes are opened to the value of the tropical forests a great asset will have been added to the common wealth of mankind.

A Gift Book.

"Yes, do you send me a book . . . not a bargain book bought from a haberdasher, but a beautiful book, a book to caress—peculiar, distinctive, individual; a book that hath fret caught your eye and then pleased your fancy written by an author with a tender vein, all right out of his heart. We will read it together in the gloaming, and when the gathering dusk doth blur the page, and sit with hearts too full for speech and think it over."—Dorothy Wordsworth in Coleridge.

It Wouldn't Do.

"A man named Biddi wants his name changed."

"Why so?"

"He's going to manufacture automobile tires."

Feminine Chronology.

Stella—How old is Mabel?

Bella—Old enough to be younger.

Doctors Said He Would Die

A Friend's Advice Saves Life

"I wish to speak of the wonderful cure that I have received from your noted Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder cure. Last summer I was taken with severe pains in my back and sides. I could not breathe without difficulty and was nearly well with the desire to urinate. Was compelled to do so every ten minutes with the passage of quite blood with the urine. I tried all the different doctors from far and near, but they said it was no use to doctor as I would die anyway. I was at the end of my rope and was so miserable with pain and the thought that I must die that words cannot tell how I felt. One day a friend told me of the wonderful help she had received from Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. She gave me one of your pamphlets which I read and determined to try Swamp-Root. After taking half a bottle I felt better. Have now taken ten bottles and as well as I ever was, thanks to Swamp-Root. I wish to tell all suffering people that have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the best medicine on the market.

All persons doubting this statement can write to me and I will answer them directly.

CLYDE F. CAMERER,
Rosalie, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1909.

VERNIE TOWNE, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

Couldn't Last a Day.

Howell—I can tell you how to live on ten cents a day.

Powell—Don't do it; I've only eight cents.

Diphtheria, Quinsy and Tonsilitis begin with sore throat. How much better to cure a sore throat in a day or two than to be in bed for weeks, with Diphtheria. Just keep Hamlins Wizard Oil in the house.

Led by the Nose.

"Pa, what is a 'leading woman'?"

"Any woman, my son."—Boston Transcript.

Dr. Pierce's Pimsant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

There are many kinds of pleasures, and some of them aren't so pleasant.

$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE.

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Couldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, disabling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor, would charge you $5.00 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. R. Robinson, K-88 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

A Corner in Candles.

As an example of trusts and monopolies prevalent even in that early day it may be mentioned that in 1760 one Benjamin Crabb obtained the exclusive right to make sperm candles in Massachusetts for 14 years.

A year later, however, a factory was started in Providence, R. I., and within the decade there were eight factories in New England and one in Philadelphia. Their output greatly reduced the price of candles, which not long before sold for five shillings a pound. In those days $1.25 was worth fairly three times as much as it is now.

—From the Designer.

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ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." The Signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. 25c.

An Invariable Assumption.

"It must be dreadful to have any of your relatives become involved in a scandal."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "The only possible compensation is the extent to which it causes you to be immediately written about as a member of the most exclusive society."

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 500,000 bottles sold last year. $.50 and $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Specialists in Diseases of the Horse, Goshen, Ind.

A Robber.

"Were you ever confronted by a robber?"

"Sure."

"And did you play the part of a hero?"

"No, indeed; you can't throttle a gas meter."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and Children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The manly man makes altogether the best woman's man.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There is no moral health without human helpfulness.

Knees Became Stiff

Five Years of Severe Rheumatism

"The cure of Hosby T. Goldstein, 16 Barton Street, Boston, Mass., is another victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mr. Goldstein says: 'I suffered from rheumatism five years. It kept me from business and covered my knees so stiff as steel. I tried many medicines without relief, finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon felt much better, and now consider myself entirely cured. I recommend Hood's.'"

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

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AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL, 50c.

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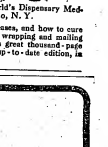
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in New York City. Best features of country and city life. Out-of-door sports on school park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Academic Course Primary Class to Graduation. Upper class for Advanced Special Students. Music and Art. Write for catalogue and terms.

Miss Isaac and Miss Walker, Riverside Avenue, near 252d St., Vol. A. V.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 5—1911.

When You Think



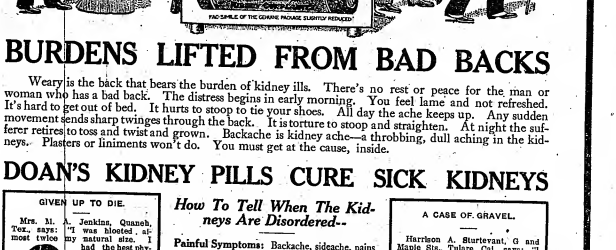
Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult us by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about women's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of wrapping and mailing only, and we will send you a *free* copy of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser — revised, up-to-date edition, in handsome French cloth binding.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"



FAC-SIMILE OF THE GENUINE PACKAGE SLIGHTLY REDUCED

BURDENS LIFTED FROM BAD BACKS

Weary is the back that bears the burden of kidney ills. There's no rest or peace for the man or woman who has a bad back. The distress begins in early morning. You feel lame and not refreshed. It's hard to get out of bed. It hurts to stoop to tie your shoes. All day the ache keeps up. Any sudden movement sends sharp twinges through the back. It is torture to stoop and straighten. At night the sufferer retires to toss and twist and grown. Backache is kidney ache—a throbbing, dull aching in the kidneys. Plasters or liniments won't do. You must get at the cause, inside.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE SICK KIDNEYS

GIVEN UP TO DIE.



Mrs. M. A. Jenkins, Quaneh, Tex., says: "I was bloated almost twice my natural size, had the best physicians, but they failed to help me. For five weeks I was as helpless as a baby. My back throbbed and the kidney secretions were in terrible condition. The doctors held out no hope and I was resigned to my fate. At this critical time, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was cured."

How To Tell When The Kidneys Are Disordered--

Painful Symptoms: Backache, sideache, pains when stooping or lifting, sudden sharp twinges, rheumatic pains, neuralgia, painful, scanty or too frequent urination, dizzy spells, dropsy.

Urinary Symptoms: Discolored or cloudy urine. Urine that contains sediment. Urine that stains the linen. Painful passages. Blood or shreds in the urine. Let a bottle of the morning urine stand for 24 hours. If it shows a cloudy or fleecy settling, or a layer of fine grains, like brick dust, the kidneys are probably disordered.

A CASE OF GRAVEL.



Harrison A. Sturtevant, G and Maple Sts., Tulare, Cal., says: "I was in bad shape with kidney trouble. Intense frequent urination compelled me to arise at night, my bladder became inflamed and I suffered severe pain. When I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I passed a gravel stone three-quarters of an inch and variegated in color. After this my trouble disappeared.

A TRIAL FREE Test Doan's Kidney Pills Yourself

Cut out this coupon, mail it to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. A free trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills will be mailed you promptly. W.N.U.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

IF THE PAIN IS THERE REMEMBER THE NAME

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N.Y., Proprietors.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

IF THE PAIN IS THERE REMEMBER THE NAME

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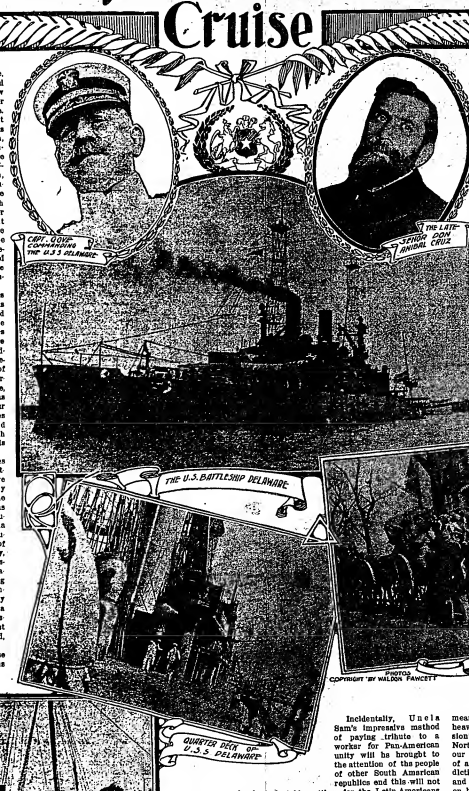
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The Battleship Delaware and Her Great Cruise



THE battleship Delaware, our newest, largest and finest sea warrior, is now making preparations for a most notable cruise. According to present plans she will sail on this jaunt early this month, and the cruise will consume the best part of the spring. The itinerary—prepared all of a sudden, for this cruise was not even contemplated a few weeks ago—calls for a voyage around the continent of South America, or, at least around the major portion of that triangular continent and it bids fair to be the most notable undertaking assigned to any single battleship since the famous old battleship Oregon made the long trip around South America (over much the same route) at the time of the Spanish-American war.

The cruise of the Delaware takes on importance from the fact that it is the first stunt of the kind attempted by one of our new battleships of the Dreadnought class—floating fortresses so much larger and heavier and more formidably armed than any of our old-time battleships that they might be referred to as the "big brothers" of these ships that were so awe inspiring a few years ago. Now, of course, these now "all-big-gun" ships are as yet something of an experiment in our navy in so far as actual service goes and consequently naval officials and shipbuilding experts will await with no little concern the outcome of this prolonged "shaking down" cruise.

Another circumstance that makes this coming cruise stand out as a notable achievement is that the Delaware is to take her long "hike" absolutely unattended. As all readers of the newspapers must have noted, it has not been the practise of our naval authorities of late years to assign single battleships to long cruises. They usually go in fleets, or in divisions of four ships, or at least in pairs. Why, it will be remembered that when President Taft made his recent trip to Panama a second warship was sent along with the one that carried the presidential party, not because there was any real need for it, but simply to have a companion ship at hand to render assistance in the event that the first craft met with a mishap of any kind, great or small.

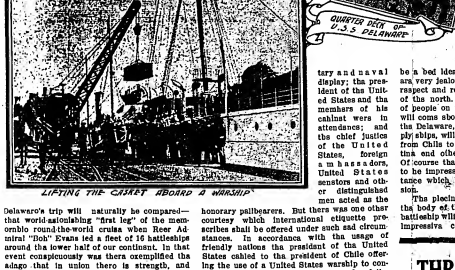
And take that other naval cruise around South America, with which the Delaware's new cruise will naturally be compared—that world-astonishing "first leg" of the memorable round-the-world cruise when Rear Admiral "Bob" Evans led a fleet of 16 battleships around the lower half of our continent. In that event conspicuously was there exemplified the adage that in union there is strength, and aside from the self-confidence inspired by the co-ordinate action of a whole fleet of battleships there was the further assurance against the unexpected offered by the presence with the fleet of a repair ship, supply ships and naval colliers. The Delaware, on the other hand, must traverse the same sea track figuratively as well as literally "on her own bottom," as the seafaring men say.

However, without underestimating the prestige that will come to the Delaware through all these unusual attributes of her present trip, it must be admitted that the greatest significance of all attaches to this 1911 cruise because of the mission of the Delaware. The fleet of battleships that visited South American ports a couple of years ago went solely on the initiative of President Roosevelt as a practise cruise and a sort of object lesson to other nations, but the Delaware goes on a specific mission of condolence, out of respect to the memory of an international statesman and in compliment to a friendly nation. She is to convey from our shores to their native land the body of Senor Don Anibel Cruz, the late minister of the republic of Chile to the United States.

When a foreign diplomat dies at his post of duty in an allied capital it is customary for the officials of the government to which he had been accredited as envoy and for his fellow diplomats to accord him every possible honor in death. Elaborate ceremonials are prescribed, not merely as a tribute to the statesman whose work in behalf of international good feeling has been interrupted by death, but also as a compliment to the country and the government whose accredited agent he was. All the unwritten laws were carefully observed in the case of the late Chilean minister. His funeral at Washington was made the occasion of an elaborate military and naval display; the president of the United States and the members of the cabinet were in attendance; and the chief justice of the United States, foreign ambassadors, United States senators and other distinguished men acted as the honorary pallbearers. But there was one other courtesy which international etiquette prescribes shall be offered under such and circumstances. In accordance with the usage of friendly nations the president of the United States cabled to the president of Chile offering the use of a United States warship to convey on his last journey home the body of the deceased diplomatist. The offer was accepted and the Delaware has been assigned to act as a funeral barge on this voyage of thousands of miles to Valparaiso and return. In accordance, however, with the wishes of the Cruz family the battleship did not start on her journey immediately after the funeral, but the trip was deferred until this month, the flag-draped casket reposing in the meantime in a receiving vault in a cemetery at Washington.

The United States government has been called upon twice before, within a comparatively few years, to convey home the bodies of eminent Pan-American statesmen who have died in this country. Soma years ago the body of an ambassador of Mexico was thus conveyed home in state and only a year ago similar honors were paid to the remains of the late Senor Nebuco, who was for years the ambassador of Brazil at our seat of government. On neither occasion, however, was there employed for the service so imposing a vessel as the Delaware.

That the officials and the public of Chile will appreciate the significance of Uncle Sam's sending his largest and finest warship in the expectation of the American authorities and there is plain intent to thus create an especially favorable impression—possibly the more so because Chile is one of those South American countries with which the United States has at times in the past been on the verge of ill feeling, and it is the desire of our statesmen to allay any lingering suspicions and cement friendship in this quarter. The Delaware was not, of course, a member of the round-the-world squadron that visited Chilean ports several years ago so that not only will she be a novelty to eyes beyond the Andes but she will afford the people of Chile their first opportunity to inspect an example of the world's latest ideas in heavy battleship building.



LIFTING THE CASKET ABOARD A WARSHIP

Incidentally, Uncle Sam's impressive method of paying tribute to a worker for Pan-American unity will be brought to the attention of the people of other South American republics and this will not be lost on the Latin-Americans of the north. This focusing of the attention of people on the east coast of South America will come about through the circumstance that the Delaware, being unattended by coal supply ships, will find it necessary en route to and from Chile to put in at ports in Brazil, Argentina and other places for fuel, supplies, etc. Of course the natives at each port cannot fail to be impressed by the vessel and the importance which Uncle Sam attaches to her mission.

The placing of the metal casket containing the body of the deceased diplomat aboard the battleship will be made the occasion of another impressive ceremonial. The heavy-draught battleship cannot ascend the comparatively shallow Potomac river to Washington to receive the body, and so the president's yacht Mayflower will be used to convey the casket from the capital to Hampton roads, Va., where the transfer will be made to the big vessel. When the casket is conveyed from the receiving vault to the Mayflower there will be another military and naval pageant and guns will boom in salute and high officials of the government will stand with uncovered heads while the casket is swung by means of the long arm of a crane from the caisson used as a hearse to the deck of the vessel. A high official of the state department will accompany the body to Hampton Roads as a representative of our government and, in all probability, one or more Chilean diplomats will go with the body on the battleship all the way to Chile.

Captain Goya, who will command the Delaware on this important cruise, is one of the most capable officers in the United States navy. He was for years the commandant of midshipmen at the United States naval academy and is thus known personally to almost every one of the younger officers of our sea service. The Delaware, of which he is in command, is 510 feet in length, 85 feet breadth and displaces 20,000 tons of water, which means that she is fully one-fourth larger or heavier then any other vessel now in commission in our navy except her sister ship, the North Dakota. She is also the speediest of all our battleships built or building, being capable of a gait of 24 or 25 miles per hour, which is dictinctly "going some" for so ponderous a craft, and which will enable her to make good time on her round trip beyond Cape Horn if necessity should arise.

The Delaware is the heaviest armed of all our "peacemakers," excepting of course her twin sister, the North Dakota. She carries ten of the big 12-inch guns, four of which were a few years ago considered ample for any battleship, and in addition she has ranged on her sides 14 of the tremendously effective 5-inch guns, to say nothing of a whole array of smaller navel "shooting irons." Some of these latter—the three-pounders, for instance, will be the only ones used on the present cruise and then merely for firing salutes. The Delaware has a ship's company of record-breaking size—65 officers and nearly 900 men.

THREE ORDERS OF SOCIETY IN NAPLES

There are three distinct classes in Neapolitan society—it would be bettar to call them castes—the nobility and aristocracy, the "gabentunnisi" or middle classes, and the "lazzaroni" or the "submerged multitude."

The first class it is unnecessary to describe, the other classes live side by side, and are yet distinct and hostile. They differ in religious and political convictions, in morals, in social customs, in food and clothing.

The gabentunnisi include the shopkeepers, the small manufacturers, tradesmen, bookkeepers, persons engaged in clerical occupations, and practically all who are compelled to earn their living, but who are not engaged in manual labor.

They are generally liberal and often radical in politics. The men express an open indifference and often contampt for the church, but require their wives and daughters to observe all the conventional religious duties, and they themselves never fail to reach for a crucifix or call for a priest whenever they imagine their own lives to be in dangar.

They are fond of dress and display and judge their taste as far as their means will permit, but their wives and daughters are kept in seclusion and are never allowed to leave the house without duennas to protect them.

The lazzaroni regard with contempt as well as aversion the families of the gabentunnisi, who are not wealthy and have to struggle to keep up appearances. The lazzaroni are strongly attached to the nobility, have often given practical evidances of loyalty and on several occasions have been of supreme service to the crown.

They live cheaply in the open air, with a room in the basement or the attic of some old tenement, to which they can retreat for shalter in cass of storm, and when the hour comes for sleep.

They dalight in garlic, shall fish, raw vegetables and fruit. The women pay little attention to their dress and always go bareheaded. There are probably not a dozen hats or bonnats to the thousend of the women population of the lazzaroni.

The lazzaroni are so accustomed to fetid odors, the misary, the loathsome sights in the "Pendaci," as the slums are called, that it is difficult for them to be happy under any other circumstances. They are born to it, they live in it and they die in it, and yet there are grades of misery, just as there are grades of prosperity.

There are lazzaroni who are rich and comfortable, compared with others who may occupy the adjoining attic, but it is said by those who have studied this class that they are never reduced to a condition which is beyond their philosophy to endure; that they will always jest about their bunger and laugh about their pains.

Sentimentalists who have made a study of them insist that tha poorar and more loathsoma the family the stronger the love and attachment. As misfortune comes upon them they seem to cling more closely together, parents to children, children to parents and brothers to sisters, and not one is so low or so destitute as to be unable now and than to do an act of charity or express compassion to neighbors who are even more badly off than themselves.

BOY SCOUT BRIGADE

Movement Is Becoming Widely Popular in This Country.

Starting in England, There Are Already Over 200,000 Lads Enrolled in America—Appeals Strongly to the Boys.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Playgrounds Association of America has joined in support of the Boy Scout movement as started in England by Gen. Baden-Powell and fostered here by Ernest Thompson Seton. There are already



Sounding the Call.

about 200,000 lads enrolled in the Boy Scouts of America in 45 states, though the organization is only a few months old. Those who have been watching the movement here say that nothing has ever seamed so appeal so strongly to the boys of America.

Ten years ago Mr. Seton organized the Woodcraft Indians. About 100,000 boys became members, but soon after Gen. Baden-Powell's organization, begun only two years ago, attained such quick and wide popularity in England Mr. Seton and those working with him adopted its best features and merged the Woodcraft Indians into the Boy Scouts.

Every American boy a hundred years ago, he points out, lived either on a farm or in such close touch with farm life that he reaped its benafits. He had all the practical knowledge that comes from country surroundings; that is, he could ride, shoot, run, swim; he was handy with tools; he knew the woods; he was physically strong, self-reliant, resourceful, well developed in body and brain. In addition, his moral training was got at home, and it was good. He was respectful and obedient to his aldera, and, as Mr. Seton thinks constituted altogether the best material of which a nation could he made.

"We have lived," says Mr. Seton, "to see an unfortunate change. Partly through the growth of immense cities, with the consequent specialization of industry, each individual has been required to do one small specialty and shut his eyes to everything else, with the resultant perpetual narrowing of the mental horizon. "Partly through the decay of small farmieg which would have offset this condition, each mixed farm was a college of handicraft. And partly through the stereotyped forms of religion losing their hold, we see a very different type of youth in the country today.

The new boy scout is a tenderfoot. He is usually about 12 years old. In time he will become a second-class scout, the next higher grade, and finally a first-class scout. To become a graduata in this out-door school a boy must do these things:

1. Swim fifty yards or run a mile in 8 minutes.

2. Must have 50 cents at least in the savings bank.

3. Signaling. Send and receive a message either in semaphore or Morse, sixteen letters a minute.

4. Go on foot, or row a boat, alone or in a pair seven miles away and return again; or if conveyed by any vehicle or animal, or in a division of fifteen miles and back, and write a short report on it. He is preferable that he should have two days.

5. Describe or show the proper means for saving life in case of two of the following accidents (allotted by the examiners): Fire, drowning, runaway carriage, sewer gas, ice breaking, or bandage an injured patient, or revive apparently drowned.

6. Cook satisfactorily two out of the following dishes, as may be directed: Parridge, bacon, hunter's stew; or skin and cook a rabbit, or pluck and cook a bird. Also make a "damper" of a half pound of flour, or a "twist" baked on a thick stick.

7. Read a map correctly and draw an intelligent rough sketch map. Point out a compass direction without the help of a compass.

8. Use an ax for felling or trimming light timber; or as an alternative produce an sketch of carpentry or joinery or metal work, made by himself satisfactorily.

9. Judge distance, size, numbers and height within 25 per cent, error.

This first-class scout must also know a lot of other things. He must know how to tie a rifa line, the position of the main arteries, how to stop bleeding from veins and arteries, how to improvise splints, and many other things which constitute "first aid to the injured.

All the leading branches of the general scout movement in the country have now been consolidated. 0A

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1911. NO. 46.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Uncle Sam Nips Many Postal Frauds



WASHINGTON.—Interesting tales of frauds are told in the report of Robert S. Sharp, chief inspector of the postoffice department.

During the year 1,650 postoffices were robbed as compared with 1,950 during the previous year. There were 2,363 arrests, of which 417 were postoffice burglars, as compared with 2,395 arrests during the previous year, of which 416 were postoffice burglars.

Of the number arrested 100 were postmasters, 35 assistant postmasters, 95 clerks in postoffices, 25 railway postal clerks, 36 city letter carriers, 37 rural letter carriers and 19 wagon mail carriers. Of the total number 1,579 were persons not connected with the postal service.

Train robberies in the west occurred with alarming frequency. Since March, 1903, nine mail trains have been held up and robbed and a large amount of registered mail has been stolen and rifled.

Postoffice inspectors have worked on the cases with unflagging zeal and energy with the assistance and cooperation of the local authorities. In all nine men have been arrested and convicted for these train robberies, one being sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary and a fine of $3,000, one to 43 years and a fine of $5,000, two to serve 45 years each and five were sentenced to life imprisonment.

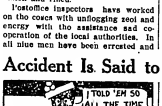
A very important case recently handled by postoffice inspectors covered the operations of the so-called Meharg gang. The swindle is believed to have been the most gigantic scheme of this kind that the postal inspectors ever had to contend with. It was worked by an organization of confidence men by means of fake horse races, athletic contests, etc.

The swindle was perpetrated successfully in various parts of the United States and victims in all parts of the country were robbed of sums varying from $1,000 to $30,000. It is estimated that the promoters secured approximately $5,000,000.

A scheme to defraud, international in its scope, known as the "gold brick" swindle, by which victims have been fleeced out of various sums, ranging from $500 to $25,000—and it is believed the swindlers secured over a million dollars—has been in operation a number of years.

The investigation of this case required the utmost skill on the part of the inspectors handling it; a trip to England was necessary to obtain important information and evidence and investigation had to be made in various parts of the United States and Canada.

Accident Is Said to Have Sunk Maine

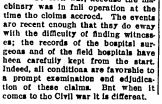


THE United States battleship Maine, destroyed in Havana harbor in February, 1898, with a loss of many lives, was blown up by an internal explosion, and when the ship is raised it will be shown that the Spaniards in Cuba had absolutely nothing to do with the destruction of the vessel. This is the opinion of officials of the war department, based upon information conveyed to them by army officers engaged in the work of raising the shattered hull.

Persons who have arrived in Washington recently, and have an intimate knowledge of the work of raising the battleship, it is learned, agree that the destruction of the Maine was due to the explosion of one of the air-tight compartments used for the storage of ammunition. This theory is borne out, it is claimed, by the evidences already developed. It has been found that in the mud and silt surrounding the hull of the Maine there is a great quantity of coal. Human bones have also been picked up outside the hull.

An internal explosion naturally would force outward a large part of the contents of the vessel's hull. This condition has been found. The report was prevalent in Havana and in the United States shortly after the work of raising the hulk was begun that wires had been found close to the hull of the ship which communicated with the shore, but this report was found to be false. The wires were those in use between Hovana and Cosa Blanca.

Pension Claims of Ready-Made Widows



SIXTEEN thousand claims for pensions growing out of the Spanish war are on file in the pension office in Washington. All the pensions incident to this war are being disposed of more promptly than those growing out of the Civil war, because the machinery was in full operation at the time the claims accrued. The events are recent enough that they do away with the difficulty of finding witnesses; the records of the hospital surgeons and the field hospitals have been carefully kept from the start. Indeed, all conditions are favorable to a prompt examination and adjudication of these claims. But when it comes to the Civil war it is different.

Widows' claims have always been a source of interest in the pension office. In fact, the widow business has developed into a highly organized industry in some of the border states, where many negroes who were in the Union army, are buried. Recently from one such community 106 claims for widows' pensions poured into Washington within a few days, all of them being from widows of colored soldiers in that neighborhood. Suspicion was aroused in the minds of the examiners and it was found that a sharp lawyer had worked up the claims for a commission.

Dependent mothers furnish some trouble to the pension department with their claims, though many have remarried since the war. In some cases lawyers have coached them into destroying all records of their marriages and to claim the common law marriage which makes more trouble for the pension office.

See Little Hope for Low Food Prices

THERE is little chance of food prices ever returning to the old low standard, according to Wilbur M. Hayes, acting secretary of agriculture. To substantiate this he cites the fact that only one-third of the total population of the country is now engaged in producing food for the remaining two-thirds. He says this will be shown by statistics soon to be issued by the census bureau.

Only two generations ago, he declared, two-thirds of the population was engaged in production. To this remarkable reversal, he says, is the high cost of living mainly due.

The increased cost of living has no terrors for the American farmer, judging by the conclusions of the department of agriculture. In the last ten years the value of his products has been increasing at such a rate that the lifter of the soil is now able to afford hitherto undreamed of luxuries and the old homestead has been fitted with every modern convenience.

In the Crop Reporter just issued by the department considerable space is devoted to the cost of living problem from the farmer's point of view. The reporter says: "Within the last ten years the purchasing power of the farmer has increased more than fifty per cent. Such conditions are having and will continue to have more forces in keeping the rising generation of farmers' children upon the farm than volumes upon volumes of printed advice to stay there."

With the mass of figures before them from which to draw comparisons, the statisticians set to work and now announce that while the cost of articles purchased has increased, the increase in purchasing power of each farm acre has outstripped it and the farmer is left with a comfortable margin of profit for his work.

OFFICER FORCED FROM NAVY



After a service of 41 years in the navy, Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, late commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, has been retired upon his own request, his action being based upon the demand of the officers of his flagship, and West Virginia, that he either resign or stand court martial on charges of grossly immoral conduct. He refused to resign and send a telegram to Washington asking that he be retired—a request which at once was granted. The scandal has created a sensation in naval circles and outside them, for Barry's long service had made him one of the best known officers in the country.

What the grave offense, of which Barry is accused and which is offset is substantiated by his act of retirement, was discovered the officers on his flagship at first determined to send him a loaded revolver, with a request to use it. Upon further consideration they decided on allowing him a court martial and drew up the charges to be forwarded to the navy department at Washington. These charges Barry suppressed and then applied to Washington for retirement.

the alternative of resigning or of standing a court martial on charges of

STARTED AT $4.50 A WEEK



James A. Farrell, the new president of the United States Steel Corporation, who will receive $100,000 a year, was a laborer at 16 years of age, earning $4.50 a week, or $234 a year. He reached his high station by hard and persistent work.

Born in New Haven in 1863, Mr. Farrell is of athlete build, over six feet tall and weighing 220 pounds. He is married and lives in Brooklyn. His family consists of two girls and three boys. When Mr. Farrell was asked for a short sketch of his career, he said:

"Well, I quit school to go to work when I was 16 years old. My father, who had several sailing vessels plying between New York and Liverpool, was getting too for active in years to carry on his business. I began work in a steel rail mill at New Haven and remained there nine years, doing manual labor.

"Seeing a bigger field in Pittsburg, I went there when I was 25 years old and got work in the mills of the Pittsburg Wire company as a laborer. Later I was made superintendent and manager and worked in that capacity for six years.

"Next I became general superintendent of the Oliver Steel Wire company, of Pittsburg, and worked in that city and in Beaver Falls for a long time. Finally in 1903 I was asked to come to New York and organize the United States Steel Product Export company."

INVENTS MULTIPLE 'PHONE

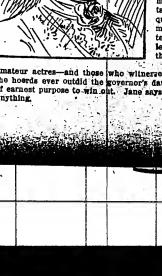


Maj. George O. Squires, of the United States army, has just given an important invention to the world. The patents issued to him cover a system of multiplex telephony and telegraphy. These patents have been dedicated to the public, and anybody is free to make use of them without paying a cent of royalty. They cover devices which can be applied to telephone apparatus now in use, and as many as ten simultaneous conversations may be carried on over one wire without interfering with each other.

The inventor is 45 years old, a Michigan man and a graduate from West Point 24 years ago, and is unmarried. He believes his invention will soon be in general use and that its adoption will reduce the cost of operating telephone exchanges and make telephone service cheaper.

The invention is regarded as especially valuable for long-distance use, as it gives a clear and easily audible tone. It will probably get its first practical test for commercial purposes over long-distance wires.

LONGS FOR THE FOOTLIGHTS



Among the scores of American girls who are gaining fame as disciples of the "unusual" in some form or other may be mentioned Miss Jane Haskell, daughter of ex-Gov. Charles Haskell, of Oklahoma. Naturally, one would think that this pretty western girl had all that was necessary to make her an charming and teasing and a few tears she persuaded her parents to let her study "dramatic art" and that's what she's doing now.

Recently she made her debut as an amateur actress—and those who witnessed the event say that no veteran of the hoards ever outdid the governor's daughter when it came to an evidence of earnest purpose to win out. Jane says she will succeed if work counts for anything.

Blind Man Leads in Tidying Streets



NEW YORK.—Reuben S. Simons, supervisor of 150,000 children in the Juvenile league, is blind, but he is the most valuable man in the street cleaning department, and he is not unhappy over the loss of his sight because he is too fond of work and too busy to be unhappy over anything.

"I never think of my blindness," he says, "except when I hear someone speak of the poor blind man. That cuts like a knife. I do my work as well as though I had my eyes, maybe better. There are no distractions in this world within which I live. I only think of my work. What the eye does not see the heart does not grieve for."

Thirteen years ago Reuben Simons' eyes began to pain him. For this past seven years he has been totally blind. And yet within that time he has organized a movement among the school children of New York by which 150,000 are now enlisted. They pledge themselves to aid the street cleaning department in keeping the thoroughfares free of rubbish. Their duty is not merely the passive one of refraining from throwing trash upon the street.

They help enforce the law. Every householders are warned by the volunteer aids, and if that warning is not obeyed there is prompt recourse to the law. The members of the 72 leagues, in 72 school buildings of the city, make regular reports to the street cleaning department.

And this blind man was the pioneer in the work. He thought of it first, impelled by his longing for children and a certain instinct for sociability that has always been his. "I always liked to organize clubs when I was a boy," he said. "We organized all sorts of purposes. I like excitement, brisk movement, happiness. I like to see things."

The incongruity in that expression does not bother him. "I have cultivated the inner eye," he said. "I have no power of imagination. I can see you and the people passing by just as I can see the children waiting before me when I go into a schoolroom to examine a junior league. It never occurs to me to think that I am blind."

Chicago Chinese to Amputate Queues

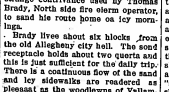


CHICAGO.—Frank Moy, the mayor of Chicago's Chinatown, has passed along a recently issued imperial decree that all celestials are to part with their queues. After wearing a braid for about 250 years, John Chinaman has come to the conclusion that it is a nuisance and a—it would hardly do to say "a relic of a heathen age." China has awakened to the fact that its advancement has been retarded by the way it wears its hair and the whole empire is going to have a haircut. The matter has been agitated for some time by leading Chinese, among them Wu Ting-Fang, former minister to the United States. A telegram received from Moy, who is in the government service in China, announces the date of disposing of superfluous appendages, which date in the Chinese calendar corresponds with the 14th of February in the Gregorian calendar, the Chinese new year falling on January 30.

"It is a good, sensible idea," said Moy. "I had my queue cut off several years ago and I don't know that I ever felt the loss of it. It is no good, anyway, and it makes lots of work for the wearer. It has got to be braided every day and washed once or twice a week and that's no small job.

"It is a common belief among Americans that the reason a Chinaman doesn't cut off his queue is that he thinks he cannot enter heaven without it. That's only a story. Chinamen, the world over, will welcome the decree to cut off their queues. In Chicago there are a few Chinese population of about 2,000, of which one-fourth have no queues. The other three-fourths, with few exceptions, will climb in the herber chair on February 14 and say, 'Give me a heircut.'"

Defies Icy Walks With a Sand Brake



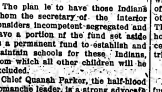
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A rubber water bottle filled with sand and strapped around his body, with an attached gas hose leading down through device chemicals that terminate under the instep of his shoes, is the strange contrivance used by Thomas Brady, North side fire alarm operator, to sand his route home on icy morning.

Brady lives about six blocks from the old Allegheny city hall. The sand receptacle holds about two quarts and this is just sufficient for the daily trip. There is a continuous flow of the sand and icy sidewalks are rendered as pleasant as the woodlawns of Vallambrosa.

In the two previous winters Brady slipped on the ice on his way home. One time he was laid up seven weeks with a broken kneecap. The other time he hurt his ankle and was laid up at home for over a month. At the beginning of this winter he began to think of what possible thing he could do to protect himself this winter. For a time he tried "creepers," but these were not satisfactory. Then came the brilliant thought.

He took possession of the family water bottle and hunted up some old gas hose. One difficulty was in getting the sand to foll ot the right spot and also to adjust the flow. Finally he got a little plug. This he could open with a string leading up to one pocket that allowed the sand to flow of regulated speed. But the sand would fall by the wayside and not go under his shoes. Brady is a mechanic and made a little metallic thing he called a "spreader." This caused the sand to slip under the soles of his shoes. Brady thinks he ought to get a patent out on the sand "spreader."

Indian President of a School Board



LAWTON, OKLA.—Firmly convinced that the full-blood Indian can never be induced to attend school with white children long enough to get an education, Congressman Scott Ferris of the Oklahoma delegation is drawing a bill that will perpetuate the exclusive Indian schools.

The plan is to have those Indians whom the secretary of the interior considers incompetent segregated and have a portion of the fund set aside as a permanent fund to establish and maintain schools for these Indians, from which all other children will be excluded.

Chief Quanah Parker, the half-blood Comanche leader, is a strong advocate of "mixed" school, where his children may attend the same institution where their white neighbors are educated.

Last fall Chief Parker was instrumental in having a public school district formed which includes his headsome residence in the foothills of the Wichita mountains. He donated a large tract of land and contributed a fund for maintenance of the district. He was chosen president of the board.

While the government maintains a Comanche Indian school one mile from Lawton, Chief Parker has never taken very kindly to sending his sons and daughters to the tribal school.

For one year his son attended the white school at Cache, 12 miles west of Lawton and near his home, but the other families strenuously objected. Then the chief reluctantly kept his boy out of school. This was his incentive in establishing the new district in western Comanche county.

Her Grievance.

First Angel—"What is that spirit fussing about?" Second Angel—"She says her halpins stick out beyond her halo."—Harper's Bazar.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

THE BOY AND THE GUN.

Each season brings its own sport or pastimes, game or fad for the boys. The autumn and winter are the seasons when many boys hunt or shoot a great deal, says the Omaha Bee. This should be the time, then, for the reiteration of that old warning about the "I-didn't-know-it-was-loaded" accident. Boys should be careful with their shooting irons, and never fail to know whether they are loaded or not. Two boys were out shooting a few days ago and one, thinking his gun was empty, aimed it at the other and pulled the trigger. The other dropped dead. "I didn't know it was loaded," wailed the one who killed him, echoing the wail of scores of others who had at sometime been as criminally neglicent as himself. No boy or man has a right to aim a firearm at another person, and when he does it, whether harm comes of it or not, he should be made to feel that he has done something he should not. Parents can well afford to deny guns and pistols to their boys until they have reached such ages as will make them capable of realizing their dangers. If they must have guns, they should be cautioned against careless use of them. It sometimes seems trito to speak of warning boys against such things, but if they were warned often enough such distressing accidents would be fewer.

Pittsburg is growing at a fairly rapid rate, but wants to increase still more swiftly. That smoky town has an ambition to reach the 1,000,000 mark in population, and is heading every effort in that direction. For one thing, Pittsburg is pushing the project for a ship canal from that city to Lake Erie, by which it is hoped to increase still further the already great industrial activity of that district. Other schemes include a big rapid-transit system, with subway attachments, bringing various points into easier reach; educational and other expansion, and numerous improvements designed to increase the attractiveness and convenience of the city and its environs. And Pittsburg seems to have sufficient public spirit to carry out the great work suggested.

The census figures continue to give interesting results. Mention hoe been made of the fact that there are now in the United States 50 cities with a population of 100,000 or more, a notable gain in ten years, as there were but 28 such cities in 1900. Now the census bureau, having completed the returns, announces that there are in the country 19 cities with a population reaching or exceeding 250,000. In 1900 there were 15 towns included in that class. From this it appears that, while there has been marked gain in many cities, large and small, the proportion has been greatest among municipalities of moderate size.

Also they do some things better in Germany. A reckless chauffeur who killed an American woman when he ran into a crowd of theatergoers has been sent to the penitentiary for 15 months.

It is said that one of the prominent female colleges is going to insist on proficiency in spelling and writing in the students. This looks as if the higher education were meditating a return to the simple life.

Some New York undertakers are said to be in league with preachers and sextons. It might be worse, as there is no avidence offered that undertakers are in league with doctors.

It is reported that there has been a revival of poetry in England. If the poets can manage to get through the winter there may be a chance for some of them, after all.

A New York boy is to have a legacy of $10,000 provided he does not enter the ministry. Isn't that on awful prospect for the average small boy to contemplate?

Two Massachusetts men who saved wood dalay at the age of 100 finds that he doesn't need any gymnasium exercise.

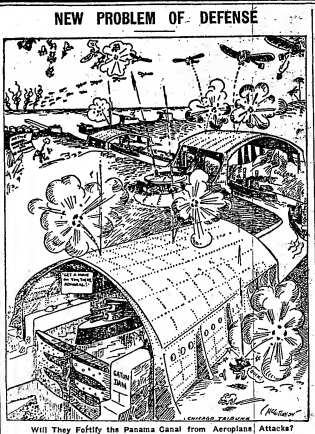
That Chicago bibliosopher who ndvocates the eating of four meals a day provides a long-waited outldoto to Brother Fletcher.

A man in Maryland wants a divorce because he is afraid of hif wife. Apparently he considers his condition unique.

A Frenchman, having taken the world's altitudo record away from America, that nation is entitled to the honor of being the flighter.

Poverty does nearly everything to a man except to take away his appetite.

NEW PROBLEM OF DEFENSE



Will They Forfitly the Panama Canal from Aeroplane Attacks?

BLAST KILLS SCORE

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN JERSEY CITY CAUSES PANIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

MORE THAN 150 INJURED

Ootonation Felt Many Miles Away—Skyscrapers Are Rocked—Men and Women Rush into Streets Fearful of Earth Shocks.

New York.—At least a score of persons were killed, 150 or more injured and property damaged to the extent of $500,000 when an explosion of 25 tons of dynamite occurred Wadnesday at a pier close to the Central railroad of New Jersey's passenger ferry slip at Communipaw, N. J.

At the same time the tarrific force of the blowup reached through the underlying strata of rock not only in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Richmond and the Bronx, but far way points in Long Island and Connecticut, rocking skyscrapers, smashing glass, tearing away window frames and sending panic stricken, tens of thousands of men and women into the streets, fearful that an earthquake or some other vast natural terror was upon them.

As in all upheavals of tremendous force, persons near by escaped death; buildings close at hand were not injured; persons far away were killed; structures at great distances were almost torn apart.

What happened, briefly, was this: Two cars of dynamite, containing 25 tons each, from the Dupont Powder company works in Wilmington, Del., had arrived on the tracks at the end of pier No. 7, almost adjoining the big Central station at Communipaw, the explosives being consigned to Palisades, on the Hudson, for use in blasting out rock.

Two lighters, the Katharine W. and the Whelden, had been towed up to the pier end to receive cargoes of the dangerous stuff. On the former was Captain Lief, his wife and eight men, on the latter four men.

On the pier end itself were twelve Polish laborers, some starting to eat their dinners from their pails; others engaged in transferring the dynamite from the freight cars to the lighters. There were at least 24 men within actual handling distance of the dynamite.

Next there was an awful roar, a great cloud of bona end dust, a tremble of earth and structures above the earth within a radius of 20 miles square, an immense wave from the river that splashed high above everything near by, and then a vision of death, maiming and wreckage.

Dry Farming Meet Opened.

Dickinson, N. D.—With every prospect of being a great success, the North Dakota dry farming congress opened here Tuesday. The sessions are being attended by hundreds of farmers from all parts of the state. The exhibits of agricultural products are quite extensive, and a number of prizes have been provided by the business men of Dickinson. The Dickinson experiment station also has a fine exhibit of grains and forage crops.

Banker Is Sent to Prison.

New Orleans.—Judge Grubb Tuesday sentenced William Adler, former president of the defunct State National bank, to serve six years in the Atlanta federal penitentiary. Adler was recently convicted of the misappropriation of the bank's funds.

Woman Gets Vote for Senator.

Denver, Colo.—A woman received a vote for United States senator in the legislature Tuesday. She was Mrs. Katharine M. Cooke, former state superintendent of public schools.

PASSES HARBOR BILL

MEASURE CARRYING $36,000,000 ADOPTED BY SENATE.

Numerous Amendments Sends Act to Conference—National Waterways Commission to Be Continued.

Washington.—After three hours of consideration the senate Tuesday passed the river and harbor bill, carrying appropriations aggregating $36,000,000.

Amendments to the bill provide that $125,000 shall be spent to improve the Illinois and Mississippi canal at a point where it crosses East Bureau creek. The life of the national waterways commission shall be continued to 1913, and it shall report upon the feasibility of a canal from Lake Erie, by way of the Maumee river and Fort Wayne, ind., to the southerly end of Lake Michigan.

The original bill having passed the house, consideration of the amendments will be taken up by a conference committee at an early date.

KING'S HONOR IS CLEARED

Editor Myllus, Who Charged British Ruler With Morganatic Marriage, Is Sent to Prison.

London.—After brief proceedings e special jury before Lord Chief Justice Alverstone cleared King Georga of imputations against his personal character by finding Edward F. Tyrlus guilty of circulating a libel. The defendant was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Myllus was charged with distributing in England copies of the Liberator, e Paris publication edited by Edward H. James, in which it was alleged that his majesty while prince of Wales contracted a morganatic marriage with the older daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour at Malta in 1890. The crown called the admiral as a witness and he testified that the daughter in question, now his wife, and Captain Napier of the British navy, never had seen his majesty before 1898, when his ship called on the witness at Portsmouth. His only other daughter died in 1895 and for three years preceding her death had been with her father at Malta, where he was commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron. The king had not visited Malta while his daughters were there and the younger daughter never had spoken to him.

FRISCO MAY GET FAIR

House Fixes on Pacific Coast Metropolis as Site for Panama Show.

Washington.—San Francisco won a signal victory in the house of representatives Tuesday in the fight with New Orleans for the Panama exposition in 1915. The resolution declaring in favor of San Francisco was passed by a vote of 259 to 42. The bousa first voted to take up the resolution favoring San Francisco.

While the resolution must be passed by the senate before the struggle is ended, it is generally believad now that the contest was good as settled and that San Francisco will be the final victor.

Identify Girl in Barrel.

Hazleton, Pa.—According to clues discovered Thursday, the victim of the barrel murder mystery here three years ago was probably Miss Bertha Garlow, who disappeared from West Hazleton. She is said to have known the secrets of a Black Hand gang in this vicinity.

Color Plant Is Burned.

New York.—Damage estimated at $150,000 was done Thursday by a fire which destroyed the Joseph M. Huber Color works in Brooklyn.

ADMITS KILLING 40

RUSSIA SHOCKED AT CONFESSION OF WHOLESALE MURDER BY DR. PANTCHENKO.

ROYALTY MAY BE VICTIMS

Cholera Bacilli Used by Slayer and His Operations May Have Caused Epidemic—Declares He Is Under Hypnotic Spell.

St. Petersburg.—By the confession of Doctor Pantchenko, the notorious poisoner, it was developed Thursday that aristocratic Russians had paid as high as $250,000 to rid themselves of creditors and other undesirable persons by the poison route.

Pantchenko was arrested with Count O'Brien De Lassy, upon charges charged with the murder of the count's brother-in-law, Vassilli Boutourlin, heir to estates valued at $2,000,000, in order that the property might be inherited by Countess De Lassy.

Pantchenko confessed his guilt, but set up the defense that he committed the crime while under the hypnotic influence of the count.

The whole empire is interested in the case because of the wholesale confession made by Pantchenko. Every mysterious death of recent years is recalled and there are rumors that the poisoner may have been engaged to cause the death of members of the royal family. He has admitted that he made a business of killing for hire, heirs, rivals in love, insistent creditors and, in fact, any undesirable persons whose enemy was prepared to pay liberally for their sudden taking off.

The poison doctor, according to the police, has admitted causing about forty deaths, his fees running as high as $250,000 for a single assassination. His method was to inoculate the patient with cholera bacilli after he had been called to the bedside in his professional capacity. He is now credited by some with having originated the cholera epidemic of eight years ago.

The doctor is seventy years old and appears to have had some standing in society despite his dual profession. Count De Lassy is a young man of Irish descent. The woman in the case is Mma. Muravieff, with whom Pantchenko lodged and to whom he says he turned over his earnings. Sha figures in the trial as an alleged accomplice.

JUAREZ FEARS REBEL ATTACK

Practically All Citizens of Mexican Town Flee to El Paso, Tex., as Insurrectos Advance.

El Paso, Tex.—Ciudad Juarez, across the river from here, was practically depopulated Thursday night, the residents having fled to this city in fear of an attack from insurrectos.

The Mexican post office and two branch banks in Juarez were closed after all the money and records had been brought here for safety.

Federal troops, under orders, took desperate measures to check the approach of the insurrectos. Trenches were dug within twenty miles of Juarez. The Fourteenth cavalry was sent out to dynamite the tracks of the Mexican Central railway, over which a train was traveling toward Juarez loaded with rebels.

The train bearing the insurrectos ran over a mine of dynamite, which exploded, shattering one of the coaches, but it is not known just how many persons were killed. The cowcatcher on the engine was blown to pieces.

A battle between the Fourteenth cavalry and the insurrectos raged for several hours Thursday. Thirty-two federal cavalrymen are believed to have been killed, the estimate being based upon the number of riderless cavalry horses which strayed into Juarez. Six insurrectos were killed. Many were wounded on both sides.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL PASSED

Senate Adopts Gallinger Substitute But Vice-President Sherman Casts the Deciding Vote.

Washington.—Vice-President Sherman cast the deciding vote which adopted the Gallinger substitute for the ocean mail subsidy bill in the senate Thursday. The vote was 39 to 39. It provides for a bounty of 2 and 1½ cents respectively to American ships of the second and third class operating between Pacific ports east of the Rockies, China, Japan, Australia and South American ports south of the equator. The limit in one year is $4,000,000, and further, that it shall not exceed the amount of money received on account of foreign mails.

The bill now goes to the house.

Crushed by Stone Weighing Ton.

Chicago.—Many persons saw Thomas Raxworthy, a stonecutter, crushed to death under a stone weighing more than a ton in front of a new building at Jackson and Harrison streets Thursday. The stone while being hoisted with a derrick fell.

Wills Half Million to Churches.

Detroit, Mich.—By the will of the late James Joy nearly half a million dollars is to pass eventually under the control of the Detroit Presbytery and Fort Street church.

FIND BODY IN FIELD

MYSTERY OF KENOSHA GIRL DEEPENED BY DISCOVERY.

Much Wooed Daughter Vanishes After Quarrel With Father Over Love Affairs.

Kenosha, Wis.—C. J. Jacobson, a farmer living three miles north of this city, found the dead and bruised body of Mary Zabon, aged twenty-four years, the daughter of Paul Zabon, a farmer living in Somers township, in an out of the way cobhaga field.

Miss Zabon disappeared from the residence of her parents on the night of January 8, and since that time police officers in all parts of the country have been soaking her.

The body was clad only in a suit of underwear. The girl evidently had been dead for a long time, as the body had been frozen stiff, and its condition indicated that it long bad been exposed to the weather.

The Kenosha police say they have not been able to find ony motiva for the killing of the girl.

The disappearance of the girl has been a mystary with many interesting angles. The young woman was of attractive appearance. She had been employed in a Kenosha factory. She was not without her sweethearts, and on the night of her disappearance she had quarreled with her father, who had urged her to marry one of his friends, much older than herself.

The girl had declined to see this man, had gone to her room in tears, and had told her father that she would not see any one.

Two hours later it was discovered that her room was empty ond, although a search was made, no trace of her was found.

BIG DEAL IN MICHIGAN LAND

Purchase of Vast Tract Almost as Large as the State of Rhode Island.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—As a result of the purchase of 712,000 acres of land in the upper peninsula of Michigan by H. H. Hamilton of Detroit for the Western Land Securities company of that city, employment will be given to 5,000 men in that district this year. It is the intention of the company to spend $5,000,000 on drainage and other improvements.

Work will be rushed as rapidly as possible and as soon as spring opens laborers will be in demand on the peninsula. Dredging crews will invade the territory and will start work on the weather conditions permit. Manistique river will be the natural outlet for all the water which is to be removed from the land and carried into Lake Michigan. As the ditch diggers build ditches around each section of land, they will at the same time be building a road. The huge degree of these dredging machines as they lift the soil from the earth will cast it on either side of the ditch and deposit it in such a manner that steam rollers and grading machines will find it very little trouble to roll it out and level it into a road. The plan of simultaneous ditch and road building has been successfully followed in the upper portion of Minnesota and in other states, and the old cry of farmers that they could not get their products to market because of the lack of highways will not be heard in the upper peninsula of Michigan because of the fact that the settler will find a good roadway near his land when he comes to fill the soil.

Great interest has been manifested in this district by the announcement of the purchase of the vast tract of land, which covers 1,113 square miles and is only a trifle smaller than the state of Rhode Island. Farmers who have already located in that district are highly pleased by the fact that a company of such wide scope is to work on improvements has become the owner of this small empire and appreciate the fact that the improvements in the way of drainage and clearing will make their land more valuable. The expenditure of such a sum as $5,000,000 in the district will undoubtedly cause a wave of prosperity in Sault Ste. Maris, Rudyard, Manistique, Escanaba, Pickford, Trout Lake, Menominee, Munising, Marquette and Newberry, the like of which has not been felt in many years.

CONDEMNS CIVIC FEDERATION

United Mine Workers' Convention Declare National Body Is a Foe to Organized Labor.

Columbus, O.—By a vota of 497 to 269 the convention of the United Mine Workers of America adopted a resolution condemning the National Civic federation on opposed to the interests of organized labor. The vote was adopted by the United Mine Workers of America.

This imposes of the original motion which called for the condemnation of the federation and the withdrawal of all the members of organized Mine Workers from that organization and also the minority report which provided that no action regarding the Civic federation be taken.

Shoots Her Husband's Assailant.

Kansas City, Mo.—While her husband, Charles Ufford, was engaged in a desperate fight with Edward Huxford, who recently came here from Des Moines, Ia., Mrs. Meda Ufford shot and fatally wounded Huxford at her home here Thursday.

Insurance Man Dies.

Pittsfield, Mass.—James W. Hull, vice-president of the Berkshire Life Insurance company, died at his home here Thursday after a long illness. Mr. Hull was sixty-nine years old.

OWES HER HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Scottville, Mich.—"I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done me. I live on a farm and have worked very hard. I am forty-five years old, and am the mother of thirteen children. Many people think it strange that I am not tired out when I go with hard work and the care of my family, but I tell them it is my good friend, your Vegetable Compound, and that there will be no backache and bearing down pains for them if they will take it as I have. I am scarcely ever without it in the house.

"I will say also that I think there is no better medicine to be found for young girls to build them up and make them strong and well. My eldest daughter has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for painful periods and irregularity, and it has done her much good.

"I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies. I tell every one I meet that I owe my health and happiness to these wonderful medicines." —Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Scottville, Mich., R.F.D. 8.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases.

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS E. B. CRAFTON & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

OPINION NOT ALWAYS FINAL

Pretty Safe to Say That Doctor's Diagnosis Was "Away Off" in This Case.

The pretty daughter of a physician is engaged to a college student of whom her father does not altogether approve. His daughter is too young to think of marriage, he asserts; the college student is too young to think of it, likewise. It is out of the question.

She explained all this to her lover the other night.

"Father says," she summed it up; "father says, dear, that I will have to grow up."

The young man sighed. "Then it's all over?" he murmured, with gloomy interrogation. And the girl laughed and blushed.

"Well," she said, "well, you—you know that when the doctor gives you up that's just the time for you to take more hope. Isn't it sometimes that way?"—Rebboth Sunday Herald.

Luckily Expressed.

An old Pennsylvania German living in the mountains had a hard three hours' drive to accomplish one morning and he rose very early to make his start. His bad gone but a little way when he came across a new an automobile, which was probably the first that had passed along that way. The driver pulled up the old man and they were at his destination in about 20 minutes.

"Dodse was awful awfully mit da ride. If I had known myself to be here already two hours in front of a house yet I vod ha it home fast asleep already to start unless I knew you vod not have picked me up since."

The Scorcher's Fate.

The Cannibal King—See here, what was that dish you served up at lunch?

The Cook—Stewed cyclist, your majesty.

The Cannibal King—It tasted very burnt.

The Cook—Well, ha was scorching when we caught him, your majesty—Sketch.

Roasting of coying what you think is often an excuse for not thinking what you coy.

If You Knew How Good

are the sweet, crisp bits of

Post Toasties

you would, at least, try 'em.

The food is made of perfectly ripe white corn, cooked, sweetened, rolled and toasted.

It is served direct from the package with cream or milk, and sugar if desired—

A breakfast favorite!

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE WOMAN WHO SHAPED A WONDERFUL CAREER



SARAH BUSH LINCOLN ☆ ☆



INTERIOR OF THOMAS LINCOLN'S ILLINOIS HOME



THE LINCOLN HOME IN COLES COUNTY, ILL.



HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN ☆ ☆

THE history of every great man, declares a well-known writer, begins at his mother's knee. Behind every great endeavor and unselfish deed, every noble career of every illustrious man will be found a woman—the frail and gentle creature whose name, perhaps, remains obscured behind the glory of her son, but who began to teach him high thoughts and ideals and to lisp the words of "Our Father, which art in heaven."

Abraham Lincoln's career began at the knee of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, his mother. It was she who taught him to read from an old Bible he came to know so well, who told him the stories in Aesop's fables and helped him to study the "Kentucky Perceptor."

It was she who taught him the letters of the alphabet and first trained his hand to accept them. It was she who instilled in him a hatred of slavery and by her own gentle loveliness inspired a regard and esteem for women which lasted throughout his life.

Nancy Hanks Lincoln, one of the great president's historians declares, was "stoop-shouldered, thin-breasted, sad—at times miserable;" a gentle, kind, uncomplaining woman whose life had been one of hard labor, with few enjoyments, and who died before her prime. This was Nancy Hanks Lincoln as she lay on her deathbed, tired and worn, her face wan, her thin, bony hands clasping those of a nine-year-old lad, whose deep-dark eyes were filled with tears, and who, when he later became "a liberator of a race of men," declared:

"All that I am or ever hope to be I owe to my mother. Blessings on her memory."

From his mother Lincoln once told his friend and law partner, William H. Herndon, he believed he inherited his power of analysis, his logic, his mental activity and his ambition. Her memory remained with him, one of the dearest things of his life—"a noble type of good, heroic womanhood."

Nancy Hanks was two years old when her parents sold their farm in Virginia and went pioneering westward toward Kentucky. Nancy was the youngest of a family of eight children. Her father was Joseph Hanks and her mother Nancy Shipley, a daughter of Robert Shipley. Nancy was born February 5, 1784.

The journey westward was a perilous one, and it is said Nancy was stolen by Indians while her parents were on the way. Roads were bad; in fact, there was only a footpath through the wilderness, where passed the long procession of women and children on horseback, men trudging behind driving the caravans.

Picture to yourself the procession, described by Justice Robertson—"through privations incredible and perils thick, thousands of men, women and children came in successive caravans, forming continuous streams of human beings, horses, cattle and other domestic animals, moving onward along a lonely and homeless path to a wild and cheerless land.

"Cast your eyes back," he continues, "on that long procession of missionaries in the cause of civilization! Behold the men on foot with their trusty guns on their shoulders, driving stock and leading pack horses; and the women, some walking with rifles on their heads, others riding with children in their laps and other children swung in baskets on horses, fastened to the tails of others behind; see them encamped at night, expecting to be massacred by Indians; behold them in the month of December, in that memorable season of unprecedented cold called the 'hard winter,' traveling ten or three miles a day."

And imagine little Nancy Hanks, spindly-legged and golden-haired, shivering as she snuggled under blankets, pursuing the road of the pioneers. In the child who was to become the mother of Abraham Lincoln was now developed a courage and perseverance which was to be inherited and which afterward marked one of the greatest of men.

The family settled in Washington county, Ky., in winter. Hard work confronted them, even privation. Trees had to be felled, a log cabin built, and shelter erected for the stock.

Little Nancy, with her sister, Elizabeth and Polly, helped their mother, cooking and sewing and preparing the rude home, while the brothers, Charles, Joshua, William, Thomas and Joseph, went about with the father, clearing the land for cultivation in the spring. They hunted animals and fished in the cold streams. And when spring came they dug the hard, stony ground and planted wheat and corn.

Thus four years passed—four years of hard toil and hard living—and then Joseph Hanks died. Not long afterward the mother, worn with toil, followed; the brothers and daughters married, and Nancy, left alone, was taken in by her Aunt Lucy—a sister of her mother, who had married Richard Berry. This home was a happy one and Nancy grew up, cheerful and pretty.

When Nancy's father died he left a will. It is still on the records of the Bardstown clerk's office, and as will he sees, Nancy was the proud heiress of one heifer, a pet called Peldy. The quaint will, which was probated May 14, 1793, runs:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Joseph Hanks, of Nelson county, state of Kentucky, being of sound mind and memory, but weak in body and calling to mind the frailty of all human nature, do make and demise this my last will and testament in the manner and form following, to wit:

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas one sorrel horse called Major. Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Joshua one sorrel mare Bianby. Item: I give and bequeath unto my son William one gray horse called Gilbert. Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Charles one roan horse called Toha. Item: I gives and bequeath unto my son Joseph one horse called Bald. Also the land whereon I now live containing one hundred and fifty acres.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabath one heifer yearling called Gentle. Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Polly one heifer yearling called Lady. Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Nancy one heifer yearling called Peldy. Item: I give and bequeath unto my wife Nancy all and singular my whole estate during her life, afterward to be equally divided between all my children. It is also my wish and desire that the whole of the property first above bequeathed should be the property of my wife during her life."

Here, too, can be found a record of the seed which budded so nobly in Joseph Hanks' grandson: Joseph Hanks, unlike most of the pioneers, owned no slaves. When Nancy Hanks later married Thomas Lincoln they bought no slaves and never owned any.

Nancy's life while she lived with her Aunt Lucy was happy. She grew into a young miss of unusual beauty and became the belle of the countryside. She learned to read and write, and was considered exceptionally accomplished. When she married Thomas Lincoln she taught him to spell the letters of his name.

There are but few and meager descriptions of Nancy Hanks. One learns that she was slight of figure, that her hair was palo golden, almost flaxen, and her eyes were blue. Her wit was nimble.

Suitors thronged the parlor of Aunt Lucy's farm. But Nancy lost her heart to none; she laughed gaily at their protests, parried their importunate proposals with jest and was so good natured, so mirthful and funny about it that all remained her friends.

Nancy often went to the farm of Joseph Hanks, at Elizabethtown, where she saw her cousin, Thomas Lincoln. Thomas was a carpenter, and if the records are true, the best in the country for many miles.

He not only hacked and hewed and chiseled wood with skill, but he did what none others had succeeded in doing—chiseled his way into the heart of Nancy.

Thomas Lincoln had a varied career. He was strong as an ox, temperate in his habits, an attendant at church and was bitterly opposed to slavery. Both he and Nancy agreed in that. The couple entered into a marriage bond on June 12, 1806. On June 14 the couple were married by a Methodist preacher, the Rev. Jesse Head, who besides being a clergyman, was an editor, country judge and carpenter.

And a wedding it was—with merrymaking and feasting. There were present the Milchelis, Shipleys and Berrys, Nancy's cousins, relatives and friends from the country roundabout. In a pit near the house a great fire was built, over which a sheep was placed and barbecued. During the morning it roasted, covered by great hoops, and after the wedding it was cut and served for dinner. There were venison, too, and wild turkey and ducks. The wedding was remembered for years.

"There was no hint of future glory in the wedding or bringing home of Nancy Lincoln," wrote Nicolay and Hay. "All accounts represent her as a handsome young woman of twenty-three, of appearance and intellect superior to her lowly fortunes. She could read and write—a remarkable accomplishment in her circle—and even taught her husband to form the letters of his name. He had no such valuable wedding gift to bestow upon her; he brought her to a little house in Elizabethtown, where he and she and want dwelt together to fourteen feet square."

For two happy but needy years the couple lived in a log cabin on the banks of what was than known as Mill creek. Picture to yourself that home of the young bride—a single room, with a huge fireplace, where logs burned in winter; an iron pot suspended from a crane, rough chairs hewn by the carpenter husband of logs, a number of crude benches, a bed made of rough trees from which the bark had not been removed, a spinning wheel by which the industrious wife sat and wove the material for clothing; a room lacking in comforts, typical of the pioneer cabins of those days, with an opening above into a loft, reached by a ladder, where things were stored.

There, nine day in 1807, Nancy's first baby was born. It was a little girl, and was called Nancy, after the mother. Later the little girl's name was changed to Sarah. That was when Thomas Lincoln married his second wife, Sarah Bush.

Thomas Lincoln owned a farm near Buffalo, which he had bought in 1803. During the two years he lived at Mill creek he cultivated the farm, improving the ground, and then he removed the spring following the birth of Sarah. In their life of Lincoln Nicolay and Hay write:

"Thomas Lincoln settled down in this dismal solitude to a deeper poverty than any of his name had ever known, and there, in the midst of the most unpromising circumstances that ever witnessed the advent of a hero into this world, Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809."

The family, however, could not have been extremely destitute, for, we are told, they had a cow and a calf, milk and butter and a feather bed. What wealth! When Abraham was four the family moved again—this time to a cabin, situated on Muldrough's hill. There a third child was born, which died when a few months old.

Of the life of Nancy Lincoln at this time nothing has been written. Of his boyhood Lincoln himself seldom spoke. But one can imagine the patient woman, alone and unassisted, performing the work of her household, tending the bees and milking them, making butter, cleaning the meagerly furnished cabin in which the family lived, cooking and spinning cloth of which she made the garments for her husband, little Sarah and Abe.

Nancy Lincoln's beauty faded; the roses fled from her cheeks, her body became wasted and her shoulders stooped. But her happy spirit never left her; she had a word of cheer for all her neighbors. Stories are told of how she visited the sick and comforted them, and how, when her neighbors were in difficulty, her tender heart was moved and she helped them as best she could.

Her life was hard. But there was cause for joy in Nancy Lincoln's life. Little Abe was her constant delight. At night, when her work was over, she would open the "preceptor" book and teach the two children the letters of the alphabet. With what tenderness and love she must have watched them as they studied—so hard to memorize the A's, B's and C's—and with what doting fondness she must have praised little Abe's tiny hand to trace the letters on a slate!

Dearly Nancy Lincoln loved the Bible, and there were readings from the sacred book; there was told the old, old story. And these stories Lincoln never forgot. When, in after life, he electrified the world by his eloquence, his mastery of pure and perfect English and his tempestuous oratory, he retold the same stories—the stories he learned at his mother's knee.

Life was not prosperous with the father. He left Kentucky and went prospecting in Illinois, where he took up land on Little Pigeon creek, in Spencer county. And again the hard-worked wife was called upon to move her home.

With their furniture packed in a wagon and their cow behind, the family started on their long pilgrimage in 1816. During the winter of 1816 and 1817 the family lived in a camp. The winter was rigorous.

Uncomplainingly the tender, gentle woman bore her lot, but her health slowly gave way. Her face became more wan. A rough cabin was begun in the spring and life opened anew. Land was cleared. Thomas Lincoln plied his trade among the scattered inhabitants of the sanitary region. They began to prosper. But the life had been too hard for the tender, loving wife and she sank under the burden.

One day in October, 1818, as she lay in her bed in the little cabin, she called her two children to her.

"She took the hands of Sarah and the thin, serious-faced boy. "Be good to one another," she said, brokenly, with infinite tenderness. Then she closed her eyes. The wonderful smile deepened. The sunlight faded into evening, and little Abe, leaving Sarah kneeling by the bed, crept away and climbed the pegs in the wall to the garret, where he flung himself on the mattress of leaves.

Night fell, and from the loft came a stifled sound of sobbing—sobbing repressed, checked, restrained, yet so poignant, so keen, so heartforlorn that the father, returning home, paused hearing it, his heart shaking. He knew the outlight of the boy's life had departed.

Many years afterward people wondered at the sorrow moulded indelibly on the face of Lincoln—like agony graven on a figure of stone.

Before the next December Thomas Lincoln married Sarah Johnston, a widow, who, like Nancy, had two children.

In later years, when Lincoln, again shrouded in sorrow, sat by the bedside of his little son, Willie, who was dying, he cried in despair: "This is the hardest trial of my life. Why is it? Why is it?" A nurse who had lost her husband and children told him of her loss, adding, "But I trust in God. I rely upon his will." Lincoln shook his head sadly.

On the day of the funeral he asked the nurse and some friends to pray for him. "I will try to go to God with my sorrows," he said. "I pray as I had that childlike faith you speak of. I trust God will give it to me."

Then his memory traveled back over the years and his first loss by death came to his mind. He told of his mother's confident belief in the wisdom of God. "I remember, her prayers," he said in a low voice, "and they have always followed me. They have followed me all my life."

RHEUMATISM



Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves pains in the joints, muscles, back, and swollen joints. Contains no morphine, opium, cocaine or dangerous drugs. Is palatable. It neutralizes the acid and drives out all rheumatic poisons from the system. Write Prof. Munyon, 53d and Jefferson St., Phila., Pa., for medical advice, absolutely free.

44 Bu. to the Acre

In a heavy yield, ten years what John Erickson of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat. Figures from other crops equally as good.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Get particulars of low railway rates, reduced from 1 cent per mile to 2 cents per mile, and descriptive literature telling about the Government Homestead Regulations, which provide that entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions) by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

The Silver Cup

is the reason Sockeye Hill was awarded to the Province of British Columbia the Hereford championship for the best 100 ears grown in the Province. Figure that out for yourself.

Wheat averaged 38 bushels per acre; oats, 80 bushels per acre; barley, 45 bushels per acre; potatoes, 300 bushels per acre; timothy hay, 2½ tons per acre. These yields are from the Province of Alberta, and are the average of the entire province.

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Schools conveniently situated; churches in every district; markets at hand; building lumber reasonably near; good water easily procured. Mixed farming is the best. Write for literature and particulars as to how to secure one of these farms. Descriptive literature, "Last Best West," sent free on application. Apply for information to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Can. Films, Office Bldg. Grand Forks, N. D.
E. T. Barlotter, Room 12, Edmonton, Alta.
J. J. T. Odaer, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

NO CHANCE.



Puggies—May I offer you my hand and fortune?

Jessie—No, thanks, dear boy. Your fortune's too small and your hand's too large.

As It Appeared in Print.

Senator Newlands of Nevada was soaring in debate one day, soaring so high he "hit the ceiling." He realized he was getting a trifle newsy and to excuse himself said: "Indeed, Mr. President, perfervid oratory may be pardoned, for this subject furnishes all the food eloquence needs."

The next morning's press good to Mr. Newlands, but he was a bit abashed when he read in the Congressional Record that day that he asserted his topic "furnished all the food elephants need."

The Lord's Advertisements.

Willie had been to see his old nurse, and she had shown him her treasures, including some very strikingly colored scripture texts which pleased her.

A few days afterward his aunt gave him a dime to spend at a bazar. Seeing that he seemed undecided what he wanted, she asked him what he was looking for.

"I am looking for one of the Lord's advertisements, like Mary has in her room," said Willie.

RESULTS OF FOOD.

Health and Nation Conditions Come From Right Feeding.

Man, physically, should be like a perfectly regulated machine, each part working easily in its appropriate place. A slight derangement causes undue friction and wear, and frequently ruins the entire system.

A well-known doctor of Edmonton found a way to keep the brain and the body in that harmonious co-operation which makes a joy of living.

"Two years ago," she writes, "being in a condition of nervous exhaustion, I resigned my position as teacher, which I had held for over 40 years. Since then a rest-cure has, of course, been a benefit, but the use of Grape-Nuts has removed one great cause of illness in the past, namely, constipation, and its attendant evils.

"I generally make my entire breakfast on a raw egg beaten into four spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, with a little hot milk or hot water added. I like it extremely, my food assimilates, and my bowels take care of themselves. I find my brain power and physical endurance much greater and I know that the use of the Grape-Nuts has contributed largely to this result.

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I write this testimonial, and trust it may be the means of aiding others in their search for health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT, J

Published every Friday, at Birdsboro, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50.

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1906, at the post office at Southgate Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

That Canadian Reciprocity is not in the interest of the farmers of northern Minnesota as it will promptly bring the price of our farm products down to the Canada price.

Although the heavy fall of the beautiful snow in northern Minnesota makes bad roads, we are in need of every drop of water there is in it to soak up the land for the spring crops.

Iowa are just beginning to talk about a seed corn harvest day. They might loan Minnesota one day, September 17th, until they get woke up enought to get one of their own Minnie is the up to date girl to make the fashions for the other states to ware.

It is the duty of newspapers to keep their readers posted on how their representatives are voting on some of the important bills before the legislature. The Polk County paper should adver tise, the fact, that John Saugstad voted AGAINST reapportionment, as he might be a candidate for pound master some time, and should not be elected.

Should reapportionment be turned down by this legislature there re will be a movement made to divide the state on a state line just south of Brainerd. Thief River Falls should be put on the lead in the movement they have the division experience. If northern Minnesota continues to deny us a fair representation in that legislature Thief River Falls should divide the state.

Fred D. Warren editor of the Appeal To Reason, has been sentenced to six months in jail at hard labor for printing an envelope an offer of $1,000 reward for the kidnapping of ex governor Taylor and returning him to the state of Kentucky. He may not go to jail, although he will not ask for pardon. The Socialists certainly delivered a body blow to the fairness of our Supreme Court by a comparison of their decision in this case as compared with their decision in the Moyer-Haywood cases, which would lead any fair-minded man to the conclusion that there was one law for the rich and another one for the poor in this country, with our supreame courts to prescribe how to construe and apply them.

At this time much interest will be taken in Minnesota in the action of Governor Marshall, of Indiana, who has just signed a bill repealing county option in that state, and replacing local option as the working control. Indiana was the ideal state in which the prohibitionists worked, and which they expected to point to with pride as a success. The county option law has been working for two years, and the speakers in the legislature urged that the law that resulted in prohibitory features, which had driven the young men of Indiana to the pocket flask, and cheap whiskey to the exclusion of wholesome beer. So general was the demand for the repeal of the county option law, that the vote in favor of its repeal in the house was 60 to 39. The senate, strongly city, urged by the ministry, voted in favor by only 29 to 21.—The Crookston Times.

A Voice From Southern Minnesota.

By a test vote in the state senate Wednesday, it was shown that body was strongly against reapportionment at this session. The vote was taken upon a resolution directing the reapportionment committees to fix the representations 65 for the senate and 130 for the house. The vote was 35 to 30. And the senators voted on this resolution so exposed themselves before electing the majority of them would have been left at home. We do not believe that the vote of these senators from the southern part of the state represents the real sentiment of the people here.—Albert Lea Tribune.

The anti-reapportionment senators do not pretend to be acting under stress of any popular demand from their districts. The people of Southern Minnesota are too broad in their views to want any undue advantage in the state government. That isn't the trouble at all.

Just one thing sits certain senators from that territory. They have been elected to four-year jobs, and purpose to keep them, if the heavens fall. Maybe they will but if their bodies shrink in proportion to their souls, they will not be visible in the senate chairs, two years from now.—Minneapolis Journal.?

And one vote from Northern Minnesota, the one from the Polk county senator, was also against it.—Crookston Times.

That yaup from Polk county did not understand what they was voting on, but thought it was piano contest. If he had been sent down to that senate by the Socialist party he would have got notice to come home and crawl into his hole and hawl the hole in after him.

"Gee whiz," ju t think of a state Senator from northern Minnesota voteing AGAINST reapportionment!

FIGHTING NATURE.

What One Man's Patient Effort Wrung From a Desert in France.

In the southwest of France, between the rivers Adour and Garonne, are long stretches of pine woods, green and cool.

Where these pines now stand was a barren waste in the middle of the last century. Sun and wind vied with each other in making the land drier and dustier. Over the stormy bay of Biscay came winds that set up great sandstorms and sometimes buried whole villages. The whole region was one of hopelessness and despair. Fate was against it.

But finally there came a man who acknowledged fate only as something to be overcome. This man, one Bremontier, was an inspector of roads. He began fencing in the desert. He built a fence and behind it planted broom seeds. Behind the broom seeds he put seeds of the pine. The fence protected the broom seeds, and the broom grew. Then the broom in its turn afforded shelter to the delicate pine shoots.

Soon the pines spread, and their rough roots bound the sandy soil together. The first step was accomplished. Then canals were made to drain the wet parts and carry water to the dry.

Thus did one man by patient effort turn a dreary desert into a home for an industrious and healthy population. It was an instance of triumph over fate.—New York Tribune.

The Business of Life.

Life is a business we are all apt to mismanage, either living recklessly from day to day or suffering ourselves to be gulled out of our moments by the inanities of custom. We should debase a man who gave as little activity and forethought to the conduct of any other business. But in this, which is the one thing of all others, since it contains them all, we cannot see the forest for the trees. One brief impression obliterates another. There is something stupefying in the recurrence of unimportant things, and it is only on rare provocations that we are roused to take an outlook beyond daily concerns and comprehend the narrow limits and great possibilities of our existence.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Those Newspaper Yarns.

A worthy old dame of New England once invited her husband's attention to what seemed to her a curious item in the journal she was looking at. "Listen to this," said she, reading.

"The Mary H. Barker of Gloucester reports that she saw two whales, a cow and a calf, dusting off Cape Cod the day before yesterday."

"Well, what about it?" asked the husband.

"Only this," replied his spouse. "I can understand about the two whales, but what beats me is how the cow and the calf got way out there."—Lippincott's.

A Useful Remedy.

Little four-year-old Billy was visiting his neighbor, Jerry. Billy showed every evidence of a bad cold. Jerry's mother asked with grave solicitude, "Doesn't your mother give you anything for your cold, Billy?" whereupon Billy answered, feeling in all his pockets at once, "Yes, ma'am; she gives me a clean handkerchief."—Lippincott's.

Quite Pretty.

"I am not ashamed of my latest book," said the author.

"Of course not," said the local critic. "I noticed its gilt edges and the beautifully colored frontispiece."—Atlanta Constitution.

Farm For Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 4, three miles south of Highlanding greenery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, ballance meadow and light timber. Clay subsoil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Foland, Highlanding Minn.



Business Versus Sentiment.

Morales—Ah, kind friend, it is deed, not words, that count.

"Oh, I don't know. Did you ever send a telegram?"

"I Suffered Intense Pains in My Left Side."

Do you realize it is better to be safe than sorry, that it is the best policy to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen?

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

cured Mrs. C. C. Gokey, of a stubborn case of heart disease, such as thousands are now suffering with. Read what she says:

"Before I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy I had been suffering from heart trouble for over five years. I had given up work that it was impossible for me to do thirty minutes work in a whole day. I suffered intense pains in my left side and under the left shoulder blade, I could not sleep on the left side, and was so short of breath that I thought I should never be able to take a full breath again. The least excitement would bring on the most distressing palpitation. I had scarcely taken a half-bottle of the Heart Remedy before I could see a marked change in my condition. I began to sleep well, had a good appetite, and improved so rapidly that when I had taken six bottles I was completely cured."

MRS. C. C. GOKEY, Northfield, Vt.

If you have any of the symptoms Mrs. Gokey mentions, it is your duty to protect yourself.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

is what you need. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask your druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

THE FLY ON THE PANE.

It Will Crawl to the Top, but Will Fly Back to the Bottom.

A fly on a window pane will crawl to the top, fly back to the bottom and crawl up again. This order is seldom reversed—why no one knows. It is on record that a fly crawled up a window pane thirty-two times, returning each time a-wing.

Hens scratch for food with the sun behind them, the reason being that the rays reflect on the minute particles. A blind hen will pick grain and not miss a kernel.

Cats seldom lie with their feet to the fire. Usually they lie on the left side. Dogs lie with their feet down to the fire.

A mouse will ignore a food supply sufficient for a meal and will great risks to nibble at a wholesale supply. It will hide at the source of food supply and not depart therefrom until actually disturbed. It isn't true that a mouse runs to its hole at the first alarm.

Find a harmless little snake the length of a lead pencil and provide a box for it in the house; visit it daily and at the end of three months it will crawl to you for food.

Goldfish usually swim around a globe to the right. They can be taught to take a fly out of the hand in six weeks' time. The presence of other fish in the globe is generally ignored by goldfish. Drop a piece of fish on the surface of the water and it will frighten a fish.

Sheep spend more time grazing than do cattle and horses. Sheep will eat for twelve hours out of twenty-four.—New York World.

His Part.

"Who is the responsible person in this firm?" asked the brusque caller of the office boy.

"Can't tell you, sir," replied the pert lad, "but I'm the one who gets all the blame."

A Light Retort.

"How did the trouble in the family start?"

"The wife, it seems, got tired of her husband's heavy wit."

"Why didn't she simply make a light retort?"

"She did. She threw the lamp at him."—Exchange

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony Danneberg of Highlanding Minn., who on December 15,1906, made Homestead Entry No. 10,821, for Lots 3 and 4, Section 31, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Wahlberg, Nils Ladberg, Ivar Solheim Frank Bergling, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

Arthur P. Tuuple, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 27, 1911

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew A. Hesling, of Brunkeberg, Minn., who, on Oct. 3rd, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 8781, Serial No. 06288 for N. E. ¼ Section 33, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Mehdell, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Wahlberg, Nils Ladberg, Ivar Solheim Frank Bergling, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

Arthur P. Tuuple, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Feb. 3rd. 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 1st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Irving Elmer Quist, of Anstad Minn., who on February 20th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 8819, Serial No. 06806 for N. ½ of S. W. ¼, Lots 3, 4 & 5, Section 33, Township 155 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wold, John Lampester, Ole O. Lund Ole O. Wiseth, all of Anstad Minn.

Arthur P. Tuuple, Register.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sulbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Count work.

Uncommercial Liszt.

Artistic folk frequently have somewhat vague notions about business. Some are quite ignorant of it, others utterly indifferent to it, and others yet take the very name of it. One of the most eminent composers was Liszt. He had returned from a successful tour, and Princess Metternich, the wife of the celebrated statesman and diplomatist, was questioning him regarding the concerts he had been giving.

"I hear," she said, "that you did good business in Paris."

To which Liszt gave the tart reply, "I only played some music there. Business—that I leave to bankers and diplomatists."

To another lady the musical cleric gave a still more sarcastic answer. "Ah, Abbe," she sighed, "what a great fortune you would make if only you could be induced to go to America to play!"

"Madame," returned Liszt, "if you stand in need of that fortune, believe me, it would go at once."

The Address of Moses.

Moses of Scriptural fame is called by eight different names in various places in the Bible. Rachia, the daughter of Pharaoh, called him Moses because she drew him out of the water. Jocheded, his mother, called him Jehiehiel, saying, "I had hoped for him." Miriam, his sister, called him Jared because she had descended after him into the water to see what his end would be. Aaron called his brother Abi Zanuch because his father had deserted their mother. Amram, the father of Moses, called the boy Chabar because he was again reunited to the mother of the lad. Kehath, the grandfather of Moses, called him Abigdor because God had repaired the breach in the house of Jacob. The nurse of the grandfather of Moses called him Abi Socho because he was once hidden three months in the Tabernacle. All Israel called him Shemiah because "in his days God heard their cries and rescued them from their oppressors."

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes we have plenty Of LuMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Ime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS



TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

If you have Headache Try One

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

W. G. Hunt was transacting Notary work at Rhoda on Monday.

Walt McAndrews took a load of wheat down to the Falls Wednesday.

Ellingson Bros. are selling winter underwear and foot ware at cost.

The Viadlos boys are going to have a lot of cord wood cut on their Kratka farms.

Wm. Parno and Tom Walla has taken the contract to fill the Kratka creamery ice house.

C. L. Clark drove down to Thief River Falls Wednesday, after a load of goods for Ellingson Bro.

Please call at any of the places mentioned two weeks ago and give your subscription a lift.

Tom Walla went down to Thief River Falls Tuesday to consult a doctor as he is on the sick list.

One of the sure signs that the democrats have a majority in congress is that the merchants are beginning to post "no credit" signs.

Mrs. John Radnecki and her sister Miss Tillie Vattendahl visited with Highlanding friends Sunday evening.

Carl and Ole Narveson are filling the Highlanding creamery ice house with choice Red Lake River ice this week.

County Commissioner's P. C. Wold and Hadeen drove down to Thief River Falls Wednesday to attend a meeting of the county board.

Willie Parno will have a surprise birthday party on Saturday the 18th. Don't tell anybody that we told you, as it must be kept quiet.

The Deer Park farmers will meet to organize and get shares for a telephone line from Highlanding to Lillo, at the Sledtvedt school house next Monday afternoon. All turn out.

M. E. Hyland has taken a contract to cut and deliver wood for the Sherwood Dredge Co. north from Highlandig. Martain and Sons are the boys that stir around and keep the roads open during this stormy weather

The share holders in the farmers steam boat barge met at the store of Ellingson Bros. last Sunday and organized by electing Ole Howard president and Walter McAndrews secretary and treasurer. The next meeting of share holders will be held at the same place on February 19th, at 1 o'clock p.m.'

Our mail carrier reports that one farmer stood his team beside the road yesterday and waited until the mail passed so as to break the road for him. He was only going a short distance, while the poor mail horses had their long round trip to make, but about the only way you can distinguish some men from a hog is by the length of the snoot.

LATEST FROM ST. PAUL.

The latest news from our legislature at St. Paul, is that county option was defeated in the house of representatives Wednesday by a vote of 69 to 51. This puts that old cat to sleep for two years.

John Sandstad was out in his contest with Senator Stephens. and the county optionists can have the satisfaction of having one more majority vote for county option and everything else that the northern part of the state should want.

Under the plan for reapportionment Beltrami county will go with Koochiching county, and this district will have the counties of Norman-Mahnomen-Clearwater-Red Lake-Polk, and Pennington in one district, the 61st. The first Congressional district will loose four senators by the deal and are fighting it hard.

We have a large stock of winter foot ware which we are now selling at cost prices. Get our prices on rubbers and socks before you buy. Singer's at Kratka.

RHODA NEWS.

Wm. Rodman drove down to Plummer Monday after a load of goods for George Singer.

Knut Olson has six children sick with diphtheria and their house has been quarantined.

Sam Swanson returned home from the lumber woods last week.

Martain Hyland took two big loads of baled hay down to Plummer Monday and brought back two loads of goods for George Singer.

School has been closed in the Swanson school district for three weeks on account of diphtheria being in the neighborhood.

Al Smith moved from Red Lake to Pennington county last week.

Seth Hayford has sold his Deer Park farm to an Iowa man.

We understand that John Polbrook is intending to make a trip to Gully this winter.

Willie Swanson should see to it to have plenty of pork on hand to supply his night "knastomers" during this cold weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurder Stromme of Oklee visited with Mrs. Strommes parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Olson last week.

Miss Annie Moraw left for her home at Thief River Falls last Monday to remain until her school again opens in this district.

Oscar Nesland and his neice and Ole Jr. are on the sick list this week.

Henry and Will Redman was transacting business at Oklee on last Friday.

Frank Landeen and Peat Gravfson made the round trip to Oklee Wednesday.

August and Ida Lillo left for Erskine Wednesday to visit their sister Mrs. G. Hoveland,

Olous Nelson left for Hillsboro N. D. Wednesday, where he will work during the summer.

Peter Renslo went down to Plummer Monday, returning on Wednesday.

Gunder Anderson took a load of wheat to Plummer Wednesday, returning the same day.

T. O. Lofthus is on the sick list this week.

Mike Kulski drove down to Plummer Thursday after a load of corn feed, returning the same day

W. A. Swanson made the trip to Oklee and return Wednesday.

Alfred Anderson has taken a contract to cut cord wood for Ed. Singer.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

February starts in rather cold, but we are in hopes it will change.

Mr. Letvig was over to Roland after his team and will again take charge of his well machine. "He that by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold, or drive."

Died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralp Hofstad, of lung feavar, their son Gunder, aged seven years.

"A precious one from us has gone;
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home;
Which never can be filled.
God in his wisdom has recalled,
The boon his love had given;
And though the body slumbers here,
The soul is safe in heaven."

Mrs. Ralph Green made a pleasent visit with Mrs. A. Holandson last Tuesday.

Mrs. Breiland and kid been on the sick list the week. There seems to be lots of sickness around here now.

Olaf Rice and Mrs. Nelson came but from Plummer to Roland on a business trip Tuesday.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and etc. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

Clothing.



WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $5. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS.

We can save your money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

FOR SALE:

A two year Old Colt, well broken, single, or double, a new single harness and driving buggy. Inquire of Willie Parno,

Kratka Minn.

The Fleur-de-lis.

The fleur-de-lis, the well known emblem of France, is said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to King Clovis, the having made a vow that if he gained victorious in an impending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne he would embrace Christianity. It was the national emblem until the revolution of 1789, when its tri color (white, red and blue) was adopted. The royalists in 1871 tried to restore the old emblem to the flag, but without success.—New York American.

Dot and Trousseau.

Dealing with the weaknesses of affairs, some noted for meanness, a Paris contemporary relates a good story of Frederick Lemaitre, the celebrated actor, who was shrewdest parsimonious. When his daughter was about to marry, Lemaitre agreed to provide the "dot" and the trousseau. That, it may be observed, is the French equivalent for the English "drawer" or Scottish "tocher."

When the notary came to complete the contract, and was reading the terms Lemaitre said: "The daughter of Frederick Lemaitre has not need of a dot. M. Le Notaire, strike out the dot."

The prospective son-in-law was present, and he had the courage to reply: "The daughter of Frederick Lemaitre can easily clothe herself with the fame of her father. M. Le Notaire, strike out the trousseau."

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"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

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NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gibeau Vic. Pres.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruzen.
J. A. DUFFY, Cashier. T. L. CRUZEN, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

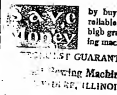
Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,

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The "Redgeton"
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

Automatic Lift.



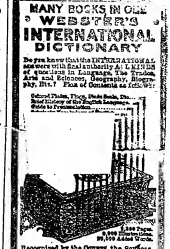
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A Lucky Game of Chess.

A story is told of the Moorish prince Abul Hejex, who was thrown into prison for sedition by his brother Mohammed, king of Granada. There he remained for several years until the king, fearing he might escape, placed himself at the head of a fresh revolt and seized the crown, ordering one of his pashas to see to his immediate execution. Abul Hejex was playing at chess when the pasha came and bade him prepare for death. The prince asked for two hours' respite, which was refused. After earnest entreaty he obtained permission to finish his game. He was in no hurry about the matter, we are told, and well for him he was not, for before an hour had elapsed a messenger brought the news that Mohammed had been struck dead by apoplexy, and Abul was forthwith proclaimed king of Granada. It was indeed a royal favor for the pasha to grant, but it altered the whole current of the king's career.

The rule in carving holds good as to criticism—never cut with a knife what you can cut with a spoon.—Charles Dickens.

Perseverance.

Perseverance is more prevailing than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together yield themselves up when taken little by little.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Built up patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and all such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

GOPHERS IN OHIO

GOVERNOR AND PARTY ATTEND THE NATIONAL CORN SHOW.

WANT WANT THE 1912 SHOW

Many Honors Secured by North Star State—Gov. Eberhart Has Busy Time in Gov. Harmon's Capital.

Columbus, Ohio. — Columbus took on the aspect of a suburb of Minnesota when the governor and the other members of the Minnesota delegation, having made their plans for a strenuous campaign, began to carry them into effect.

Some of the governors of other states, though they were scheduled to speak at various meetings, put in an appearance, and Governor Eberhart had it all his own way.

Minnesotans Plan Campaign.

First of all the Minnesota delegation, numbering a score, held an organization meeting. Governor Eberhart was made chairman; C. W. Gleckler, president of the state fair board, vice chairman, and Leroy Boughner of Minneapolis, secretary. C. P. Bull, a director of the National Corn show, who reached Columbus Friday, in charge of the Minnesota exhibit, reported the progress that had been made.

Minnesota had come prepared to bid for the show in 1913 and 1914. It early became apparent, however, that the support of the city folk of Columbus was not as enthusiastic as was expected when the city obtained the show from Omaha in 1910 and it was told that there was a disposition to send it elsewhere for next year.

Immediately Minnesota's delegation resolved to change its tactics and go after the 1912 show, and a formal invitation to the directors was drawn up.

Booster literature, badges and buttons, which had been all made to read "Minnesota, 1913," were discarded and new ones incorporating the 1912 resolution were hastily ordered.

The program was interviewed and plowed in the morning. Early in the afternoon he addressed the Ohio legislature, later he spoke at the dairy show, and he made a speech at the dairymen's banquet.

The Minnesota delegation was also photographed on the capitol steps and in the governor's room and before the Minnesota booth at the show.

The Minnesota booth is crowned with a stand on which are seven exhibits, to which have been awarded the following prizes: That for the best sheaf of wheat in the world, that for the best hard wheat in the world, that for the best flax in the world, that for the best alfalfa seed in the world, that for the best black oats in the northern zone, and reserved grand champion prizes for white oats and reserved barley, which means that they will have to compete another year before the winner is decided.

To J. W. Heckman of Cokato goes the honor of showing the best sheaf of wheat in the world. C. R. Walker of Rochester was the first man to get best flax and C. R. Vansickle of Warren won the prize for best hard wheat and the two reserved championships.

A. B. Lyman of Excelsior grew the best alfalfa seed in the world in 1910.

OFFICER SHOT BY CARETAKER.

Fires When Deputy Sheriff Tries to Handcuff Wife.

Walker, Minn., Jan. 28.—Deputy Sheriff Harry McCabe was perhaps fatally shot by Charles H. Smith, caretaker of Morris Point, a summer resort on Leech Lake. McCabe went to the place to search the premises for stolen goods and Smith and his wife resisted. While endeavoring to handcuff the woman, the husband snatched a sawed-off shotgun from the wall and emptied a charge of buckshot at the officer the shot hitting him in the abdomen.

He was brought to Walker, a distance of three miles and is at the hospital, while Smith was brought in by Ike Mountjoy and a gunsmith and lodged in jail by Sheriff Delury.

PYTHIAN CANDIDATE NAMED.

Mankato Lodge Urges J. B. Richards for Grand Chancellor.

Mankato.—At a meeting of Mankato Lodge No. 30, Knights of Pythias, the candidacy of John B. Richards of Mankato for the office of grand chancellor of Minnesota was indorsed unanimously, and it was decided to send copies of the resolutions adopted to the other lodges of the state, asking it to support the Mankato man. Mr. Richards has been grand master-at-arms and grand vice chancellor. He has for many years been an active Pythian, and has never failed to attend the grand lodge. The grand lodge will meet in May in the Twin City.

KNIGHTS RALLY TO ST. CLOUD.

Five Hundred Attend Initiation—Visiting Teams Confer Degrees.

St. Cloud.—Five hundred Knights of Columbus attended the initiation of a class of forty-seven by the local order; delegates being present from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Little Falls, Brainerd, Crookston and other points. The first degree was exemplified by the St. Cloud team, and the second and third degrees were conferred by a team from the Hennepin council of Minneapolis.

JOHNSON STATUTE SITE FIXED.

Memorial to be Placed on Capitol Ground.

St. Paul. — The Governor John A. Johnson memorial will be located on the triangular grass plot west of the approach to the main entrance of the state capitol and between Wabasha street and the Capitol drive. The sculptor will be Andrew O'Conner of Paris.

Decision covering both of these points was reached by the Johnson Memorial commission. There were eleven of the twenty members of the commission present at the meeting.

Standing above the lawn nearly twenty feet in height, the memorial will be both impesing and attractive. It will be possible to see the monument for a considerable distance and it will furnish an interesting object to people who take the interurban street car line between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Material to be used in the casting of the statue was specified as bronze. The pedestal will consist of Minnesota granite, which will be taken from the quarries near Ortonville, while the casting of four figures surrounding the base of the memorial will be carved from an elegant and expensive kind of stone to be imported from France.

The amount the sculptor is to receive for his services was not made public, but it was said the $25,000 subscribed by the people of Minnesota would be sufficient to cover all of the costs.

CHAPLAIN COURT MARTIALED.

Rev. Mr. Dallam of Minneapolis Found Guilty of Insubordination.

Washington, D. C. — Orders issued by the war department indicate that Chaplain Dallam, of Minneapolis, has been found guilty of insubordination by a court-martial in the Philippines. The chaplain has been retired from duty with the Twelfth infantry on the recommendation of President Taft, who has commuted his sentence to six months' forfeiture of pay.

Chaplain Dallam has had a stormy career since he entered the army. When he was commissioned he was credited to the Episcopalian faith, but left the Episcopal church some time ago and became a Unitarian. The Episcopal church demanded his resignation, but President Taft, then secretary of war, refused to do this and the war department was justified in removing the chaplain for this cause.

KING CORN TO BE BOOSTED.

Minnesota Will Be Well Represented at Columbus.

St. Paul.—Minnesota will be well represented at the International Corn exposition at Columbus which commences Feb. 8. Many of the prominent men appointed by Governor Eberhart as delegates have signified their intention to attend in a body. A special car will carry the Minnesota delegation over the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad to Columbus.

The object is to land the 1912 exposition for Minneapolis. Governor Eberhart named a list of men known for their interest in the development of the state and the making public of the facts thereon, and a considerable number of those appointed have already ordered their berths reserved on the "Corn Special," which will leave St. Paul at 7:15 o'clock Tuesday evening and Minneapolis at 8 o'clock.

It is with the idea that corn growing may be made one of the most important industries of the state that such an effort is being made to bring the next exposition here.

MURDERED SHERIFF BURIED.

Smith and Wife, Alleged Slayers, Bound Over Without Bonds.

Walker.—The funeral of Deputy Sheriff Harry McCabe, who was killed while serving a search warrant on C. H. Smith, was held at the same place under the auspices of the Order of Elks of Bemidji and the Order of Redmen of this place. The service was read by Rev. Mr. Purshall of the Episcopal church, a brother Elk.

C. H. Smith and his wife were given a preliminary hearing before Justice Bond on Cass county. Attorney Funck charging both husband and wife with murder in his complaint. They both waived examination and were bound over without bonds to await the next term of district court in April.

A petition was filed in probate court Saturday praying for a guardian for the seven-year-old daughter of the Smiths. The listing will be taken up to the state school at Owatonna Wednesday by Sheriff De Lury and Miss Gertrude Jamison, probate clerk.

DULUTH'S OLDEST WOMAN DEAD

Miss Kuschura, 106, Most Aged Spinster in America.

Duluth. — Miss Victoria Kuschura, aged 106, died of old age at the residence of her niece, Mrs. John Marshall. She was born in Poland in 1804. She was the oldest citizen in Duluth and probably the oldest maiden lady in America. She retained her faculties to the last. Miss Kuschura has resided in Duluth for 30 years.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION

ALBERT LEA HOST TO STATE Y. M. C. A.

Program Prepared for Association Convention Opening on Feb. 16.

Albert Lea.—The program has been prepared for the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Y. M. C. A., which is to be held here Feb. 16 to 19, inclusive. A large attendance is expected. The official program is as follows:

Thursday evening, Feb. 16.—7:30: opening song service. Appointment of committees on nominations and credentials. Words of welcome, John D. Meighen, Albert Lea. 8:15, openingg address, "The Weapons in American's Conquest," Geo. L. Robinson, Ph. D.; D. D., Chicago McCormack Theological seminary.

Friday forenoon.—9:30, "Men and the Bible," Mr. I. E. Brown, dean Chicago institute and training school. 10:10, Permanent organization: Reports of state chairman (and state treasurer, 10:45, Report of commission on "The High School Boy of Minnesota," J. M. Anderson, Minneapolis. 11:15, "The Man in the Rural District," A. E. Roberts, New York, secretary International committee, county department.

Friday afternoon.—2:15, Three institutes: (a) College, President D. J. Cowling, Carleton college, presiding. A. J. Elliott, Chicago, secretary international committee, college department, assisted by Thos. Graham, general secretary and W. S. Richardson, religious work director, University of Minnesota. (b) Boys: J. M. Anderson, Minneapolis, presiding. (c) Germans: Albert J. Nason, St. Paul, presiding. "Committee Organization Fundamental to Success," I. E. Brown, Chicago. 3:40, "Our Religious Work Policy—How Solid? How Big? Does it Stand the Test?" K. A. Shumacker, Chicago, state secretary; Illinois. Open discussion. 3:10, "County Work —Why?" A. E. Roberts, New York. 3:25 (a) "Its Difficulties," R. J. Coffin, Duluth, former Faribault county. 3:50 (b) "Its Achievements," E. H. Haig, Marshall, secretary county work department. Open discussion.

Friday evening—7:30, Song Service male quartet. 7:45, "The Battle for Brotherhood," Frank Dyer, New York. Boys' secretary, Congregational brotherhood. 8:30, "Business in Religion and Religion in Business," L. F. Dyer, Milwaukee, vice president Allis-Chalmers company.

Saturday forenoon—9:15. "Men and the Bible," I. E. Brown, Chicago. 10:00, "Men and Religion," Frank Dyer, New York. 10:30, "Men and Minnesota," K. A. Shumaker, Chicago, 11:15, Miscellaneous business.

Saturday afternoon—2:00, "Men and the Bible," I. E. Brown, Chicago. 2:45, "Religious Conservation," L. F. Dyer, Milwaukee.

Saturday evening—7:30, Song service. 7:50, "The Church in Action," K. A. Schumaker, Chicago. 8:20, "Did You Hear the Whistle?" A. G. Kneibel, New York, secretary international committee railroad department.

Sunday forenoon—9:30, Delegates' quiet hour. 10:30, Regular church service. Delegates will speak.

Sunday afternoon—2:00, Mass meeting for men, Idle Hour theater, A. G Kneibel, New York. 3:00, For older boys, Isaiah Hanson, A. E. Roberts New York.

Sunday evening—7:30, Platform meetings. Farewell service in charge of E. W. Peck, state secretary.

WEALTH IN DULUTH INCIDENT,

Woman Who Gave Up Street Car Seat is Left Fortune.

Everett, Wash.—Mrs. Mary Kings, wife of an Everett carpenter, was advised, that, under the will of J. S. White of Duluth, in which city White recently died, she had been willed property worth several thousand dollars.

The meeting between Mrs. Kings and White which resulted in the legacy being left her was an unusual one. Years ago, in Detroit, Mrs. Kings gave up her seat in a street car to White, who had in his arms one of his children. He obtained her name and address and said that some day she would be well repaid for her kindly action.

NEW HEAD FOR LODGE HOME.

Rev. Mr. Palmer Takes Charge of Northfield Odd Fellows' Institution.

Northfield.—News has been received of the appointment of the new superintendent and matron of the State Odd Fellows' home here. The new superintendent is the Rev. William R. Palmer of the M. E. church of Biwabik, Minn. Mrs. Palmar will become matron of the home.

The Homa is now accomodating more than fifty persons. It has fine buildings and an extensive farm.

LABOR CHIEF NAMES HELPERS.

Two Minneapolis Men Appointed by Commissioner.

St. Paul.—Labor Commissioner Houk announced three new appointments in his department: A. H. Garfield of St. Paul to succeed Cedar Kartak, deputy labor commissioner, Feb. 1; Arthur L. McMahon of Minneapolis, railway inspector in place of F. W. Murray, and Charles F. Albright of Minneapolis to succeed A. B. Gray, deputy labor commissioner.

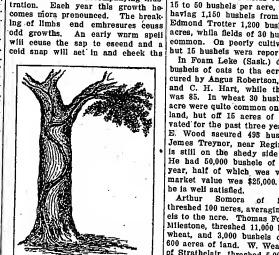
HORTICULTURE

BEAUTY IN DRESSED WOODS

Enlarged Butt and Irregular Growths Produce Most Beautiful Lumber When Dressed.

Beauty in dressed woods is from two causes which can be found by a study of the growth of trees. The inherent cause is the grain, or the silver lines which radiate from the pith to the tree's circumference and separate each season's growth. The foreign cause is the result of irregular growth.

During the growing life of a tree there are many chances of accident that may divert a cylindrical growth or cause a variation in fiber that becomes accentuated as the tree attains its growth. When one side of a tree receives the stress of the weather, and the other is sheltered, it gives the tree a spiral growth, or a twist, as in the accompanying illustration. Each year this growth becomes more pronounced. The breaking of limbs end embrasures causes odd growths. An early warm spell will cause the sap to ascend and a cold snap will set in and check the



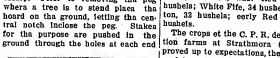
Growth Makes Finely Figured Woods.

flow of moisture before it reaches the full length of the trunk. This causes a enlarged butt and irregular fiber. These irregular growths produce the most beautifully dressed lumber.

TO PLANT TREES CORRECTLY

Planting Board is of Great Convenience When Rows Have Been Established.

A good method is to establish base lines at right angles on say the south and east sides of the ground and mensuro accurately the distance and drive a peg exactly where each tree is to stand. A planting board is necessary. Prior to running the lines where a tree is to stand place the board on the ground, letting the central notch inclose the peg. Staken for the purpose are pushed in the ground through the holes at each end



Planting Board.

of the board. The hole at one end is large enough to permit of lifting that end of the board without withdrawing the stake. This being done, and the board swung around out of the way the opening for the roots is dug. Now the board is swung back in its first position. By inserting the stem of the tree in the notch it occupies the position marked originally by the peg.

Pruning and Tree Surgery.

Systematic pruning and tree surgery are very closely related. Tree surgery includes the intelligent protection of all mechanical injuries and diseases. Pruning requires a practical intimate knowledge of the habits of growth of trees; surgery, on the other hand, requires, in addition, a knowledge of the best methods for making cavities air-tight and preventing decay. The caring for cavities in trees must be urged as the only means of preserving affected specimens, and the preservation of many noble specimens has been at least temporarily assured through efforts of those practicing the kind of work.

Manure for Small Fruits.

Many practical growers find it profitable to use manure rather freely for raspberries and blackberries. This may be applied at any time during the winter, but should not be too coarse or it will interfere with tillage. Ten to fifteen tons per acre should materially increase profits.

Manure on Berry Beds.

A little strawy manure strewn over the berry beds, and over the roots of the berry bushes, will do much to keep them from starting too early in the spring and to preserving their greatest vitality.

Old Apple Trees.

Apple trees live to great age in Maine and all of New England, but never get to any great size. In the latter they are very much like the Pacific coast states.

EXCELLENT GRAIN FIELDS IN WESTERN CANADA

YIELDS OF WHEAT AS HIGH AS 54 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Now that we have entered upon the making of a new year, it is natural to look back over the past one, for the purpose of ascertaining what has been done. The business man and the farmer have taken stock, and both, if they are keen in business detail and interest, know exactly their financial position. The farmer of Western Canada is generally a business man, and in his stock-taking he will have found that he has had a successful year. On looking over a number of reports sent from various quarters, the writer finds that in spite of the visitation of drouth in a small portion of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, many farmers are able to report splendid crops. And these reports come from different sections, covering an area of about 25,000 square miles. As, for instance, at Leiid, Saskatchewan, the crop returns showed that J. B. Peters had 13,000 bushels from 320 acres, or nearly 40 bushels to the acre. In the Blaine Lake district the fields ranged from 16 to 50 bushels per acre, Ben Craws having 1,150 bushels from 24 acres; Edmond Trotter 1,500 bushels off 30 acres, while fields of 50 bushels were common. On poorly cultivated fields but 15 bushels were reported.

In Foam Lake (Sask.) district 100 bushels of oats to the acre were secured by Angus Robertson, D. McRae and C. H. Hart, while the average was 85. In wheat 30 bushels to the acre were quite common on the newer land, but off 15 acres of land cultivated for the past three years George E. Wood secured 498 bushels. Mr. James Treynor, near Regina (Sask.) is still on the sheaf side of thirty. He had 50,000 bushels of grain last year, half of which was wheat. Its market value was $25,000. He says he is well satisfied.

Arthur Somers of Strathcona threshed 100 acres, averaging 25 bushels to the acre. Thomas Foreman, of Billestem, threshed 11,000 bushels of wheat, and 3,000 bushels of flax off 600 acres of land. W. Weatherstone, of Strathclair, threshed 5,000 bushels of oats from 96 acres. Mr. McGillis, of Gillies, about twenty-five miles west of Southern, Sask., had his bushels from 3 acres of wheat. Mr. Gonella's general average of crop was over 40 bushels to the acre. Mr. Cruiss, a neighbor, averaged 45 bushels to the acre from 53 acres. W. A. Rose, of the Waldeniar district, threshed 6,000 bushels of wheat from 240 acres, an average of 25 bushels, 100 acres was on an average of oats that averaged 33 bushels. He had also an average of 60 bushels of oats to the acre on a 50-acre field. Wm. Lahmin, who has a farm close to Rosthern, had an average of 27 bushels to the acre on 60 acres of summer fallow. Mr. Midsky, of Rapid City (Minn.) threshed 1,000 bushels of oats from 7 acres.

The yield of the different varieties of wheat per acre at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, was: Red Fife, 28 bushels; White Fife, 34 bushels; Prosper, 31 bushels; early Red Fife, 27 bushels.

The crops at the C. P. R. demonstration farms at Strathmore (Alberta) proved up to expectations, the Swedish variety oats yielding 110 bushels to the acre. At the farm two rowed barley went 48½ bushels to the acre. Yields of from 60 bushels to 100 bushels of oats to the acre were quite common in the Sturgeon River Settlement near Edmonton (Alberta). But last year was uncommonly good and the hundred mark was passed. Wm. Craig had a yield of oats from a measured plot, which gave 107 bushels and 20 lbs. per acre.

Stewart Teskey, of Olds (Alberta) threshed a 100-acre field which yielded 101 bushels of oats per acre, and Joseph McCartner had a large field equally good. At Cupar (Sask.) oats threshed 80 bushels to the acre. On the Touquins farm at Cupar, a five-acre plot of Marquis wheat yielded 54 bushels to the acre, while Laurence Barkand had 37 bushels of flax off 5 the acre. At Wordsworth, Reeder Bros.' wheat averaged 33¼ bushels to the acre, and W. McMillan's 35. Hiem Krefft of Ailz (Alberta) threshed 1,042 bushels of winter wheat off 19½ acres, or about 53 bushels to the acre. John Laycroft of Dinton, near High River, Alberta, had over 1,100 bushels of spring wheat from 50 acres.

E. F. Knipe, near Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, had 800 bushels of wheat from 20 acres. W. Metcalf had over 31 bushels to the acre, while S. Henderson, who was hailed badly, had an average return of 32 bushels of wheat to the acre.

McWhirter Bros. and John McInnis, of of Redvers, Saskatchewan, had 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. John Kennedy, east of the Horse Hills district near Edmonton, had an average of spring wheat got 1,767 bushels, or 44 bushels to the acre.

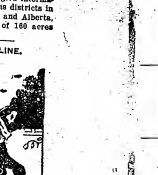
J. E. Vanderburgh, near Daysiow, Alberta, threshed four thousand bushels of wheat from 120 acres. Mr. D'Arcy, near there, threshed one thousand and fifty-eight bushels (machine measure) of wheat from five hundred acres, and out of this only sixty acres was new land.

At Fleming, Sask., A Winter's wheat averaged 39 bushels to the acre, and several others report heavy yields. Mr. Winter's crop was not on summer fallow, but on a piece of land broken in 1882 and said to be the first broken in the Fleming district.

The agent of the Canadian govern-

ment will be pleased to give information regarding the various districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where free homesteads of 160 acres are available.

SAGACIOUS FELINE.



The Lady—Surely, that is a rabbit. The Cat—If you make any mistakes like that she ought to keep a restaurant.

FRENCH BEAN COFFEE, A HEALTHFUL DRINK

The healthiest ever; you can grow it in your own garden on a small patch 16 by 10, producing 50 pounds or more. Ripens in Wisconsin 90 days. Used in great quantities in France, Germany and all over Europe. Send 15 cents in stamps and we will mail you a package giving full culture directions as to one mammoth seed catalog free, or send 31 cents and get in addition to above 10,000 kernels unsurpassable vegetable and flower seeds—enough for bushels of vegetables and flowers. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 182 S. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

Careless and Cappy.

We have undertaken to blend in one the best of the two proverbial conditions—to be careless and happy, heirless and cappy. We are now happy and cappy, and frequently careless as well. A pretty figure may be confured up—a figure in leaf-green satin veiled with rose and silver shot gauze. This shot gauze hir is covered by a sailor's cap, point and all, worn flatly over the whole head, the point falling at the back, instead of being made of scarlet cashmere, it is of the gauze, over silver lisse, and studded with gold and yellow topaz, while it is bordered with great gray pear shaped pearls, these, of course, hanging around the back of the neck and over the soft hair in front.

We have taken to caps!

Had an Eye to the Future.

"It would probably take many generations of adversity to train Americans into the farseeing thriftiness of my people," once observed a Scottish patriot of Scotch birth. "I remember a case of a Scotch woman who had been married to a new bonnet for years. Before she undertook the purchase the lady called and asked the good woman:

"Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. Carmichael?"

"'Weel,' responded Mrs. Carmichael thoughtfully, 'I think I'll tak' a straw bonnet, I'll may be no mouthy't out by when I'm done wi' it.'"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Naturally.

"Does your husband go in for golf?" asks the caller.

"No," she answers. "He goes out for it."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Ointment Guaranteed to Cure any case of Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Even a stingy man loosens up when asked for advice.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

A Country School for Girls in New York City

Best Features of Country and City Life
Out-of-door Sports on 10 acres Riverside Park; or 35 acres near the Hudson River. 4 yr. Academic Course for Primary Pupils and Graduation. Upper Class for Girls not Graduates. Special Course for 20 and Adult Students. Session. Certificate admits to College. School Closes May Fifth.
Miss Sage and Miss Walton, Riverside Dr., near 91st St., New York

Work Less—Earn More

On a five acre truck farm in the Pensacola district of Florida. Our lands are rich and fertile. Nine miles from city. Two railroads through property. Canning factory takes the crops. No long haul or commission house trouble. Terms $50 per month. Write for our descriptive literature.
PENSACOLA REALTY CO., Pensacola, Fla., P. O. Box 11

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Is a deceptive disease—many times serious. Don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a small trial bottle by parcel post, also pamphlet telling how to find out if you have kidney trouble.
Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED

Name and address of every Farmer who has not received a copy of Seed Catalog for 1911. Send at once.

A $—Dollar for a Dime

Why spend a dollar when 10c buys a box of CASCARETS at any drug store? Use as directed—get the natural, easy result. Saves many dollars wasted on medicines that do not cure. Millions regularly use CASCARETS. Buy a box now—10c week's treatment—proof in the morning.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all vegetable. Digest and act in the world. Million boxes a m silk.

REMEMBER
PISO'S
for COUGHS & COLDS

UNKIND.



Wifey—I smell something like leather burning! Is it that cigar?

Hubby—No, but I wouldn't wonder if it's the crust of that pie you just put into the oven.

PAINFUL FINGER NAILS CURED

"I have suffered from the same trouble (painful finger nails) at different periods of my life. The first time of its occurrence, perhaps twenty-five years ago, after trying home remedies without getting helped, I asked my doctor to prescribe for me, but it was not for a year or more that my nails and fingers were well. The inflammation and suppuration began at the base of the finger nail. Sometimes it was so painful that I had to use a poultice to induce suppuration. After the pus was discharged the swelling would go down until the next period of inflammation, possibly not more than a week or two afterwards. These frequent inflammations resulted in the loss of the nail. I had sometimes as many as three fingers in this state at one time.

"Perhaps ten years later I began again to suffer from the same trouble. Again I tried various remedies, among them a prescription from a doctor of a friend of mine, who had suffered from a like trouble. This seemed to help somewhat for a time, but it was not a permanent cure; next tried a prescription from my own doctor, but this was so irritating to the sensitive, diseased skin that I could not use it. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had used the Cuticura Ointment previously on my children's scalps with good effect. I did not use the Soap exclusively, but I rubbed the Cuticura Ointment into the base of the nail every night thoroughly, and as often beside as I could. I had not used it but a few weeks before my nails were better, and in a short time they were apparently well. There was no more suppuration, nor inflammation, the nails grew out clean again. One box of Cuticura Ointment was all that I used in effecting a cure." (Signed) Mrs. I. J. Horton, Katonah, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1910. On Sept. 23, Mrs. Horton wrote: "I have had no further return of the trouble with my finger nails."

Feminine.

A local ironworker who had been married a couple of years always declared that his first son should be named Mat, after one of his best friends.

Learning that the ironworker and his wife had recently been blessed with a charming baby, the friend smiled all over his face when he greeted the father on the street.

"Well," he beamed, "how is little Mat?"

"Mat, nothing," answered the father; "it's Mottress."—Youngstown Telegram.

Very Tortuous Indeed.

The late Hugh J. Grant of New York once talked at a political banquet, about a noted corporation lawyer.

"Oh, yes, he's a grand mind," he said. "A grand legal mind. He's got the most tortuous mind in America."

Mr. Grant shook his head.

"A tortuous mind indeed," he repented. "Why, if he swallowed a nail, he'd bring up a screw."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Tho life absolutely sincere to the best it knows is the best sermon any one preach.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Love making is one kind of cold weather picnic.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There is a lot of difference between making good and making others good.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, Jan. 31. — A complete change of the Minnesota inheritance tax system is provided for in a bill by Representative Knudsend, of Minneapolis. It would absolutely change the basis of taxation and is in line with the suggestions made by the state tax commission.

Representative Orr introduced a bill in the house allowing juries to determine whether murderers are to be hanged or imprisoned for life. Representative Skartum introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to use false weights. Representative H. Nelson introduced a bill compelling education of children. A concurrent resolution memorializing congress to oppose the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada was introduced by Representative S. N. Lee. Andrew Davis presented a bill appropriating $5,000 for the support of n home for the ladies of the G. A. R. at Anoka. The house passed the resolution favoring San Francisco for the Panama exposition in 1916.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—The house, sitting as a committee of the whole, recommended for passage the Sundeen bill, which increases the amount of recovery for deaths by accident to $7,500. Representative Hopkins offered an amendment removing the limit entirely in fatal accidents. This was voted down on the ground that it would fail to pass both houses and nothing would be accomplished.

A bill making it unlawful to treat in saloons was introduced by Representative Putnam.

Donald Robertson submitted a bill licensing and regulating peddlers.

A bill appropriating $94,597.35 to pay the men who fought the forest fires in upper Minnesota in October, 1910, was introduced by Representatives Orvell and Webb.

Senator Dwinnell presented resolution which was adopted directing the judiciary committee to draw constitutional amendments to give the legislature more power to administer state lands. This was done in the ballot tote the carrying out of Governor Eberhart's recommendation that state departments to administer state lands be established.

Senator Dwinnell introduced a bill lution that the judiciary committee should draw up constitutional amendments that would give the legislature power to create state departments to administer land laws.

Senator Handlan had a bill to increase the personal property exempt from taxation from $100 to $400.

St. Paul, Feb. 2.Spooner's inland waterways bill which covers the Merschon plan of canalization in Minnesota was recommended for passage by the general legislation committee of the house.

Strict regulations for automobile drivers are embodied in a bill presented by Senator Dwinnell.

In the first place it provides that no person under 16 years may operate an automobile under any circumstances, and that persons between 16 and 21 years of age must have written indorsements from parents or guardians when applying for licenses. The bill provides that no person be permitted to operate an auto without a license. On applying for licenses applicants must toll the license inspectors whether or not they have ever been convicted of violating any auto ordinance, and if so, retain the circumstances. On subsequent conviction, the license may be suspended for a period for six months or less.

The house committee on state fair recommended for adoption the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Dwinnell which calls for a legislative investigation of the management of the state fair under the Underwood-Cosgrove regime. The committee recommended, however, that the committee should ha made up of five instead of nine members.

Senator Dale introduced a bill which provides that on complaint that say school building is unsanitary or unsafe, the state board of health shall investigate and if the building is found so it shall order it closed.

Senator Nelson introduced and had passed under suspended rules a bill directing that $500,000 of state surplus money ba devoted to the redeeming of school certificates.

St. Paul, Feb. 3.—

Reapportionment was turned down in the senate by n vote of 31 to 25. The resolution to limit the number of senators to 63 and the number of representatives to 126 was indefinitely postponed. This is the same resolution that passed the house last week by an overwhelming vote. The vote, following a crimonious debate in which it was freely charged that those voted to indefinately postpone, voted against reapportionment.

Charges of dilatory tactics aid unfair play flew thickly about the east of the senators. Senator Works objected to the passage of the resolution on the ground that ao bill had been presented and it was unfair to tie the senate's hands by a previous limitation.

Hackney defended the resolution, saying the bill could be amended when presented on the floor, J. D. Sullivan explained his vote against the resolution when it came up for passage under suspended rules by saying there was no necessity for hurry at that time, but he would vote for it now. Cheadle asked that the resolution ha passed.

Vots in Detail.

The roll cnll was as follows:

Yeas—Ahman, Boyle, Cheadle, Dengler, Dunn, Dwinnell, Elwell, Fossum, Freshaug, Gundersen, Gunn, Hackney, Hinnson, Johnson, C. D., Johnson V. L., Johnston, Lende, L'Hernault, Marden, Pauly, Pugh, Rustad, Sageng, Saugstad, Sullivan, J. D., Sundberg, Swansea, Wallace, Wilson—29.

Nays—Anderson, Bedford, Benson, Carpenter, Cashman, Clague, Collet, Cook, C.F., Cooke, L.O., Dale, Donaldson, Dues, Duxbury, Glotshaich, Handlan, Haycraft, Klein, McGrath, Moonan, Murray, Nelson, Odell, Olson, Peterson, Putnam, Schallar, Stehlke, Thoe, Van Hoeven, Wels, Works—21.

Absent—Peterson, Reckee, G. H. Sullivan.

On the motion to adopt the report indefinately postponing the bill the senate roll cnll was demanded with the same result 31 to 29.

The R. C. Lunn good roads bills passed the house. The bill providing for an annual appropriation of $150,000 for the supervision of good roads building to 5s placed nt the disposal of the state highway commission passed by a vote of 106 to 5. Representatives Campbell and Lundeen of Minneapolis were the only members who opposed this bill.

On the bill providing or a constitutional amendment allowing an annual tax of one mill for constructing good roads, the vote was 109 to 1. Campbell was the only member to oppose this bill.

The workingman's compensation bill was introduced in the senate. Senators Fosseen, Wilson, Schaller and Moonan were the authors. It was referred to committee without any speeches.

Department of agriculture, manual training and domestic economy in state graded and high schools are provided in a bill introduced by Senator Putnam. Practical subjects, such as questions relating to soils, crops, stock breeding, stock judging, and disease and kindred things are to be taught.

The house committee appointed by Speaker Dunn to investigate the R. C. Dunn bill, which provides for an appropriation of $28,100 to pay 281 state newspapers for printing the proposed constitutional amendments in October, 1910, will make its report next Tuesday. The report will contain charges of Schmahl, secretary of state, for overstepping his authority in selecting newspapers to print the amendments. The bill passed two years ago provided for the publication of the amendments in not more than three papers in any county. The report will say that Mr. Schmahl had the amendments printed in 19 more papers than allowed by law, at n cost of $1,900. Chairman Moriarity, of the investigating committee, does not favor compelling the secretary of state to pay the $1,900 overexpenditure, but suggests that in the futura stata officials stay within the law.

Representative W. F. Kunz introduced his educational bill in the house, providing for a stata board of education and reorganizing the state educational system in every way. It eliminates the state normnl board, the high school board, stata literary board, state public school library commission, board of managers of the state public school at Owatonna and the board of directors of the Minnesota schools for the deaf and blind.

The Moonen primary bill, providing for the direct nomination of state officers, has been reported favorably. Tha is the first big primary bill in the session. It states that voters in the primaries shall state their party affiliations.

Beautifying the capitol grounds by commission is provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Denegra of St. Paul. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners by the governor to buy lands adjoining or near the capitol grounds and beautify them.

North Dakota Postoffice Sites.

Washington, D. C. — The treasury department has adopted a report favoring the selection of the northwest corner of Pacific and Fifth avenues for the proposed building at Jamestown. The property is offered by Mrs. K. M. Snyder at a valuation of $7,600. Tha site at the northwest corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue, in Valley City, is chosen for the public building at that point. Tha vendors are Mrs. Harman Wintarer and Robert Anderson, and the valuation is $4,800.

Each Country Blames Other.

Washington, D. C. — Dispatches to the respective ministers of Paru and Ecuador in Washington give different explanations of the recent clash in Arbago, minister from Ecuador, made public tha contents of a cablegram from his government stating that Peruvian troops invaded Ecuador, to liberate four Peruvian criminals. Two policemen and several women were killed and seven persons wounded. The Peruvian's version placed the blame upon Ecuadorian troops.

EXONERATE OIL CO.

PUBLISHER OF HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE RETRACTS ACCUSATION AGAINST STANDARD.

ARTICLE CAUSED LIBEL SUIT

Hampton's and Moffett Declare Upon Investigation Oil Company Is Not Connected With Sale of Impure Candles.

New York.—In the matter of the libel suits brought by the Standard Oil company for $250,000 damages against Hampton's Magazine and for $100,000 damages against Cleveland Moffatt, the former the publisher, and the latter the writer, of an article in the February issue of the magazine which defended the Standard Oil company in connection with the sale of glucose and candy in Philadelphia, the following retractions have been signed in the office of Sherman & Starling, the Standard Oil company's lawyers in the case, and have been issued from the company's offices at No. 26 Broadway:

"Hampton's Magazine, 66 West Thirty-fifth St., New York,

"Jan. 31, 1911.

"Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York.

"Dear Sirs: In the February issue of Hampton's Magazine there was published an article written by me, entitled, 'Candy and the Food Poisoners.' In that article I referred to the investigation of Mr. Cassiby, with respect to the manufacture and sale of impure candies in Philadelphia, and made the statement that your company manufactured and sold impure material which went into these candies and that, when the various deliveries were traced, it was found in the instance of Mr. Cassiby, your company paid the fines.

"Upon investigation I have ascertained that your company was in no way concerned with the transactions referred to and I hasten to retract in the fullest manner all charges made against your company and to express my sincere regret that I should have fallen into this serious error. Yours truly, Cleveland Moffett."

"Jan. 31, 1911.

"Standard Oil Company, New York City.

"Dear Sirs: Referring to foregoing letter of Mr. Cleveland Moffett to you, we beg to state that we are convinced that Mr. Moffett was in error in his statements with reference to your company. We greatly regret that your company should have been made it in the desire of Hampton's Magazine to be accurate and fair in all its gain digging operations of the woodman. Gum has grown scarce in the last few years and the demand is so great that it has become a business to many. Milma man. Last year James Caray, Frank Crossing and Jos Cass dug 1,300 pounds and sold it all in Duluth. It is estimated that from 60,000 to 100,000 pounds will be dug this season.—Kenbebec (Me.) Journal.

A "Friendly" Match.

I speak of a "friendly match," not at all forgetting that dictum of the poet to whom his opponent, making some trivial rule, said: "I suppose you won't claim that in a friendly match?" "Friendly match!" cried the other; "there's no such thing at golf!"—London Telegraph.

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but might disagreeable. You will be surprised to see how quickly Sloans Liniment will drive that stiffness out. One night, that's all.

A dead heart enjoys being a lively conscience—on others' afflairs.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

Men are known by the good they do rather than the goods they have.

Farms for Rent or Sale on Crop payments. J. MULHALL, Sioux City, Ia.

Some men horrow trouble and some buy it tr tha hottle.

A READER CURES HIS CONSTIPATION—TRY IT FREE

Simple way for any family to retain the good health of all its members.

The editors of "Health Hints" and "Questions and Answers" have run across a plan that helps them more often than any others, and which is so unusual in its simplicity that the most difficult to believe. That is "How can I cure my constipation?"

Dr. Caldwell, an eminent specialist in diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels has looked the whole field over, has practically the specialty for forty years and is the originator of the ingredients contained in what is called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and the best claim to attention from constipated people.

Its success in the cure of stubborn constipation has done much to displace the use of salts, waters, strong cathartics and such things. Syrup Pepsin is soothing the stomach and bowel muscles to help them move naturally, and with regular use tends to strengthening the nerves, bringing about a normal action. Among its strongest supporters are Mr. John Graveline of 98 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich., Mr. J. A. Vernon of Ottawa City and thousands of others. It can be obtained of any druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, or if you like to try it first a free sample bottle can be obtained by writing the doctor.

For 20 years editor Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 20 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

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Can be handled very easily. The sick are saved, and all others in the stable escape, if Spohn's Distemper Compound is given at the first indication of the disease. Don't wait for a high temperature. Don't worry over losses for months to follow. Don't lose your colts. Don't lose your time. Don't lose your horses. Don't lose your customers. Don't lose your reputation. Don't lose your money. Don't lose anything. Spohn's Distemper Compound will not lose you a single customer. Don't lose your colts. Don't lose your time. Don't lose your horses. Don't lose your customers. Don't lose your reputation. Don't lose your money. Don't lose anything. Spohn's Distemper Compound will not lose you a single customer.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

UMC BIG GAME CARTRIDGES



"A Kill in Every Cartridge" is the UMC achievement—a standard of certainty possible only as a result of UMC experience, UMC development, UMC progressiveness, UMC resources, facilities, individual skill and care.

It is the knock-down-killing-power and unequalled mushroom expansion that are always there, in 100% of the UMC Cartridges, that make them the invariable ammunition choice of real big-game shooters, who best can appreciate big-game hazards, and preferences differ in rifles, but unite on UMC Cartridges.

Try the new UMC Hollow Point Bullet—the greatest mushrooming, meat-saving, game-stopping and killing power than is afforded by any other bullet.

"Lesmok" pawder .22's—our newest cartridge for small game and target shooting.

UMC Guarantee—Note our guarantee on every box, which not only guarantees the cartridges but also "stands at six to the full extent of the maker's guarantee."

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Agency: 239 Broadway, New York City
Game Laws for 1910 mailed free.

MUST TELL GRAFT STORY

Danville Judge Orders Prosecutor to Answer All Questions Put by Jury in Sriba Quiz.

Danville, Ill.—Judge Kimbrough in the circuit court handed down a decision that will compel Prosecutor Jones, who declined to answer certain questions concerning vote selling and buying which the grand jury put to him.

The court instructed Jones to answer all questions. The opinion stated that, according to a decision of the Illinois supreme court in the Bates case, a witness before the grand jury is immune from indictment. The court held that by this decision the law is unconstitutional, which means that Jones cannot be questioned about happenings more than eighteen months ago.

This means that this investigation will continue until all the witnesses now summoned are examined. It is said that many indictments have been voted, but whether they are for vote selling is not known.

VOLCANO'S TOLL IS 700

Five Thousand Families in Philippines Have Been Wholly Ruined By Disaster.

Washington.—The eruption of Taal volcano and the accompanying disturbances in tha Philippines killed 700 people to the town of Talisay, according to the report of the governor of Batangas province, which was cabled to the war department by Governor General Forbes of the Philippine Islands.

The earthquake shocks continue, the governor general added. Five thousand families have been ruined by the disaster.

The Philippine authorities are face to face with the absolute necessity of adopting relief measures in order to avoid suffering, as the failing mud and love destroyed the crops within a considerable radius of the volcano.

DECIES HONEYMOON IN EGYPT

Vivien Gould, After Wedding to English Lord, Will Take Trip to Africa.

New York. — It is announced that Lord and Lady Decies, the latter now Miss Vivien Gould, who are to be married February 7, will spend their honeymoon in Egypt. They will leave America February 13 by the Cunard liner Carmania. In Egypt they will spend a few days in Cairo and then visit notable points in upper Egypt

Digging Spruce Gum.

There will be a crusade in spruce gum digging in the Maine woods this winter. About twenty men will leave Skowhegan within a short time to begin gum digging operations over much gum. Gum has grown scarce in the last few years and the demand is so great that it has become a business to many. Milma man. Last year James Caray, Frank Crossing and Jos Cass dug 1,300 pounds and sold it all in Duluth. It is estimated that from 60,000 to 100,000 pounds will be dug this season.—Kenbebec (Me.) Journal.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine must bear Signature

Breakfast Food

2 CRUISES
AROUND THE WORLD

TWO GRAND CRUISES of about three and one-half months' duration each. The first to leave New York, Jan. 11, 1912, and the second from San Francisco Feb. 17, 1912, by the magnificent new steamer

"Cleveland" Rates from $650

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The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing week stomachs, wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of the fundamental fact that "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body-building, blood-enriching, muscle-making materials, in concentrated and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the necessary strength to the stomach to digest food; build up the body and thereby throw off lingering obstinate coughs. The "Discovery" re-establishes the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purifies and enriches the blood, and invigorates the nerves—in short establishes sound vigorous health.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better FOR HIM—it pays better. But is no thinking of the cure not the profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHY THEY COME

By MARY GRACE QUACKENBOS

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SCANT one-third of the immigrants who land on our shores come voluntarily and of an intelligent desire to better their condition by hard work. Of these it is not the purpose of this article to treat. The remainder of the great throng pouring from foreign countries come here because they have been caught up and tern away from their native homes by the superior power of a vast and intricate "machine." In its main outlines this "machine" may be likened to se enormous dredging apparatus stretching forth gigantic claws to every port of Europe, catching up and heaving back loads of emigrants collected from every corner of the eastern hemisphere by the tireless efforts of no less than 50,000 steamship agents and their canvassers. The fuel which energizes this colossal structure is an equally colossal greed for yearly dividends, and the combined intellects controlling our greatest steamship and railroad companies may be said to represent the engineer. The pivot upon which the entire mechanism turns is fraud and evasion of the United States immigration law.

No large city in the United States is without its element of foreign-born parchasable voters, criminal cliques, "black handers," anarchists, paupers, its "cheap labor" supply controlled by foreign-born contractors, its overcrowded tenements breeding disease; furthermore, a careful estimate shows that about 90 per cent. of the unaccompanied immigrant male adults who enter our country are legally ineligible.

Our laws are therefore an ever recurrent subject of controversy. Yet, despite all discussion, no person will dispute but that an immigrant is desirable from every anno standpoint, if he has a reasonable amount of intelligence, is physically sound and of good moral character, is possessed of sufficient money earned by himself to cover the expenso of his journey and comes here of his own lolitative, capable for work, but not under contract to work at a wago which will lower the American standard. But this is plain language is precisely what our present immigration law requires; it is the legal definition of immigrant desirability.

To understand the real evil underlying the present condition of immigration we must take into consideration that while our illustrated theorists are consuming reams of paper with interesting affections upon the "problem," while our country is in its chronic state of optimism over present conditions, whatever they are—and while our legislators are engaged in the passage of new, unnecessary and often impractical laws—thousands of foreigners excludable under the laws already passed are being yearly dumped upon our shores by various interests which work together as one machine. It is well known that the fabulous profits derived from an artificially stimulated immigration are participated in by the allied interests of the transatlantic steamship companies, the Ellis island railroad pool and the Atlantic coast line steamship lines. Co-operating, as they do, they run automatically of their own weight, practically without friction, and thrive by reason of a centrifuging abnormal immigrant supply. They sit combine upon a single instrument—namely, the European steamship agent—to solicit a trade in immigrants that will appreciably increase passenger fares. He it is who, actuated by prospective fees which are dependent upon sales made, gives impulse to the "machine" by selling its "through tickets" in every European town and hamlet.

The several affiliated steamship lines, having created their zones of influence, enjoy what is practically a monopoly upon the sale of steerage tickets, and by spreading their field agents over the entire European territory from which immigrants are drawn they effectively suppress competition.

At the immigrant goleway of America, all these lines converge to hand over their immigrant cargoes to the other participants in the "machine."

From the vantage point at Ellis island the railroad "pool"—known as the "Immigrant Clearing House," which is a combination of thirteen of our largest railroads, together with one of the consolidated steamship companies—takes the immigrants in hand to tax and forward them to every point to the country at special third-class rates.

The railroad "pool" finds it profitable to pay to the United States an annual rental of $4,000 for its headquarters on government ground, where it sells special tickets "for the benefit of ship immigrants only" for rail transportation from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to about 7,000 selected places in the interior of the United States. Since these tickets, sold either in Europe or at Ellis island, are cheaper in price than can be obtained by our citizens, the plain intent of congress to close every avenue against railroad rate discrimination, as expressed in the laws relating to interstate commerce, is clearly defied. Further, the "committee" by which this "pool" is managed restricts its private rate book—"Joint Tariff No. 13"—to the use of the European steamship agents and the "pool" "joint agents" here, and it is said that the individual companies of the "pool" share in succession in the lucrative profits.

It is also said that the railroad companies, as well as the coastwise steamship companies, regularly pay commissions for inland transportation to the Atlantic steamship companies, where such transportation is purchased from the European steamship agents of these steamship companies in Europe.

And so the "machine" as an aggregate of these commercial interests—with its employment of not less than 50,000 European agents and sub-agents whose sole purpose is to pack the steerage and load the trains—with its secret operations fortified by enormous resources, backed by the best intelligence in both continents—is practically in control of all the channels of immigration.

Vigorous attempts are being made to successfully combat every law now before congress which will reduce the number of these agents by restricting immigration, while repeated violations of our present laws are regularly practised and may be classed under two main heads.

I.—SOLICITING AN ARTIFICIAL EMIGRATION IN EUROPE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

II.—MAKING CERTAIN THE ADMISSION OF IMMIGRANTS INTO THIS COUNTRY TO PREVENT A REDUCTION OF PROFITS.

Under the first heading the specific violations are:

(a) SOLICITING EMIGRANTS.

This is "forbidden on the part of transportation companies, owners of vessels or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States." For every violation there is a penalty of $1,000.—(Sec. 7, U. S. Immigration Act of February 20, 1907.)

(b) IMPORTING CONTRACT LABORERS.

This includes those who have been "assisted, encouraged or induced to migrate by offers or promises of employment or in consequences of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, for ever, violation of this law there is a penalty of $1,000.—(Sec. 2, U. S. Immigration Act of February 20, 1907.)

(c) ASSISTING ALIENS TO MISREPRESENT OR REPAYING THEIR PASSAGE.

"One whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come," is an excludable alien.—(Sec. 2, U. S. Immigration Act, February 20, 1907.)

In a single case three of these violations are often found. The following is an illustration.

A well-known American citizen, and a member of the Mississippi bar, is a member of a firm of cotton, "factors" which employs Italian immigrants upon its plantations. An Italian steamship agent, Romeo brother solicited emigrants in Italy, worked in this plantation commissary. It was the agent's practice to extract from immigrants upon the plantation the names and addresses of their kinfolk living in Italy. These he forwarded to his brother, who in turn persuaded them to become cotton workers. Such remunerative commissions resulted that the agent soon left the planter's commissary and, moving to a business center in the Yazoo delta district, built up upon an extensive scale a general business of importing contract laborers, which he termed "Italian products." He published the following notice:

ITALIANS!

If you have not money to send passage fares to your relatives, I have the possibility of making them come here with the understanding that they will place themselves where they are assigned; made the most favorable conditions the best."

He furnished laborers for the surrounding cotton farmers, and among other influential patrons was the planter named above, who ordered a number of Italians for a second plantation which he controlled. Names of persons in Italy were accordingly furnished and the planter sent the agent a check of some $3,950.50, with which to purchase "prepaid tickets," as well as $750 which was to be divided among the sow arrivals in sums of $10 each for display at Ellis island. As a matter of fact the planter's money and gone from his pocket to the "machine" via the Mississippi agent, also via the same agent to the agent of the steamship line, and from thence to the steamship agent in Italy, who delivered "through tickets" to the Italians.

The Italian families promised before they left Italy to work out their transportation here, but it was the planter's policy to take the extra precaution of charging the advance he made against the account of the Italian who furnished him names, which secure him against loss in case his imported laborers were refused a landing. The agent, however, arranged with this Italian to write the expected cotton workers individually and direct them how to violate the United States immigration law by giving them the following instructions:

They must pay great attention not to know at all that they have somebody in America who has prepared work for them or that they, the families, have entered into an agreement or contract.

If they say anything the opposite of what I am telling you they will absolutely be sent back to Italy.

Also you will have to inform those families that the necessary money for their landing in New York will be handed them when they arrive to that city.

This shows plainly the three violations of law mentioned before —this Italian was were solicited, they were imported as contract laborers and their tickets were prepaid. All but one or two entered the country successfully, making their false statements at Ellis island, insisting, as per instructions given, that they themselves had paid for their tickets, that the money they exhibited was their own and also that they had made no contracts for work.

The unique feature about this transaction is that the planter, being a lawyer, availed himself of the legal quibble of calling his imported laborers "settlers," when as a matter of fact they were clearly contract laborers, whose entrance into this country is prohibited by law.

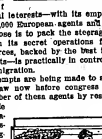
An even more striking law-breaking practice, however—and one which cannot fail to be a serious menace to our nation's welfare because of its so far-reaching—is that in which the immigrant appears as principal and commits perjury in violation of section 24 of the act of February 20, 1907, when he encounters the immigrant inspectors of board of special inquiry at Ellis island. In this case he may be punished severely, if detected, while the steamship agent, as subornor and accessory before the fact, has no cause for trepidation, being beyond the arm of the law if he keeps out of the country. This violation falls under the general head No. II before mentioned, and is explained as follows:

Before the "machine" begins to load its daily steerage hold with emigrants the agent carefully coaches them in the questions and answers which constitute the Ellis island inspection. This is intended to secure a clean bill for the "machine," the agent and his employers seeming dom from detection. These questions and answers the emigrant receives from the agent, together with his steerage ticket; he is told to commit them to memory and not to forget to throw the paper into the sea before the ship reaches America. It is made clear to him that to answer the questions according to the list, regardless of fact, is a prerequisite for entrance into the United States.

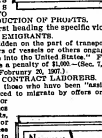
The steamship agent and sub-agent have come to be the most unique figures in European life today. By their secrecy, collusion and the



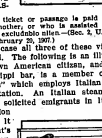




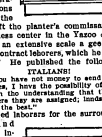








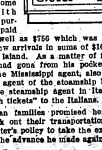






from the agent, together with his steerage ticket; he is told to commit them to memory and not to forget to throw the paper into the sea before the ship reaches America. It is made clear to him that to answer the questions according to the list, regardless of fact, is a prerequisite for entrance into the United States.

The steamship agent and sub-agent have come to be the most unique figures in European life today. By their secrecy, collusion and the



alarming. They hold the rest key to the immigration situation.

An idea as to the extent of the returns may be gathered from what was told me by a steamship agent in a small community of the southern Peloponnesus, Greece—a town so far from a railroad that one must ride also hours on mule back to reach the nearest station. This worthy said that in five years he had cleared in drachmas a sum equal to $30,000. He had been in the United States to study the commercial aspect of immigration, and his brother was a Greek consul here. Returning home, all he had to do was to talk and talk again everywhere — on the road, in the coffee houses, on the village green, near the fountain at sunset when men rest their cattle and women draw water. He was "friend" to the illiterate, the despondent and to the poverty-stricken; he proffered sympathy to those who were heavily taxed; he listened to the various events in their lives and awakened the dormant impulse to migrate which is born to every human heart. Thus he created a demand for his steerage tickets by spreading discontent with home surroundings and by arousing hope and enthusiasm for America, always promising that there "everything will be all right."

Hardly any commercial enterprise in Europe is more remunerative than that of encouraging emigration. From the sale of a single ticket several fees accrue which, fully computed, range from five to twenty-five dollars per capita. There is a commission upon the sale of the steerage ticket, another for the railroad ticket and the agent charges a third fee the emigrant if he can; extra fees are added for procuring various official papers which the emigrant had to take necessary fees are taxed for placing loans, mortgages and making loans of money secured by the promise of friends in the community, for which interest runs as high as 60 or 80 per cent.; while the "helper" who escort the emigrants to embarking points and march them to the ship—likewise emigrant-house keepers, money exchangers, ship interpreters—must be paid. On this side of the water at Ellis Island, there are other specialtors, various persons "interested in the welfare of aliens," that insist upon sending telegrams for them, selling them food, changing their money, handling their baggage; and, frequently, on a plea of escorting them to their place of destination, runners will "guide" immigrants into the hands of some labor agent by which they are paid, thus drawing double fees.

One may think the agent conscienceless in his greed for gain, but, on the other hand, he is gleaning profits greater than his own, for men far above him in the business world, "The machine" depends upon him for passenger fares; contractors depend upon him for gangs of "greeners" to dominate and exploit; American employers beckon to the cheap labor which he alone can procure; even his own government may be tempted to withhold interference with all his maneuvers, for he is not an instrument through which wealth and benefit to his nation is accumulated? Bank deposits certainly are augmented through his efforts; economic and industrial conditions are improved; the large head tax dues which he gleaned through his efforts brings a substantial increase to his exchequer revenue; while the relief from supporting too many poor, from educating too many illiterates, perhaps also the temptation to quietly scatter criminals—(who knows)—all are surely brought about through the efforts of the steamship agent. The respect accorded to him by all seems only to increase his zeal.

Mastering the situation from all sides, he systematizes his work and makes it efficient through a painstaking, persistent study of the inner chasms of Europe—their weaknesses and their wants, that with a knowledge of human psychology he trains his son from early manhood in all the intricacies of his subtle trade. In time he becomes all that is astute, and he is never discouraged, and is able to wheedle almost every person within his reach into the belief that America is the great and only goal.

We have seen that our government defends a boot-licker daily by thousands of foreigners, deposited at our ports by those allied interests, carefully coached to say by their agents. Hardly has it starts the immigrant upon his journey; fraud lands him in America. Fraud is begun when the very name "America!" The immigrant does not fully realize he is doing, his trust in his own countrymen and not in the people of a strange land.

Culture at any Cost

"We came back from Sicily this October," said a literary woman, "on a big emigrant boat. Along with myself 1,500 Hungarians were five Americans, forced, like ourselves, out of their regular route by the cholera in Naples. They had embarked at Piume and we were left with friends with each other and with the officers, so we newcomers decided not to "mix in," but to spend most of our time reading. There was only the officer's wife, Mother Shipton by name, while book in it was open, we could see that she was reading. Henry James, so I'm going to stick to it right straight through the whole voyage!

"And she did."

HOME OF A SEERESS

Where Mother Shipton, the Noted Prophetess, Lived.

Story of Her Birth and Scope of Her Remarkable Prophecies—Foretold the Automobile and the Flying Machine.

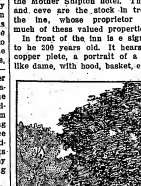
London. — This little village of Knaresborough in Yorkshire, is locally celebrated as the native place of Mother Shipton, the seeress, although the guide books do not mention that it is her birthplace.

The house in which was born the remarkable old women who foretold the flying machine, the wireless telegraph, the automobile and such latter-day wendrs nearly four centuries before their introductice, is no longer standing.

There is a reminder of the prophetess in the village, however, in the form of a curious well, known as the Dropping well, near which stood the cottage in which she was born.

Over the well is a cave, known as Mother Shipton's cave, and in the immediate neighborhood is an inn called the Mother Shipton hotel. The well and cave are the stock in trade of the inn, whose proprietor makes much of these valued properties.

In front of the inn is a sign, said to be 200 years old. It bears on a copper plate, a portrait of a witch like dame, with hood, basket, cat and



Mother Shipton inn.

stick, and the legend: "Mother Shipton. Near this petrifying well, I first drew breath as seeress. Time be telling. In the familiar doggerel of the prophecies.

The hotel keeper, gaging properly the widespread interest felt in Mother Shipton, has issued a volume of convenient size containing a sketch of her life, as well as her leading prophecies and their interpretation. This he sells to his visitors at 4 cents a copy. The title of the book is "The Life and Prophecies of Ursula Southeil, better known as Mother Shipton."

According to the text, many and varied accounts have been published of the life of Mother Shipton. She was the child of an orphan girl named Agotha Southeil, who lived near the dropping well. Agatha was born about 1477, or 20 years before the discovery of America. Her child was misshapen. The date of her birth is set at July, 1488. After the child's birth—it was named Ursula—the mother retired to a convent.

Ursula Southeil grew up into an unusually keen girl, though she was far from lovely, being of indifferent size, large bones, crooked limbs, long nose and goggling eyes.

Her mental powers were first noticed by her ability as a careful scholer. She was said also to have had a peculior power over the school fellows, and skilled how to pull their hair, pinch them and throw them to the ground without being near them.

Ursula was neither so ugly a person nor so uncanny in mind that she could not find a husband, and when 24 years old she married one Toby Shipton of Shipton, near York.

Thencefoth she was known as "Mother" Shipton. Her fame as a prophetess was of gradual growth, beginning locally, and extending throughout England. Her first efforts were the neighborhood lassies who wished advice or advice in matters of the heart. After telling them as they came whether lovers would be true or false, Mother Shipton branched out on a seeress in the broader affairs of the nation, and finally of the entire world, and counted among her clients the nobility and high church dignitaries.

Through frequent repetition in the prints of the present time, her prophecies are familiar. Many of them related to things that were unknown in England, and did happen, such os the accession of Queee Elizobeth and her long reign; the death of Mary queen of Scots; the great plague of London, and the great fire; the various wars of three centuries; the destruction of the Spanish armada; the reign of James I; the gunpowder plot; the union in marriage of the royal houses of England with those of German blood and many other things.

The things of greater range foretold by Mother Shipton were Sir Walter Raleigh's discovery and transportation to England of the tobacco plant and the potato, its automobile, the telegraph; iron ships, tunnels under water, the steom engine and many other things that have come into the world as Mother Shipton foretold.

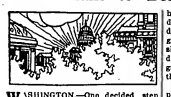
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Make Plans to Beautify the Capital



WASHINGTON.—One decided step toward making the national capital the most beautiful city in the world architecturally was taken recently when the designs for three great buildings for the federal government were selected. Fifty-nine architects from all over the country competed. The buildings will cost nearly $5,000,000, and are to be erected on Pennsylvania avenue, facing the White House grounds. They will house the department of state, the department of justice and the department of commerce and labor.

The spaces that these great structures will occupy were selected nearly a century and a quarter ago. Major L'Enfant, a French engineer, laid out the plan of Washington in 1792. It is said he so arranged the streets that it would be impossible, in case of riot or insurrection, for barricades to be built, as they were in Paris in the days of the Terror. On his plan he designated various places where the great public buildings of the future should be put. For nearly half a hundred years Major L'Enfant was regarded as an impractical dreamer, although his street plan was adhered to.

It was only after the civil war that people began to realize in a small way that his vision of the future greatness of the nation's capital was likely to come true some day. But even up to ten years or so ago his plans slumbered in the archives of the government. Then they were taken out and studied in the light of modern development, and it was found they could not be improved upon, and that if they were carried out in every detail Washington would surpass every other city in the world in beauty.

The completion of these ancient plans of this French engineer is still far away, for it will take many years and much money to carry out them in all their details. But the three massive buildings whose location was designated under the new plan are most important step toward their fulfillment that has been taken since the capitol was erected.

Need of Hog Cholera Serum Reported



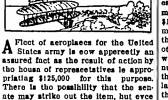
THE bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department expresses the hope that many state legislatures will take up the question of providing for the production of the government hog cholera serum. The federal experts are convinced of the efficacy of this serum. They believe that if the proper effort is put forth by states hog cholera will be practically eaten.

State officials who display interest in the subject are asked to send representatives to the bureau's experiment farm, at Ames, Ia., where the methods of producing the serum are explained. It is also the policy of the bureau to furnish a limited amount of the serum and a few immuno hogs to the states that are just starting in the work. Within the last year practical demonstrations of what may be accomplished through the use of this new serum have been successfully carried out in Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Most of these demonstrations consisted of treating a part of the diseased herd and leaving the remainder untreated. At Kansas City, however, a more thorough test was made, the results of which were very interesting and demonstrated conclusively the efficiency of the serum as a preventive for hog cholera.

The test was made in the stockyards at Kansas City, on the request of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange and of individuals interested in the subject. Thirty-five young shoats were purchased from a farm where hog cholera had not existed. These pigs were carried to the Kansas City stockyards, being in charge of a committee appointed by the exchange, were treated and the experts say that no more convincing truth of the efficacy of this serum could be obtained than is afforded by this experiment.

Uncle Sam to Have Aeroplane Fleet



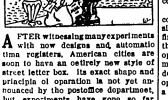
A FLEET of aeroplanes for the United States army is now apparently assured fact as the result of action by the house of representatives in appropriating $125,000 for this purpose. There is the possibility that the senate may strike out the item, but even thee it would have a splendid chance of considering in the bill in conference, for it was adopted almost unanimously by the house.

This means the signal corps can have the 20 aeroplanes for which Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer of the army, asked in his annual report, and still have $25,000 left for equipment, stations, etc.

Brigadier General Allan has planned to have about six of these ofetions, equipped with ex eeroplane each, in various places throughout the country, chiefly on the seacoast. He has estimated that each station, with its machine, will cost for the first year $10,000. If it is decided to use the money in this way the machines at these stations could be used with the other 14 that could ho purchased within the appropriation for the annual joint camps of instruction during the summer months, so that the regulars and militia might learn to operate them.

Representative James R. Mann of Illinois declared that this country was the father of the aeroplane, but when we had gone to the most powerful and most economical machine of modern times for warfare we stopped. Today other nations are profiting by our legenuity. We are discussing the aeroplane now just as our forefathers may have discussed the steam engine years ago.

Style of Street Letter Box Changed



AFTER witnessing many experiments with new designs and automatic time registers, American cities are soon to have an ostirely new style of street letter box. Its exact shape and principle of operation is not yet announced by the postoffice department, but experiments have gone so far that an early decision is expected upon the precise type of box that is to be used.

The unsightly green box that graces the top of the iron post at the street corner now has only been an unsatisfactory receptacle for street mail, the authorities say. Compared with the neat boxes of foreign cities, it is wholly leartistic. Considered in the light of an economical device, it is a failure, for it wastes the time of the mail collector in getting the mail out of it, and it often tries the patience of the patron of the mails by effectually concealing the time when the next collection is to be made.

Many things have been taken into consideration in trying to adopt a design for a new street letter box. The first is that of economy of time for the collector. Instead of having to open the box from the side and remove the contents by handfuls, the department wants a box that will open and discharge its contents into a sack with a single operation.

An indestructible time card and an automatic indicator that will show the time at which the next collection is to be made are the two other points that have been given consideration. The first becomes unnecessary if the automatic indicator works satisfactory, but the experiments thus far made by the postoffice department have not developed an automatic device sufficiently trustworthy, to put in to use on the street letter boxes

IN THE LIMELIGHT

FOE OF CHILDHOOD'S ENEMY

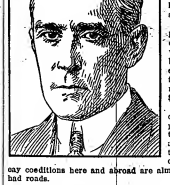


In the laboratories of the Rockefeller institute, near New York, Dr. Simon Flexner and his corps of assistants believe they are about to conquer that dread disease of childhood, infantile paralysis, now epidemic in several parts of the United States. Hundreds of monkeys are giving their lives every year to the aid of science in conquering this dread disease, the monkey being the only animals in all the list of those suitable for experimentation that they have succeeded in inoculating with the disease. The microorganism of the disease has been isolated and an early announcement is expected that a preventive, curative and safe serum has been discovered.

Infantile paralysis, or anterior poliomyelitis, as it is known to the medical profession, has long baffled medical science. Ordinarily it attacks children between the ages of 1½ and 3 years, but older children and adults are not immune. Although the death rate is not so high as in cerebrospinal meningitis, the train of permanent deformities which follow infantile paralysis makes the disease fully as much dreaded. Only about four or five per cent of those attacked succumb, but fully 80 per cent of the cases result in permanent paralysis.

Infantile paralysis is a comparatively new disease. Its symptoms have been described in medical literature for about 25 years, but only in the last four years, since the epidemic of 1907, has it been brought strongly to the attention of the profession in America.

ADVOCATES GOOD HIGHWAYS



W. Pege, director of the United States office of public roads and president of the new American Association for Highway Improvement, asserts that the United States suffers a direct loss of $40,000,000 annually on account of incorrect and inadequate methods in the construction, maintenance and administration of public roads.

This enormous loss is nothing compared with the indirect loss, through excessive cost of transportation, which is caused by the burden which bad roads impose upon the farmers and others who use the highways, and this amount, according to Mr. Page's report, reaches the impressive total of $250,000,000 every year.

The American farmer is paying two or three times as much to get his products to market as the man who tills the ground in Europe, and this added cost of diversion of labor is known to an important factor in the high cost of living problem. Road experts say conditions here and abroad are almost exactly reversed, due entirely to bad roads.

DUKE IS TO GOVERN CANADA



It is officially announced that the duke of Connaught will succeed Earl Grey as September as governor general of Canada. He will hold the appointment for two years and that period may be extended.

The announcement that the duke of Connaught will be the next governor general of the Dominion was received in Ottawa with great satisfaction. Aside from his general popularity throughout the empire, it is felt that the presence of so distinguished a member of the royal family at Ottawa will give the capital more political and social importance than it ever has had.

The duke of Connaught is the only surviving brother of the late King Edward. He is sixty years of age, a field marshal in the British army and was a personal aid de camp to the late king, who decided that he receive his present appointment. This is not his first trip to Canada, as he served in the Fenian raid of 1870. He is grand master of the Free Masons of England. Besides the title by which he is commonly known he is the Earl of Sussex, a prince of the United Kingdom and of Saxony. His wife was Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia.

SUCCEEDS SENATOR BURROWS



Senator Burrows was beaten in the primaries, thereby insuring the election of Mr. Townsend to the Senate. Mr. Townsend is a native of Michigan and is fifty-four years old.

Perhaps because of his own personality as well as because he is the successor of, the old veteran, Julius Caesar Burrows, in the United States senate, Charles E. Townsend is regarded as a figure of considerable importance in national affairs.

When insurgency broke out in the house of representatives against the rule of Speaker Cannon, Townsend, who had been elected to congress in 1902, became one of its promoters and supporters. His name was even mentioned as that of an available candidate against Uncle Joe. Then in the summer of last year he began a statewide campaign in Michigan to strip the senatorial toga from the back of Uncle Julius, who was a veteran in the house of representatives when Townsend was a student and who already wore the toga when Townsend was a plodding lawyer in Jackson county, with never a dream perhaps of future legislative honors.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Firemen Often Fooled by Freak Calls



NEW YORK.—In the face of accident the unrecourceful New York fireman has to two courses of safety and relief of the police and the fire departments. He has no confidence in himself. The result of walking in the same groove with his many brothers day in and day out for so many years has left him with no incentive to do the work of rescue. The fire alarm box is so handy and the "cop" is so accessible, "what would be the use?" he asks himself. For this reason no firemen in any section of the country are called upon to do such a variety of things as those in the larger cities.

Perhaps one of the most humorous calls for the fire department in New York came when an epileptic, about to "throw a fit," had held a bottle of cocaine in his mouth, which he was compelled to the court afterward, would have prevented the attack. Some self-appointed guardian, fearing the bottle contained poison, dashed it to the pavement and called for the firemen. Great crowds gathered about the spot where the man lay and the firemen and policemen of the district added to the throng. The firemen were disgusted, the police were disgusted and eventually the epileptic was disgusted because he was arrested for causing a disturbance.

Last year one of the innovations in the rescue work of New York firemen which includes anything from taking cats from trees to rescuing people in 42-story buildings, was the rescue of an aviator whose machine had become entangled in a mass of wires in Brooklyn.

Recently a firemen was injured by a fall from a tree while rescuing a cat that had escaped a canine's fury. There are scores of such happenings every day in great cities and among the heaviest bills fire departments must pay are those caused by responding to false alarms.

Bloodhound's Luxurious Surroundings

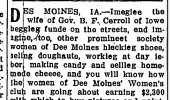


BANGOR, ME.—One of the finest packs of bloodhounds in this part of the country is kept at the Maine State prison in Thomaston for the moral effect on prisoners who contemplate escape. The pack is a mixture of all imported English strain and carefully bred southern stock. One of the pack, when but a young puppy, was presented to Marguerite Owen, a Belfast girl, and the two have been inseparable companions for the last three years. The dog's name is Hilda. She is of a most sensitive and sympathetic nature and feels a keen word much more than some dogs would a kick. She romps with the children, and takes diversion in playing hide-and-seek. She knows the children by same, and when she is "it," she always finds the one she is told to seek.

Hilda has a bedroom all to herself, fitted up with a little iron cot with real bedclothes like one of the family. The room is lighted with electricity, and each night her mistress goes upstairs and Hilda crawls into bed, lays her head on the pillow and waits to be covered up and tucked in. When this is done the light is turned off and she is left for the night, rarely stirring until called in the morning.

The chief characteristic of the genuine bloodhound is the marvelous development of their scent-following instinct, especially when trained to foll low human beings. Their ability to keep the trail is the result of intelligence and training and not on account of any animosity against the person being trailed, for, contrary to the general supposition, the real bloodhound rarely if ever attacks the person he has been following.

How Des Moines Club Women Get Money



DES MOINES, IA.—Imagine the wife of Gov. B. F. Carroll of Iowa begging funds on the streets, and imagine, too, other prominent society women of Des Moines blacking shoes, selling doughnuts, working at day labor, making candy and selling home-made cheese, and you will know how the women of Des Moines' Women's club are going about earning $2,500 with which to buy pictures and paintings for the Women's club building in this city.

It all came about when at a meeting of the Women's club the low condition of the treasury was discussed. Something had to be done. Musicales, luncheons, amateur theatricals all had been tried time and time again.

"Why not earn money like working women earn their money? Why not take in washing?" suggested Mrs. J. G. Berryhill, wife of a millionaire lumber dealer, who boasts the fatherhood of the famous Des Moines plan of municipal government. The other women gasped. But Mrs. Berryhill was in dead earnest.

That is the way it all came about. Before the meeting adjourned the women were enthusiastic. The next day the women were at work. Mrs. Ernst Brown, president of the club "earned" her first dollar selling eggs produced from a pen of five chickens for which her husband, her first customer, paid $100.

Mrs. Carroll, wife of the governor of Iowa, became so enthusiastic that she was mistaken for a beggar while soliciting funds on the street. Mrs. Berryhill sold newspapers. Mrs. L. M. Mann, whose husband has made his fortune in real estate, decided to do shoeshining. Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, as president of the club, has been selling home-made aprons. Mrs. George Aulmann began her fund by selling doughnuts. Mrs. Weitz preempted the kitchen and baked dozens of pies. Mrs. Frank McKee now has been selling popcorn. In fact, every woman in the club is doing all kinds of work, even down to shining shoes. When the $2,500 is secured, it is the intention to hold a celebration.

City Finds Jobs for the Unemployed



KANSAS CITY, Kan.—A municipal employment bureau, operated under the direct supervision of the city commissioners, which will furnish free jobs to applicants, has been started here.

The employment bureau is just as much a part of the city's business as the street department, fire department or any other city department, and it has been treated as such.

The city employment bureau has been in existence only a short while, but in that time a hundred men and women have been given jobs and the names of 200 more who want work have been received and filed in the order of their presentation, to be sent to positions among employers who want workers are found. The bureau will furnish positions of any kind to men or women.

James Eads How of St. Louis, national president of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, and general champion of the rights of the unemployed, paraded through the streets of Kansas City, Mo., several days ago with several hundred of his followers and went to the city hall, where they noised the mayor for work. They told that the city should provide employment for all men who wented to work. The mayor of Kansas City, Mo., told the jobless marchers that he had no jobs to give to them and he did not see how the city could help them out. This set the Kansas City (Kan.) commissioners to thinking and they got busy.

It is not only to compel the vagrante to go to work that the municipal employment bureau has been established, and the jobs it furnishes are not restricted to this class.

The best health record of all the world's fighting forces is claimed by the German army.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

THE OLD-TIME PARLOR.

There used to be in almost every rural home in the country a sacred room —the "parlor." Every reader is probably familiar with it, for it still exists, though not so universally as it did years ago, when no home in the land, le village, hamlet, or en farm, was considered complete or well-equipped without this dismal apartment—carefully shuttered in against air and sunlight; a jar of waxwork on the center table; a collection of curious odds and ends on the whatnot in the corner; mottoes and chromos on the wall; a vivid imprint or Brussels carpet on the floor. The sound of festivity seldom penetrated the gloom of this parlor, says the Philadelphia Press. At rare intervals distinguished visitors were received in it—witnesses of wedding or funeral. It was never a pleasant room; it smelled damp and dusty; the children stood in awe of it; and yet it was their mother's pride. Happily the day of the genteel, unsavory parlor is fast passing away. The children, going out into the bigger world with observant eyes, have returned to the homestead and insisted upon flinging open the doors and windows and admitting a burst of sunlight and a rush of pure air. They have made a living room of a tomb. In their childhood the kitchen was the most comfortable place in the house; it was scrubbed every day, ventilated in all ways, made light and airy and clean and hospitable while the ghastly forbidden precincts of the parlor were exposed to sanitary search not oftener than twice a year—during the inevitable spring and fall housecleaning.

It is only recently that they have discovered a way of canning decayed eggs, and there are bakers in the large cities who are so devoid of honesty that they would as soon use rotten eggs as fresh ones. Thus a market is created, and but for the fact that the state under its pure food laws can now step in and condemn the product as unfit for consumption, the problem created by cold storage would have been rendered more complex as the year go by, says the Rochester Herald. It is not beyond the bonds of possibility that meat which has been cold-stored to the point of decay is treated in the same manner. No one ever hears of it being thrown away.

And now the London police have discovered that the prisoner convicted by finger prints, and who, it was reported, had established his innocence by indisputable evidence that, being in the army at the time, he could not have been guilty, was, after all a fokir. He stole the army records of another man to bolster up his defense and came very nearly getting away with it. The police are doubly pleased at the discovery, since it proves the guilty man from escaping and re-establishes the finger-print theory as infallible at least so far as suspects have gone. But for a time the fakir had both the London police and the finger-print theory "stoozy."

Secretary Dickinson has just issued a report on the militia of this country that shows how little the minds of Americans are turned even in time of peace and war. He announces that in 1910 the strength of the organized militia forces of the nation is only 119,660 men, with an increase of but 2,113 in seven years, says the Boston Globe. He does not add that there are almost to a thousand as many clergymen, printers, manufacturers, grocers, butchers, stenographers or masons in the nation as there are citizen soldiers. But the fact is true.

A Butte man who is being sued for breach of promise is charged by the plaintiff with having called her "My Dear Yellowstone." He would have wants $10,000, since he was not explicit enough to say whether she was of fine cut, or a mere plug.

Returns from the New York public library indicate that fiction fell off in demand as compared with books of a historical or scientific nature. This should spur the Indiana school of novelists to renewed efforts or something.

A San Francisco man says he will not believe he pays alimony to his divorced wife, but it is believed he will change his mind before decomposition gets a firm hold on him.

It may be theoretically possible to transport 10,000 men across the Alps in aeroplanes, but with the example of Molineux and Hoxley in their minds the chances are that 9,000 of them will refuse to be transported in that way.

China will sacrifice 200,000,000 queues for the artificial hair market this year, and all will be sent to America. The joke on the Chinese is that they don't know that pads have gone out of fashion now.

GHOULS STEAL BODY

TOMB OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. SCOTT IS RAIDED AT ERIE, PA.

WOMAN'S BODY IS STOLEN

Coffin of Mrs. Anne M. McCallom, Relative of Family, Found Empty—Police Say They Are Hampered in Efforts to Fathom Mystery.

Erie, Pa.—Ghouls have broke into and violated the mausoleum of the late William L. Scott, who was a congressman from this district, a millionaire coal and railroad magnate and an intimate personal friend of former President Grover Cleveland. Much mystery surrounds the case, which first became known publicly Thursday morning.

The mausoleum in the Erie cemetery (a magnificent affair which cost at least $50,000), was found shattered by some women who chanced to be walking through the burying place. Soon after this discovery it was whispered about the city that the body of Mrs. Anna M. McCollom, a sister of the late Mr. Scott's wife, had been taken away. Mrs. McCollom was the wife of a prominent naval officer and was well known in Philadelphia society. It was also said by some that Mr. Scott's body was removed from its vault. Whether it was stolen or not is a question which has not been satisfactorily answered.

The police admit, officially, that Mrs. McCollom's body was removed from the mausoleum by the vandals. They also declare officially that Mr. Scott's body was not stolen, although probably an attempt was made to steal it.

Unofficially the same police say that the family of Mr. Scott has hampered them in their endeavors to get at the bottom of the mystery and that they really are not fully conversant with all the circumstances of the body stealing.

"There is more behind this than a plain case of corpse snatching from a cemetery," the police declare, "and if we had our way about it a very sensational story will quickly develop."

The people do not know whether Mrs. McCollom's body was the only one taken, or whether that of the late Congressman Scott likewise was carried off. But they say that they know a motive for the stealing of one or both, and that they will reveal it when the proper time comes.

MILLIONS IN BIG LAND GRAB

Illinois Investigating Body Reveals Vast Alleged Steals of Waters—

Fix Loss at $250,000,000.

Chicago.—The state of Illinois has been illegally deprived of thousands of acres of land along the shores of Lake Michigan and other waterways at a value of at least $250,000,000 by large corporations and private interests of the state. Chicago has been the largest sufferer.

The Illinois Central railroad alone has grabbed 400 acres in the city's front yard and the attorney general should seek to recover the value and perhaps revoke the company's charter. The Chicago river has been camped on illegally from end to end by great corporations and business houses.

These are a few of the conclusions reached by the Chipperfield committee, which was appointed by the Forty-fifth general assembly to investigate submerged land in the state. After almost two years of exhaustive labor the committee has compiled its report, which consists of 16 large typewritten volumes and which is accompanied by two massive chests filled with maps, photographs, documents and records dating back to Indian days.

Bald statements and verbose charges are not relied on by the committee to support the truth of their findings. With all the aid of expert lawyers preparing a case for court the legal questions involved have been gone into and hundreds of pages in the report consist of supreme court decisions, legislative enactments and what amounts practically to complete legal briefs.

And with no beating around the bush or technical equivocation, the committee makes the unqualified statement that the reclaimed empire stolen from the people can be recovered. Strong recommendation is made that proceedings be started immediately.

So comprehensive is the report in the belief of lawyers who have seen it that any ordinary members of the bar could walk into court with it under his arm and turn the state of Illinois upside down.

Sissy Kills Two; Hurts 20.

Elgin, Ill.—In a gas explosion at the Wilburn house at Carpenterville Monday Howard Mann and Adam Oberst were killed and twenty others injured, four fatally.

Gas from a leaky main is supposed to have caused the explosion, a score of guests fled in panic from the hotel and there were many narrow escapes.

Mother of Steele Mackaye Dies.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Within four months of her centenary, Mrs. Rebecca Spring, mother of Steele Mackaye, the dramatist and friend of most of the literary celebrities of mid-Victorian days, passed away at her home here Thursday.

Vote Favors Larger Membership.

Washington.—A test standing vote taken in the house Thursday resulted in a victory for the advocates for a membership of 433 under the new census, by 158 to 126.

KNOX SAYS CAN AMEND

SECRETARY CONSTRUES PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENT.

Wood Pulp and Paper Sections of Reciprocity Pact May Be Amended Before Ratification.

Washington. — That the wood pulp and paper sections of the Canadian trade agreement can be amended without causing unnecessary delay in its ratification is the construction placed upon that pact by Secretary of State Knox in a letter to Serono Payne, chairman of the house ways and means committee.

This fact was brought out at a hearing given by the committee to opponents of the paper and wood pulp provisions.

The statement last week of Chairman Payne that the agreement must stand or fall as a whole, and that amendments could not be made, was interpreted by Mr. Fordney as indicating that no change could be made in the paper or pulp wood schedules. Mr. McCall, speaking for Chairman Payne, who was absent, said that the prohibition against amendments would not extend to the sections indicated.

Secretary Knox explained in his letter to the committee that the United States and Canadian commissioners had reached no unalterable agreement on the paper and pulp wood sections, and that the final construction of that schedule is left to the committee which has the bill.

TESTING COUNTRY'S COINS.

Assay Commission Begins Its Annual Task of Examining the Work of the Four Mints.

Philadelphia. — Following the custom inaugurated in 1793, the assay commission, which tests and examines coins of the United States, met in Philadelphia Tuesday to perform its annual task. The commissioners are required to see that the coins made by the four mints of the nation are in conformity with the standards of fineness and weight. The coins are selected from the various mints and sent to Philadelphia.

The members of the commission are appointed for one year, but in reality perform about one week's work. The commission consists of the judge of the United States district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the comptroller of the currency, the assayer of the New York assay office and such other persons as are appointed by the president.

TEN ARE BLOWN TO ATOMS

M. K. & T. Engine Explodes and Shopmen Are Killed—Roundhouse Partly Demolished.

Smithville, Tex. — Ten shop employes of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad were torn to fragments and seven others were injured when an engine under repair exploded in the Smithville yards. Besides the loss of life, railroad property valued at $20,000 was destroyed.

The engine was blown to atoms, two other locomotive standing on nearby tracks were wrecked and the roundhouse was partially demolished.

With the bursting of the boiler a rain of fragments of the engine and portions of human bodies fell for several hundred yards.

What remained of the roundhouse was improvised as a temporary morgue and portions of the bodies were mated. In several instances identification was not possible.

GOVERNOR NEAR FIST FIGHT

Wilson of New Jersey Threatens to Whip Chairman of State Democratic Committee.

Trenton, N. J. — Governor Wilson threatened to thrash James R. Nugent, chairman of the state Democratic committee, and counsel for former United States Senator James Smith, Jr.

Nugent was called into the governor's private office and in a warm debate which lasted ten minutes the governor declared that he would use his fists on the committeeman if the letter attempted to block the governor's special bills.

Governor Wilson is about five feet six inches in height, while Nugent is a trifle over six feet tall.

RAIL SAFETY BILL PASSED

House Acts Favorably on the Senate Measure to Regulate Boiler Inspection.

Washington. — The house passed the senate bill providing for the inspection of locomotive boilers on interstate railroads, under rules approved by the interstate commerce commission. The bill was approved by the railway labor organizations and the railroads.

Mrs. Schenk in Divorce Suit.

Wheeling, W. Va.—According to Attorney Frank O'Brien, representing Mrs. Laura Schenk, counsel have agreed on alimony of $100 a month for Mrs. Schenk. The bill of particulars in the divorce suit of Schenk against his wife was filed Wednesday, but the contents not disclosed.

Senate Vote for Frisco.

Washington.—The senate committee on expositions Wednesday voted to report the resolution favoring San Francisco for the Panama canal fair.

ENVY



Kansas Farmers Are Putting Oil Cakes in Their Pig Pens to Enable the Hogs to Make Weight More Rapidly.

THREE DIE IN RIVER

STREET-CAR PLUNGES INTO ICY STREAM AT SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

HAD NO CHANCE FOR ESCAPE

Women Are Trapped Inside Coach With No Hope of Life—Slippery Rails and Failure of Brake Given as Cause.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Imprisoned helplessly in a speeding trolley car, three women were drowned when the car plunged into the Sheboygan river through the open draw of the Eighth street bridge here.

The dead: Miss Anna Mather, aged fifty-three, Sheboygan Falls, a music teacher; Miss Tamnie VanOuwekerk, aged sixteen, a kindergarten teacher; Miss Olga Willimite, Sheboygan, a clerk.

Motorman George Thiens and Conductor Frank Weber were saved, as were two other passengers, one of whom was Paul O. Etzold, a traveling salesman from Milwaukee. They escaped death by jumping just before the car plunged into the river.

The death of the three women is probably due to a stumble by Etzold. As he rushed out of the car he fell and the three women fell over him. He regained his feet and leaped from the car, but the women behind him were trapped.

The rails were slippery and the motorman was unable to set the brakes. He made an attempt to escape as the car plunged from the bridge into the river.

HOUSE CHANGES ITS NUMBER

Lower Branch of Congress Will Have Total of 433 After March 5, 1913.

Washington.—The number of representatives Thursday received the necessary reapportionment bill, fixing the membership at 433 after March 5, 1913.

This bill, which is a substitute for the original one, gives Illinois two additional members in the house.

The following states gain by the new bill as follows: Arizona, 1; Alabama, 1; California, 2; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico 1; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

The Democrats, aided by a few Republicans, who declined to be bound by the party caucus, won the fight for the increased representation.

KNOCKOUT BROWN HAS SHADE

Champion Welgast Meets Defeat at the Hands of New York Lightweight.

Philadelphia.—Ad Wolgast, conqueror of Battling Nelson, received probably the most inertistic walloping of his career in a six-round bout with "Knockout" Brown of New York in Jack O'Brien's new arena Wednesday night.

Brown battered the Michigan chap pretty much as he pleased for the entire six rounds. He hit Wolgast as he pleased and when he pleased, suffering only in the clinches, where he was made to appear the novice he really is.

Asks $240,000 for Bowdoin.

Boston.—An appeal for $140,000 for the use of the medical department and $100,000 for a new gymnasium for Bowdoin college was issued Thursday by President William J. Hyde to the Bowdoin Alumni association.

Favors Tariff Board Bill.

Washington.—By a strictly party vote, all of the Democrats in opposition, the senate committee on finance Thursday voted to report favorably the bill passed by the house to create a permanent tariff board.

DEFEATED BY WOMEN

MAYOR OF SEATTLE DUSTED BY THEIR BALLOTS.

Hiram C. Gill Loses in First Recall Election—Was Charged With Misuse of Power.

Seattle, Wash. — Women had for the first time the privilege of casting their ballots at the initial recall election ever held in Seattle and they ruled the day.

The recall election was brought about in an attempt to oust Mayor Hiram C. Gill and to elect George W. Dilling. Returns from one-third of the city had gone Gill has been ousted and Dilling elected by a majority of 4,000 votes.

The leaders of the suffragists in this city have refused to interrupt in the mayoralty fight because of the fact that the agitation arose because Mayor Gill and his chief of police, C. W. Wappenstein, refused to yield to those who sought the establishment of a district for confining vice.

Many picturesque scenes were enacted in the day's voting. Women, richly dressed and riding in their own automobiles, drove to the polling places to vote, and stood in line, while others with shawls over their heads, who had been to market and brought eggs and meat and garden truck in their arms, took their turns in the booths and marked their choice for mayor. Contrary to expectations, the women did not make many mistakes in balloting.

The election was the first test of the recall in Washington politics and a deep interest was taken in the campaign. The civic question was that of the so-called vice segregation. It was charged against Mayor Gill that his segregation policy was in reality one of vice aggregation and that the gambling and red light district was the source of police graft.

TAFT GIVES AN ULTIMATUM

There Must Be a Vote on Canadian Agreement or an Extra Session.

Washington.—President Taft has served notice on congress through Senators Crane and Cartter that there must be a vote secured the reciprocity agreement with Canada or he would call congress back in extra session almost immediately after March 4.

Mr. Taft summoned Senator Crane of Massachusetts and Carter of Montana to the White House to urge upon them the necessity of expediting legislation in the senate, so there would be no necessity for an extra session of congress. Vice-President Sherman and Senator Smoot also were in conference with the president.

Senators Crane and Carter conferred with other senators who are especially friendly to the administration and sought to enlist their services in a movement to obviate the necessity of an extra session.

FARMER PARDONED BY TAFT

Takes Compassion on Man Who Pleads for Mercy—Live Stock Is Freezing.

Washington. — Taking compassion upon Guy Livingston, a farmer of Dunkirk, Mont., whose plea for mercy that while he was in jail He live stock was freezing to death and his home being pillaged, President Taft within an hour after the case had reached him from the department of justice telegraphed his pardon. Livingston was convicted on a technicol charge of having taken whisky on the Blackfoot Indien reservation.

Texas to Have "Daylight" Saloons.

Austin, Tex.—The daylight saloon bill was passed Thursday by the senate and now goes to Governor Colquitt, who already has announced that he will vote it. The bill provides that saloons must not open before 6 a. m. and must close by 7 p. m.

Noted Tenor is Dead.

Davenport, Ia.—Adolph Bruns, forty years ago one of the most brilliant German tenors of the middle west, died at the Scott county poor farm Thursday.

CANADA GETS $1,500 TROPHY.

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION, AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, AWARDS TROPHY FOR PECK OF OATS GROWN IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Again Canada is to the fore, and has secured at the National Corn Exposition just closed at Columbus, Ohio, the magnificent Colorado silver trophy valued at $1,500, for the best peck of oats. These oats were grown by Messrs. Hill & Son, of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, and, as may readily be understood, were of splendid quality to have been so successful in a contest open to the world, and in which competition was keen. At the some Exposition there were exhibits of wheat and barley, and in all these competitions, the grain shown by Canada secured a wonderful amount of attention, and also a number of awards. During recent exhibitions at which grain from Western Canada was given the chance for entry, it always took first place. At the Spokane Interstate Fair, last fall, where the entries were very large, and the competition keen, the Province of Alberta carried off the silver cup, given by Governor Hay for the best state or province display, and a score of prizes was awarded Canadian exhibitors for different exhibits of wheat, oats and barley threshed and in the sheaf. Vegetables also received high awards. A pleasing feature of these exhibits was they were mostly made by farmers who had at one time been American Citizens and were now farmers in Canada. The Department of the Interior is just in receipt of a magnificent diploma given by the Tri-State Board of Examiners at the Fair held in Cincinnati last fall for agricultural display by Canada.

The Surveyor-General of Canada has just completed a map showing that a large area of land was surveyed last year in the northern portion of Saskatchewan and Alberta which will be ready for the rush of homesteaders to that district during the coming spring and summer. The total area of the surveys covering several hundreds of thousands of acres will be made in addition to those during the coming summer.

A return just issued by the Dominion Lands Branch shows that 48,287 homestead entries were made last year as compared with 37,061 in 1909; 27,356 in 1908; 14,553 in 1907; 14,563 in 1906. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Dakota comes first on the list with 4,310, Minnesota given 2,858, South Dakota 1,132, Wisconsin 745, Washington 730, Michigan 705, Iowa 646, while other states show less, but with the exception of Delaware, District of Columbia and the Indian Territory, every state and territory contributed.

The prospects for an abundant crop in all parts of Western Canada for 1911 are said to be excellent. In the districts that required it there was an ample rainfall last autumn, and the season opened during the present winter in greater than in many previous years. Both are essential factors to the farmers, who look upon the moisture that these will produce as being highly beneficial.

A large immigration from the United States is expected, and the demand for literature and information from the various Goverement Agencies located at different points in the States is the greatest it has ever been.

Since the above was written word hoe been received that in addition to honors won at Columbus, Ohio, Coeder won first and second on wheet and first and second on oets, ee well as diplomas.

Normen Cherry of Devia, Saskatchewae, who wee in the reecre of the Ohio eee, secured the eeeond award, with G. H. Hutton of Lacombe, Alberta, second. J. C. Hill & Sons got first on oats beddes the silver trophy. G. H. Hutton took second in oats.

Let us meke the best of our friends while we have them, for how long we shall keep them is uncertain, I guess.

Drink Garfield Tea at night! It insures normal action of liver, kidneys and bowels.

Duty makes us do things well, but love makes us do them beautifully.—Phillips Brooks.

The very best advice: take Garfield Tea whenevr n laxative is needed.

Many men enjoy a dry smoke. Why not a dry drink?

Roots Barks Herbs

That have great medicinal power, are raised to their highest efficiency, for purifying and enriching the blood, as they are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

40,000 testimonials attested by actual count in two years. Be sure to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

2 CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

TWO GRAND CRUISES of about three and one-half months' duration each. The first to leave New York Nov. 1, 1911, and the second from San Francisco Feb. 17, 1912, by the large remodelled ss. steamer

"Cleveland" Rates From $650 Up

Including All Expenses Aboard and Ashore

Write for Illustrated Booklet

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 1767

SAVED FROM DANGEROUS OPERATION—NEIGHBOR ADVISED WHAT TO DO FOR BLADDER TROUBLE

I too wish to add my testimonial to the thousands you no doubt have, and will tell you what your great medicine did for me.

Several months ago I was taken very sick with bladder trouble, had intense pains and suffered greatly, at times I could not stand on my feet or sit in a chair and often was forced to cry out with pain.

I consulted two doctors who gave me different kinds of medicine, which did me no good. It seemed as though the more of their medicine I took, the worse I became. The doctors seemed to be greatly puzzled over my case and after holding a consultation, I was told that I had a severe case of inflammation of the bladder and no operation would help, but I was able to resume work.

I have used several bottles of Swamp-Root and know that if I had not taken it, I would have been operated on, and perhaps never recovered. I never fail to tell my friends about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root as I know it will save many people from suffering and perhaps, as in my case, a dangerous operation.

Yours gratefully,
SAMUEL WILSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

State of Minnesota
County of Hennepin } ss.

Personally appeared before me this 24th day of Sept., 1910, Samuel Wilson, of the city of Minneapolis of the State of Minnesota, who subscribed the above and on oath is that same is true in substance and in fact.

M. M. KERRIDGE,
Notary Public.
Commission expires March 26, 1914.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

THE HOBBLE SWEETHEART.



"What's the matter with him? Has he got rheumatism?"

"No; the girl he is engaged to wears a hobble skirt, and he got that walk from trying to keep step with her.

Has an Old Relic of Washington.

One of the most interesting relics of George Washington is owned by the city of Salem. It is a medallion in wood, carved after a sketch from life.

The same artist executed both sketch and carving, which gives the relic added value. He was named Meinire, native genius with a gift for portraiture. He studied Washington when the father of his country visited Salem on his tour of the east, and made the medallion shortly afterward, to adorn, for over the years, the entrance of Washington square, Salem. Here the effigy remained from 1907 until 1856, when the arch was taken down to give place to an iron fence, still in use.

This Washington relic is kept in the fireproof room at the Essex institute, Salem's museum. It is frequently studied by artists and others as an odd and striking likeness of the great American who done no two artists pictured alike.—Boston Globe.

The Chief Need.

A pale, intellectual-looking chap, wearing eyeglasses and unshorn hair, visited Tom Volk, the athletic instructor not long ago and asked questions until the diplomatic athlete finally became weary.

"If I take boxing and wrestling lessons from you, will it require any particular application?" he asked.

"No," answered Volk, "but a little arnica will come in handy."—Cleveland Leader.

Knew His Cue.

"She told him that she must not see him any more."

"What did he do?"

"Turned out the gas."—Exchange.

Many people have receding gums. Rub Hamlins Wizard Oil on gums and stop the decay; clean the diseased germs with a mouth wash of a few drops to a spoonful of water.

Reforma come slowly because we all would rather wield the ax than bear the knife.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Every hear nf a pearl being found in a church fair oyster?

Garfield Tea purifies the blood and eradicates rheumatism. It is made of Herbs.

Some contentions inscriptions are too good to be true.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, Feb. 8.—County option is a dead issue in the present session of the Minnesota legislature. By a vote of 66 to 61 the house of the present state law making body defeated the bill prepared by Representative Rines of Mora and the Anti-Saloon league.

The vote was taken after n three hours discussion which was marked by a flood of oratory favoring and opposing the hill and the plaudits of several hundred people who crowded the galleries and corridors of the house chamber.

The Vote.

Yeas—Anderson A. V.; Anderson J. J.; Barquist; Bjorkman; Bolstad; Bonniwell; Bratt; Brown; Bye; Carpenter; Carstenson; Chilgren; Christianson; Clark; Cole; Cooper; Crosby; Dahl; Dahlquist; Dahlstrom; Dalager; Dalby; Dalton; Dart; Dickey; Dickinson; Dillon; Dorsey; Dunn; Eastman; Eckstein; Ellison; Engel; Erickson; Fairchild; Fallon; Fellows; Fenstad; Fitzpatrick; Flaherty; Flynn; Foley; Fossum; Frankson; Gallagher; Gilbert; Gilmore; Gjerset; Gordon; Gotzian; Graves; Gray; Grimes; Gross; Hall; Hanson; Hardy; Hedin; Hedstrom; Hellmuth; Hilgers; Hilton; Hodgson; Hopkins; Hurley; Jellum; Jensen; Johnson; Kelly; Kennedy; Kerr; Kiefer; Kleffner; Knutson; Lamson; Lanners; Larson; Lawrence; Lewis; Lindquist; Lindstrom; Lockwood; Lommen; Lovejoy; Lundeen; Lundgren; Lyon; Mahoney; Mahowald; Mattson; McCarthy; McDonald; McGarry; McGuire; Meighen; Mellen; Miller; Moe; Moen; Moore; Morrison; Mullin; Murphy; Nelson; Nolan; Nordin; Nyhus; Odell; Olson; Ostlund; Overby; Palmer; Peterson; Phillips; Pierce; Pihlstrom; Pratt; Preus; Quigley; Quinlivan; Rasmussen; Reed; Rhinehart; Rines; Robinson; Rockwell; Rogers; Rolfsrud; Rosenwald; Rowe; Ryan; Sanborn; Sandberg; Schaefer; Schmidt; Schoonover; Schultz; Scott; Shaw; Shea; Shelstad; Shepard; Sherwood; Skarstad; Smith; Stadsvold; Stanchfield; Stark; Stenberg; Stevens; Stockton; Strand; Sullivan; Swanson; Swenson; Thompson; Thorpe; Tilton; Tollefson; Tomlinson; Torgerson; Trelease; Tuveson; Vaughan; Vollmer; Wallace; Wallen; Wallin; Walsh; Wanvig; Ward; Warner; Weaver; Wedum; Wefald; Wellington; Wheeler; Wilcox; Wilkinson; Williams; Wilson; Winchell; Wold; Woodward; Wright; Yaeger; Zierke; Zimmerman; Zupan; Zwach; Mr. Speaker—164.

Nays—Aker; Anderson Andrew; Boehmer; Borgen; Boyer; Brown D. W.; Brown L. P.; Chaffee; Clarke; Congdon; Converse; Dennis; Dewey; Dimond; Dosland; Dunnell; Eaton; Ernster; Fiffer; Fraser; Haig; Hardy; Hayes; Hedenberg; Hoffman; Hopkins; Hurley; Jellum; Jones; Kane; Kaplan; Kelly; Kennedy; Kerr; Lahaise; Lilley; Lindstrom; Lindquist; Mithondal; Mackenzie; McGarry; McGillivray; Mitchell; Nelson; Nolan; Nordin; Nye; Olin; Orr; Peterson; Peterson; Peterson; Pierce; Pierson; Quigley; Rhinehart; Rines; Robinson; Rockwell; Schaefer; Schmidt; Stone; Swanson; Thompson; Tilton; Tollefson; Tomlinson; Torgerson; Trelease; Tuveson; Vollmer; Wallace; Wallen; Wallin; Walsh; Wanvig; Ward; Warner; Weaver; Wedum; Wefald; Wellington; Wheeler; Wilcox; Wilkinson; Williams; Wilson; Winchell; Wold; Woodward; Wright; Yaeger; Zierke; Zimmerman; Zupan; Zwach; Mr. Speaker—164.

By a vote of 33 to 28 A. D. Stephens of Crookston lost in his contest to unseat John Saugstad, senator from Polk county.

St. Paul, Feb. 9.—The senate will adjourn April 1, 20 days prior to the constitutional date set for adjournment, unless a resolution which passed 53 to 8 is rescinded later. Senator Mossman of Wessca, introduced the resolution.

Representative C. A. Congdon of Duluth introduced a bill in the house repealing the anti-cigaret law passed by the legislature two years ago. Representative Congdon is opposed to dead letter laws on principle and for this reason favors the repeal.

Representative A. R. Anderson's state-wide prohibition bill, introduced in the house, is the first of a probable avalanche of liquor regulatory measures.

Representative Robinson introduced a bill to investigate the state central committees of both major parties.

Representative Spooner and Harding presented a bill providing for the teaching of agriculture and domestic economy in the schools of the state and also providing for the consolidation of rural schools.

The Mattson-Nelson bill amending the compulsory education law was recommended for passage. The proposed bill changes the ages of children coming under this law from 8 to 17, to 8 to 16 years. It allows pupils to remain out of school because of poverty or because they are needed to work at home. This section is to allow farmer's children to remain out of school during the harvest season. The bill also proposes to allow children to remain out of schools on church days.

New Bills Proposed.

Representative Spooner of Morris has prepared a mortgage registry tax bill, which he will submit to the subcommittee on taxes and tax laws Tuesday. It provides for e tax of 15 cents per $100 on every mortgage expiring within five years, and 25 cents for mortgages continuing for o longer period. Many of the legislators favor a nominal tax of 10 cents.

A bill licensing branch offices of breweries was introduced by Representative Henry A. Hoffman of Rochester. The bill proposes a license of $150 a year. There are said to be 400 branch offices in Minnesota, which would mean an annual revenue of $60,000. The bill includes foreign breweries doing business in this state.

Railroads Make Argument.

Attorneys for the Great Northern and Chicago Railways companies argued against the passage of the Spooner bill increasing the gross earnings tax from 4 to 5 per cent, at the meeting of the house committee on taxes and tax laws. Attorney Lenda of the Great Northern declared that railroads were already paying a larger rate of tax than other property and that this bill should certainly not be passed until the rate legislation, which is now in the courts, is decided.

St. Paul, Feb. 10.—A bill is to be introduced into the state legislature raising the salaries of several state officers. The salary of the governor is not affected by the bill. The salaries that would be raised are those of the state auditor, state treasurer and secretary of state. The movement first started through an effort to raise the salary of Treasurer Smith, who now draws only $3600 a year. After consultation it was decided to put in a general bill which equalizes the salaries of all the state officers. For example, the state insurance commissioner draws $4,500 a year, while the state auditor, one of the most important state officers, draws a similar amount. The secretary of state, an elective officer, draws only $2,500.

Closing Hour Left to City.

A bill giving city councils absolute control over saloons is to be introduced in the lower house. It is a substitute for the proposed 12 o'clock closing bill. Representatives who favor the extension of saloon hours for the bill of this kind will vote. It proposes that city council shall fix the hour of closing, providing it is not later then midnight. The argument is that this bill will place the authority over saloons where it belongs and that the principle of county option will be carried out. It is asserted that if the saloons are not gotten they can be closed at 8 p. m.

Aims at Express Companies.

Senator Lende of Lyon county is author of e bill to put express companies in Minnesota under the control of the railroad and warehouse commission, exactly as railroads are now. The bill probably will be made a committee bill backed by the railroad committee.

Marriage of Cousins Attacked.

First cousins cannot marry in Minnesota if a bill by Senator Anderson is passed. The bill had been introduced at many previous legislative sessions, but always has failed to pass. Senator Anderson says he expects favorable action in this legislature.

Aid Bought for Bibley House.

Bibley house will receive $2,500 for repairs and improvements, and after a month for repairs, if e bill introduced by Senators Denegre and Scheller is passed. The Bibley House association and the Daughters of the American Revolution shall have charge of the money.

Seizure of Autos Provided.

A new and novel way to discourage reckless automobile driving on country roads was suggested in e bill by Senator Nelson. His plan is to have the county confiscate any automobile by which o person on the public highway is injured and to sell it at public auction and put the proceeds in the county treasury. Senator Van Hoven introduced a bill forbidding anyone from driving on auto without a state license, and that no license should be issued to anyone under 18 years of age.

The long-expected tuberculosis bill was introduced in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature by Representatives Freeman, Moriarity and J. N. Johnson. It provides for a tax of 2 cents a ton on ore testing less than 49 per cent, 3 cents on ore testing from 49 to 54 per cent, 4 cents on ore testing from 54 to 59 per cent and 5 cents a ton on ore testing more than 59 per cent.

St. Paul, Feb. 11.—

A bill extending the terms of members of the railroad and warehouse commission from four to six years and increasing salaries to $4,500 was introduced by Representative Dunn.

Representative Hillmen introduced a bill changing the method of amending the constitution by allowing a majority of the votes cast for the amendment sufficient to carry. The present law provides that a majority of the votes cast at the election is necessary to pass e constitutional amendment.

The house passed a concurrent resolution inviting George E. Vincent, president-elect of the state university, to speak before the legislature on Feb. 12.

Boosters Slam Fair Aid.

A petition from the Olivia Commercial club against making any more appropriations for the state fair was read. It read: "Millions of dollars has already been appropriated to make the state fair self-supporting and the only people benefited were certain classes in the Twin Cities."

The house committee on judiciary and the senate committee on general legislation will hold an open session on Feb. 15 to discuss the proposed workingmen's compensation bill.

Miss Josephine Schein, secretary of the committee on billboards of the Minneapolis Woman's Club appeared before the delegation and asked for the passage of an enabling act giving city councils authority to regulate billboards. She deplored the present appearance of the billboards and declared that many of the places were immoral.

A bill to provide $25,000 for grass seed for the burned regions of upper Minnesota, introduced by Senator Clapp, was passed.

Action on the McNeil bill allowing counties to issue bonds for good roads to the extent of one-half per cent of their total valuation was deferred. This bill is intended to provide for the million dollars bond issue for Hennepin county, which was declared unconstitutional two years ago on the theory that it was local legislation. The proposed bill includes every county in the state, to remove the unconstitutional feature.

FIRE DOES $500,000 DAMAGES.

Standard Oil Sulphuric Acid Plant Destroyed.

Point Richmond, California.—Fire, caused by blazing soot from a chimney falling on the roof of the Sulphuric acid plant of the Standard Oil company, destroyed that plant, a tank containing 500,000 gallons of crude oil and damaged the $1,000,000 acid plant. One man was terribly burned. Three men were injured. The damage is estimated at $500,000.

Huge Building For Seattle.

Seattle, Wash. — The last obstacle in the way of the erection of a forty-one story building in this city by the estate of the late L. C. Smith of Syracuse, N. Y., was removed when the council committee that has been going over the plans voted to grant the permit. The local agent for the Smith estate informed the committee that the skyscraper, which will be the highest office-building in the world outside of New York, will be begun within the next six weeks.

Proctor's Peculiarities

By NED K. MORGAN

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"But, Nan, you love me!"

Nen Hartwick shook her head obstinately. "I have a right to my career, Jimmie. Can't you wait?"

"Wait!" He looked at her yearningly. "I don't want to wait. I want to marry you and take care of you. And what career is there open to you?"

"Mr. Proctor will surely be elected mayor," she answered. "And I will go to the city hall with him. See the opportunities I will have to do good! There will be poor families to help, and hungry men to set to work, and wrongs that I can set right. This is a big city, Jimmie. I will be in a position to make life brighter for many people."

"I don't like this men Proctor," said Jimmie Merquis, frowning.

"Mr. Proctor is e gentleman," returned the girl quietly, but with flushing eyes.

"Oh, he's all right—that way," Jimmie hastened to concede; "but sometimes I think the fellow's crazy. His father and two of his brothers, you know, were confined in asylums at different periods of their lives. He certainly looks queer, himself, when he gets to yelling about the 'rights of the people' and waving his arms, that long hair in his eyes—"

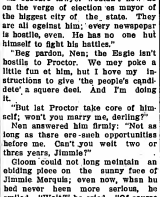
"If the professional politicians had given more attention to the rights of the people," returned Nan, tartly, "an obscure lawyer wouldn't now be on the verge of election as mayor of the biggest city of the state. They are all against him; every newspaper is hostile, even. He has no one but himself to fight his battles."

"Beg pardon, Nen; the Eagle isn't hostile to Proctor. We may pose a little fun at him, but I have no instructions to give 'the people's candidate' a square deal. And I'm doing it.

"But let Proctor take core of himself, and you marry me, darling!"

Nen answered him firmly: "Not as long as there are such opportunities before me. Can't you wait two or three years, Jimmie?"

Gloom could not long maintain an abiding place on the sunny face of Jimmie Merquis; even now, when his best lover been more serious, he smiled. "Wait?" he cried. "Of course I'll wait, sweetheart! And I may not



"I Forgot the Most Important Part of My Errand."

have to; there will be no career for you unless Proctor becomes mayor. And he hasn't been elected yet."

Jimmie, political reporter on the Morning Eagle, went to Rudolph Proctor's next afternoon to ask his views on the municipal ownership of certain utilities. Incidentally, he expected to pick up and embellish in his own clever fashion some of the man's peculiarities. These little aidelights were always read, for the "people's candidate" was sweeping everything before him, and there was keen interest in his personality, hitherto unknown. And then, of course, he would see Nan, who was secretary and stenographer to the candidate.

The candidate had been working at his desk since early in the forenoon, and against strong opposition. It was beginning to tell in his manner and appearance. Jimmie found the tall, angular young lawyer, with his wide, thin, orator's mouth, pacing back and forth across his private office. He was gesticulating freely and holding forth on his favorite topic, politics, to Nan. His pallid face was pulsating with excitement; his hair tumbled about his forehead in confusion.

He received Merquis with a stiff dignity, but thawed when the reporter had explained his errand. With a weighty clearing of his throat, he began to expound his views, which were original, to say the least.

"I didn't you better dictate that, Mr. Proctor?" interrupted Nan.

Jimmie started in astonishment. In the first place, such a suggestion was almost an aspersion on his good faith and ability as a reporter; and in the second place she spoke very differently from the assured, cheerful Nan he was accustomed to see.

Jimmie looked at her curiously. Her face was almost as white as her shirtwaist, and her hands were trembling violently. There was something in her eyes that brought Jimmie half out of his chair with a question on his lips.

But the question was not asked. She shot him a look of warning and entreaty that sealed his lips. He sank back again, silent, but watchful and unsatisfied.

All this byplay had taken but a second or two. While it was being enacted Proctor glanced keenly, almost suspiciously, from one to the other. Then, apparently satisfied with his scrutiny, he agreed.

"A very good idea, Miss Hartwick; no possibility of mistakes, then. And good many mistakes have been made, this campaign."

The interview was soon given and transcribed. While Jimmie was still marveling at Nan's peculiar actions, Proctor read the typewritten sheets, nodding his head with satisfaction. But when he held them out to Jimmie, it was Nan who took them from his hand.

"Let me write on here what it is," she said, with a pitiful ghost of a smile.

She inserted the first sheet in the machine and duly made a few words.

Jimmie, more mystified then ever, took the manuscript and bowed himself out; but in the general office, where three clerks were busy with campaign literature, he stopped. The last appealing look which Nen had given him impelled the reading of that sentence. And the is what it was: "P. S.—Don't write this down. Put it in your pocket; says he is going to kill all of us. Please help me."

Jimmie, summoning a whistle to his stiff lips, turned back to the private office again. He longed to run, but did not dare to act precipitately. Action might result in a tragedy. He twisted carelessly back, and thrust open the door without knocking. Proctor was striding up and down, talking about "the rights of the people," and those who would "crucify the people's leader." Nan, huddled in her chair, watched him fearfully.

The candidate swung on his heel sharply when Jimmie entered; but he had given no time for protest. "Oh, Mr. Proctor," he said, easily, "I forgot the most important part of my errand. The Eagle has decided to come out for you—strong. They went to 'play up' this interview, first page, and all that, and need three or four photographs of you in characteristic poses, to illustrate it. So put on your hat; there's a photograph gallery across the street."

Jimmie could see the outline of the heavy revolver in Proctor's coat pocket as he spoke. The gentleman made a half-motion toward the weapon; his hand dropped unconsciously. Jimmie's muscles contracted; he rose on his toes, ready to launch himself onto the table if the pistol were completely drawn.

But there was no necessity for a struggle, after all. The ruse won. Proctor smiled e smile of gratified vanity.

"Very well," he acquiesced, pompously. "I was glad that you had sent to eligh itself feasiesly on the side of right. We can give them some very striking pictures."

He caught up his hat; Jimmie locked his arm within the medium's, steered him gently through the door and across the outer office and down the stairs. Proctor began a loud-voiced speech to his audience of one. Without releasing his chance, the reporter deftly removed the revolver from the madman's pocket.

When the patrol wegon had galloped away with its frothing, strug gling prisoner, Jimmie shrewdly hurried back to the office, and ran rudely through the crowd that had collected, darted into the hallway and bounded upstairs, three steps at a time. He rushed through Proctor's outer office like a football player with the ball in his sight and threw open the in ner door.

Nen had slipped to the floor in a faint, but when he knelt beside her and gathered her in his arms, her eyes opened and she smiled. "He's gone?" she whispered, and reading confirmation in Jimmie's eyes, "I knew you could do it, Jimmie. I prayed for you to help me." All the afternoon he watched me. He wouldn't let me go near the door or the telephone. We were to be the human sacrifice to insure his election, he said." She shuddered at the thought of the danger that had stopped so close.

Her glance wandered to the three clerks who clustered, big-eyed with astonishment, in the doorway. "Oh, Jimmie," she said, and clung to him, "take me away from here! I don't want a career. I want a home—with you!"

A Critical Period.

And it finally came to pass that the women got the suffrage.

"What are you going to do with it?" asked an innocent bystander.

"Well," explained the women, "nothing of importance can be done without disturbing business, and of course we don't went to do that."

And thus was another crisis in the history of the world successfully averted.—Life.

COLDS



Mayor's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks fevers, stops discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by colds, grippe, catarrh, influenza. Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Write Hoyt Remedy Co., Jefferson Ave., Paris, Pa., for medical advice absolutely free.

USE FOR THE NEWSPAPER

Story That Contains a Moral It Might Be Well to Keep in Memory.

A little King Charles dog, a pet in e family where he had been the playmate of n little boy, slipped through en open door some time ago and disappeared. Servants and the children of the house searched everywhere, asked questions at all places where it was thought possible the dog might be in hiding, but to no avail, and the animal was finally given up for lost and there was deep mourning in the nursery. One day recently the woman who owned the dog met a neighbor nt a florist's shop, who had on a leash o dog strangely like the lost pet, and asked where he came from. "Why, he ran into our house a few days ago and we don't know where he belongs." The dog knew his old mistress and was quickly surrendered. "You might have had him sooner, had you advertised," said one woman. "And you could have found the owner sooner had you advertised," said the other —and the newspaper man who heard the story added the moral.

HER TROUBLE.



"She—How's your wife?

He—Her head troubles her a good deal.

She—Neuralgia?

He—No; she wents a new hot.

Granite in the South.

When one speaks of granite the mind naturally reverts to Vermont. It is difficult to associate granite with any section of North Carolina outside New England, yet it must now be acknowledged to the credit of the south that Virginia and North Carolina stand out Virginia are producing large quantities of stone of good quality which insures that such a place in the market at any rate.

The annuel output is now worth about $3,500,000 and the industry is growing. It may be of comparative interest to know that New England's output is about $9,000,000 worth of stone annually.

HEREDITY
Can Be Overcome in Cases.

The influence of heredity cannot, of course, be successfully disputed, but it can be minimized or entirely overcome in some cases by correct food and drink. A Conn. lady says:

"For years while I was a coffee drinker I suffered from billous attacks of great severity, from which I used to emerge as white as a ghost and very weak. One day I read a physician gave me various prescriptions for improving the digestion and stimulating the liver, which I tried faithfully but without perceptible result.

"He was acquainted with my family history for several generations back, and once when I visited him he said: 'If you have inherited one of those torpid livers you may always suffer more or less from its inaction. We can't dodge our inheritence, you know.'

"I was not so strong a believer in heredity as he was, however, and began to think for myself, I concluded to stop drinking coffee, and see what effect that would have. I feared it would be a severe trial to give it up, but when I took Postum and had it well made, I completely lost the need for a hot beverage and I grew very fond of it.

"I have used Postum for three years, using no medicine. During all that time I have had absolutely none of the billous attacks that I used to suffer from, and I have been entirely free from the pain and debilitating effects that used to result from them.

"The change is surely very great, and I am compelled to give Postum the exclusive credit for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Bathbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as second-class matter August 30 '05, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

A bill is before the legislature providing for the state to loan the surplus school funds to farmers at four percent taking improved farms as security. The bill is being opposed by the city representatives, although this surplus money is being loand to other states at three per cent.

It is stated that some of the leading men of Northern Minnesota will favor state division if no reapportionment bill is passed this winter. Why not have North and South Minnesota? Thief River Falls will divide it for you, if you want division as they have the songs all learned and all they would have to do is to sing them.

A number of the saloon keepers of Thief River Falls have just found out that they voted for county option last fall. Same over here. We opposed it all we could, and they we will be darnd if we didn't go to election and vote for it. Surely some of our politicians are smooth enough to make the lion and the lamb sleep in the same bed-once, but not twice.

When that post office appropriation bill was up before congress January 19, our Congressman Steenerson made a speech that will make them subside people sit up and take notice that there was such a place as Northern Minnesota, and that the people had sent a man to represent them in congress that has got the ability to advise them of the fact. We sometimes regret having supported a man for office, after witnessing some of his acts in a legislative body, but we never could say that of Szeener son, as he certainly delivers the goods at every turn of the road.

Congressman Steenerson has secured the passage of a bill to authorize homestead enteries of undisposed lands in the eleven towns. It will also permit filings by new entrymen to land which present holders do not make final proof on before their seven years are out. We are looking for a choice piece of land of this kind, for there is likely to be a lot of it, if the hazel brush lawyers do not get out of wind, who are running around the country telling people that they do not have to make proof. When your seven years are out you are out, and the next man can step in and homestead your land. Is this plain enough.

Friends of reapportionment from the Northern part of the state are talking recessity, if a bill is not passed at this session It is proposed to draw a line east and west just south of Brainerd, and form a new state. Taxation without representation has caused stronger things to be done. —Thief River Falls News.

This comes from Thief River Falls, and you fellows down in the souther part of Minnesota had better get a move on you and fix this thing up, or they will divide the state sure, and locate the capital of the Northern part at Thief River Falls. This may be only considerd a joke, but the southern part of the state will find that Northern Minnesota will be a unite for state division, if they fail to get reapportionment, and they will get it.

BIGGEST CLOTHING SALE

IN THE HISTORY OF RED LAKE COUNTY.

It will pay you to come to Red Lake Falls any time Between February 13th, and March 1st.

During these nine days we offer to the public the largest and best stock of clothing ever put on sale, and the way prices are cut will astonish you

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK AT COST.

We will have coats for the mother or sister, father or brother. Ladies skirts, men's and boy's suits, underwear, shoes, mackinaws, sheep lined coats, shirts, collars, ties, hats and caps; everything in ready made waring apparel.

On the opening day of the sale Feb. 18, there will be a free lecture in the High School for the farmers on live stock in the afternoon. Come into Red Lake Falls in the morning and take in both. It will be well worth your while and save you money. If you cannot come in on the opening day, the same low prices will continue throughout the entire period of the sale, and will give you a grand opprotunity to get lots for your money.

After March 1st, we will conduct a general clothing business

Your patronage is earnestly solicited.

HEALY BROTHERS,

Red Lake Falls Minn.

KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

This Parisian Beggar Realized the Value of New Shoes.

Begging has long been a great art in Europe. By using subtle touches of misery and calculated effects of disease and dismemberment the beggar became a master of pathetic appeal. A delightful story of Empire, the sculptor, is quoted by Hamilton W. Mable in the Outlook.

Looking out of his window in a hotel one bleak wintry morning in the good old times, Dupre saw an old beggar sitting barefooted on the stone steps below. His heart was moved with compassion, and he began to search for a pair of shoes. He found two pairs, one of them new.

"Did not give the new pair away; you will wear them yourself," urged his prudent wife.

"No," said the sculptor. "I shall find the old pair more comfortable. Moreover, if I am to give anything away I am going to give the best I have."

So he hurried downstairs and put the new shoes in the hands of the barefooted old man. The next morning the beggar sat on the steps as usual, and, behold, the feet were here. Dupre hurried down to him. "Where are the shoes I gave you? You are not wearing them," he said.

"No," replied the old man, "I could not wear them, excellency. If I did nobody would give me anything. I have pawned them."

Lakes of Blood.

The name Lake of Blood or its equivalent has been given to places as far apart as England and South America.

"Sanguelac"—i. e., the Lake of Blood—was the name given by the victorious Normans to the battlefield at Hastings, where the Saxons were overthrown and slain with terrible carnage.

For a similar reason Lake Trasimene has borne the name "Sanghetto" because its waters were reddened during the second Punic war by the blood of some 15,000 Romans who fell before the troops of Hannibal.

Yet another Lake of Blood, called also "Yanar Cocha," is situated in the state of Ecuador. It be one of a series of volcanoes on the towering heights of the Andes range of mountains.

The Donkey's Head.

Among the most extraordinary pieces of symbolism known to have been used by the early Asiatics was a figure of a donkey's head used as a representative of deity. There is no doubt whatever that the same emblem was once used among the Hittites, the Egyptians and one or two other nations as a symbol of their red god, Set. The superstition of the yellow donkey of India, the story of the swift ass of eastern Asia and the ass of Dionysius and many other marvelous ass stories are all survivals of that curious form of religious worship the adoration of the ass' head.

They Both Knew.

The food sold one day in the kings presence. "I am the king!" And the king finished, for he knew that his food was wrong.

A week later the king was angry because of an error he had committed and exclaimed, "I am a fool!" And the food laughed, for he knew that his view was right.

Farm For Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $40. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding crea nery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, ballence meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland, Highlandihe Minn.



"Do you know why old Skinhone, the millionaire, always wears o ten dollar suit?"

"I suppose from economy."

"Yon lose. He can't get a suit for $5 that will fit him."



To get the best of Backache Get a Box of

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Otherwise Backache May get the best of you

Nothing disturbs the human system more than pain whether it be in the form of headache, backache, neuralgia, stomachache or the pains peculiar to women. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a standard remedy for pain, and are praised by a great army of men and women who have used them for years.

"A friend was down with LaGrippe and nearly crazed with awful backache. I gave her one Anti-Pain Pill and left another for her to take. They helped her right away, and she says she will never be without them again."

MRS. G. H. WEBB, Austinburg, O.

At all druggists—25 doses 25 cents. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony Dannesker, of Highlanding Minn., who on December 16, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1100 Serial No. 04885, for N.E. ¼ Section 16 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, Ric Sanders, Andrew Ellingson, of Highlanding Minn. Walter Meadowcroft, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 27, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. land Office at Crookston, Minn. January 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew J. Hermlog, of Brunkerberg, Minn., who, on Oct. 3rd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 047.. Serial No. 04288 for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Wahlberg, Nils Ludeng, Iver Sulhelm Frank Bergling, all of Brunkeberg Minn.;

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Feb. 3rd, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 1st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Irving Elmer Odell, of Sunbeam Minn., who on February 20th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 5010, Serial No. 02305 for N. ½ of S. W. ¼, Lots 3, & 4, Section 30 Township 155 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wold, John Lamperter, Ole O. Lund Ole O. Wraeth, all of Amstad Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.00 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

CURING BAD HABITS.

Try a Little Self Hypnotism on Your Pet Weaknesses.

In a large eastern city is a professional hypnotist who has a wide reputation for curing the habit of intemperance. His method is dirt simple.

"There is no real hypnotism about it —unless it be a matter of self hypnotism," this professor once said. "I simply observe the mind process of the man that drinks and advise him how to reverse it. The subconscious soliloquy in the mind of the man that drinks runs something like this: 'When did I have my last ball? Where? Long as that! I don't see how I stood it so long. Wouldn't have thought it possible.' And so on the victim reports to himself on the principle that he needs this periodical stimulant just as it is necessary to keep coal on a fire to keep it from burning out. In a word, that man self hypnotizes himself into the belief that he needs a drink.

"My advice to cure this craving is not to fight the appetite, but to fight down the sense that leads to the appetite. Let a man repeat to himself over and over again: 'I really don't need this drink. If I take it, it is simply a matter of pouring so much down my throat without doing me or anybody else any good.' Before long he will be surprised how lost out of hypnotism he has into drink. he will hypnotize himself out of it."

Simple, isn't it? But if this self hypnotism or whatever you choose to call it is a cure for liquor, cranked why is it not equally a recipe for curing other bad habits?—Chicago Tribune.

Extra Hazardous.

Beers—Poor Mrs. Chatterer has always been unlucky in the selection of her husbands.

Townsend—Why do you say that?

Beers—Her first husband was a soldier in the Adirondacks, her second was a baseball umpire, her third was a manufacturer of dynamite and her last was an aviator.—Chicago News.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.



TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

Not Much.

Howell—Reading unkuth a full unn Powell—But if you get arrested for drunkenness the judge isn't inclined to accept as an excuse your statement that you have been reading.—New York Press.

The Only Time.

Thomas—Dad, when is the freedom of the city given to a man? Dad—When his wife goes to the country for the summer.—Harper's Bazar.

Elephant Humor.

The courage of a lion at bay, great as it is, is no greater than that of the elephant, and he must yield his scepter to the elephant, declares H. L. Tongye in his book, "In the Torrid Sudan," as to courage, size, strength and intelligence. It is a temptation to declare that the elephant possesses a sense of humor. A herd of elephants once fell in with a train of donkeys. Their attention concentrated on the load the donkeys carried. With all the mischief of monkeys, the loads were torn asunder and their contents distributed over half the province. At Bor, on the Mountain Nile, the elephants were at one time full of practical jokes. Passing at night time through the village, they would knock the sleepers up by demolishing their huts about their heads, then contentedly march away.

The Cry of the Loon.

The cry of the loon is one of the strangest, weirdest sounds in nature. Those who have heard it can scarcely wonder that it has so often been woven into song and legend.

A blood red ring hung round the moon,
Hung round the moon. Ah, me! Ah, me!
I heard the piping of the loon,
A wounded loon. Ah, me!
And yet the eagle feathers rare
I, trembling, wove in my brave's hair.

Almost all writers who have attempted to describe the cry of this bird have likened it to unintelligible laughter. Thus Mr. Vernon Bellley, speaking of the sound, describes it as follows: "Only on the lonely lake in the heart of the vast woods do you get the startling thrill of the loon's wild cry—one clear, piercing note or a long, quavering, delionlient laugh that to the timid suggests a herd of screaming panthers."

Four Kinds of Liars.

The late Sir Frederick Bramwell was famous both as a witness and arbitrator in engineering disputes. It is recalled that his brother, the late Lord Justice Bramwell, on giving advice to a young barrister told him to be careful of four kinds of witnesses—first, of the liar; second, of the liar who could only be adequately described by the aid of a powerful adjective; third, of the expert witness, and, dually, of "my brother Fred."

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Ellingson Bros. are selling winter underware and foot ware at cost.

Carl and Ole Narveson drove to Thief River Falls to day to enjoy a little city life.

M. E. Hyland was around today taking shares for the Deer Park farmers telephone line.

Please call at any of the places mentioned two weeks ago and give your subscription a lift.

John Poloni has sold his farm to S. L. Holm, and will sell his personal property February 27. The expect to make their future home in Wisconsin.

The Deer Park farmer telephone line from Lillo to Highlanding will be built this spring, and a branch line will be built east into the town of Hickory.

A thirteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Knute Olson, of Deer Park township died of diphtheria last Saturday. All of the rest of family of children are on the road to recovery.

Little Geneva Overum has a very bad case of ulcerated tooth ache this week, which has been so badly swollen that she could not swallow her food, but she is getting better now.

Anthony Danneker received notice last week that their son, who is at the Faribault school was dead. Mr. and Mrs. Danneker went down and had the remains taken to St. Cloud for burial.

Edon Davis brought up the first load of lumber for the Highlanding church last week. The church is to be built on the farm of Mrs. Overum just west of the Highland blacksmith shop, which is a very nice location.

H. E. Dunning, of Selton Oklahoma was around this week making deliveries of the Geo. A. Ogle & Co. Standard County Atlas and plat book of Red Lake and Pennington counties. The book is got up in fine style and is a handy and valuable reference that is worth twice its cost to any bank of office.

We publish in an other column a report of the attendence at the Highlanding school during the last month. If we can not get a better attendence the district will be likely to loose their special state aid. If parents can't let their children go to school more than 5 or 7 days in a month it is better to keep them at home, as they damage the school by cutting down the average attendence.

Harry K. Lattimore, of Hennepin, Illinois, a brother of the owner and publisher of the Elsworth Towne, and a first class printer as well, arrived in Erie Tuesday and will in the future be one of the force on this paper.—El even Towns.

It is lucky to get some more help from the "sucker" state to help run that long felt want.

AUCTION SALE.

On Monday February 27, 1911, John Poloni will sell at his Highlanding farm the following property:

3 work oxen, 9 milch cows, 2 two year old heifers, 8 sheep, about 1 year old, 1 Champion binder, 1 mower, 1 hay rake, 1 16 inch stubble plow, 1 10 inch breaking plow, 1 harrow, 1 tired lumber wagon, 1 pair bob sleighs, 1 corn cultivator 1 cook range, nearly new. Other farming tools and household goods too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $10, cash, On all sums over $10, time will be given to November 1st, 1911, on approved notes.

Free Lunch at Noon.

Sale to start at 10 o'clock a.m.

John Poloni, Owner.

A. Evenson, Auctioneer.

Peter Ramstead, Clerk.

We have a large stock of winter foot ware which we are now selling at cost prices. Get our prices on rubbers and socks before you buy. Singer's at Kratka.

HIGHLANDING SCHOOL REPORT

The following is a list of the scholars attending school at the Highlanding district the past month with number of days of each opposit their names.

Peder Pederson	20
Lenard McAndress	20
Hale Jacobson	20
Oliver Pederson	20
Ellie Cousins	19
Harry Cousins	19
Marie Cousins	19
Otto Cousins	18
Sadie Arndt	17
Hilda Hammersteen	17
Harry Engen	17
Herbert Cousins	16
Stanly Jacobson	16
Halvor Sigurdson	16
Leon Rockstad	16
Alma Pederson	13
Sigurd Sigurdson	12
Emma Dunn	10
Laura Wold	8
Rossella Clark	7
Genevia Overum	19
Palmer Wold	3
Augusta Wold	9

Mildred Hooper, Teacher.

We shall publish this list each month. Those attending less than 15 days have been reported to the county Superintendent of schools as provided by law.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Everbody is busy so that helps some.

Mrs. Con Short received the sad message that her mother was dead she left for Portal N. Dak. on Monday.

Mr. William Lauritzion from Plummer was out to Roland on Monday after some of his tools and fixtures and will later locate at Oklee as Butter maker.

Mr Otto Dahl left for Thief River Falls on Saturday to meet a dry good's sale's man and order his spring supply. He brought back a big load of goods from Oklee.

Mr. A. A. Rolandson bought a horse from H. Rodman last week.

Mrs. R. N. Ness was the guest at the Lillo home on sunday.

Master. Kaute Rolandson has been suffering from an ulcerated tooth but is improving slowly.

Fore Bros. have soon completed there ice job and there will be more ice put up this year then ever be fore.

Martin Peterson and Roy Green spent Sunday at the home of Christ Lindberg.

Miss. Tilda Rindal is helping Miss. Nellie Short while Mrs. Con Short is away from home.

Mr. Oscar Lindberg retuned home from Beltrami after a long visit with his parents.

Mr. August Lillo and his sister Ida made a visit at Wingor, to their sister Mrs. G. A. Hoveland.

Miss. Katie Arveson left for her home near Wanke, to spend a few days with her mother.

Miss. Annebell Rolandson spent Sunday with Mrs. Otto Dahl.

Dry Farming.

That the year 1910 was a year of scanty and insufficient rainfall in Minnesota is a fact which gives no assurance that there will be more rain in 1911, but chances for 1911 are no better and no worse than for the previous year. It is well, then, that farmers should plan in advance to get the largest possible benefit from whatever moisture shall be available. This can everywhere be done by a resort to "dry farming" methods. These involve more work, but they practically insure a crop, and probably a better crop than would be secured by ordinary methods aided by an average rainfall. Irrigation, another method of crop insurance, a study of the possibilities of which, in the presence of Minnesota's thousands of brimming lakes and streams and of an exhaustless underground water supply, may well engage the leisure hours of our farmers. With so much water everywhere else, is it absolutely necessary that we should suffer again, as we did last season, for want of a little on the surface of our fields?—University Farm Press News.

Worse Than Hard Words.

"Why did you kill your parrot? The dear bird meant nothing by its profanity."

"I could stand its profanity, but it learned to imitate the lawn mower last summer."—Washington Herald.

Prayer carries us halfway to God, fasting brings us to the door of his palace, and almsgiving procures us admission.—Koran.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices



Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. February 11th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Gulnas, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 1st, 1909 made homestead entry No 9672, Serial No. 0781, for S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 49 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans Hecker, John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughan, Berat Johnson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR F. TOPPEN, Register.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shostad house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

FOR SALE:

A two year Old Colt, well broken, single, or double, a new single bar measard driving buggy. Inquire of Willie Parno,

Kratka Minn.

Let Us Hand You Our

26th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 11th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Hoekne, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 20, 1910, made Homested Entry No. 781 Serial No. 0925 for S. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 49 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughan, Berat Johnson, John Gulnas, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR F. TOPPEN, Register.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.



With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Teupin, Pres. Samuel Gilbeau Vic. Prs.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruson.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

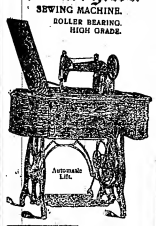
For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

The "Redgeon" SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

Fly the pleasure that bites tomorrow.
—George Herbert.

MANY BOOKS MAY BE WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



Recommended by the Courts, the Schools and the Press as THE BEST GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Should You Not Own Such a Book?

Write for DICTIONARY WRINKLES, and Specimen Pages. Mention this paper and we will also send you a set of Pocket Maps. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

On Pa.

"My son," said Harker as he pointed to the ivy in front of the cottage, "always be like the vine—climb."

The little boy was thoughtful.

"I don't think I'd want to be like that vine," he responded seriously.

"And why not, Tommy?"

"Cause if I was I'd be a porch climber."—Chicago News.

He Got the Raise.

"You want more money? Why, my boy, I worked three years for $11 a month right in this establishment and now I'm owner of it."

"Well, you see what happened to your boss. No man who treats his help that way can hang on to his business."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Nice Selection.

She—Now that you have looked over my minds, what would you like to have me play?

He—Which or doubtless.—Boston Transcript.

He Got Her.

"Do you prefer beauty or brains?"

"Does not the fact that I have proposed to you repeatedly prove that I prefer both?"—Houston Post.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors" "Inventions wanted" "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

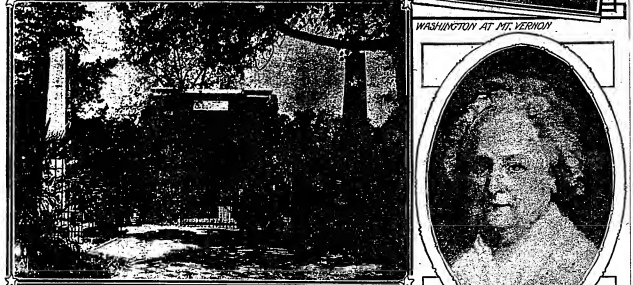
GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MT. VERNON OF TODAY

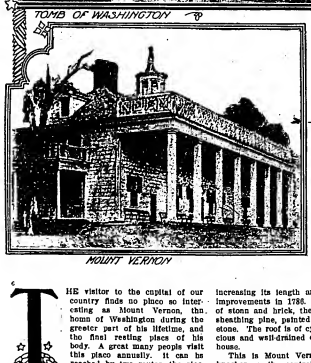
By ELLIOTT RANDALL



WASHINGTON AT MT. VERNON



TOMB OF WASHINGTON



MOUNT VERNON

THE visitor to the capital of our country finds no place so interesting as Mount Vernon, the home of Washington during the greater part of his lifetime, and the final resting place of his body. A great many people visit this place annually. It can be reached by two routes, the electric cars, which run from Washington, or by boat. This last is a favorite way, as it gives one a delightful trip on the Potomac.

It is well to go one route and return the other, for in both instances historic ground is traveled to the very gates of Mount Vernon—that spot filled with sacred memories.

Mount Vernon at first view presents a noble appearance. It stands on a hill 150 feet in height and the first glimpse reveals the house which one recognizes instantly. As the steamer nears the landing place and passes the tomb of Washington flags are lowered at half-mast and the bell is tolled, a custom said to have originated when a commodore of the British navy, as a mark of respect, ordered his ship's bell tolled when he passed Mount Vernon.

A world of history lies in this spot. Mount Vernon as it stands today embraces but 227 acres, a small part of the original estate which, by grant of Lord Culpeper in 1674, became the property of John Washington. From John Washington half of the estate descended to Lawrence Washington and it was he who built the house and named it Mount Vernon in honor of Lord Vernon, the British admiral under whom he had served. Later the property fell to George Washington, who purchased adjoining land.

In 1799, when George Washington died, the property passed as a life interest to his wife and later Bushrod Washington, John Augustine Washington and John A. Washington, Jr., followed in succession as owners of Mount Vernon. In 1855 the owner, though possessed of a large estate hallowed by sacred memories and associations, felt he was unable to maintain it, as it was not productive of material benefits. Both the national government and the state of Virginia were approached in regard to purchasing it. Finally through an agitation started by Ann Pamela Cunningham the Mount Vernon Ladies' association of the Union was organized and 200 acres of the Mount Vernon estate, including the tomb, mansion, attendant buildings and wharf, were purchased for $200,000.

The approach is through a gateway to an attractive green, which extends to the mansion. To the left and right are flower and kitchen gardens and many old trees, which were planted by Washington and his guests. One in particular is a large magnolia, which was set out by Washington in 1799, the year in which he died. George Washington enlarged the original villa, built by Lawrence Washington, by increasing its length and height, completing its improvements in 1785. Its foundation walls are of stone and brick, the framswork oak and the sheathing pine, painted and stained to resemble stone. The roof is of cypress shingles and a spacious and well-drained cellar underlies the whole house.

This is Mount Vernon and the large brass knocker on the central door of the west front indicates that this was the usual point of approach to the mansion. Nearby is the sun dial in the center of a spacious court, flanked by several frame buildings consisting of kitchen and offices, which are joined to the main buildings by colonnades.

When the threshold is crossed what mingled feelings of awe and respect fill the heart! How the thoughts fly as the relics displayed in the different rooms are viewed!

Several of the states have restored the various rooms at their own expense and many objects of the past greet the visitor. Here is the key to the Bastile, the prison so famous during the French revolution. Lafayette presented this to Washington in 1789 as a "trophy of the spoils of despotism." There is the music room with the harpsichord which George Washington presented to Nellie Custis as a wedding present. In the room is the original Chippendale sideboard and the iron fireback brought to this country by Lord Fairfax, friend of Washington.

Every room in the old mansion contains something of historical interest, but visitors are naturally drawn to the room in which Washington died. Here is the big four-posted bed upon which he lay when death overtook him. The quaint canopy and fixings of the bed have been restored and some of Washington's personal effects add much to the impressiveness of the spot. Among these are his military chest and camp equipment.

The family kitchen, with its quaint colored dishes, iron kettles and swinging cranes, is a point of interest, while the smoke house nearby, larder and spring house show that many guests were fed and much material prepared to clothe the slaves and provide for the general use of the family. Each is fitted up in the style of the time in which Washington lived. Among all the charms of the home of Washington not one can eclipse the ideal flower garden, with its box hedges indelibly marking the walks and flower beds as in the past.

Guests of distinction were invited to plant trees, shrubs and flowers, mementoes of their visits. Lafayette and Jefferson have lofty monuments here, and the roses named by Washington for his mother and others named for him and Nellie Custis still flourish. At the end of the long walk in the garden is the little schoolhouse in which the Custis children were taught.

The oldest building in the barn, erected in 1732 by George Washington's father. The English brick are laid in strong mortar made of oyster shell lime, and here were kept the coach and saddle horses. The white chariot, as the traveling coach was called, was kept in a carriage house nearby. South of the mansion on a bronze of the hill overlooking the Potomac is the summer house. It contains a beautiful view of the river and its deep cellar was once used as an ice house. Nearby is the deer paddock, which has been stocked with Virginia deer.

Though a tour of inspection develops historical attractions at every turn, the chief point of interest on the grounds is the new tomb of Washington, which stands several yards distant from the old mausoleum that once held the ashes of the Washington family. It is beautifully located in a clump of trees and flowering plants and vines surround it on all sides.

The simple yet eloquent statement marks its importance. It was planned by George Washington and built by his executors. Within the iron portals one may see the catafalque that contains the remains of Washington and the sarcophagus that holds the body of his wife. In the rear of the tomb is an iron door that opens into the receptacle that contains the remains of others of the Washington family. The iron grating that closes the outside entrance has been heightened, for at one time a vandal attempted to climb over it. The gate is locked and the key is said to have been buried in the Potomac. To the memory of Bushrod Washington and John Augustine Washington, successors to the general, marble shafts were erected in front of the tomb.

An old negro stands near at hand and for many years has discoursed to visitors on the spot and its surroundings.

The simplicity of the tomb is characteristic of the man and those that gaze upon the resting place of the great hero instinctively speak in whispers and are awed by the memories associated with the place. One is bewitched and enthralled with the place and lingers long on this spot, where reposes that which is mortal of him who was as brave a warrior, as staunch a patriot and as able a statesman as ever lived.

Clung to His Queue

Speaking of Wu Ting-Fang's published announcement that he would part with his queue in the near future, a former resident of a New England manufacturing town said: "Times have certainly changed. Twenty years ago a Chinese youth who had learned to speak English fairly well and who was sick of the laundry applied for work in my factory. He was the first of his race to do so in our town, and after talking the matter over I consented to give him a trial. Fearing that the queue might be a source of danger near machinery, I suggested that he have it cut off. After two weeks' deliberation he came to me and said, 'Stay in laundry.' A few weeks later he left town and I never saw him again, but I heard that his having considered my proposition made him so unpopular that he had to leave the place."



CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

The wonder of baking powders—Calumet. Wonderful in its raising power—its uniformity, its never failing results, its purity.

Wonderful in its economy. It costs less than the high-price trust brands, but it is worth as much. It costs a trifle more than the cheap and big can kinds—it is worth more. But proves its real economy in the baking.

Use CALUMET—the Modern Baking Powder.

At all Grocers.

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses may be infected or exposed. Liquid given on the tongue acts on the blood and glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Chicken in Gapes. Cures Indigestion, Worms, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Lung Fever, Influenza and is a Tonic. Open in every druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

It sometimes happens that the black sheep of a family is a blonde:

Take Garfield Tea! Made of Herbs, it is pure, pleasant and health-giving.

UP TO ALFRED.



She—I know, Alfred, I have my faults.

He—Oh, certainly.

She (angrily)—Indeed? Perhaps you'll tell me what they are!

CURED HER BABY OF ECZEMA

"I can't tell in words how happy the word 'Cuticura' sounds to me, for it cured my baby of itching, torturing eczema. It first came when she was between three and four weeks old, appearing on her head. I used everything imaginable and had one doctor's bill after another, but nothing cured it. Then the eczema broke out so badly behind her ear that I really thought her ear would come off. For months I doctored it but to no avail. Then it began at her nose and her eyes were nothing but sores. I had to keep her in a dark room for two weeks. The doctor did no good, so I stopped him coming.

"One about two weeks I had used Cuticura Soap for her every day, then I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and began to use that. In a week there was a marked improvement. In all I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and my baby was cured of the soreness. This was last November; now her hair is growing out nicely and she has not a scar on her. I can not praise Cuticura enough, I can take my child anywhere and people are amazed to see her without a sore. From the time she was four weeks old until she was three years she was never without the terrible eruption, but now, thanks to Cuticura, I have a well child." (Signed) Mrs. H. E. Householder, 2107 Walnut St., Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1910.

Some Joy.

In Brooklyn a few weeks ago a Sunday school teacher asked his class of hopefuls this rather debatable question:

"Who will tell me what is the chief end of man?"

From the most attentive pupil came forthwith this answer: "To glorify God and annoy him forever."

Garfield Tea has brought good health to thousands! Unequaled for constipation.

Happiness grows at our own fireside and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.—Douglas Jerrold.

Runs on the Bank of England.

Even the Bank of England has not been entirely free from runs nor from the necessity of saving itself by strategy. In 1745, for instance, it was forced to employ agents to present notes, which were paid as slowly as possible in sixpences, the cash being immediately brought in by another door and paid in again, while anxious holders of notes vainly tried to secure attention. In 1825, too, only the accidental discovery of £700,000 £1 notes saved the bank from stopping payment.—London Chronicle.

Farms for Rent or Sale on Crop payments. J. MILHALL, Sioux City, Ia.

Too often sermons have too much length and too little depth.—Judge.

A good way to keep well is to take Garfield Tea frequently. It insures good health.

Many present problems are pest follies getting ripe.



Kow-Kure

is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cow only. Made for the cow and, as literature indicates, a cow cure. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked bag, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without Kow-Kure. Its mail regularity is to prove healthy, full milk pails, especially in winter months. Avoid "just as good." Send for free booklet. Ask your town's dealer for Kow-Kure, or send to the manufacturers,

Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

TAKE A DOSE OF

PISO'S

THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

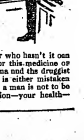
Cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff. Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color and Beauty. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS R. H. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription



Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system.

THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by edicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. *See that you get what you ask for.*

MANY ARE DIVORCED

RECORDS FOR 1910 SHOW A TOTAL OF 1,367 DECREES OF SEPARATION GRANTED.

MINNESOTA HAS A BAD RECORD

Hubbard County Has the High Ratio for Unions That End in Courts—Kandiyohi Heads the List for Happily Married.

St. Paul.—The truth of the divorce evil in Minnesota is not a pretty story from the standpoint of one who frowns on divorce. Out of every 13 marriages performed in this state, one of them ends in the divorce courts.

Last year 18,117 marriages were performed in the state and 1,367 divorces granted. But this does not tell the story. The divorce laws of Minnesota are not so easy or so broad that men and women flock here from other states to have their marriage bonds severed. On the contrary, scores or even hundreds go from here to Nevada, South Dakota and other states where divorce is a routine affair and given as rapidly as the court calendar will permit. Just how great this number of seekers for divorce is may never be known. It cannot be figured in a compilation of divorce statistics.

Divorce Heavier in Country.

The county that holds the record, Hubbard, where one marriage out of every 3.9 ends in the divorce courts, is overwhelmingly a farming community and has no cities of over 2,000 inhabitants; moreover, it is one of the smallest counties and most sparsely populated in the state.

The county with the best record, Kandiyohi, where there is one divorce in 154 marriages, is in the southern part of the state and is also overwhelmingly a farming community. It is also largely settled by Americans, with a very large number of Scandinavians. The single divorce to the 154 marriages is unique. Few counties in the United States can equal the record.

Cass county, with one divorce in every 4.4, and Crow Wing count with a record of one in 4.9 follow close on the heels of Hubbard county. They are very close to Hubbard, in the north central part of the state, and are similar in point of population, nationality and occupation of its inhabitants.

Kandiyohi's Record Unique.

The single case of divorce in Kandiyohi county was that of a farmer who had left his home several years ago and had not been heard of since. The divorce was secured on the grounds of desertion. The clerk of the county court gives as his belief that the citizens of Kandiyohi county are a self-respecting, hard-working class of men and women who mind their own business and devote their time to being good citizens. He can think of no other reason for the absence of divorces.

The counties of Hennepin and Ramsey show a rather normal state of divorce in relation to the country at large, although Ramsey county with St. Paul as its chief city has about half as many divorces compared to the numbers of marriages as Minneapolis.

Ramsey county has a ratio of one divorce to every 14.4 marriages, while in Minneapolis there is a divorce in every seven marriages.

The following list shows by counties the divorce ratio for 1910 in Minnesota:

	Divorces	Marriages	Per Cent
Aitkin	5	47	9.4
Anoka	7	77	11.0
Becker	18	138	11.3
Beltrami	30	187	5.8
Benton	4	83	31.5
Big Stone	5	38	17.8
Blue Earth	24	838	9.9
Brown	3	151	50.3
Carlton	5	120	24.0
Carver	3	133	32.0
Cass	18	70	4.4
Chippewa	10	104	10.4
Chisago	3	31	40.5
Clay	11	233	31.5
Clearwater	3	35	11.7
Cook	0	4	...
Cottonwood	10	93	8.8
Crow Wing	37	142	4.8
Dakota	8	183	37.2
Dodge	1	95	85.0
Douglas	10	131	13.1
Faribault	8	141	17.8
Fillmore	10	173	17.3
Freeborn	7	329	32.9
Goodhue	8	272	34.1
Grant	4	83	15.8
Hennepin	487	3,560	7.4
Houston	0	133	...
Hubbard	13	58	3.8
Isanti	3	74	34.7
Itasca	10	108	10.9
Jackson	6	108	18.0
Kanabec	8	30	5.0
Kandiyohi	1	154	154.0
Kittson	3	50	25.0
Koochiching	18	38	3.0
Lac Qui Parle	10	104	10.4
Lake	5	58	11.2
Le Sueur	8	133	15.3
Lincoln	8	53	38.8
Lyon	9	119	13.3
McLeod	0	159	...
Mahnomen	0	18	...
Marshall	5	99	19.9
Martin	11	44	4.0
Meeker	8	118	14.8
Mille Lacs	18	85	3.3
Morrison	11	186	12.9
Mower	7	188	32.1
Murray	1	88	53.0
Nicollet	4	104	28.0
Nobles	3	123	32.0
Norman	4	75	18.8
Olmsted	10	188	19.8
Otter Tail	18	349	18.4
Pine	3	103	34.5
Pipestone	1	75	72.0
Polk	7	312	44.6
Pope	8	95	15.8
Ramsey	389	3,718	14.4
Red Lake	6	106	17.7
Redwood	10	128	13.8
Renville	3	100	35.3
Rice	6	188	32.0
Rock	1	83	52.0
Roseau	4	88	18.5
St. Louis	110	1,911	15.3
Scott	3	94	31.3
Sherburne	5	48	54.0
Sibley	4	81	32.8
Stearns	18	824	30.3
Steele	8	134	13.8
Stevens	1	85	38.0
Swift	3	105	34.0
Todd	19	188	8.8
Traverse	5	58	11.8
Wabasha	9	153	17.0
Wadena	5	105	55.0
Waseca	5	103	20.4
Washington	5	213	43.8
Watonwan	3	78	28.0
Wilkin	3	49	34.5
Winona	30	388	18.8
Wright	11	178	18.0
Yellow Medicine	5	185	35.8
Total	1,378	18,117	13.3

Divorce figures could not be secured from McLeod, Mahnomen, Houston, or Cook counties.

IN CHARTER DISPUTE

Faribault Citizens Present Strange Lineup in Commission Plan.

Faribault.—The proposed new charter for Faribault to be voted on at a special election has brought to light some strange bed-fellows. The Good Citizenship league and the saloon men seem to be working hand in hand for the adoption of the new commission form of government. Every saloon man in town is boosting for the new charter, while the league is making every effort along the same line.

The opposition to the new form of government is not saying much. The principal point of contention is that not enough time, only seventeen days, has been given the voters to consider the matter, although it took the commission two years to frame the charter; also that the ones who are supporting the new form are not familiar with the old charter.

Under the present charter the city bonded indebtedness has been decreased $65,000 in the last ten years, while many claim that the city has run in debt that much in the same time. Records show however, that the bonded indebtedness has been decreased substantially in the last few administrations. In addition to this, extensive improvements have been made.

The question of the legality of the new charter in case it should be adopted at the coming election has also been brought up. In drafting the charter and also in the published form, one section of the boundaries of the town was left out, while another section was included that never was included in the original boundaries. At a public meeting several men from Mankato, Des Moines and other cities, who are familiar with the commission form of government, will speak.

FAVOR THE CASHMAN BILL.

Sauk Center Business Men May Send Delegation to Aid its Passage.

Sauk Center.—The business men and the officers of the Sauk Center Commercial Club are in favor of the Cashman bill, and a petition is being circulated in its favor to be sent to Cashman and the representatives and senators from Stearns county.

It is said that Sauk Center lost the Keller factory chiefly because it was cheaper to do business in Minneapolis, and that discrimination is made against the small towns and cities, which the Cashman act would obviate. Sauk Center suffered with the loss of that factory, and finds that it is difficult to induce factories to begin operations here, because in freight rates the cities have the advantage.

It is also said that the same thing applies to shipments, especially of wheat and other grains. It costs 1 cent more a bushel to ship wheat from this city to the Twin Cities than it does from other nearby towns, and it is said that goods can be shipped almost as cheaply to Fargo, N. D., as to Sauk Center, a difference of many miles, the difference being only a few cents.

The petition is being signed and will be forwarded today and there is some talk of sending a delegation to St. Paul to help fight for the bill.

HEARING FOR SALOON MAN.

Wisconsin Liquor Dealer in Court on Charge of Murder.

Winona.—The preliminary hearing of Al. Childs, the Buffalo county, Wisconsin, saloon man who shot and killed Henry Dingdeider in his saloon two weeks ago, began at Alma, Wis.

The defendant is in a weakened condition physically, the effects of two operations during the last year and the beating he received after the recent shooting. Bail will undoubtedly be fixed at the hearing today, and it is understood Childs will be in a position to secure any necessary amount. Physicians do not believe the man will live to serve more than a few months in prison, should he be convicted.

M. L. Fuglee, attorney at Fountain City, is representing Childs in the present hearing.

STATE'S FIRE LOSS RUNS HIGH.

Annual Report Declares About $6,000,000 Is Lost Yearly.

St. Paul.—The fourth annual report of the state fire marshal was submitted to the governor. It shows that the annual fire loss to Minnesota is about $6,000,000 and to combat this immense loss the state spent last year but $6,522.43 or about ¾ of 1 per cent. Ohio, with an area of a little more than half of Minnesota's, spends annually $60,000 for the prevention of fire and has a working force ranging from 25 to 30 people. Wisconsin, by means of a ⅜ per cent tax on insurance premiums raises an annual fund of $28,000 to combat fires. The per capita loss through fires in the United States is $2.51, while the per capita loss of the six leading countries of Europe is but 33 cents.

In Minnesota in the last year there were 1,800 fires divided among 177 towns and cities. Of this number of fires Minneapolis had 506, St. Paul 366, and Duluth 159, making a total of 1,031 or more than half for the three largest cities of the state. Carelessness with matches, defective flues and sparks from chimneys and locomotives each caused more than 100 fires, while gasoline and kerosene in stoves and lamps caused 179 of the blazes.

SEVEN HELD FOR BURGLARY

Young Man of Waverly, Minn., Accused of Series of Petty Crimes.

Waverly.—With the arrest here of seven local young men, the authorities believe they have put an end to a series of petty burglaries which have for several weeks practically terrorized the community. The prisoners are William Martin, Joseph Leffler, Edward Leffler, George Gardner, Joseph Reardon, Joseph Kohoac and John Kohoac, all between the ages of 17 and 20.

Last week the Great Northern depot here was entered and $13 taken. Six weeks ago a hardware and a confectionery store were entered and considerable merchandise taken. A detective of the Great Northern road, Sheriff Grant and County Attorney Wolly have been working on these cases with the seven arrests as a result. The county attorney says that all the prisoners have confessed to being implicated in one or other of the last burglaries and that they will plead guilty before Judge Giddings of Anoka who will come here to hear the arraignments. All of the accused young men are well known here and members of respectable families.

MANY AUTOS ON EXHIBITION.

Annual Demonstration of Benzine Buggies at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—Minneapolis automobile dealers in arranging for the coming auto show which opens Saturday, Feb. 18, in the armory, are planning on welcoming hundreds of agents and individual buyers from the country. No pains is being spared to produce a show which, from an artistic as well as a business viewpoint, will appeal particularly to country people.

There will be a million and a half dollars' worth of cars and accessories and the two hundred and fifty odd cars and commercial vehicles shown, will comprise all that is new and novel in motor circles. Farmers will find plenty of interest in them, as there will be shown many new types of convertible automobiles specially designed and adapted to the needs of those in the rural districts. Thousands of dollars are being spent in decorations, bands, soloists and other forms of entertainment, and the 1911 auto show in Minneapolis will, it is thought, break all former records, both for attendance and business done.

UNDERTAKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Fred Gee, of Monticello, Heads State Funeral Directors.

Minneapolis.—The Minnesota Funeral Directors' Association elected officers as follows: President, Fred Gee, Monticello; first vice-president, George Hillyer, Winona; second vice-president, E. P. Gelly, Cottonwood; third vice-president, Mrs. M. B. Rader, Delano; secretary, V. M. Grady, Duluth, acting secretary; treasurer, J. F. McCarthy, Faribault (re-elected); members of the executive, E. C. Schroeder, St. Paul, W. P. Washburn, Minneapolis, and all the former presidents; delegates to the national convention, Lawrence Willwerscheid, of St. Paul, Mrs. M. B. Rader, of Delano, Martin Benson, of Fergus Falls, M. J. Filintrault, of Duluth; alternate delegates, J. Warren Roberts, of Minneapolis, J. J. Hurl, of St. Paul, E. C. Schroeder, of St. Paul, E. P. Kelly, of Cottonwood.

The convention instructed the executive committee to hold the next convention in St. Paul if there are no available buildings at the University of Minnesota.

Believes Free Seeds Not Best.

Sauk Centre.—Because Congressman C. A. Lindbergh of the Sixth district thinks that the seeds sent out free by the government is not equal to what the farmers can purchase he has decided not to send out any seeds to his constituents unless they are asked for by mail. In the past seeds have been sent out to farmers and others, whether they needed them or not, but Mr. Lindbergh has decided that only those who apply in writing will get any seeds.

"RUBE" WADDELL SIGNS UP.

Southpaw's Contract Received by Millers.

Minneapolis.—The signed contract of George Edward Waddell, better known as "Rube," has been received at the Millers' baseball headquarters, thereby setting at rest any doubt fans may have entertained regarding the intentions of the eccentric young man, who is one of the best left-handed pitchers in the country.

GAMBLING CHARGE MADE.

Alleged Loser at Bemidji Fails to Recover Money; Gets Warrant.

Bemidji.—In the municipal court before Judge Pendergast, George Anderson asked the court for the return of $300 which he alleged he lost while gambling recently in the saloon of E. E. Geralds. The judge decided in favor of the defendant. A warrant was sworn out against Geralds by Anderson, charging the running of a gambling house.

DOWN ON HIM



The Cynic (with incipient mustache) Poof! Lady footballers, indeed! Why, I don't suppose half of you know what "touch down" means.

Young Lady—Your best girl does if you ever kissed her.

Time for Stillness.

Mrs. MacLachlan was kind to her American boarder, but she did not propose to allow her to overstep the limits of a boarder's privileges, and she made it very clear.

One Sunday the boarder, returning from a walk, found the windows of her roof, which she had left wide open, tightly closed.

"Oh, Mrs. MacLachlan, I don't like my room to get stuffy," she said, when she went downstairs again. "I like plenty of fresh air."

"Your room will na' get stuffy in one day," said her landlady firmly. "'Twas never our custom, miss, to hae fresh air rooshin' about the hoose on the Sawbath."—Youth's Companion.

A Success.

Byker—I attended a successful sleight-of-hand performance last night.

Pyker—Really.

Byker—Yes. I lent a conjurer a counterfeit half dollar and he gave me back a good one.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes your feet feel easy and comfortable and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Refuse substitutes.* For free trial package, address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N.Y.

Exactly.

"Papa, what is flattery?"

"Praise of other people, my son."—Boston Transcript.

Great Home Eye Remedy, for all diseases of the eye, quick relief from using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Perhaps Mohammed went to the mountain because it was cheaper than spending his vacation at the seashore.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

Angelfood cakes seldom make boys angelic.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Homely girls rush in under the mistletoe where peaches fear to tread.

Constipation is an avoidable misery—take Garfield Tea, Nature's Herb laxative.

An undertaker knows a lot of "dead ones" that he is unable to bury.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Nothing helps one more than looking for the helpless.

No Claw.

Stranger—Yes, I have the general location of my friend's building, and the name of the street, but I can't find the place.

Citizen—Haven't you anything more definite?

Stranger—Nothing except the architect's print of how the finished building would look.—Puck.

Don't worry about your complexion—take Garfield Tea, the blood purifier.

All the world's a stage, and life is the greatest on earth.

Stop

taking liquid physic or big or little pills, that which makes you worse instead of curing. Cathartics don't cure—they irritate and weaken the bowels. CASCARETS make the bowels strong, tone the muscles so they crawl and work—when they do this they are healthy, producing right results. 907

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Women Who Suffer

from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

Tumor Removed.
Elmo, Mo.—Mrs. Sarah J. Stuart, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 16.
Peoria, Ill.—Mrs. Christina Reed, 105 Mound St.
Natick, Mass.—Mrs. Nathan B. Greaton, 51 North Main St.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Emma Imse, 833 1st St.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Alvena Sperling, 1468 Clybourn Ave.
Galena, Kan.—Mrs. R. R. Huey, 713 Mineral Av.
Victoria, Miss.—Mrs. Willie Edwards.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. W. H. Housh, 7 Eastview Ave.

Change of Life.
Epping, N.H.—Mrs. Celia E. Stevens.
Streator, Ill.—Mrs. J. H. Campbell, 206 North Second St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.—Mrs. Evans, 826 Halsey St.
Noah, Ky.—Mrs. Lizzie Holland.
Cathamet, Wash.—Mrs. Elva Barber Edwards.
Circleville, Ohio.—Mrs. Alice Kirlin, 833 West Huston St.
Salem, Ind.—Mrs. Lizzie S. Hinkle, R.R. No. 3.
New Orleans, La.—Mrs. Gaston Blondeau, 1812 Terpsichore St.
Mishawaka, Ind.—Mrs. Chas. Bauer, Sr., 523 East Marion St.
Racine, Wis.—Mrs. Katie Kubik, R. 2, Box 51.
Beaver Falls, Pa.—Mrs. W. P. Boyd, 2410 9th Av.

Maternity Troubles.
Bronaugh, Mo.—Mrs. D. F. Aleshire.
Phenix, R.I.—Mrs. Wm. O. King, Box 282.
Carlstadt, N.J.—Mrs. Louis Fischer, 32 Monroe St.
South Sanford, Me.—Mrs. Charles A. Austin.
Schenectady, N.Y.—Mrs. H. Porter, 782 Albany St.
Taylorville, Ill.—Mrs. Joe Grantham, 825 W. Vandeveer St.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. Sophia Hoff, 515 McMicken Ave.
Big Run, Pa.—Mrs. W. E. Pooler.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. M. Johnston, 210 Siegel St.

Backache.
Peoria, Ill.—Mrs. Clara L. Gauwitz, R. R. No. 4, Box 62.
Augusta, Me.—Mrs. Winfield Dana, R. F. D. 2.
St. Paul, Minn.—Mrs. B. M. Schorn, 1063 Woodbridge St.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Mrs. G. Leiser, 6219 Kinkaid St., E.E.
Kearney, Mo.—Mrs. Thomas Asbury.
Blue Island, Ill.—Mrs. Anna Schwartz, 328 Grove St.
East Earl, Pa.—Mrs. Augustus Lyon, R.F.D. 2.

Operations Avoided.
Sikeston, Mo.—Mrs. Dema Bethune.
Gardiner, Me.—Mrs. S. A. Williams, 142 Washington Ave.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Wm. Ahrens, 2239 W. 21st St.
Bellevue, Ohio.—Mrs. Edith Wieland, 238 Monroe St.
DeForest, Wis.—Mrs. Auguste Vespermann.
Dexter, Kansas.—Mrs. Lizzie Scott.

Organic Displacements.
Black Duck, Minn.—Mrs. Anna Anderson, Box 19.
Wesleyville, Pa.—Mrs. Maggie Ester, R.F.D. 1.
Trenton, Mo.—Mrs. W. T. Purnell, 307 Lincoln Avenue.
Camden, N.J.—Mrs. Ella Johnston, 289 Liberty St.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Wm. Tully, 2052 Ogden Avenue.

Painful Periods.
Caledonia, Wis.—Mrs. Ph. Schattner, R.R. 14, Box 54.
Adrian, Mo.—Mrs. O. B. Mason, R.R. No. 2.
N. Oxford, Mass.—Miss Amelia Duso, Box 14.
Baltimore, Ohio.—Mrs. A. A. Balenger, R.F.D. 1.
Negaunee, Mich.—Mrs. Mary Sedlock, Box 1273.
Orrville, Ohio.—Mrs. E. F. Wagner, Box 620.
Atwater, Ohio.—Miss Minnie Mushhaupt.
Prairie du Chien, Wis.—Mrs. Julia Konicheck, R. No. 1.

Irregularity.
Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Clara Darbrake, 17 Mariemont St.
Winchester, Ind.—Mrs. May Deal, R.R. No. 7.
St. Regis Falls, N.Y.—Mrs. J. H. Breyere.
Grayville, Ill.—Mrs. Jessie Schaar, Box 22.
Hudson, Ohio.—Mrs. Geo. Strickler, R. No. 5, Box 32.

Ovarian Trouble.
Murrayville, Ill.—Mrs. Chas. Moore, R. R. 3.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Chas. Boell, 2219 N. Mole St.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second St., North.
Hudson, Ohio.—Mrs. Lena Carmocino, R.F.D. 7.
Westwood, Md.—Mrs. John F. Richards.
Benjamin, Mo.—Mrs. Julia Frantz, R.F.D. 1.

Female Weakness.
W. Terre Haute, Ind.—Mrs. Artie E. Hamilton.
Elmo, Mo.—Mrs. A. O. DaVault.
Lawrence, Iowa.—Mrs. Julia A. Snow, R. No. 3.
Utica, Ohio.—Mrs. Mary Earlwine, R. F. D. 3.
Bellevue, Ohio.—Mrs. Charley Chapman, R. F. D. No. 7.
Elgin, Ill.—Mrs. Henry Leiseberg, 743 Adams St.
Schaefferstown, Pa.—Mrs. Cyrus Hetrich.
Cresson, Pa.—Mrs. Ella E. Alkey.
Fairchance, Pa.—Mrs. Idelia A. Dunham, Box 152.

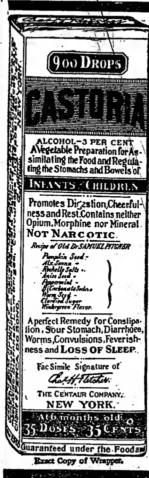
Nervous Prostration.
Knoxville, Iowa.—Mrs. Clara Franks, R.F.D. 3.
Oronogo, Mo.—Mrs. Mae McKnight.
Camden, N.J.—Mrs. W. P. Valentine, 902 Lincoln Avenue.
Muddy, Ill.—Mrs. May Nolen.
Brookville, Ohio.—Mrs. R. Kinnison.
Fitchville, Ohio.—Mrs. C. Cole.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Frank Clark, 2416 E. Allegheny Ave.

These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.

A Country School for Girls in New York City
Best Features of Country and City Life
Out-of-door Sports on School Park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Full Academic Course from Primary Class to Graduation. Upper Class for Advanced Special Students, Music and Art. Certificate admits to College. School Coach Meets Day Pupils. Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton, Riverdale Ave., near 252d St., West

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 7–1911.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity



Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

Now's the Time—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising, are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 50 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D. J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D. E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn. Use address nearest you.

Consider your personal appearance
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

FLORIDA FARM FOR $300.00
$10.00 cash—$5.00 a month buys five acre truck farm in the famous Pensacola District. Soil expert and demonstration farm make mistakes impossible. Net profit from $1,500 to $3,000 yearly. Canning factory on property guarantees steady market. Come to the land of SUNSHINE AND SUCCESS. Write for literature. PENSACOLA REALTY CO., Pensacola, Fla., P O Box 21

OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. A1, St. Paul, Minn.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

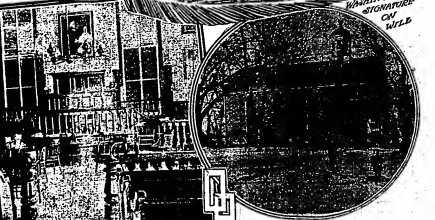
Restoring George Washington's Will

THE last will and testament of George Washington — perhaps the most precious and the most interesting of all the relics of the Father of His Country—has recently been saved to the nation. Moreover this rescue of the most significant document penned by our first president took place just in the nick of time. A few years more and the country might have had to mourn the loss of this priceless souvenir just as it has been mourning these many years past the disappearance of the original penned drafts of some of the famous speeches delivered by some of our most famous men on historic occasions.

It was not, in the present case, that fire or theft threatened the Washington relic—although it must be admitted that there is a possibility of loss by either of these means so long as it remains in its present depository. However, the destructive agent that recently aroused some of the nation's most prominent officials to the peril of the Washington will is nothing less than the ravages of time. Until



PAGE OF WASHINGTON'S WILL WHICH WAS KEPT



WASHINGTON'S SIGNATURE ON WILL



FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE VIRGINIA, WHERE WASHINGTON'S WILL WAS PROBATED

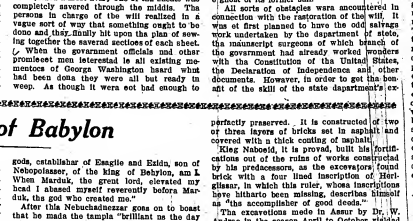


INTERIOR OF FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE AS IT APPEARS NOW AND AS IT DID 100 YEARS AGO

within the past few months the public at large did not know of the whereabouts of the Washington will, if indeed it even knew of the existence of the paper. However, the officials of the state department and the library of congress have its resting place in as obscure county courthouse in Virginia, and whereas they realized the futility of their ambition to ever get permission to transfer it to Washington, where it ought to repose as a great national relic, they still had sufficient interest in it to keep a watchful eye on it so to speak.

Some months ago it suddenly came to the ears of these interested parties that the will—long known to be in a poor state of preservation—was in imminent danger of going utterly to ruin. Obviously quick action and heroic measures were necessary and thereupon there was inaugurated that project which has lately witnessed the complete restoration of the will by means of a miracle of manuscript surgery and document restoration carried on by the greatest experts in the country in this highly specialized line of work.

Persons who are at all cognizant with the care with which Uncle Sam fosters and safeguards all the important state and private papers of historical value that are in his keeping—for instance, the Declaration of Independence which is ever axon exposed to light—may naturally marval that so priceless a trophy as the will of Washington should have been allowed to fall into decay. The explanation is found in the fact, above noted, that the will is eot and never has been in the possession of the federal government. It was filed for probate in the year 1800 at the county seat of the county in Virginia where Washington resided and is that state it has remained ever since. A century of wear and tear might be expected to play havoc with almost any document red at times during this cyclo the Washington relic saw some rather rough handling for so fragile an object. During the



NEW OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT AT FAIRFAX WHERE THE WILL IS NOW PRESERVED

Civil war, for oxample, it was carried to Richmond for safe keeping and came near being lost entirely in the confusion that attended the fall of tha Confederacy.

However, the worst experience of all came only a few years ago and resulted from an error of judgment on the part of the custodians of the will, who supposed that they were doing for the best. It had come about that as a result of the handling of the will the pinling together of the 23 pages and the waar along the lines of the creases in which it had been folded almost avary one of the sheats was completely severed through the middle. The persons in charge of the will realized in a vague sort of way that something ought to be done and they finally hit upon the plan of sewing together the severed sections of each sheet. When the government officials and othar prominent men interested in all existing mementos of George Washington heard whut had been dona they were all but ready to weep. As though it were not bad enough to

Temples of Babylon

The Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft gives an interesting occount of the past year's excavatios work in three differcnt parts of Babylon.

In the wa quarter Assur-es-Sa-Alur were laid boro several hucdred meters of a wall about 25 feet thick, broken by numerous door openings which were originally flanked by towers. The most interesting find here was a coffin of burned clay, on the lid of which was a relief a bcorded head.

Near the sorth wall of the quarter known as Sachn was discovered o system of drains, built of brick, laid in asphalt. Here were also found several fragments of tablets with cuniform inscriptiuns from the time of Nebuchadnezzar. This discovery enabled the excavators to complete fragmontary tablets discovered some time bafore.

The legeod proved to refer to the building of the Zigurrat, the temple tower of Babylon. The beginning reads as follows: "Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, reverer of the great gods, establisher of Esagila and Ezida, son of Nebopolassar, of the King of Bebylon, am I. When Marduk, the grent lord, elevated my head I planned myself reverently bofora Marduk, tha god who created me."

After this Nebuchadnezzar gons on to boast that he made the temple "brilliant as the day with bitumen and blue glittering bricks" and that for the same ond he has bed mighty cedars prepared. The inscription ends with Nebuchadnezzar's prayar that Marduk will reward his pious deeds by granting him "eternal days."

Wruk was alan carried on at the town wall built by Nabonid, the last king of Babylon, who reigned 555-538 B. C. Ahmut 400 meters of this wall were uncovered. The wall is about 25 feet thick and has a tower every 60 feet.

The main gate lies in the line of the great Babylonian processaiun street. The pavament of the processional street at this point is perfectly preserved. It is constructed of two or three layers of bricks set in asphalt and covered with a thick coating of asphalt.

Klez Naboeid, it is proved, built his fortifications out of blocks of work constructed by his predacessors, as the excavators found brick with a four lined inscription of Nebglasar, in which this ruler, whoss inscriptions have hitharto been missing, describes himself as "the accomplisher of good deeds."

The excavations made in Assur by Dr. W. Andrae in tha season April to October yialdad still more important results. The complete ground plan of tha Temple of Assur was laid bare, and the history of tha great building pushed back in the third millennium. B. C. This makes it the oldest Mesopotamian temple so far discovered.

The temple was renawad by the King Samsi-Adad about 1800 B. C., and it was burned down 600 years later undar Salmanasear I., who however, reconstructed it on exactly the old lines.

Many important finds were made by Dr. Andrae. Near the door in the southeast front were found remains of a railaf of a bull three times largar than life aiza. Another find was an inscription of Sennacherib to the effect that he had "builded a house in the God Ninib." This presumably refers to an extension of the temple at the east corner, of which little remains, but the temple well built by Sennacherib is intact.

The Temple of Assur is shown in have been of vast extent. The excavations reveal a court yard surrounded by rooms and two immense halls. The excavators found here fragments of enamaled brick dating from modern Assyrian times and showing markedly the influence of Egypt. These bricks depict bottles, princes and soldiers on march and the destructio of fortresses.

attempt to sow delicate sheets of paper, it transpired that subsequent handlings of the sewed sheets had caused the threads to wear and cut their way through the paper and ultimately the pages were literally in shreds. All the while the relic was on display in an ordinary wooden box with a glass cover which permitted the will to be constantly exposed to the light while on exhibition at the county seat of Fairfax county and which would probably have faded out the handwriting entirely had not the document been penned with an exceptional quality of ink.

It was at this juncture that the government officials who volunteered their services were allowed to take a hand to save the wreck. The work of restoration was placed in the hands of a federal expert who has made a life work of the saving of damaged papers and manuscripts. Ha devoted weeks to the work and what he has wrought is little short of a miracle. In so far as the casual observer can detact the will is in practically the same condition as it was when it left the hands of its distinguished author. It is only when a pega is held to the light that one realizes that, technically, the document is but a ghost of its former self.

All sorts of obstacles were encountered in connection with the restoration of the will. It was ot first planned to hnve the odd salvage work undertaken by the department of state, tha manuscript surgeons of which branch of the government had already worked wonders with the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and other documents. However, in order to get the benefit of the skill of the state department's experts it would ne necessary to remove the will to Washington for the interim while the work of restoration was in progress, and the county officials at Fairfax who had the say in the matter refused flatfooted to allow the document to leave Virginia.

It looked for a time as though this might block the whole plan, but finally the officials of the library of congress, who hevs on their staff a manuscript surgeon almost as skillful as the one at the state department, offered to send this wizard to Fairfax Courthouse and have him carry on the work thera. This was done and the outcome has been as satisfactory as though the work of rejuvenation had been conducted in the well-equipped plant at the nstional capital. However, there were many handicaps and not the least of these was found in the necessity for transporting to Fairfax o heavy press and other paraphernalie needed for the intricate picking of the torn and ragged pages and mounting tham on the cardboard mounts, one of which has been provided for each page of the will.

Unquestichebly tha gratifying success which has attended this attampt to restore the Washington will to the appearance it bors one hundred years ago has been due in no small measure to the aid offerded by o number of blank sheets of paper made especially for George Washington and watermarked with his name. When the government officials first isspected the torn and tattered will with a view to applying their ingonious "first aid" traotmant they at once realized that an inordinate amount of piecing and patching would be necessary and they were in a quandory where to obtain material that would match the original, for, of course, the will was written on very distinctive paper, and to patch it with ordinary paper of present-day manufacture would have resulted in only partially concealing the wounds made by time and careless hands.

There was e long search for paper that could be used with confidence that no person examining the restored document without the aid of a magnifying glass could tell where the original left off and e patch began. Finally the officials discovered in a second-hand bookstore in Washington a number of sheets of the writing paper which General Washington bad manufactured especially for his personal use and this paper was used wherever naw tissue hod to be grafted on the original document, with the result that the appearance of the original has been simulated so as to defy detection. Each sheet of the will has been so backed or mounted upon "grapelle" that it will stand any reasonable amount of handling and the ink of the will has been "set" so that there is little danger of further fading.

However, for all that the precious document has been put in condition to stand another century of strenuous existence as it used to be, is not likely that it will ever again be called upon to suffer such neglect or abuse as in the past. The county officials who are the custodiees of the will appear to be aroused to the necessity of giving it more intelligent care than it enjoyed in years gone by. To that end the pages of the will have been bound in the form of a book with handsome red levant cover and a special fireproof, burgler-proof steal safe, made specially for the purpose under the supervision of the government officials will henceforth be the repository of this relic.

The attention which this restoration of the will is receiving is expected to result in the visits in futura of considerbla numbers of tourists and sightseers to Fairfax Courthouse, the Virginia hamlet where the will has its home—far more so since this historic spot can now be reached by trolley from the national capital. The county seot of the county where Washington lived and died has many picturasqua landmarks not the least interesting of which is the old courthouse in which Washington's will was probated and which presents today the same appearance that it did on that historic day more than a century ago. The will is not kept in the courthouse but in the office of the clerk of the court, which occupies a separate building. The work of restoring tha Washington will, had it been entrusted to any manuscript surgeon outside the government service—and there are only a few such in the country—would have cost $100 to $250 at least and it is probable that several times that sum might have been demanded for the service for which the government made no charge.

GAVE WAR 16 SONS

Aged Mother Will Soon Be 111 Years Old.

Mrs. Brandon, Who Has Been Honored by Uncle Sam and Her Native State, Still Does Own Housework.

Moundsville, W. Va.—Mrs. Sarah Brandon of Moundsville, whosa picture tha govarnmant placed in the National gallary at Washington, in recognition of the fact thet she gave mors sons to the Civil war than any othar women of her country, will soon ha ova hundred and slaven years old. Shs was the mother of 23 children, all boys but one. Sixteen of the boys sarved in the war, 14 with the Union and two with the Confederacy. Her nativa state of Ohio sko honored her by placing her likeness on the wall of the Stats gallary at Columbus.

Mrs. Brondon is hale and beerty. Shs does all her own housework and cultivates a small garden patch in the rear of her home. Sbs smokes a pipa constantly, favoring only the strongest tobecco. Without the pips, shs says she grows nervous and lonesoms.

Tha little house in which she resides snuggles against a hill within a few yards of the city limits of the Ohio River town, and every week Mrs. Brandon can ba seen wending her wey to tha city for supplies for her Sunday dinner.

Shs has but one deformity. A hundred years ago, while playing with her brother, the lod occidentally shot an arrow from his miniature bow at her, tha dart piercing her right eye, destroying the sight.

Fifteen of her sons are living. The oldest is Ulram Brandon of Bellaire, Ohio, eighty-nine years old, who works avery day at a hot furnace in a steel mill and boasts that he was never sick a day in his life. Her youngest son, Evan Brandon, of Moundsville, is saventy years old, oed digs coal. He carries scars from bullet and anber wounds received while fighting for the



Mrs. Sarah Brandon.

Union in tha Civil war. All the children of Mrs. Brandon became parents of large families, the oldest and youngest each boving nine childree.

Before her marriage Mrs. Brandon was Miss Sorah Barker. She was born in Belmont county, Ohio, ber father being a pioneer of that section. She can recoll ected during the Mexicon war, and sstirmishes which her father and neighbors participated in against roving and unsettled bonds of indiens. At the age of fifteen she was married to Ebenezer Brandon, being his second wife.

WONDERFUL NATURAL BRIDGE

Perhaps the Largest in the Whole World is Located in Southwestern Utah.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The largest natural bridge in America, if not, indeed, in the whole world, is that on the George Natural Bridge in southwestern Utah, not far from the stata boundary line. Its total length between the bugo natural abutments is about 200 feet; the width of the "roadway" is some 25 feet, and the span in the clear is about 99 feet. From the bed up tha span is 160 feet. At the bottom flows a small water course.

Just what produced this work of nature bes for some time puzzled the leeding scientists of the country. It could scarcely have been created by the wear of the water, unless there was a very large and swifc current flowing where the little brook is now. The general opinion is that the volconic action at some distent period of the world's history, was the octive agency. This existence of the bridge is of compeetively recent knowledge to the public, though the Indians often spoke of it to the early settlers of that part of Utah. Little credence, however, was given to their stories until about 10 or 12 years ago it was discovered by some mining prospectors. It is located in the heart of a vary rugged region that is difficult of eccess.

The span is composed of dark brown sandstono of an unusually hard quality, and is 20 feet nr more in thickness. Engineers who have made a careful examination of this bridge pronounce it perfectly safe.

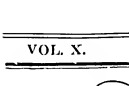
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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Have Hopes for Lakes-to-Gulf Canal



WASHINGTON.—The fact that congress continues to nurse various projects for artificial waterways may probably be taken to indicate that sooner or later some of these canals will be constructed. The rivers and harbors bill, as amended by the senate, and as it will probably stand when finally passed, directs the national waterways commission to make a careful study of the advisability and feasibility of the proposed canal from Lake Erie, by way of Fort Wayne, or by some other direct and feasible route, to the southern end of Lake Michigan, and of a canal from the Ohio river, at a point near Pittsburg, to Lake Erie. The commission is also directed to look into the feasibility and practicability of a canal to connect the Atlantic coasts river, here at the national capital, with Chesapeake bay, or some tributary of that bay.

In the case of the proposed canal from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, the bill provides that the expense of investigating as to its feasibility and practicability shall be borne by the local interests affected. No such provision is put in with respect to the investigation of the proposed canal connecting Lake Erie with Lake Michigan. By the terms of the new rivers and harbors bill, the waterways commission is to have two years from the 4th of March in which to investigate these projects. In making the investigations the commission is authorized to call upon the engineer corps of the army to furnish data.

Nearly every observer with a large range of vision is convinced that sooner or later, a canal connecting Lake Erie with the lower end of Lake Michigan will be built, and that a canal will eventually connect Lake Erie or Lake Michigan with the Ohio river. Persons who have devoted some study to this subject of artificial waterways are disposed to believe that when the country is ready for a canal connecting the Ohio river with one of the great lakes the demand will be for a canal extending from Lake Michigan, through Indiana to the Ohio river.

There are many reasons for believing that when such a waterway is completed, the building of artificial waterways here at home will be undertaken on a large scale. It is generally assumed that the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway will be the first of the projects put through.

Uncle Sam Would Have Us Eat Venison



UNCLE JIM WILSON, of the department of agriculture, hopes to put venison, that luxury of the rich, on the table of every citizen in our country, and at a less cost than that of beef. He aims to accomplish this by convincing farmers that they can raise small herds of deer or elk or antelope on land that is at present absolutely valueless and with practically no attention after the start is once made.

In many parts of the country there are tracts of land which can be more profitably used for raising venison than any other purpose.

The propagation of game is as legitimate a business as the growing of beef or mutton, and, according to the department, the producer should be permitted under reasonable regulation, to dispose of his product at any time, either for breeding purposes or for food. This some of the state laws now prohibit.

The flesh of young antelope is said to be much superior to ordinary venison. That of mature animals, particularly the males, has a strong flavor; but this may be greatly improved by domestication. A full grown prong horn weighs from 100 to 125 pounds, and will dress from 65 to 80 pounds.

The deer family stands next to the cattle and sheep family in general utility. The flesh is a valuable food. Venison was more common than beef on the tables of medieval Europe and was the most commonly eaten by early settlers and frontiersmen in North America. Its dietetic value is enhanced by the fact that it is especially adapted to invalids who require a nourishing, yet easily digested food.

Men Hold Trump Card in Social Game



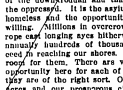
THERE is a story abroad in Washington, whether true or not, that the pampered men of the capital are about accepting invitations and then at the last moment turn a flipflop if they get a card from a hostess whom there is not to be more fun going on. Anyway, it is the men of Washington who hold all the trump cards in the social game, as one may infer from this declaration of a dashing young American baroness who left here not a great while ago:

"Sorry to go to Turkey? Sorry to set up housekeeping in Constantinople? Not a bit of it! Why, my dear, things will be changed completely. Over there I will not have the delirium-tingles wondering whether I'll have men enough to go around if I give a dance or a dinner—for, indeed, it will be just the other way about. I'll be picking and choosing, and each dear man will be fighting properly as to whether I'll choose him or his brother. Turkey for me! The men here are spoiled foolish. To be sure, you have enough of them and to spare; the only trouble is if they are so generally willing to consult their own convenience without regard to the anxiety they cause the women who entertain."

This baroness enjoyed the reputation of scaring the wits out of the other dames who were contemplating dinners or dances.

Wherefore, putting two and two together, the baroness' departure was accompanied with more grief than one could weep for—even though she did do things up so beautifully.

Increase in Our Foreign Criminals



THIS is the land of the free and the home of the brave. It is the haven of the down-trodden and the hope of the oppressed. It is the asylum of the homeless and the opportunity of the willing. Millions in overcrowded Europe cast longing eyes bitterward and annually hundreds of thousands succeed in reaching our shores. We have room for them. There are work and opportunity here for each of them—if they are of the right sort. Our brothers and our prosperous cities can care for another hundred millions as easily as they support those who are here. All we ask is that they be earnest in the desire to be good Americans capable of self-support, healthy of mind and body.

But, unfortunately, in our generous hospitality we are imposed upon. This great country of ours in fairness to ourselves should not be made the dumping ground of the mentally incompetent, the physically incapable, the morally perverted, and against these outnumbles the barriers should be made higher and more nearly impenetrable.

We fry at Ellis Island to maintain some sort of supervision of immigration and we do turn back many whose presence among us would be a danger and a burden. But we should go further than this.

What stronger object lesson of the necessity for careful espionage on immigration do we need than the report of the New York state superintendent of prisons, Cornelius V. Collins? He tells us that, notwithstanding the growth of the parole system, our prison population is increasing rapidly; that our state prisons are shockingly overcrowded, and that—here's the point—more than 51 per cent. of this prison increase is directly traceable to the trend of foreign criminals to the United States.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

POLICE JUDGE A SOLOMON



The author of the famous Pollard Pledge is William J. Pollard. He was magistrate of the Dayton Street police court in St. Louis, when one day a man was brought before him on the charge of having beaten his wife. The case against him was clear and he was sentenced to six months in the workhouse. Then the wife began to cry and to plead for the man she had brought before the court.

"He is the sole support of my six children and myself," she said. "If you send him to jail, Judge, we will starve. I would rather take his beatings and have food for my little ones. Please, judge, let him go."

Judge Pollard was in a quandary. He looked at the brutal face of the prisoner, and he gazed at the tearful wife. He picked up pen and ink and wrote a few lines on a sheet of paper.

"I have written here a pledge by which you promise to abstain completely from the use of intoxicating liquors for one year from date," said the Judge to the prisoner, "and you will report each week, that I may judge whether or not you are keeping the pledge. If you sign this pledge I will withhold sentence upon you, but if you ever violate this pledge within the year, I will send a policeman after you and send you to the workhouse for six months."

The prisoner signed the pledge and left the court room with his wife. So was born the famous "Pollard Pledge" that has swept around the world. The man who had beaten his wife nine years ago when the pledge was created became a model citizen.

"JIM" MARTINE OF JERSEY



One of the picturesque figures in the next United States senate will be James E. Martine of New Jersey. "Jim" Martine is new Jersey's first Democratic senator in 16 years. He is a man of many mannerisms that have caused some persons to call him eccentric, but it is claimed that Mr. Martine is not an eccentric person by any means. The fact is, in his home town would take him to be a southerner of the old days. On the streets of Carlstadt he will see him stroll ing along, wearing his fedora hat (Kentucky colonel style) shading his eyes, and calling to first one man and then another.

Like all men who enjoy mingling with the public, Mr. Martine has his hobbies, and his pet ones are politics, farming and cows. The latter named came to him as a birthright. As for politics, Mr. Martine is a politician for the love of it. Of his 61 years 43 have actually been engaged in politics. As a political sticker, Mr. Martine has an unusual record. Defeat after defeat has followed his battles, but nothing daunted him, and he at least had the satisfaction of running ahead of his ticket.

NEW FEDERAL JUDGE NAMED



The recent appointment by President Taft of Representative Walter Ingiswood Smith of Iowa to be a judge of the eighth circuit of the federal courts to succeed Judge Van Devanter, promoted to the supreme court bench, has created considerable stir in political circles.

One of the principal reasons for political interest in the appointment of Judge Smith is connected with the fact that a candidate presented by progressives for the same position was Representative George W. Norris of Nebraska, insurgent leader, who directed the revolution last March which resulted in the ousting of Speaker Cannon from the rules committee. Judge Smith has been in congress since 1900.

Judge Smith was born in Council Bluffs, July 10, 1862. He received a common school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in December, 1882, and was elected judge of the Fifteenth judicial district of Iowa in 1890, and re-elected in 1894 and 1898. He was elected to congress in November, 1900. He has been in the house of representatives continuously since that time and was re-elected last November.

TOGA FOR TENNESSEE EDITOR



Luke Lea, practical owner of the Nashville Tennessean-American, and younger leading politician in Tennessee, has been named by the general assembly to succeed to the seat in the United States senate held by James B. Frazier. His election is the last echo of the tragedy in which ex-United States Senator Carmack was killed.

At the time Carmack was shot he was editor-in-chief of the Tennessean. Lea is generally spoken of as "the man who made Governor Patterson" in the first place, and the one who contributed more subsequently than any other in defeating him, after he had pardoned Colonel Cooper, imprisoned for the Carmack killing.

Lea is 32 years of age, a graduate of the University of the South at Sewanee, and is the second Luke Lea to attain prominence in the politics of Tennessee. He is the son of Overton Lea, a descendant of Andrew Jackson. He came into prominence locally in Home Telephone company's fight against the Cumberland Telephone company for a franchise in Nashville. In 1907, when the county unit primary plan was adopted, Lea supported Senator Carmack.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Country Aghast at Opium Consumption



PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The recent raids on opium smugglers made in New York and other cities by federal officers are preliminary to a nation-wide crusade by the authorities in Washington to check the ravages of the opium habit.

Government statistics reveal that more opium is consumed in this country per capita than in China. Four hundred thousand pounds of crude opium are imported annually and the raids show that vast quantities are smuggled. The population of the United States is 91,000,000. The annual consumption of opium in China in all forms is 1,500,000 pounds. China's population is more than four hundred million.

One of the largest importers of opium in the United States called the attention of the National Civic Federation to the frightful growth of the evil. "The figures speak for themselves," he said in an address on the subject at a banquet of druggists in Philadelphia. "Unless an effective check is put on the opium evil it will sap the physical as well as the moral strength of the nation.

"Germany, with a population of about 60,000,000, consumes only 16,000 pounds, as against the 400,000 pounds actually accounted for in this country; in Italy, with a population of 33,000,000, the consumption is about 6,000 pounds; in Australia-Hungary, whose combined population is nearly 50,000,000, the annual consumption does not exceed 4,000 pounds; Holland, with a population of 6,000,000, consumes 3,000 pounds annually.

"In Europe there are 146,000,000 people who consume annually only about 30,000 pounds of the drug, while our population of 100,000,000, by import figures, consumes more then ten times that amount, to say nothing of the vast quantity that is clandestinely brought into the country."

President Taft urges immediate action to check the growth of the evil. There is now pending in both branches of congress a measure, known as the Cullom-Foster bill, to control the traffic by subjecting it to heavy internal-revenue taxes. This bill also provides for a practically prohibitive tax—$200 a pound—on smoking opium. The control of other forms, principally morphine, will be more difficult, it is conceded, although it is said that in that form the drug is most widely used.

Burials Cheap in This Arizona Town



PHOENIX, Ariz.—Come to Arizona to die and get buried cheaply. The Maricopa county board of supervisors has just closed a contract with a local undertaking firm whereby those who die in such circumstance as to necessitate burial by the county will be laid away decently at the expense of one mill per person. This includes an upholstered redwood coffin and full funeral service.

Four firms bid for the county business, and none may be said to have sought to exact an exorbitant stipend. The highest price asked per corpse was $4.25, while one firm offered to do the work for 10 cents each and another for one cent. The firm bidding one-tenth of a cent was the "lowest responsible" bidder and got the business.

The county burial bill, even at one mill, will in the twelve months for which the contract is made, run up into several dollars. This is due to the fact that Phoenix, the seat of Maricopa county, is a famed resort for tuberculosis victims.

Behind the bid lies the reason. It is worth something for the undertaking firm to get its name in the local papers every time a corpse dies. At the same time, one can never tell by the appearances a living man presents what his estate will divulge. It has been demonstrated that not only do the undertakers who have the county contract not lose money, but actually make a good profit in addition to the advertising.

It frequently happens that one case makes up for the losses an a whole year's contract and hence many other cases of supposed indigents to create a handsome profit for the business.

Gotham May Have Reached Its Growth

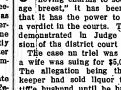


NEW YORK.—That New York City has nearly reached its maximum of growth and will find its supremacy as the biggest city and the most important commercial center in the western world threatened by competitors during the next thirty years is the belief of Walter Laidlaw, secretary of the New York Federation of Charities and Organizations and a census expert of note. Dr. Laidlaw frankly sets aside as preposterous the commonly accepted estimates of the tremendous growth of the city in the next three decades and prophesies that in 1940 the population will not exceed 9,000,000.

In a long report on "New York's Future," Dr. Laidlaw notes that the two greatest causes of the city's rapid rise to pre-eminence were the building of the Erie canal and the immense immigration, and he declares that there are now certain factors working against a continued increase.

In the first place, Dr. Laidlaw sees a continuation in the decline in the share of New York in the foreign commerce of the nation. In the last thirty years it has fallen from 54.8 to 47.7. Canada is becoming an important competitor and other American ports are doing their best to overbeat the metropolis. Providence, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other ports are formidable rivals. The proposed intercoastal canal, the development of the Mississippi, the commonly accepted estimates of the tremendous growth of the city in the next three decades and prophesies that in 1940 the population will not exceed 9,000,000.

Threat to Sing Duet Wins Judgment



OMAHA, Neb.—In addition to music "having charms to soothe the savage breast," it has been discovered that it has the power to bring about a verdict in the courts. This has been demonstrated in Judge Sears' division of the district court in this city.

The case on trial was one wherein a wife was suing for $5,000 damages. The allegation being that a saloon keeper had sold liquor to the plaintiff's husband until he had become a drunkard. H. C. Murphy represented the plaintiff and A. H. Murdock and A. C. Pancoast were attorneys for the defendant. The testimony had been introduced, when Murphy announced that, instead of arguing the case, he would read the "Drunkard's Lament," after which he would recite excerpts from "Ten Nights in a Barroom," thereafter asking the jury decide without further argument.

Murdock and Pancoast stated their willingness to submit the case without argument, but before doing so they wanted permission to sing a duet. A settlement was reached by conference and a substantial judgment agreed upon in favor of the plaintiff.

Murphy one year ago won an important suit by singing to the jury after he had completed his argument. He sang a few stanzas of a familiar old song. Without leaving the box the jury returned a verdict for his client. Opposing attorneys appealed, alleging that Murphy in singing went outside the record, that his conduct was improper and that having a fine and well-trained voice, he took undue advantage of counsel on the other side. The Supreme court held with Murphy, deciding that an attorney could talk or sing his arguments to the jury and that there was no statute against such proceedings.

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SUNBEAM. - MINN.

HUNTING AND FOOTBALL.

Thirteen men were killed while on hunting excursions in this state in the brief open season. That is the number of young men killed in football in the whole country this year, or as many Pennsylvanians as have died from this cause in a century. These figures are offered not to prove that football is without a certain amount of risk, but to show that all human occupations are accompanied by some dangers, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The law of averages is a remarkable one. It indicates that about a certain number of persons die each year from fortuitous causes and if one cites in looking the other supplies the deficiency. Parents who are afraid their boys will be injured or killed playing football may be encouraged by the fact that it is proved to be one of the most innocuous of sports. The danger from death or severe injury in our college sport is not anything like so great as that of being run down by an automobile or trolley car. Human life is precious and must be conserved. Science has done much for those who err in certain directions, but it has nothing to offer those who suffer from pure accident. All of which means that what is needed by young and old is simply a modicum of common sense. It is not to be forgotten that the mother who kept her boy home from school because he dreamed he had died was an actual mourner a few hours later because he fell off the roof. Let us all act sensibly, with courage, faith and proper caution. Those who take the most pains to escape accidents are apt to be the worst sufferers, but it is certain that boyish sports are not dangerous compared with the most ordinary avocations of adults.

A New York chauffeur, 17 years old, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree while on a joy ride, has been sentenced to spend 15 years in the Elmira reformatory. The judge remarked that the next joy rider brought before him would be sentenced to Sing Sing, adding: "You are only 17 years old, and it seems to me that the state of New York is guilty in fault in permitting such a youth as you to drive an automobile on our public thoroughfares." The judge was right both in inflicting the penalty and in his comment on the recklessness that permits children to handle these powerful machines, says the Indianapolis Star. It is not until adequate punishment is measured out to careless automobile drivers that their disregard for public rights will be checked. At the same time it is worth while to remember that not all the many accidents by any means occur when young drivers are in charge. There is the Anderson cass for example, reported the other day, where a business man of mature years turned to look back while driving his machine, and at that moment ran down and killed a child.

Canada has custom house troubles also. It seems some of the fair damsels and matrons of the Dominion have the habit of coming over to "the States," getting new gowns and sending them back across the border, without going though the form of paying duty, says the Troy Times. And it is more than hinted that the ladies not infrequently indulge in smuggling in other ways. So the Canadian collectors have taken a leaf from the hook of Collector Loeb of New York and at the more important lines of travel to and from the Dominion have established extra vigilant guards, assisted by women searchers. The result has been some clever captures and a considerable addition to the Canadian revenue. From all of which it will be seen that trying to cheat the government is a practice confined to no one clime or country.

Proportionately, it is said, the number of insane people in this country is increasing faster than the population is growing, taking asylum statistics for it. Even at that, there is scarcely a fellow but will declare that the asylums don't get them all, either.

A feminine scientist wants a mothers' course established in colleges. Still, the old-fashioned mother apparently understood her business very well, and probably present-day scientific infants are not so happy as her cuddled and petted babies.

A prisoner who stole 16 cents was discharged by the judge. That is a great disappointment to the authors of weepy poetry, who naturally expected the offender to be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

French aviators fell 600 feet in an aeroplane and were not hurt. Fate favors the bold, but then fate is also notoriously capricious, so experiments need not go on, depending on fate's favors.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PEACE DOVE



He Can Either Coo or Claw.

WAR IS THREATENED

RUSSIA TELLS POWERS IT WILL MAKE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CHINA.

CHARGES TREATY VIOLATION

Czar Orders Troops Rushed to Ill District Across Border to Enforce Free Trade Demand—Washington to Ask for Peace.

St. Petersburg.—Because of China's persisting violation of the St. Petersburg trade treaty of 1881, Russia Thursday notified the governments of Germany, France and Great Britain that she intended to make a military demonstration on the Russo-Chinese frontier. War seems certain between the two powers unless Chine backs down from her present attitude.

Russian troops will be sent forth with to the district of Ili. The extent of the demonstration, it is added in the diplomatic note, will depend entirely upon the attitude assumed by China.

The questions involved are free trade in Mongolia, the extraterritorial rights of Russia in China and the establishment of a Russian consulate at Keobdo, Mongolia.

There have been rumors recently of an intention of Russia to bring pressure to bear upon China because of alleged violations of the Russo-Chinese treaty. That the situation was acute, however, has been denied, both by the Chinese foreign board and the Russian legation at Peking. It has been admitted that there were differences in the interpretations of the international agreement as made at St. Petersburg and at Peking. The treaty adopted in 1881 expires this month and it has been reported that China was not willing to renew it—at least not until certain modifications had been made.

The treaty of 1881 provided for the re-establishment of the Chinese government in the province of Ili, which had been occupied by the Russian armies since 1871. Interest in the Russo-Chinese situation will have to do chiefly with the attitude of the other powers, though Russia's understanding with Japan and the other powers would appear to have paved the way for any coercive measures contemplated against China.

Washington.—The Russian government has ordered several regiments of troops to the Russo-Chinese frontier, according to intelligence sent to the state department here by the Russian government.

The United States state department will immediately ask both countries to submit their grievances to The Hague tribunal and hold in abeyance any hostile demonstrations until that body can act. This step will be taken with a knowledge that Czar Nicholas has always been o staunch supporter of The Hague court.

Dorothy Arnold Not Found.

New York—Miss Dorothy Arnold has not been found, and her friends have no more definite information today than they had 66 days ago as to what has become of her. Inquiry demonstrated that a story to the effect that she had been found in Flower hospital was untrue.

Kansas Farmers Oppose Reciprocity.

Salina, Kan.—Four hundred farmers, delegates to the annual convention of the Kansas organizations of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, here Thursday unanimously condemned the Canadian reciprocity agreement as detrimental to the farmers' interests.

Favor Votes for Women.

Des Moines, Ia.—The house committee on elections Thursday recommended for passage the joint resolution favoring woman suffrage.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

GEN. NAVARRO CLAMPS LID ON JUAREZ COMPLETELY.

Federal Troops Take Charge of Border City—New Battle Is Fought Near Mexicali.

El Paso, Tex.—Juarez is under martial law. General Navarro has taken possession of the Mexico-Northwestern railway, closed every business house, saloon and gambling places and is in full control of the city.

Four express wagons, loaded with arms and ammunitions, were captured by United States troops while they were attempting to cross the river near Palsens, east of this city. Eight Mexicans and two American accompanying the wagons were arrested.

A battle between Mexican troops and the insurgents took place when about thirty Mexican soldiers advanced from the desert and took up a position immediately opposite Mexicali. The soldiers fired 80 shots before the insurgents replied. The insurgents were scattered along the river bank on the Mexicali side, using the ravines for breastworks.

The United States troops are mobilized at the boundery line, while artillerymen are thrown along the line in front of the custom house. Hundreds watched the battle from house tops.

It is learned positively that Francisco I. Medero, insurrecto provisional president of Mexico, is at Guadalupe with Abrem Gonzales and members of the insurrecto board of strategy. This is admitted by members of the Mexican insurrecto junta in El Paso.

WILL SUE LUMBER BARONS

Department of Justice Is Preparing Its Case—Report of Commissioner Sent to Congress.

Washington.—Two sharp blows at the so-called lumber trust were struck by the administration Tuesday.

One was a statement from the department of justice that suit is to be filed against the combine based on complaints of discrimination, blacklisting, price raising and apportionment of territory.

The other was a report by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, showing the enormous extent of the holdings of the timber interests, giving warning of monopoly at no distant date, relating the steady increase in prices and predicting still greater advances by those who are engaged in cornering the forest resources of the country for speculative purposes. This report was sent to congress by President Taft.

GOMPERS APPEALS FOR AID

Seeks to Raise $500,000 to Ba Used in Los Angeles Labor Fight.

Washington. — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent to all labor organizations throughout the country a circular asking aid in raising a fund of half a million dollars to be used in fighting opponents of organized labor at Los Angeles.

"We are issuing this appeal," said Mr. Gompers, "for the purpose of aiding our fellow workingmen in Los Angeles to maintain their rights and liberties as men of organized labor."

Sugar Concern in Court.

Houston, Tex.—A receiver was Friday appointed for the Obie and Texas Sugar company, which has assets estimated at $1,800,000. The holders of claims for $200 say the company is virtually insolvent.

John O.'s Brother Is Ill.

New York.—William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller and active for years in the management of the Standard Oil company, was confined to his home with lumbago Friday.

ROOT IS FOR TRUSTS

SENATOR TELLS PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HE OEPLORES OPERATIONS OF LAW.

INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY HIT

Declares Government Is Busy Breaking Up Organization—Points to German Policy—Hanry White Tells of Value of Reciprocity.

Washington.—Senator Elihu Root of New York, in an address Friday at the closing session of the Pan-American commercial conference, praised the principle of organization in business and made a plea for the organization and combination of American business men for the promotion of trade with Latin America.

He deplored the fact that the operations of the law against the great industrial organizations "reduced the industrial efficiency of the country."

"It is important to break up organizations," said Mr. Root, "when they are monopolizing the means of subsistence, but there is one way to counteract this influence, and that is by substituting organizations on a sound basis, not violating any law, but securing the concerted action of great numbers of Americans who have a common purpose.

"The great principle of organization which is revolutionizing the business of the world applies to the extension of trade. Germany to a considerable extent requires a combination of her manufacturers, producers and commercial concerns; Japan also practically does this. But in the United States it cannot be done under government leadership because the people do not conceive it to be the government's function. It seems to be rather that the government is taken up largely with breaking up organizations and that retards the industrial efficiency of the country."

Senator Root aroused enthusiasm by his closing remarks that nowhere on earth were there "a more noble and admirable people among man than the Latin-Americas." He added that only when the people of the United States realized this and entered into real friendship with these countries would they reach o basis where American trade could he extended.

Henry White, formerly United Stetes ambassador to France, spoke of the value of reciprocity with all nations.

PUT QUIETUS ON ANNEXATION

House Finance Committee Report Adversely on Bennet Resolution—Taft Influence Succeeds.

Washington.—To offset the Canadian annexation talk which the administration feared might effect the reciprocity agreement, the house committee on foreign affairs by a vote of 9 to 1, reported adversely Friday on the resolutions introduced hy Representative Bennet of New York for the closing relations with Great Britain looking to the annexation of Canada.

Mr. Bennet was the only member of the committee who voted for the resolution and the action followed a conference of Chairman Foster and Acting Chairman McCall of the ways and means body with President Taft. One of the Bennet resolutions asked the president to report to the house for its information the facts concerning any negotiations pending with the Canadien or British government looking to annexation and any pending looking to Canadian annexation. The other resolution, a concurrent one, requested the president "to enter upon end to prosecute from time to time such negotiations with the British government as he may deem expedient for the annexation of the Dominion of Canada to the United States."

SEES A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Charles M. Schwab Returns From Europa in Optimistic Mood Over Business Outlook.

New York.—Charles M. Schwab returned on the Mauretania Friday from his midwinter vacation in Europe a more optimistic optimist as to the world-wide business outlook for the year than he was when he left New York three months ago.

"Every sign points to an unusually prosperous year, not only in the United States, but throughout the world," said Mr. Schwab. "The depression like a phantom or less extent extended around the world following our big panic of 1907, appears to have been replaced by a vigor of confidence and activity that augurs well. Business in all lines is booming, and is nothing more than in steel and iron. We could have no better sign than this."

Bill Shuts Out Circus Sideshow.

Des Moines, Ia.—The lows senate Friday passed the Stoddard bill, already passed by the house, prohibiting the exhibition in lowa of monstrosities and abnormal persons. The bill will practically prohibit most circus sideshows in Iowa.

Blanche Walsh Stricken.

Peoria, Ill.—Standing in the wings waiting her cue just before the rise of the curtain Thursday, Blanche Walsh, the well-known actress, fell to the stage in a faint.

BORAH SCORES NORTH

SAYS RACE PREJUDICE AS STRONG AS IN SOUTH.

Asserts Hypocrisy Is Shown Toward Negro—Taks Direct Vote Bill Up Today.

Washington. — Senator Borah assertes on the floor of the senate that the prejudice against the negro was no more pronounced in the south than it was in the north and added that the northern states played the parts of a hypocrite in contending to the contrary.

His declarations regarding the negro were made at the close of a prolonged speech in opposition to the Sutherland amendment to the senate resolution providing for the election of senators by popular vote. That amendment would have the effect of giving congress control of senatorial elections.

The Idaho senator contended that congress would have the right to protect the individual voter in senatorial elections even with the constitutional provisions giving specific authority that direction eliminated, and in so doing aroused sharp antagonism from Senators Nelson, Carter and Sutherland.

Mr. Borah treated the Sutherland amendment as a device to kill the resolution, declaring it to he a hulwark from behind which the measure might be shot to death.

The Idaho senetor's pronouncement on the race question was in response to the recent assertion of Senator Root that without the Sutherland provision the resolution would deprive the southern negroes of federal protection in the exercise of the franchise.

Mr. Borah dissented from the New York senator's view, and in doing so used language which elicited congratulations from many senators.

CONFESSES INSURANCE PLOT

William Robertsan Admits Body Found in Burned House Was Taken From Grave.

Ola, Ark. — William Robertson, brother of Henry Robertson, who was supposed to have been burned to death recently when his farm house was destroyed by fire near the village of Birta, has confessed that the charred bones found were those of a corpse whose body was secured by building a grave. The brother supposed to beve been cremoted held a policy of life insurance in a fraternal society and on investigation started when a claim was presented for payment called in the arrest of William Robertson. A reward has been offered for the capture of Henry Robertson.

VOTE MILLIONS FOR FORESTS

Senate Passes Measure to Buy Land on the White and Appalachian Mountains.

Washington. — After many years of delay the bill looking to the creation of national forest reserves in the White mountains and the southern Appalachians passed the senate, the vote standing 57 to 6.

The bill appropriates $2,000,000 a year until 1915 for the purchase of land for forest reserves in eastern states, and especially in the White mountains and southern Appalachians.

The bill passed the house of representatives last session and it lacks only the signature of the president to become a law.

SOCIETY SEES PRIZE FIGHT

Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., and Hon. Robert Beresford Have Knockout Battle in Gould Gymnasium.

New York.—The family of George J. Gould and a score of guests, including some of the most prominent society men and women of New York and Long Island, saw Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., and Hon. Robert Beresford fight to a knockout in the Gould's private gymnasium at Lakewood, N. J.

Drexel, although he put up a plucky and clever fight, was floored repeatedly by the English amateur champion, and was so helpless at the end of the third round that his seconds dragged him from the ring and admitted a knockout.

FINDS CURE FOR INSANITY

Member of Staff of Glasgow Asylum Injects Substance Into Blood of Patients.

London. — Newspapers ascribe to Doctor Oswald of the staff of the Glesgow Insane asylum, the announcement of an important discovery which promises a certain cure for mental diseases. The substance has been discovered by a German professor and perfected by research experiments in Germany and Glasgow. It when injected into the blood of insane persons it renders them immune from further attack.

Steals Turkey, Gets Life.

Georgetown, Ky.—Caswell McCatten, a negro, was Friday sent to the penitentiary for life for stealing a turkey from the roost of a Scott county farmer. This being his third conviction for similar offenses, he was given the life term under the habitual criminal act.

Cousin of Longfellow Dies.

New York.—Rev. Francis Le Baron, a pioneer Unitarian minister and a first cousin of Henry W. Longfellow, died at his home here Friday.

RHEUMATISM



Monyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves pains in the legs, arms, back, side or shoulder joints. Contains no morphine, opium, cocaine or drugs to deaden the pain. It neutralizes the rheumatic poisons in the blood, thereby driving them out. Guaranteed. Prof. Monyon, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa., for medical advice, absolutely free.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they give quick and easy relief—permanent relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A good home is the best exposition of heaven.

To correct disorders of the liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb Laxative.

The Test of Intellect.

"I wonder why Mrs. Flimgitt regards her husband as stupid. He has been very successful in business."

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Meekton, "he's like so many of the rest of us who can't possibly learn to keep the score of a bridge game."

Tightens across the chest means a cold on the lungs. That's the danger signal. Over that cold with Piso's Cure. Wizard Oil before it runs into Consumption or Pneumonia.

A Dry Wash.

Representative Livingston of Georgie, who, disgusted at the bath tub debate in the house recently, proposed a little money might be made by renting the bath tubs out, said recently, apropos of the subject:

"We are now o good deal like Bill Spriggins on o zero morning.

"Bill's valet entered his bedroom one January morning and said with a shiver:

"'Will you take your bath hot or cold, sir?'

"'Thonk you,' said Bill; 'I'll take it for granted.'"

And It Was All Imagination.

"I wonder how much imagination some persons' sense!" remarked a visitor at the St. Regis yesterday. "For o Christmas present I sent to a young woman of my acquaintance one of the most elaborate sachet cases I could find. It was such a beautiful thing that I didn't put perfume in it, for some women prefer to use a certain kind all the time, and I thought I would leave it to the recipient to put her own particular sachet powder in the case. You may imagine I was somewhat amazed to read this in her enthusiastic letter of thanks: 'It's perfume has pervaded the whole room.'"—New York Press.

His Head Was Hard.

It is a common belief that the negro's head is capable of withstanding almost any blow.

The following story told by a prominent negro dentist of Danville, Ill., would seem to indicate something of the kind anyhow. Two negro men were employed on tearing down a three-story brick building. One negro was on top of the building taking off the bricks and sliding them down o narrow wooden chute to the ground, some thirty feet below, where the other was picking them up and piling them.

When this latter negro was stooping over to pick up o brick the former accidentally let one fall, striking him directly on the head.

Instead of its killing him, he merely looked up, without saying, and said, "What you doin' that, nigger, you make me late my tongue."—The Circle.

Women Appreciate

Step-savers and Time-savers.

Post Toasties

FOOD

is fully cooked, ready to serve direct from the package with cream or milk, and is a deliciously good part of any meal.

A trial package usually establishes it as a favorite breakfast cereal.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

An Obituary Poem

By LAWRENCE ALFRED CLAY

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

In the village where Major Lee, retired on half pay, had taken up his residence, it was generally agreed by the villagers that he was dictatorial and without sentiment. Moreover, he was blunt-spoken and a kicker. He had run a regiment, and he felt it his duty to run the town. His wife and his daughter Nellie were well liked, but the people kept clear of the major. He didn't carry a loaded gun with him, but he had a very sarcastic tongue.

And yet underneath his bluff, as his own family knew, Major Lee had a heart, and that heart was filled with sentiment. He had revealed it on several occasions, and now the family parrot had died he was almost in tears. That the major should have endured the presence of a squawking parrot for a single hour was a matter of astonishment outside the family, but he had endured her for three years. That her death should bring a look of melancholy to his face caused certain people to think they had done him injustice.

Poll was dead. She had been found on her back beneath her perch, with all the squawk and chatter gone out of her. It was a case of old age and being too good. The major was the one to discover her lifeless remains, and for the first time in 15 years he was so choked up that he could not eat his breakfast.

"God, but it's tough—it's tough!" he said to wife and daughter. "We had a mutual affection for each other. She would swear when I told her to, and shut up when I raised my finger. Each of us had come to understand the moods of the other. She knew when I wanted to take my nap, and I knew when she wanted to take hers. I believe she thought of me when drawing her last breath."

"But, papa, she was a good deal of a nuisance, after all," replied Miss Nellie.

"Not a bit of it—not a bit. Nothing of the kind. This—"

"But she swore at the minister and called him names."

"That was just one of her little ways to keep things moving along. She didn't know she was swearing.



The Poem Was Read With Indignation

She thought she was getting off a joke of some kind, and the minister should have understood it so."

"I don't think people liked to hear her squawking."

"Then, as I told three or four of them, let them lump it. There's something wrong about people who don't like to hear the notes of an innocent bird. I can't bury her with the honors of war, but she shall have a grave under the apple tree, and then, daughter, I want you to write an obituary on her. I want it in verse, and I'll send it to the village paper to be published."

"But, papa, I can't write poetry," protested the daughter.

"Then teach yourself. You've got brains enough to grind out something."

The poor old bird was carried out and buried, and an hour later Miss Nellie sat down to the obituary. Her father gave her 15 minutes and then asked if it was finished. As often as every half-hour he appeared at the sessions and words that rhymed, and when the day had passed without the poem being finished he more than hinted that the struggling poetess hadn't her heart in her work. Even when the five-verse poem was handed in his hands, a day later, he insisted on such alterations that it could not be looked upon as a finished product for two days more.

That obituary was inclosed with tender hand to the village paper. A note from Major Lee accompanied it. He requested that it be published in the next issue, and in a conspicuous place. He didn't exactly assert that it was a gem of a poem, but left the editor to find out for himself.

About the time poor Polly was dying the dying act the editor and owner of the paper was 20 miles away and saying to a friend and chum in the city:

"I hate to break into your vacation, Clarence, old man, but I'm in a fix. Get to go west to settle up an estate and come home with a full pocket. He gone a month. You must come down and run the 'Eagle' for me."

"But I'm booked for the Catskills."

"They be hanged! Nicest town—nicest people—best fishing—finest girls. Why, you'll own the whole show in a week. All you've got to do is to steal an editorial or two on our relations with Japan, and the boys will do the rest."

There was further protesting and arguing, but in the end the "Eagle" man carried his point, and that was how Mr. Clarence Thorpe, author and journalist, came to be occupying the editorial chair of the village paper when Miss Nellie Lee's poem appeared.

The poem was first read with surprise, then with ridicule, then with indignation. It was an insult to send a correct obituary to the "Eagle." Mr. Thorpe was about to return it to the major with some caustic observations when Fate stayed his hand. Although Miss Nellie's name did not appear as the author, her father had given her credit in his letter. She might be one of the nice girls the editor had mentioned. The poem would not bear publishing, even as a burlesque, but why hurt a nice girl's feelings?

Mr. Thorpe laid aside the manuscript and took a walk. A boy told him in which direction to walk to pass Major Lee's residence. He didn't know exactly why he wanted to pass it, but he walked on. The major was sitting on the veranda with his cigar, and Providence ordained that a summer shower should begin to fall at that moment.

"Come in, sir—come under shelter till it's over!" called the old major, and the invitation was taken advantage of.

The two discussed politics and other things and exchanged names. The major received the impression that Mr. Thorpe had selected the village in which to pass a month or so, and perhaps gather material for another book. This gave him an opening to relate the death of the parrot and the construction of the poem, end to end in his sharp way.

"Yes; mailed the poem to our paper last night. I've been told that the editor is an ass, but perhaps he'll see the beauties in these verses. If he doesn't I'll call at his office and make it my business to find out why he isn't using a sawmill."

The "Eagle" was to be issued in three days. If the poem did not go in the major would keep his word. But Mr. Thorpe was determined that it shouldn't go in. He would shoot the major. He would even bribe the office boy to lie.

On the day the paper was to be issued, he encountered the man of war on the street and was taken home with him for another talk on the veranda. On this occasion he was introduced to Mrs. Lee and daughter, and two hours had passed very pleasantly when a boy brought a copy of the "Eagle." It was hurriedly opened by the major. No poem!

"Nellie, my bat and cane!" he shouted. "I'm going down there and call that editor a fool!"

Away he went in spite of protestations, and after he was outside the gate, Miss Nellie said:

"Oh, I do so hope he won't fire the editor in! It was an awful foolish thing to send such a poem as that. Mr. Thorpe, can't you help me to get it back? I want to get it without father knowing it."

Mr. Thorpe promised to see what could be done. The major found the editor out, and that his brought the office boy 50 cents. The next day it was 50 cents more, and the next and the next. Then the major gave up the quest. His emotions over the death of Poll had begun to wane.

Every two or three days Mr. Thorpa occupied a seat on the veranda for a time, and then he began to be invited to dinner. The editor returned from California, but still Mr. Thorpe lingered. That was at the end of three months, with a trip now and then to the city, that he major said to him:

"Yes, go to Europe—and if you can. Hang you, you rascal, I found out that you suppressed that poem on me, but I haven't laid it up against you."

French for Grandmothers.

One of society's latest fads is the conversational French class for mothers and grandmothers. The first one was begun so that the debutante would not feel their superiority too keenly because of their ability to speak French and German while the elders confined their linguistic efforts to English. Although an ambitious mother before this has often made use of the French nurse and thus gained a smattering of the foreign tongue, she has doubts today of her accent and the quality of her vocabulary, so she becomes a member of a class as speedily as possible, using the nurse only for practice between times. Once fired with linguistic fervor, the members of a class endeavor to make each meeting an occasion for conversing in French.

Effective Threat.

"I hear that old Grabit has agreed to give his son an allowance of $5,000 a year."

"Yes. The boy swore that if his father didn't give him more than $50 a month for spending money he would become a chorus man."

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, Feb. 15.—The legislative sub-committee on the state fair has completed a tentative bill governing the fair, which will be put in final form this week. The bill is based upon Iowa's state fair law, changed to suit Minnesota conditions.

The principal feature of the proposed bill is the basis of representation in the state agricultural society, which elects the members of the state fair board. The bill allows each county which maintains a county fair three representatives and those not maintaining county fairs one representative each, to be appointed by the board of county commissioners. The membership of independent organizations, such as the cattle breeders and wool growers' associations, is reduced from 40 to 15. All subsidiary organizations of the leading independent societies are denied representation.

It was the understanding of the committee that there were only twenty honorary members. An investigation of the books, however, showed there are fifty-nine honorary members entitled to vote. The bill provides that only one new honorary member shall be appointed each year and he shall be the retiring president. The committee believes the number of the honorary members will be automatically reduced by death during the next fifteen years and that the number will finally be reduced to not more than twenty-five.

The bill provides that all state fair moneys shall be deposited with the state treasury. Owing to the objection that it takes too much time to secure money from the state treasury to pay the bills, a revolving fund is allowed the board to carry on its business. A report of the condition of this revolving fund must be made every month.

The committee also favors a provision taking away from members of the state fair board the power to fix their own salaries and giving it to the legislature.

The bill gives the supervision of the state fair buildings to the state board of control. This board would have charge of these buildings, as it has over all other state buildings. It would provide for repairs and supervise the letting of contracts and the construction of all new buildings.

The legislature joint committee on state fair recommended an appropriation of $350,000 for the construction of an agricultural building at the state fair grounds. The proposition met with opposition on the part of the senator and members of the committee.

St. Paul, Feb. 16.—Declaring that ballots in five election districts in Swift and Big Stone counties show evidence of fraud the majority of the senate elections committee reported in favor of S. F. Frosbaug, elitist member from that district, although Ray G. Farrington has a plurality of twenty-two votes on the recount taken by court order.

Losses for Frosbaug were found in all of these precincts, and in each one they were due to a number of ballots having two crosses under the head of senator, thereby invalidating the vote. The committee finde that in some ballots in every precinct the second cross was made by a person other than the voter and that the notes were not properly guarded between the original canvass and the recount, so that opportunity existed for fraud.

Senator C. F. Cook, democrat, of Austin, filed a minority report in favor of Farrington, who is a democrat and anti-county optionist, while Senator Frosbaug is a prohibitionist.

The house committee on railroads recommends the passage of a bill prohibiting railroad companies from employing persons as engineers or conductors unless they have had sufficient experience. According to the proposed bill an engineer must have three years' experience as fireman, and a conductor two years' experience as a trainman.

Senator B. N. Anderson has introduced a bill in the senate fixing the salary of the state dairy and food commissioner at $3,000 a year; assistant, $1,500; secretary, $2,000; chief chemist, $2,400, as many inspectors as are required, $125 a month. The senator introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 for the work of the state live stock sanitary board.

Senator H. W. Cheadle introduced a bill providing for the location of a branch school of agriculture near Duluth.

The prevent vessel tax of 3 cents a net ton of registered tonnage is increased to 20 cents a ton in a bill by F. L. Klemmer, of Faribault. The increase is recommended by the state tax commission. The low tax rate originally was adopted to encourage vessel owners to register their boats at Duluth.

St. Paul, Feb. 17.—The Wisconsin system of organization in the lower branch of the legislature is provided for in a bill introduced in the house by Representatives Andrew Devis, Carlson and W. A. Nolen. It does away with woman stenographers, clerk room sergeants and committee clerks. The chief is given supervision over all the assistant clerks, postmasters, doorkeepers and sergeants at arms. All of the employes are appointed by the speaker with the exception of the chief clerk and the sergeant at arms. The bill provides for 12 general clerks who must also be competent stenographers, able to pass a competitive examination. The chief clerk and sergeant at arms are to be elected from the list of legislative party and file on inventory with the custodian at the end of the session.

The bill gives the chief clerk a straight salary of $1,500 for regular sessions and $10 a day for special sessions. The other employes received from $3 to $5 a day. Under this bill the number of house employes would be reduced from 73 to 35.

Bill Bans Pistol Displays.

Fines or imprisonment for all dealers displaying dangerous weapons so they can be seen from the streets are provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Fosseen. Six months in the county jail is the maximum penalty fixed.

A companion bill providing a penitentiary sentence for any one carrying a dangerous weapon without a permit also will be presented.

Representative C. R. Fowler has introduced a bill to make closing arguments before juries brief, confining them to arguments advanced by the defense and introducing no new facts.

Examination of their own volition, without petition, into the reasonableness of any railroad rate by the state railroad and warehouse commission is provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Dunkley. It also provides that the commission shall have full power to fix rates.

Cigaret Bill Recommended.

C. A. Congdon's mill repealing the anti-cigaret law was recommended for passage by a unanimous vote of the house committee on public health and pure food. The bill was reported out with practically no discussion. Its passage was favored on the grounds that the anti-cigaret law of two years ago is a dead letter.

St. Paul, Feb. 18.—Roy G. Farrington of Ortonville was defeated in his contest for the seat in the Minnesota senate held by S. J. Frosbaug of Benson by the vote of 31 to 30. The 30 votes for Farrington were made up of 18 Democrats and 12 repled anti-county option Republicans. The 31 votes for Frosbaug came from two Democrats, 28 Republicans and one Republican, some county option, some anti.

By a vote of 33 to 31 the house rejected the minority report of the house committee on public acounts recommending the passages of R. C. Dunn's bill appropriating $28,100 to 274 overpayers for publishing last fall the proposed constitutional amendments, and reported the majority report, deducting $3,180 from the appropriation.

Senator J. E. Haycraft introduced a bill authorizing all village officers hold office two yenre instead of one, as at present.

As the result of criticism of the expenditures of the state board of health and particularly its allowance for the expense of Dr. H. L. Hall's recent trip to Europe as secretary of the board, the house committee on public accounts authorized the appointment of a subcommittee to make an investigation. Representative Albert Pfaender named Dr. W. T. Stone, R. J. Clarke and N. S. Hillman.

The senate committee on finance recommended for passage S. F. 247, by Senator F. E. Putnam, authorizing different state high schools for the teaching of agriculture, bandicraft and home economics. Thers are now three normal schools in the state that they have proved so popular among young people in their vicinity thet edditional ones are needed, it is said their usability and worth. Tha bill carries an appropriation of $87,000 for the maintenance of twenty-five schools for the biennial period, 1912-13.

The farmers of the house were represented by Representative Herman Nelson and his bill compelling threshermen to clean their engines and remove all noxious seeds and weeds before moving to the next locality. The committee on agriculture recommended for indefinite postponement on the theory that it imposed too much of a burden upon the threshermen. Nelson, as substitute, moved that the bill be printed and placed on general orders.

FIRE DOES $500,000 DAMAGES.

Standard Oil Sulphuric Acid Plant Destroyed.

Point Richmond, California.—Fire, caused by blazing soot from a chimney falling on the roof of the sulphuric acid plant of the Standard Oil company, destroyed that plant, a tank containing 500,000 gallons of crude oil and damaged the $1,000,000 acid plant. One man was terribly burned. Three men were injured. The damage is estimated at $500,000.

Huge Building For Seattle.

Seattle, Wash. — The last obstacle in the way of the erection of a forty-one story building in this city by the estate of the late L. C. Smith of Syracuse, N. Y., was removed when the council committee that has been going over the plans voted to grant the permit. The local agent for the Smith estate informed the committee that the skyscraper, which will be the highest office building in the world outside of New York, will be begun within the next six weeks.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, THE GREATEST WHEAT MARKET ON THE CONTINENT

REMARKABLE YIELDS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX IN WESTERN CANADA LAST YEAR.

Figures recently issued show that the wheat receipts at Winnipeg last year were $8,269,339 bushels, as compared with the Minneapolis receipts of $1,111,410 bushels, this placing Winnipeg at the head of the wheat receiving markets of the continent. Following up this information it is found that the yields throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchawan and Alberta, as given the writer by agents of the Canadian Government stationed in different parts of the States, have been splendid. A few of the instances are given:

Neor Redvers, Sask., Jens Hortness threshed about 50 acres of wheat, averaging 29 bushels to the acre. Near Elphinstone, Sask., many of the crops of oats would run to nearly 100 bushels to the acre. A Mr. Muir had about 200 acres of this grain and he estimated the yield at about 90 bushels per acre. Wheat went 35 bushels to the acre on the farm of Mr. A. Loucks, near Wynyard, Sask., in the fall of 1910. K. Erickson had 27 and P. Solvason 17. In the Dempster (Man.) district last year, wheat went from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Fifteen acres on the Mackenzie & Mann farm went twenty-two-three bushels to the acre; in the Wainwright and Battleriver districts yields of wheat averaged for the district 35 bushels to the acre. M. B. Ness, of the Tofield, Alberta, district, got 98 bushels and 24 lbs. of oats to the acre, while near Montrose, over 94 bushels of oats to the acre was threshed by J. Leonie, notwithstanding the dry weather of June. Further reports from the Edmonton district give Frank McLay of the Horse Falls 100 bushels of oats to the acre. They weighed 45 lbs. to the bushel. A 22 acre field of spring wheat, on Johnson Bros.' farm near Agricola yielded 40½ bushels to the acre. Manitoba's record crop for 1910 was known as Marshall's wheat. From a near Westbourne, who have a total crop of 70,000 bushels, netting $40,000 or $200 an acre. G. W. Bowman of Pincher Creek, Alberta, had 25½ bushels of No. 1 spring wheat to the acre. Mr. A. Hatton of Macleod district bed wheat which averaged 21 bushels to the acre. B. F. Holden, near Indian Head, Sask., threshed 850 bushels of wheat from 20 acres.

On the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, wheat has gone below 40 bushels, while several, such as the Marquis and the Preeton, have gone as high as 54 bushels to the acre. At Elstow, Sask., the quantity of wheat to the acre ran, on the average, from 26 right up to 40 bushels per acre, while oats in some cases yielded a return of 70 to 80 bushels per acre, with flax giving 13 to 14 bushels per acre.

W. C. Carnall had a yield of 42 bushels per acre from an acre of breaking. Neil Callahan, two miles northwest of Strome, had a yield of 42 bushels of wheat per acre. Wm. Lindsay, two miles east of Strome, had 1,104 bushels of Regenerated Abundance oats from ten acres. Joseph Scheelar, 11 miles south of Strome, had 15,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of oats from 180 acres. Part of the oats yielded 85 bushels to the acre, and the wheat averaged about 40 bushels. Stoba Brau, four miles southwest of Strome, had a splendid grain yield of excellent quality wheat, grading No. 2. A. S. McCulloch, one mile northwest of Strome, had some wheat that went 40 bushels to the acre. H. J. Blaser, a few miles southwest of Strome, threshed 353 bushels of wheat from 7 acres. Among the good grain yields at Macklin, Alberta, reported are: D. N. Tweedie, 22 bushels to the acre; John Currie, 24 bushels wheat to the acre; Sam Fletcher, 20 bushels to the acre.

At Craven, Sask., Albert Clark, threshed from 80 acres of stubble 1,899 bushels; from 20 acres of fallow 900 bushels of red fife wheat that graded No. 1 hard, 2 pounde to the bushel. Chorlee Keith threshed 40 bushels to the acre from 40 acres. Albert Young, of Indian Beach, secured from James Gaden, threshed 52 bushels per acre from summer fallow, and George Wyngard, Sask., from 130 acres of stubble and fallow, or an average of 38 1-2 bushels to the acre. Arch Morrison threshed 1,000 bushels of red fife from 150 acres. James Russell got 5,700 bushels from stubble and late breaking an average of 28½ bushels.

At Rosthern Jacob Friesen had 27 bushels per acre from 80 acres on breaking, and an average over his whole farm of 21½ bushels of wheat. John Schultz threshed 4,400 bushels from 200 acres, or 44 bushels to the acre. John Lopp had 37 bushels per acre from 200 acres. A. D. Dirk had 42 bushels per acre from 25 acres. Robert Roe of Grand Coulee threshed 45 bushels to the acre from 420 acres.

Sedley, Sask., is still another district that has cause to be proud of the yields of both wheat and flax. J. Cleveland got 30 bushels of wheat per acre on 100 acres and 18 bushels of flax on 140 acres. T. Dundas, southeast of Sedley, 40 bushels per acre on 30 acres; M. E. Miller, 34 bushels per acre on 170 acres of stubble, and 35 bushels per acre on 250 acres fallow; W. A. Dey had 32 bushels per acre on 200 acres of stubble, and 25 bushels on 250 acres of fallow; J. O. Scott had 30 bushels of wheat per acre on 200 acres, and 18 bushels of flax per acre on 300 acres; James Bullick averaged 23 bushels of wheat; A. Allan 30 bushels; Jas. Runlens, 40; Alex Ferguson, 38; W. R. Thompson, 35, all on large acreages. The flax crop of J. Cleveland is rather a wonder, as his land has yielded him $50 per acre in two years with one ploughing. Russell, Man., farmers threshed 30 bushels of wheat and 60 to 80 bushels of oats. A. D. Stenhouse, neer Melford, Sask., had an average yield on 13½ acres of new land, 63½ bushels of Preston wheat to the acre. Hector W. Swanston, a former neer Welwyn, Sask., had 5,150 bushels of wheat from one quartar section of land. John McLean, who owns two sections, threshed 12,860 bushels of wheat.

NOT ACCORDING TO PROGRAM

Practical Joker Meant to Astonish His Wife, and Doubtless He Did.

When the first shipment of frozen eggs arrived from Australia their extreme hardness astonished the brokers.

One man, calling at a broker's office, was emezed to see him taking aim at the wall with an egg.

"What the dickens are you at?" he said.

But the broker let drive, the only result being a slight dent in the wall.

The thing being explained, the men took a couple of the eggs, put them in his pocket, and left to startle his wife. Arriving home, he waited till the family was assembled for dinner, and then banged an egg at the new dado.

But the smile quickly faded from his face. The egg had thawed.—London Tit-Bits.

Simple, Rather.

He—You are the only woman I ever loved.

She—Do you expect me to believe that?

He—I do. I swear it is true.

She—Then I believe you. Any man who would expect a woman to believe that must have been much in the company of women.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Beere the Signeture of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Didn't Care.

Hewitt—I guess you don't know who I am.

Jewett—No, and I haven't any woman's curiosity about it.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Sold by druggists, 25c. For Free Package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Chilly.

"They say the pretty Boston girl is a good pick. I wonder what kind of a pick she is?"

"Ice pick, I suppose."

No harmful drugs in Garfield Tea, Nature's laxative—it is composed wholly of clean, sweet, health-giving Herbs!

Cheap Form of Fuel.

A Welsh rabbit may be cooked on an electrical chafing dish at an expense of 1½ cents for current.

OTTUMWA WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its forms. I had shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to you for my cure."—Mrs. Kittie Tamplin, VANPELT, Old S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.



Consider This Advice.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous medicine, made only from roots and herbs, has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, confidential, and always helpful.

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Isanti, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1907, at the post office at Sunbeam Minnesota, act of Congress of March 3, 1879

There seems to be a boom in contract business on the eleven towns lately which will increase in July.

Governor Eberhart will deliver the Dedicatory Address for the Isanti high school at Thief River Falls next Monday evening. Everybody in town and the surrounding country are cordially invited.

John Lindmore seems to want to keep up the county division fight. We guess John begins to miss the revenue from the county division "jack pot," and wants to fight the battle over again at so much per. John has discovered that after Thief River Falls got through using him they turned him out to die, the same as some farmers do an old plug horse. They sometime shoot an old plug horse but they can not get rid of John in that way.

The sentence of I. H. Parkhurst to six months' hard labor at Stillwater, and $500 fine, by Judge Stanton for having furnished liquor to an Indian is just what Mr. Parkhurst deserved only a little more of it. Two years hard labor would be about the right dose to give them white men that will buy whiskey for an Indian.

Congressman Steenerson has a bill passed, authorizing homestead entries of the remaining vacant lands on the eleven township, at $1, per acre. The entryman must have a homestead right and in addition to the four dollars paid the government they are to pay any drainage tax that is against the land. The same terms of payments as the other lands have been sold on. The land is big inducement on both sides the land sold at auction, as it will bring settlers into the country.

TAKE NO CHANCES.

Again a big scare headline letter comes out in the Thief River Falls News making statements that the settlers on the eleven towns have more time to make final proof, which may mislead some of the settlers to let their seven years run out before they go to make their final proof. Put the following question up to any official of the Department of the Interior viz: Has a homesteaderyman more than seven years to plead a homestead entry before making final proof? Then see how quick they will answer NO. Then take another look at these big headlines, go home and sit down and let your seven years run out and let a stranger homestead your home. Then go to the cases that you got your extensions of information from and tell them that you lost your farm by taking their advice, and they will tell you they DID NOT KNOW YOUR SEVEN YEARS WAS OUT. Those who took their last seven years ago next June should make their applications to make the final proof the latter part of March or the first part of April, so as to get your proof made in May, or thereforepaid in June, before your seven years are out. If you make final proof in May you will not have to pay taxes any sooner than the one who proves a year from next March, 1912. Take no chances, is our advice.

BIGGEST CLOTHING SALE IN THE HISTORY OF RED LAKE COUNTY.

It will pay you to come to Red Lake Falls any time Between February 18th, and March 1st.

During these nine days we offer to the public the largest and best stock of clothing ever put on sale, and the way prices are cut will astonish you

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK AT COST.

We will have coats for the mother or sister, father or brother. Ladies skirts, men's and boy's suits, underware, shoes, mackinaws, sheep lined coats, shirts, collars, ties, hats and caps; everything in ready made waring apparel.

On the opening day of the sale Feb. 18, there will be a free lecture in the High School for the farmers on live stock in the afternoon. Come into Red Lake Falls in the morning and take in both. It will be well worth your while and save you money. If you cannot come in on the opening day, the same low prices will continue throughout the entire period of the sale, and will give you a grand opportunity to get lots for your money.

After March 1st, we will conduct a general clothing business

Your patronage is earnestly solicited.

BEALY BROTHERS,

Red Lake Falls Minn.

Farm For Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding creamery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, balance meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland, Highlanding Minn.

"I am all right now, thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy."

The same relief is ready for you. Are you sure you do not need it? If Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy helped Charles Holmes, why won't it help you?

"I was troubled with heart disease, and after reading about Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I got a bottle. Before I got the Heart Remedy I had to sit up most of the night, and felt very bad at my stomach. Whatever I would eat made me feel worse, and my heart beat very fast. But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I am all right now. I eat good, sleep good, and feel like a new man, although I am almost 68 years old. I have been a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, and was badly wounded." CHARLES HOLMES, Private Co. B, 56th N. Y. Infantry Volunteers, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is kept in thousands of homes as a friend always to be relied upon in time of need.

Sold by all Druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask any Druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkh

Couldn't Risk It.

Husband—Did you hint up the new cook's references? Wife—No, John. I didn't. I was afraid they might prove prejudicial.—Harper's Bazar.

Against His Convictions.

"Have some of this Welsh rabbit, Rumsey?" asked Bones as he stirred the golden concoction in the chafing dish.

"No, thanks, Bonesey," returned Rumsey, putting his stomach tenderly "I'm unalterably opposed to all corporation taxes."—Harper's Weekly.

Off Again.

"I met your husband in town. He was very much excited"—

"The villain! He told me he would never take another drop."—Boston Post.

He who would do a great thing will find here done the simplest thing merely.—Carlyle.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony Dauterer of Highlanding Minn., who on December 15, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1006 Serial No. 04385, for N.E. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, Ole Sanderg, Andrew Elling, son, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndrews, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 27, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew J. Hemling, of Brunkeberg, Minn., who, on Oct. 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 6471, Serial No. 04238 for N. E. ¼ Section 26 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Mitchell, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Wahlberg, Nils Loeberg, Iver Sulheim, Frank Bergling, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Feb. 3rd, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 1st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Irving Elmer Quist, of Amstad Minn., who on February 20th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 5619, Serial No. 03300 for N. ½ of S. W. ¼, Lots 3, 4, 4, Section 19 Township 155 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wahl, John Lampmeier, Ole O. Lund Ole O. Wiseth, all of Amstad Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Gulnan, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 1st, 1904 made homestead entry No. 802, Serial No. 0981, for S. W. ¼ Section 31 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans Heckne, John M. Johnson, Nurgan Vaughen, Bent Johnson all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Heckne, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 20, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 781 Serial No. 0925 for S. E. ¼ Section 31 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans M. Johnson, Nurgan Vaughen, Bent Johnson, John Gulnan, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony Dauterer of Highlanding Minn., who on December 15, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1006 Serial No. 04385, for N.E. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, Ole Sanderg, Andrew Elling, son, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndrews, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minesota February 10th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by David Stahl contestant against homestead entry No. 430, made June 29, 1904, for S. W. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., by Gustave L. Reimann Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past; since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; said parties are hereby antitled to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 20, 1911, before Stephen Singer, a Notary Public at Kratka, Minnesota (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o' clock a.m. on March 31, 1911, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed Feb. 10, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Address of Record of Register.
Entryman, Buran Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S. W. ¼ of Section 25 township Kratka, at a big bargain. 30 acres broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced in pasture. Grainery on the farm and some other improvements. Owner has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

He Was Not Lasonic.

John Morley in his life of Gladstone tells the story of the statesman's examination for admission to Oxford university when he was a youth. The examiner, having utterly failed to floor the candidate on school lore, put to him a sly, subtle, "We will now leave that part of the subject." "No, sir," replied the candidate, "if you please, we will not leave it yet," and proceeded to pour forth a fresh stream. The dean in Mr. Gladstone's day was Gaisford, a famous enemy other things for his free-hail brevity. "This laconic girl," observes Mr. Morley slyly, "the dean evidently had not time to transmit to all of his flock."

Genius and Goodness.

I have had sometimes in mine the clavel bud white palm of the upper class and the heavy black hand of the lower class and have recognized that both are but of men. After all these have passed before me I say that humanity has a synonym equally and that other herein there is but one thing we ought to love to, speak, and the only thing before which we ought to kneel, godliness.—Victor Hugo.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Might Have Nodded.

Edna—It's a good thing for me that silence gives consent. Amelie—Why? Edna—Last night when George asked me to be his wife I lost my voice.

A Child's Character.

No artist work is so high, so noble, so grand, so enduring, so important for all time, as the making of character in a child.—Charlotte Cushman.



A BRAVE TOREADOR.

One of the Most Thrilling Incidents of the Bull Ring.

The famous Spanish toreador Revette figured in one of the most thrilling incidents ever witnessed in the arena, at Puente Bayonne. After disposing of five bulls Reverte had twice plunged his sword into a third of great strength and ferocity, and as the beast continued careering wildly the spectators began to miss Reverte for bunching. Wounded to the very quick of his pride, the Spaniard shouted, "The bull is mine," and, throwing aside his sword, sank on one knee with folded arms in the middle of the ring. He was right, but he had not allowed for the margin of accident. The wounded beast charged full upon him, but the matador, splendid to the last, stood motionless as a statue, while the spectators held their breath in horrified silence. Reaching his victim, the bull literally bounded at him, and as he sprang he saw his death, with his last effort he gave one fearful lunge of the head that drove a horn into the thigh of the kneeling man and laid bare the bone from the knee to the joint. Bull Reverte never flinched, but remained kneeling, exulting in victory, till calling confidants of applause, till he was carried away to feel him of his grievous wound.

CURIOUS PERUVIAN TREE.

It Produces a Copious and Continuous Supply of Rain.

The rain tree of Peru grows very large, is rich in leaves and is called by the Indians tamalenque. It has that power of collecting the dampness of the atmosphere and condensing it into a continuous and copious supply of rain.

In the dry season, when the rivers are low and the heat great, the tree's power of collecting moisture is the highest, and water falls in abundance from the leaves. And oozes from the trunk. The water goes underground in veritable rivers, part of which filters into the soil and fertilizes it. These rivers are manifested as at to reappear the course of the water.

It is estimated that one of the Peruvian rain trees will on the average yield like gallons of water per diem. In a field of an acre of one kilometer square—that is, 3,280 feet each way—can be grown 10,000 trees separated from each other by twenty-five meters. This plantation produces daily 385,000 liters or waters. If we allow for evaporation and infiltration we have 125,000 liters or 29,581 gallons of rain for distribution daily. The rain tree can be cultivated with very little trouble, for it seems indifferent as to the soil in which it grows. The tree increases rapidly and resists both extremes of climate.—Espana Moderna.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

This is fine winter weather and good roads.

Ellingson Bros. are selling winter underware and foot ware at cost.

Wm. Bruckmann was transacting business at Highlanding Monday. He will farm his Deer Park farm this season.

Henry Arndt, Miss May Arndt and John Quirk were transacting Notary Public business here Saturday.

Next Tuesday is the last day that you can pay your personal property tax and save the ten per cent penalty.

Mrs. P. C. Wold has been quite seariously ill for the most two weeks, but we understand she is getting better now.

Our Pennington county Notary Commission and seal arrived this week and we are now ready to do Notary business in whichever county wins out.

Some of the bankers of Thief River Falls are rather inclined to smile at the farmers barge company, but laying all joking aside it is a pretty strong financial Co. that are not likely to bust up.

We have a large stock of winter foot ware which we are now selling at cost prices. Get our prices on rubbers and socks before you buy. Singer's at Kratka.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so hady to get. Safe and plesent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

As soon as we get connected with that local telephone line we are going to hire a "rubberneck" to stand at the phone all day and hand us all the news for publication.

It is surprising what a high opinion boys have of the wisdom of the father, when he tells them that they can go a fishing as it is to wet, or dry, to work in the potato patch.

Lewis Siff will hold an Auction and private sale of 4 car loads of horses and mares, at Red Lake Falls on March 2nd. Now is the time to buy some good horses, at a reasonable price.

Miss Eisbrener, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Eisbrener, of of Deer Park township, a young lady about twenty years old, who was taken down to the hospital at Fergus Falls last spring has completely recovered and returned to her home last Monday.

In another colum we publish the school laws which you should read, and endevor to comply with instead of blaming officials for doing their duty. That is all we are trying to do and if you do not like it, tell the children that W. G. Hunt's term will be out next July, and after that, it will be none of his business whether they go to school or not.

AUCTION SALE.

On Monday February 27, 1911, John Poloni will sell at his Highlanding farm the following property:

3 work oxen, 9 milch cows, 2 two year old heifers, 8 steers, about 1 year old, 1 Champion binder, 1 mower, 1 hay rake, 1 16 inch stubble plow, 1 16 inch breaking plow, 1 harrow, tiled lumber wagon, 1 pair bob sleighs, 1 corn cultivator, 1 stock Range, nearly new. Other farming tools and household goods too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $10, cash. On all sums over $10, time will be given to November 1st, 1911, on approved notes.

Free Lunch at Noon.

Sale to start at 10 o'clock a.m.

John Poloni, Owner.
O. M. Evanson, Auctioneer.
Olaf Rynstead, Clerk.

Remember the Polonia Auction sale next Monday.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

Miss Julia and Emma Sigrudson left for Fisher last Sunday, where they will be employed for some time.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lugr throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL LAW.

Below we publish the school law. Do not blame officers for trying to inforce it as they did not make the law, but have to abide by it. Read it.

Section 1. Every parent, guardian or other person who resides in any school district and who has control of children of or between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and in school districts contained cities of first class between the ages of eight and eighteen, shall send such child or children to a public or private schools in each year during the entier time the public schools of such district are in session. Provided however, that such child or children may beexcused from such attendance upon a written application to the school board by the parent, guardian or person having control of such child or children for the whole or any part of such period by the school board or board of direction of the school district in which such parent or gaurdian, or person having contrl over the child or children resides, upon its being shown to the satisfaction of such board:

(1) That such parent, guardian or person having control is not able by reason of proverty to cloth such child properly; or

(2) That such child's bodily or mental condition is such to prevent his attendece at school or application to study for the period required; or

(3) That such child has already completed the studies ordnarily required in the Eighth grade; or

(4) That there is no public school within reasonable disance of his residence.

A record of such excuses granted shall be spread upon the minutes of the meeting of the board and a copy of the same duly signed by two members of theboard, shall be given to the applicant

Any School District, Teacher or County Superintendent of schools, refusing, failing or neglecting to perform any duty imposed upon him by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction there of shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not to exceed ten (10) dollars or by imprisonment in the County jail not to exceed ten (10) days. (See Sec, 4, Chap. 400, Laws 1909.

How To Raise Potatoes.

Do you like potatoes to eat during the winter? If you do raise them. There is no better land in the United States. to raise potatoes than we have here and yet we find about 80 per cent of the farmers have no potatoes for there own use. It is your own fault, as the land or climate is not to be blame. We raised as fine a crop of potatoes last year as we ever raised in Norther Minnesota, and the same can be said of our Neighbors C. L. Clark and Walt Meandrew. Now let us see how we did it. We prepared the ground early in May and simply planted Mr. potato in a good warm damp bed. The next week we gave the ground a good harrowing, and the next week about the time the potatoes was coming up another good harrowing. Then we waited until the crop was well out of the ground and then started the cultivator, and cleaned out every weed that showed it'd self above ground with hoe and cultivator. After that we run the cultivator through them every four or five days so as to keep the ground moist and the weeds out. When the potato started to blossom we plowed the dirt up to the hills and finished with a hoe. Then we kept them treated with paris green so as to kill all bugs. And that is the way we raised fine potatoes and when we went potatoes to eat all we have to do is to go downcellar and get a mess. Never wait for rain or favorable weather to cultivate your potatoes. If the season is wet give them lots of cultivation, so the ground will drey out. If the season is dry give them lots of cultivation, so the ground will drey out. If a farmer will follow this advice he will not be running to the store Keeper to buy potatoes but may have them to sell.

The Joke on Her.

"I suppose being the wife of a humorist is a continuous joke," said her former schoolmate.

"Yes," she sadly sighed, looking at her faded and old fashioned gown "and it's on me."—Exchange.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

Clothing.



WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Mr. Carl Rindal from Fertile came out from Plummer Saturday to be butter Maker at the Clear Water Creamery.

Mr. A. Rolandson and Jens Fore made a business trip to Plummer Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Brom spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dahl.

The Clear water Creamery started up last Monday and will take cream on Mondays and Thursdays, so you all can turn out and bring your cream.

Mrs. G. A. Hoveland came up here from Fertile on Thursday for a visit with her parents and friends near Lillo.

Mr. T. Hemmestveedt from Brunkeberg was an over Sunday visiter at the home of A. W. Brekke.

Mrs. Lewis Sall died at her home near Lillo, on the 15th, day of Feb. She left a husband and five children to mourn her loss.

Miss. Segna Gunderson returned home from Grand Forks on Saturday.

Miss. Thone Johnson is visiting with the family of Ole Nelson this week.

Mr. Andrew Hanson and family spent Sunday at the home of Ed Kristel.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lillo a baby girl on the 14th, day of Feb.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lillo made a visit at the home of Mr. Charly Jonson on Sunday.

Ed Kolsi is made a business trip to Plummer on Sunday, returning Monday.

Mrs. Charley Jonson from Mayfield is visiting with her brother Sarah Legvold this week.

Mr. Henry Gunderson near Garnes, went up to Nebtuna, Wild & load of goods for Mr. Mostrome on Monday.

The young peoples selecty will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lillo on Sunday the 26th, of Feb. Every body welcome.

Emil Linvik made a trip to Thief River Falls last Friday to see a dentist returning home Monday.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

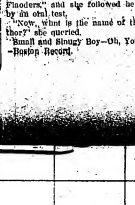
Knut Olson.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

Back Talk to a Stage Beauty.



Bourbette—My salad is made up. Disgusted Johnny—Just like the rest of you.

Literary Note.

The teacher had been talking to her pupils on Ouida's story, "Two Dogs of Flanders," and she followed her talk by an oral test.

"Now, what is the name of the author?" she queried.

"Small and Stingy Boy—Oh, You Idd.—Boston Record.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gibeau Vic. Pre.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruzon.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home of the Improved

"Simplex" Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a *"simplex"* Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The *"Simplex"* is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.



With ordinary care the *"Simplex"* will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
96 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions wanted." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Saving.

Saving produces a peace of mind unknown to him who in time of misfortune must depend on the bounty of his friends. Determine to save, for will power is the prime essential. Deposit regularly. Lay aside some portion of each week's or month's income. Deposit extra and unexpected receipts.

Finding Issues.

"We've got to buy a paper if we wish to go in politics."

"Sure. Then we'll have a lot of issues to offer the people."—St. Louis Star.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

A TRUE STORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE

By COL. H. C. WHITLEY *Former Chief United States Secret Service*

TIMES were pretty lively about Washington during President Grant's administration. The great, the near great and the shabby genteel politicians were to be daily met with. Each had an axe to grind. It was a busy day for adventurers and sharpers. Every device that human ingenuity could invent was in vogue for money making purposes. Men of respectability when at home often turned crooks after sojourning at the nation's capitol for a time. The war had left its demoralizing influence upon many and the opportunities for acquiring wealth were numerous and varied. For a long time before General Grant took his seat in the president's chair, there had been a looseness in the administration of government offices resulting in organized frauds that would not be tolerated in this day.

The Credit Mobilier conspiracy, the whisky ring and many other monumental steals were being carried on in bishop official and private circles. The big fellows set the pace and the smaller crooks loitering about the city felt quite safe in taking a hand in what was going on. Some of the deities resorted to by the lesser fellows were quite ridiculous. I will distinguish one of these schemes for the purpose of exhibiting the folly of some of the devotees of that day.

Shortly after President Grant's inauguration in the spring of 1873 he sent a messenger with a note requesting me to call at once at the White House. On entering his office I found him at his desk. He pushed to a nearby chair and bade me be seated. Reaching into a drawer of his desk he took out two long black cigars, and handing me one of them he bit off the end of the other and put it between his teeth. Straightening back in his chair, the big black cigar was pointed upward at an angle of about forty-five degrees. As the smoke curled lazily above his head I saw that there was something in his manner indicating that his usually placid temper was riled. Picking up a package of letters from his desk he turned towards me and said: "Here, Colonel, is a matter that needs your careful attention. During the last few days I have been receiving these letters. I want you to make on investigation at once. The persons engaged in this work must be punished. It is an outrage. It is probable that there is more than one person in the scheme."

President Grant spoke with great earnestness, and I saw that he was not a little disturbed and that his idea was to let no guilty man escape. The circulars he handed me were printed in letter form and had been sent through the mails to many postmasters throughout the south and west. The circulars read as follows. I give them verbatim.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 12th, 1872.

Memorandum of conversation between the president and his secretary.

Secretary—I wish to refer this telegram of Senator Morton's to the president.

To the President:

A conspiracy has been formed to overrun southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and to keep the colored vote from the polls in the southern states. Several thousand nonresidents will vote in Indiana. Men and money are needed. I send a man to you who has been in their council.

O. P. Morton.

President—Yes, I have thought that matter all over, and had a long talk with the man the senator sent. Who does Mr. Cook say about money? You know that we have none, and that the committee's means are all necessary for the regular business.

Secretary—Mr. Cook will furnish you any amount you require.

President—Very well, I will take the responsibility. Have Captain C—— select a dozen men to go west and south with funds and organize. The more fact of a good organization will deter leaders from attempting to defraud the people at the polls.

Additional conversation, March 24th, 1873.

Secretary—Mr. President, have you determined how you will reimburse Mr. Cook for the money furnished last October?

President—Yes, I have. The bishop has suggested Hev. J. Hale Barney to act as secretary in the matter. Appoint him immediately, and on our mails are so large and go to clerks we be arranged and briefed before we see them, you will have all letters on the subject addressed to him. Then soon our friends, and allow no one to contribute over ten dollars, and, to prevent publicity and trouble, direct the remittance to be made by a single ten dollar note. Registered letters, drafts, or express would necessitate too publicity. Mr. Secretary, you will make an alphabetical list of every contributor, to which we can hereafter refer.

" Confidential Circular No. 10.
Executive Mansion, Washington,
April 6th, 1873.

"The annexed conversations are submitted to the friends of the president in confidence. Our friends can address Rev. J. Hale Barney, who is temporarily secretary in that behalf. Any one having conscientious convictions against contributing need only silently decline. The president has acted in good faith and confidently relies upon an active and cheerful assistance. Suppose nothing had been done and the state of affairs existing in Louisiana had not been materially paralleled, what would have been the result? Read carefully the president's views and act as your judgment dictates, remembering this subject is confidential and known only to three persons besides the president and that whatever is sent should be in currency in the enclosed envelope.

"Very respectfully,

"O. E. Babcock,
"Secretary."

With the above circular was also enclosed the following letter for return after being filled out:

"Rev. J. Hale Barney,
"Ex-Secretary, Etc.
"Washington, D. C.

"Sir: Please find enclosed ten dollars in currency which you can apply at once. Others were surprised and doubtful as to their genuineness and forwarded them to the president with a letter of inquiry. Taken altogether it was a most remarkable affair planned and carried out in a reckless manner. The report of the detectives sent to capture the schemer furnishes a chapter of racy reading.

It was discovered that a lady who rented furnished rooms at No. 426 Sixth street had sometime prior to the discovery of the forgeries received a letter from a man signing himself Rev. J. Hale Barney. He said he was a Methodist minister and that he would be absent from the city during the time attending to the duties of his circuit, but he wanted to hire a good lower front room in her house for office purposes and a place to sleep and the delivery of his correspondence. He explained further that he had been appointed executive secretary of the Christian Brotherhood.

The lady thought it was a rare opportunity to secure an occupant of distinction. She had great confidence in Methodist ministers as she leaned that way herself, and she answered favorably. In a few days a large trunk was forwarded by express. It had an aperture in its top through which letters could be dropped. There was also forwarded two large cards upon which was printed "Rev. J. Hale Barney, Executive Secretary of the Christian Brotherhood," one to be hung upon the door, the other in the window of the room. Money was sent to pay a month's rent in advance.

The mendems was delighted to rent her rooms to such a nice man. She had always maintained a highly respectable place and intended to keep it so. The trunk was put into one corner of the room hired, and a mail addressed to the reverend myth was dropped through the hole in the top of the trunk pending the arrival of his reverence.

The old lady was wholly unsuspicious. A Methodist minister was above reproach with her. The heck room adjoining the one engaged by the reverend was already occupied by a quiet and unobstrusive gentlemen who paid his rent regularly and went and came at his pleasure. He, too, was above suspicion. There was also a very nice young man occupying a room upstairs. He was always busy writing and attending to his own business. Many letters postmarked at different towns of the west and south addressed to Rev. J. Hale Barney were being delivered daily. These were put in the trunk.

The detective detailed to unearth the fraud figured himself in a suit of genteel black clothes and presented himself at 426 Sixth street. Here he was kindly received by the nice old lady. She was polite, but t. lithe suspicions at first. It did not, however, take the smooth-tongued detective long to calm her fears and secure a room. He was not particular about the price. He had heard that her house was a quiet place. He was a law student and did not like to be disturbed while engaged in his studies.

At the first opportunity the detective slipped into the front room and examined the lock on the trunk with the aperture in its top. It was an ordinary affair and the officer easily secured a key to fit it. He had several circulars printed in fac simile of the original to be used as decoys. These were postmarked and after the appearance of having been sent by postmasters in the south. Some of them contained marked money. Excuses were made to others; money would be sent in course of time. Some of these letters were signed, "A Friend of the Cause," "A Sympathizer," "Depend Upon Me," etc. A letter carrier was made use of and the detective was kept posted in regard to the delivery of the letters.

When the "nice man" occupying the room back of the parlor was absent the letters contained in the trunk were examined by the detective. A short time after the return of the "nice man" he was seen to slip into the parlor through the rear door. The detective again examined the trunk. The letters were gone. Shortly afterwards the "nice man" occupying the room back of the parlor was arrested while in the act of dropping letters into the postoffice.

These letters were discovered to be circulars addressed to postmasters and others. The "nice man" arrested was searched and the marked money placed in the letters by the detective was found in his pocket. It was now certain that Rev. J. Hale Barney and the individual arrested were one and the same. The silent young man upstairs was suspected and arrested. His room was searched and a large number of printed circulars and envelopes addressed to postmasters were found.

The plot, although silly in its conception, was catchy because of its boldness. The "nice man" caught was a person of considerable prominence. He had served as a colonel of a regiment during the Civil war and was a gallant fighter.

The young fellow upstairs was a printer and he done the work on the circulars. Both of the schemers were convicted and sentenced to do time in the penitentiary. This was only one of the many bold schemes projected in our capital city by persons maintaining the outward appearance of eminent respectability.

(Copyright, 1910, by W. G. Chapman.)



THE DETECTIVE EXAMINED THE LOCK

THE NICE MAN WAS ARRESTED AS HE WAS MAILING A LETTER

HE WAS SEEN TO SLIP INTO THE FRONT ROOM.

How to Keep Young.

The fact that one has lived 60 or even for 80 years, is no reason why he should feel old.

When Longfellow was well along in years, his head as white as snow, but his cheeks as red as a rose, an ardent admirer asked him one day how it was that he was able to keep so vigorous and to write so beautifully.

Pointing to a blossoming apple tree near by the poet replied: "That apple tree is very old, but I never saw prettier blossoms upon it than those which it now bears. The tree grows a little new wood each year, and I suppose that it is out of that new wood that those blossoms come. Like the apple tree, I try to grow a little new wood each year."

And what Longfellow did we all ought to do.

We cannot stop the flight of time; we cannot heal all the sore wounds that happeneth to all; but we can keep on 'growing new wood' and in that way keep on blossoming until the end.—Magazine of Mysteries.

The Human Heart



The heart is a wonderful double pump, through the action of which the blood stream is kept sweeping round and round through the body at the rate of seven miles an hour. "Remember this, that our bodies will not stand the strain of over-work without good, pure blood any more than the engine can run smoothly without oil." After many years of study in the active practice of medicine, Dr. R. V. Pierce found that when the stomach was out of order, the blood became impure and there were symptoms of general run down, a tonic made of the glycerin extract of certain roots was the best corrective. This he called

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Being made without alcohol, this "Medical Discovery" helps the stomach to assimilate the food, thereby curing dyspepsia. It is especially adapted to diseases attended with excessive tissue waste, notably in convalescence from various fevers, for thin-blooded people and those who are always "catching cold." Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps for the French cloth-bound book of 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

When you find excess of speech look for shortage on sight.

Take Garfield Tea to arouse a sluggish liver—all druggists sell it.

Difficulties are often the harnecles that grow on delayed duties.

Scott's Rebecca is "Ivanhoe."

The character of Rebecca, in Scott's "Ivanhoe" was taken from a beautiful Jewess, Miss Rebecca Gratz of Philadelphia. Her steadfastness to Judaism, when related by Washington Irving to Scott, won his admiration and caused the creation of one of his finest characters.

Crutches or Biere.

Richard Croker, at a dinner in New York, expressed a distrust for aeroplanes.

"There's nothing underneath them," he said. "If the least thing goes wrong, down they drop.

"I said to a Londoner the other day:

"'How is your son getting on since he bought a flying machine?'

"'On crutches, like the rest of them,' the Londoner replied."

Real Courage.

He was the small son of a minister and his mother was teaching him the meaning of courage.

"Supposing," she said, "there were twelve lions in one bedroom, and she got into bed at once, while the other knelt down to say his prayers, that boy would show true courage."

"Oh," said the young hopeful, "I know something that would be more courageous than that? Supposing there were twelve ministers in one bedroom, and one got into bed without saying his prayers!"

England's Oldest School.

A controversy has arisen in England as to which school has the right to claim greatest age. There are two schools which were founded in the early part of the seventh century—the King's school, Rochester, and the King's school, Canterbury. Justus, on his appointment to the see of Rochester in 604, made provision for a school in connection with the cathedral. Augustine established the Canterbury school about the same time. St. Peter's at York dates back to the eleventh century.

A Fairly Wet World.

The Pacific ocean covers 68,000,000 miles, the Atlantic 30,000,000 and the Indian, Arctic and Antarctic 42,000,000. To stow away the contents of the Pacific it would be necessary to fill a tank one mile long, one mile wide and one mile deep every day for 440 years. But in figures, the Pacific holds in weight 948,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

The Atentic averages a depth of not quite three miles. Its water weighs 326,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, and a tank to contain it would have each of its sides 430 miles long. The figures of the other oceans are in the same startling proportions. It would take all the sea water in the world 2,000,000 years to flow over Niagara.

IT'S FOOD
That Restores and Makes Health Possible.

There are stomach specialists as well as eye and ear and other specialists.

One of these told a young lady, of New Brunswick, N. J., to quit medicines and eat Grape-Nuts. She says:

"For about 12 months I suffered severely with gastritis. I was unable to retain much of anything in my stomach, and consequently was compelled to give up my occupation.

"I took quantities of medicine, and had an idea I was dieting, but I continued to suffer, and soon lost 15 pounds in weight. I was depressed in spirits and lost interest in everything generally. My mind was so affected that it was impossible for me to become interested in even the lightest reading matter.

"After suffering for months I decided to go to a stomach specialist. He put me on Grape-Nuts and my health began to improve immediately. It was the keynote of a new life.

"I found that I had been eating too much starchy food which I did not digest, and that the cereals which I had tried had been too heavy. I soon proved that it is not the quantity of food that one eats, but the quality.

"In a few weeks I was able to go back to my old business of doing clerical work. I have continued to eat Grape-Nuts for lunch and a cereal evening meal. I wake in the morning with a clear mind and feel rested. I regained my lost weight in a short time. I am well and happy again and owe it to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NOT QUITE THE SAME



Hubby—Have you noticed how much better I rest after a day's fishing?

Wifey—No; but I've noticed how much cooler you lie after a day's fishing than upon other days.

Probably Got Off.

Apropos of certain unfounded charges of drunkenness among the navy, a midshipman at Annapolis, Admiral Dewey, at a dinner in Washington, told a story about a young sailor.

"The sailor, after a long voyage," he said, "went ashore in the tropics, and, it being a hot day, he drank, in certain tropical bars, too much beer.

"As the sailor lurched under his heavy load along a palm-bordered avenue, his captain hailed him indignantly.

"'Look here,' the captain said, 'suppose you were my commander, and you met me in such a condition as you're in now, what would you do to me?'

"'Why, sir,' said the sailor, 'I would n't condescend to take no notice of you of ell, sir.'"

Domestic Amenities.

Father—I think the baby looks like you.

Mother—Yes, it shuts its eyes to an awful lot.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

One might fight a lie and still not follow the truth.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

True, pleasure consists in clear thoughts, sedate affections, sweet reflections; a mind even and stayed, and true to itself.—Hopkins.

Taking Garfield Tea will prevent the recurrence of sick headache, indigestion and bilious attacks. All druggists.

Keeping Oil Fire From Spreading.

Milk will quench a fire caused by an exploding lamp, water only spreading the oil.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

It is unquestionably true that wealth produces wants, but it is a still more important truth that wants produce wealth.—Melthus.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

The Breed.

Stelle—Is her coat Persian lamb?

Belle—No; Podunk mutton.—Judge.

Garfield Tea cannot but commend itself to those desiring a laxative, simple, pure, mild, prompt and beneficial.

Afflictions mark the difference between iron and steel.

Sticky Sweating Palms

after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary nil gone feeling—the palms of your hands sweat—And rotten taste in your mouth — Cathartics only worry by sweating your bowels—Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCARET and see how much easier the job is done — how much better you feel. 10c

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment; all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Millions boxes a month.

WHO IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy promptly relieves. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

FORMULA for making Bluementhal's Catholicon Cream for chapped hands, face and lips sent for 25c. If not satisfactory, money back. BLUMENTHAL, Importer, 107 Chatham Ave., Carthage, Intercept.

JUDGE JAGGARD DIES

SUPREME COURT JUDGE PASSES AWAY WHILE ON HEALTH-SEEKING TRIP.

CABLEGRAM BRINGS SAD NEWS

State Officials Mourn Death—House Adjourns for Day In Memory of Distinguished Judge.

St. Paul. — Justice Edwin A. Jaggard of the supreme court, of Minnesota, died of heart disease in the Bermudas, where he has been since Jan. 12 to recuperate his health.

News of the sudden death of the justice was received through a cablegram to I. A. Caswell, clerk of the supreme court. It contained no details, except that death had been due to heart trouble. The news spread through the capitol at once, and the flag on the state house at half-mast told that bereavement had come to the state of Minnesota.

Chief Justice Start and the other members of the supreme court were grief stricken by the news. Justice Jaggard had been regarded as an able



Justice E. A. Jaggard.

jurist, and his genial and many sided nature made him popular as a man as he was highly regarded as a lawyer.

Ill for Some Time.

Justice Jaggard had been ill for some time. There seemed to be a general breakdown of his rugged health and he thought that two months spent in the sunny climate of the Bermudas, away from work and worry, would place him on his feet again. He left St. Paul, Jan. 8, expecting to return about the middle of March. Since then little was heard from him, but it was generally believed he was recovering his health.

Justice Jaggard was a unique figure on the bench, a deep student of the law, he was a popular after-dinner speaker, a member of many fraternal orders and always in demand socially because of his loyal qualities. He took a deep interest in public matters and wrote several books on legal subjects.

He had been mentioned in the last two campaigns as a possible candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. His ability as a speaker and his splendid presence. It was thought, would have made him an irresistible candidate.

Funeral arrangements are not completed, but cable messages have been sent to Mrs. Jaggard, who was with her husband. It is expected the body will be brought to St. Paul for interment, the state of Minnesota paying the last respect to the man who has been on the supreme bench since 1901.

Judge Jaggard was born in Altoona, Pa., in 1859. He graduated from Dickinson college in Carlisle, Pa., in 1879. He came to St. Paul in 1882 and was elected to the district court by the Second district in 1894, and served continually until his death. He was the author of numerous pamphlets on taxation and legal questions, and his opinions were considered highly by lawyers throughout the country.

Judge G. L. Dunn, a democrat, of St. Paul, was appointed by Gov. Eberhart to succeed Justice Jaggard.

HEARING FOR SALOON MAN.

Wisconsin Liquor Dealer in Court on Charge of Murder.

Winona.—The preliminary hearing of Al. Childs, the Buffalo county, Wisconsin, saloon men who shot and killed Henry Dingfelder in his saloon two weeks ago, began at Alma, Wis.

The defendant is in a weakened condition physically, the effects of two operations during the last year and the beating he received after the recent shooting. Ball will undoubtedly be fixed at the hearing today, and it is understood Childs will be in a position to secure any necessary amount. Physicians do not believe the man will live to serve more than a few months in prison, should he be convicted.

RAILWAYS ASKED FOR DAMAGES.

Northern Pacific and Fargo Companies Sued at Fergus Falls.

Fergus Falls.—L. O. Snelling, a barber of Marshall, Minn., has begun suit against the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the United States court in this city, asking damages in the sum of $25,000 for injuries sustained in the derailment of a train at Glendive, Mont., on August 10, 1908. Mr. Snelling was a passenger on the train and claims to have been permanently disabled.

BISHOPS MEET IN APRIL.

Methodist Dignitaries to Gather at Winona.

Winona.—The time for the spring meeting of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church has been advanced a week, and unless there is a further change from present plans outlined in a letter sent to Rev. Frank Doran, pastor of the Central Methodist church here, by Bishop McIntyre, the meeting of the bishops will open here Wednesday afternoon, April 26, and will close the following Monday.

This meeting will be of special importance in that it will be the last gathering of the bishops preceding the sessions of the annual conferences of 1911, which will vote on desired changes in the organic law of the church, the votes of the separate conferences to be reported to the quadrennial general conference of the church to be held at Minneapolis in May, 1912. At their meeting in Winona the bishops will formulate the memorials upon these matters to be sent to the annual conferences for their votes.

An effort is now being made to get Bishop H. M. Warren, the presiding bishop for the meeting here, to come to Winona for the Sunday before the bishops' sessions open, and, if his consents to this, arrangements will be made to have him give, on Tuesday evening, his lecture on "The Forces in a Sunbeam."

The bishops want two meetings for special purposes, one for education and one for missions, and these will be arranged. A series of lectures of extraordinary merit will also be provided. These will be given in the Central Methodist church. Among the bishops who have been asked to lecture are Bishops William A. Quayle, Edward Hughes and F. J. Bristol, the last named having been requested to give his lecture on "Brains."

The business sessions of the bishops will be held from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. and these will be executive in character for the bishops alone. Arrangements will be made for a series of public afternoon meetings in the church auditorium, while the bishops are in executive session in the church parlors, and it is expected a bishop or two will be excused long enough to address these public meetings. Bishop Mallalieu will hold revival meeting at the Oliva Branch church.

NIGHT SCHOOL ON RANGE.

Virginia Has 500 Adults Attending Classes.

Virginia.—The night school department of the Virginia public school system soon will have an enrollment of 500 for the present year. This school is the oldest of the range night schools, having been conducted seven years ago by Superintendent L. Bliss. The school is run both afternoons and evenings five days in the week. The scholars are all adults, mostly men.

Last year out of an enrollment of 363, more than 100 took out their first naturalization papers, and this number will be much surpassed this year. Besides learning to speak, read and write English, much useful information is presented in this night school in an attempt to make these scholars big better citizens and give them a clutch on life in this country.

For instance, different ways of earning a living are discussed, and certain ways like saloonkeeping, etc., are condemned. They are taught laws of business, how to write letters, how to dress and keep clean, to be polite and honest. They learn by heart certain sentiments intended to make them better men and women like: "Do your work as well as you can, because it always room at the top;" "If you would be wealthy, think of saving, as well as of getting money;" "With a matter toward none, with charity for all;" "Keep the spark of conscience alive in your breast."

They are taught about state and city government, how taxes are necessary, why not to sell their votes, the use of a police department, a fire department, a street cleaning department, a health department and what it should mean to every one to be a citizen of the United States. They are taught to do unto others as they would be done by, and that the land of their adoption, America, means opportunity, for those who are sincere, work hard and lead a clean life.

HIGH SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

Northfield Educator Proposes Meeting of South Minnesota Institutions.

Mankato.—The manager of athletics of the Northfield high school has been sending letters to high schools in Southern Minnesota proposing a conference to be formed of the high schools in the southern part of the state. The schools named are those of Mankato, Faribault, Red Wing, Austin, Rochester, Albert Lea, St. James, Owatonna and Northfield. Several of these schools have been heard from and all are favorable to the proposal. The object of the conference, it is understood, is to promote the standard of school work and school spirit and to create a firmer friendship between the schools.

State Progressives Affiliate.

Minneapolis. — The complete identification of the Minnesota Progressive Republican league with the national organization of the same name and the election of R. J. Lamson of Buffalo, as secretary, were effected at a secret meeting of the Minnesota organization. About twenty leaders of the Minnesota league were present. Among the Minneapolitans attending were James A. Peterson, Albert H. Hall and George S. Loftus. From St. Paul came Hugh Halbert and James Manahan; Stillwater, Judge Wilson.

FLOGGING MACHINE CHARGED

ALLEGED ABUSES IN BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING.

Senator Rockne to Call for Probe as Result of Statements By A. O. Stephens.

Red Wing, Minn. — At the request of F. A. Whittier, superintendent of the Boys' Training school, Senator A. J. Rockne will introduce a resolution in the state senate asking for a full and searching investigation of the management of that institution. Saturday evening, at Crookston, former Senator Stephens, before a legislative committee that was being given a smoke social, made the charge that the boys were being abused and that flogging by flogging machines was the custom at the Red Wing school.

To a representative who is investigated the school Superintendent Whittier denied the allegation and invited the fullest investigation. The state training school will again be in the limelight and a legislative committee will undoubtedly hold sessions here soon and search for the truth.

When the attention of Mr. Whittier was called to the article in which Senator A. D. Stephens of Crookston alleges outrageous conditions in the treatment of the boys, he said that there was little to be given in reply to statements that were so indefinite. Senator Stephens says that the boys are unmercifully flogged by flogging machines. Mr. Whittier asserts that there has never been a machine of any kind used for that purpose in the institution and never has flogging been allowed.

It is not desired that corporel punishment be resorted to, but when it is, it is always and only as a last resort, says the superintendent. Then it is always with the approval of the superintendent and always in his or the assistant superintendent's presence.

R. R. TAX TO REACH $4,000,000.

Levy on Gross Earnings of 21 Lines in Minnesota for 1910, $1,900,606.01.

St. Paul. — Twenty-one railway companies filed statements of their gross earnings during the year ending Dec. 31, 1910, and will pay the state $1,900,606.01 in gross earnings taxes.

The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Rock Island railways will file their statements in a few days. The tax from these railways is expected to bring the total up to $4,800,000, a probable increase of $200,000 over 1909.

The following table shows the gross earnings and the taxes paid by the railroads that have filed statements in the last few days:

	Gross Earnings.	Tax.
Duluth, Rainy Lake.....	$ 1,000,000	$ 29,243
Duluth, South Shore...	1,258,510	37,755
Minneapolis Eastern....	94,700.40	2,103.90
Illinois Central.....	74,000.00	999.00
Minnesota Transfer	97,535.02	1,097.54
Minneapolis St. R.....	220,304.18	2,203.04
Northwestern.....	2,500,000.00	37,500.00
Spirit Lake Transfer..	150,000.00	2,250.00
Railway Trans. Co.....	90,000.00	1,350.00
M., St. P. and S.	4,000,021.56	18,721.05
Duluth, Iron Range....	2,152,194.00	32,282.91
Minneapolis, St. Louis..	3,000,000.00	22,491.00
Great Northern.....	9,000,000.00	135,000.00
Ft. Dodge and So.....	67,278.00	1,009.17
Duluth and Iron'n....	12,588,000.75	560,523.17
Omaha	3,000,000.00	45,000.00
Duluth, South Shore...	4,000.00	180.00
Northern.....	1,000,000.00	2,000.00
Omaha	95,000.00	2,375.00
Chicago, Milwaukee ...	12,587,024.41	494,038.97

The taxes paid by the Great Northern for 1909 were $856,843.03; Northern Pacific, $564,863.66; Soo, $237,655.59. There is a substantial increase in the gross earnings tax to be received from the railways who have filed their statements over last year. The total for all railways is expected to reach over $4,000,000, compared with $3,620,000 for 1909.

CORDNER SUSPECTS MURDER.

Investigation of Burned Cabin Brings Gruesome Facts to Light.

Duluth.—While Deputy Coroner H. G. Seeley does not see any so directly, his conduct in the investigation of the death of Axel and Mrs. E. A. Newman, tha Minneapolis couple whose charred bodies were found in the burned ruins of their cabin two miles from Allen Junction, establishes the belief that he thinks the couple were murdered and robbed. He will communicate with the district attorney at once, and a coroner's jury will investigate the case tomorrow.

Mr. Newman had his clothes on when he died in the cabin. The clothing was all burned, but the buckles of his vest were under the remains, and other facts establish the belief that he was not in bed when the cabin burned.

Some of the kitchen utensils of the Newman house were found hidden near the cabin. Articles of jewelry which bore marks of identification are the only ones that have not been recovered. The four sons of Mrs. Newman, Charles, Nathan, Wallace and William Lowrence, of Minneapolis, took the remains to Minneapolis for burial.

NEW COUNTY IS LEGALIZED.

Governor's Proclamation Formally Creates Division of Pennington.

St. Paul. — Pennington county, created last fall by a general election, has been given full county authority to conduct its affairs by a proclamation of the governor. Pennington was separated from Red Lake county last November by a vote of 1,924 and needed only the governor's proclamation to give it full legal status.

QUITE SO



Phillip—These motorists seem to think the ordinary pedestrians are beneath them.

Henry—Well, they often are.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

A speedy and economical treatment for disfiguring pimples is the following: Gently smear the face with Cuticure Ointment, but do not rub. Wash off the ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and baths freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use hot watar and Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. Cuticura soap and ointment are equally successful for itching, burning, scaly and crusted humors of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, usually affording instant relief, when all else fails. Sold by Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., for the latest Cuticura book on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp.

Queen Mary's Torusseau.

Queen Mary is following the example set by her mother, the duchess of Teck, who at the time of her daughter's wedding with the present king declared that for the trousseau "not a yard of cambric or linen, of flannel or tweed, of lace or ribbon should be bought outside tha kingdom," and who kept to her word. Queen Mary is having her coronation robes and gowns for court functions as well as the opening of parliament gown made by a British firm of all British material. She has ordered eight dresses so far, and work on them has commenced.—London correspondence New York Sun.

Woman as Bank Cashier.

Miss Ethal Boynton is cashier of the National Bank of Bayside, L. I., the only woman in the whole holding such a position. She says that to be trustworthy a man or woman must first be kind, then he cannot find it in his heart to betray the trust that is reposed in him.

OATS—259 Bu. Per Acre.

That is the sworn to yield of Theodore Hamm, Lewis Co., Wash., raised from Salzer's Rejuvenated White Bonanza oats and upon a bonanza farm, too. Other big yields are 141 bus., 109 bus., 103 bus., etc., by farmers scattering from Canada the U. S.

Salzer's Pedigree Barley, Flax, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grasses and Clovers are the best that money can buy for their purity and tremendous yielding qualities. They are really the biggest growers of farm seeds in the world.

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"Not with a doctor handy, but tell him he might call the grocer—he cures 'hams.'"

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BLOOD HUMORS

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as a remedy for Blood Humors is the fact that it combines, not simply sarsaparilla, but the utmost remedial values of more than twenty ingredients—Roots, Barks and Herbs—known to have extraordinary efficacy in purifying the blood and building up the whole system.

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PINK EYE

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AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the skin and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for breed mares and all others. Rapid Kidney remedy; 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle; $6.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers.

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W. L. Douglas shoes cost more to make than ordinary shoes, because higher grade leathers are used and selected with greater care; every detail in the making is watched over by the most skilled organization of expert shoemakers in the country. These are the reasons why W. L. Douglas shoes are guaranteed to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than other shoes you can buy.

If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog. Shoes are sent from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, 143 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00



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Whether you are shooting in the field or at the target, never forget that UMC .22 cartridges are essential to the surest results. Straight shooting, hard hitting, sure fire. UMC .22 short, .22 long and .22 long rifle cartridges can be depended upon to be as perfect as any ammunition of any calibre made.

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U .22 SHORT
U .22 LONG
U .22 LONG RIFLE

Education vs. Instinct.

Jacob Wendell, jr., who plays the part of the dog in Masterlinck's drama, was dining in a restaurant recently when a man, recognising him as the actor, approached and said:

"Pardon me, but you take the part of the dog in 'Tha Blue Bird,' do you not?" he asked, as you certainly know it, but I can really tark lots more like a dog then you."

"I'll try to see," answered Wendell, "I had to learn."—Success Magazine.

He who cannot do kindness without a brass hand is not so scrupulous about his other dealings.

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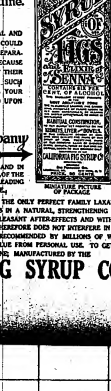
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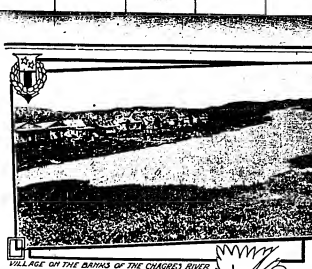
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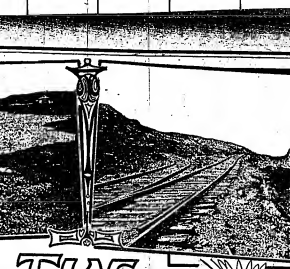
W. N. U., Minneapolis.—No. 8—1911.



VILLAGE ON THE BANKS OF THE CHAGRES RIVER

THE PANAMA CANAL

BY WM. E. W. YERBY



CULEBRA CUT — SHOWING GOLD HILL

WHEN one looks upon the gigantic work that is in progress on the isthmus of Panama and beholds the hills and the mountains giving way before the onward march of modern machinery—ecco steam, electricity, air and water all harnessed and made to do the bidding of man, he can but stand in awe and ask the question: What is the propelling power back of this great undertaking?

And the question comes to him in redoubled force as he remembers that the spot on which all this great work is in progress was only recently regarded as the death-hole of the world—but now, when he beholds a land freed from the fearful ravages of the diseases that had for centuries taken their toll of human life by the tens of thousands, he is constrained to ask again: What has wrought this wonderful change?

And the answer comes back to him from far down the rugged road that is filled with the fumes of the midnight oil that has been burned by students and men of science of past and present times: O, fellow-toiler, over and above and around and directing this great enterprise, upon which the eyes of the world are centered today, is the irresistible power of well-trained, cultured intellect.

It is remarkable the number of people one finds who are of the opinion that the idea of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is something of recent origin, when the fact is, it is a matter that has engaged the attention of the civilized world for nearly five hundred years. Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to accomplish the object in the past, and it is good to realize that the dreams and designs of the Spanish adventurers of the fifteenth century are about to be brought to pass by American engineers of the twentieth century. Spain, Portugal, England and France have each in turn made a failure in their attempts to pierce the Isthmus with a canal.

Columbus was the first to propose a water highway from Europe to Asia, westward, by way of the Atlantic. It was such a highway he sought, and not the new world, which he really found. He landed on the Isthmus of Panama, near the present site of Colon, in the year 1502, but it was a Spanish engineer named Saavedra, one of Balboa's followers, who first advocated the construction of a canal across Panama. This was in 1517, and after studying the question for a dozen years, he submitted his plans to Charles V., king of Spain. Surveys of the Isthmus were made, but the work of cutting a canal was reported to be impracticable. After the death of Charles V., his successor, Philip II., in 1557, sent an engineer to survey the Nicaraguan route, who likewise made an adverse report. The question was then abandoned for 200 years, after which time it was again opened, and has been before the public ever since.

In the year 1850 the French people, headed by Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had gained both fame and fortune by the successful completion of the Suez canal, took up the matter of constructing the Panama canal, and went vigorously to work to connect the two oceans. The great engineer thought he had really an easier undertaking before him than he had recently been successful in accomplishing—that is, the cutting of the Suez canal—but he was very much mistaken. As work progressed on the canal with seeming success, glowing reports were wafted back to France of what was being done, and the fame of de Lesseps rose to the point of hero worship. In 1884 he was elected to the French academy, and was saluted by Gambetta as "the Grand Old Frenchman." In 1885 he was seated among the immortals—Victor Hugo, the great French novelist, being his sponsor, and Renan, that other brilliant French writer, delivered the valedictory.

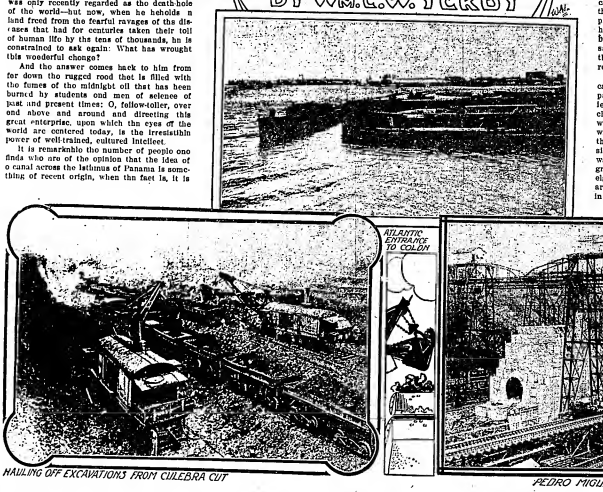
But the dark clouds were gathering behind all this fantastic show, and in a few more years the crisis came. The expenditure of money that had been contributed mostly by the poorer people of France was something awful—the amount being placed as high as $600,000,000 in eight years; and then the crash came, burying beneath the wreck the hopes and expectations of the great engineer, and carrying sorrow and want to the homes of thousands upon thousands of French people who had contributed their little all toward forwarding the great enterprise. The nation was brought to the very verge of revolution. Judicial proceedings were instituted, and trials were had, extending over a period of five years. There was disclosed to the horrified world such an orgy of corruption as history had never before recorded. A hundred French senators and deputies were accused of having taken bribes, and the police department was under the same charge.

Count de Lesseps never recovered from the shock—and went down to his grave in 1894—only 16 years ago—a broken-hearted old man—but his fame will remain immortal despite the sad ending of his career.

In 1903 the United States purchased the interests and belongings of the French company on the Isthmus of Panama, paying therefor the sum of $40,000,000—the assets consisting of valuable surveys, implements of all kinds, many thousand houses, railroads, land; and also paid the Republic of Panama $10,000,000 for the Canal Zone—a strip of land in said Republic of Panama ten miles wide and practically 50 miles long—extending from Colon on the Atlantic side to Panama City on the Pacific. Through the center of this tenmile strip the canal is being constructed. At present there is an army of nearly 40,000 men engaged in the gigantic undertaking of building this great water highway from ocean to ocean.

The first party of Americans went to Panama in 1904 to begin work, but they found the country infested with diseases of the most fatal kinds, and the year 1904 was practically spent in improving health conditions. This work has been under the supervision of Col. W. C. Gorgas, and so effective have been the methods pursued by him and his able assistants in the Canal Zone of the Isthmus of Panama that the health conditions of that tropical country are about as good today as those of the southern states of America.

Contrary to the general belief, the United States is not digging a "big ditch" across the Isthmus of Panama. When the canal is finished and ships are steaming across Panama from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or vice versa, the waters of the two oceans will still be at least forty miles apart. They will never meet at all. A sea-level canal, which would have allowed the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific to come together, is not being dug; but an 85-foot lock canal is being constructed. As to the relative merits of the sea-level and the lock canal it is not within the province of this article to discuss.



HAULING OFF EXCAVATIONS FROM CULEBRA CUT

PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS

The 85-foot lock canal which is being constructed consists of a sea-level entrance channel 7 miles long, 500 feet wide and 41 feet deep on the Atlantic side to the foot of Gatun (pronounced "Gatone") locks. On the Pacific side there is a corresponding sea-level channel to Miraflores locks, about 8 miles long, 500 feet wide and 45 feet deep.

At Gatun the 85-foot lake level is obtained by a great dam about a mile and a half long, and nearly half a mile thick at the bottom of base. The dam rests on impermeable material of sufficient supporting power, and fills the openings between the hills at Gatun, through which the Chagres (pronounced "Sheggers") once flowed to the sea. This river crosses the chennel of the canal no less than fifteen times in its serpentine course and is one of the most turbulent streams known during high water, though it looks peaceful enough during the dry season. It was one of the great obstructions to the possibility of digging a sea-level canal, but this enemy has been converted into a friend, and will be made to supply the greater portion of the water for filling the great artificial lake.

The great Gatun dam—upon the successful completion of which depends the success of the canal—consists of a water-tight center or core composed of clay and sand mixed in proper proportions. These materials were adopted after consultation with the best experts in the world, who came to the conclusion that clay and sand were the most impervious materials that could be used. This material, after being properly mixed, is deposited hydraulically—that is, by being pumped in by dredges. This center core is confined by a rock wall on each side, the rock so used being taken from Culebra cut. At the bottom this impermeable core of clay and sand has a width of about 850 feet, and gradually tapers upward until a minimum thickness of 400 feet will be had at the water level of the lake. The dam will rise to a height of 115 feet, or a distance of 30 feet above the level of the lake. The artificial lake—which will be known as Lake Gatun—will cover an area of 164 square miles, or over 100,000 acres. The entire navy of the United States can find safe anchorage therein.

The greatest obstacle that has stood in the way of the engineers for the past 500 years in constructing a canal across Panama has been the mountain range known as the Cordilleras—the backbone of the continent. It was here that the French people wasted and squandered such a great amount of money that the picture shown above is called "Gold hill"—it being asserted that they spent enough in their endeavor to cut through the mountain at the point that the money used would have covered the sides of the excavation with solid gold. The cut through these mountains is known as Culebra cut, and is nine miles in length—through solid rock. The cut begins at Bas Obispo on the east and ends at Pedro Miguel locks.

The question is often asked, What becomes of the vast quantities of dirt, rock, etc., that are taken from the canal? It is loaded on trains by means of the steam shovels and hauled off—a portion being placed on Gatun dam, a portion is taken to the Atlantic and a portion to the Pacific oceans and placed on the great breakwaters that are building there, and yet other trains are busily engaged in hauling the excavations to the railroad tracks that will skirt the northern edge of the canal, and which will have a solid rock bed the entire distance. They find use for every particle of it. Getting rid of these excavations has caused the Canal Zone to become the busiest railroad center in the world. It is said that 900 trains pass a given point near the town of Culebra in a day, hauling out the rock from the cut.

The United States is constructing a lock canal, as before stated. These locks are in pairs, each having a width of 110 feet and a length of 1,000 feet. Each lock consists of a chamber, with walls of concrete, and with water-tight gates at the ends. The level of water is to be regulated through openings in the bottom by the operation of valves in the side and center walls, which will permit the water to flow into and out of the locks by gravity. It is estimated that it will require eight minutes to fill one of them. The locks are the largest that have ever been designed in the history of the world. The gates consist of two leaves and are massive steel structures 7 feet thick, 65 feet long and from 47 to 82 feet high. Eighty-four leaves will be required for the entire canal, and their total weight will be 56,000,000 pounds, and will cost nearly $5,000,000.

When the canal is completed—which Colonel George W. Goethals, who is in charge of the great work, says will be some time during the year 1913—here is the manner in which a vessel from the Atlantic side will get to the Pacific: It will enter the sea-level channel at Colon and go a distance of seven miles to the foot of Gatun locks; there it will be lifted by means of these locks a height of 85 feet above the sea level to the surface of Gatun lake; the gates of the lock will be opened and it will steam out on this lake and go a distance of 23 miles to the beginning of the great Culebra cut, and carefully proceeding through this cut a distance of nine miles, it will check up at Pedro Miguel locks, where it will enter the lock and be lowered a distance of 30 1-3 feet to the level of Miraflores lake, and then it will steam a distance of three miles across this lake to Miraflores locks, where it will be lowered by two flights a distance of 55 2-3 feet to sea level; and then it will enter the Pacific channel of the canal and go a distance of eight miles out to deep water of the ocean. It will require from 12 to twelve hours for a vessel to make the passage from one ocean to the other—thus saving many thousands of miles of travel, and many days of time in a journey to any of the ports on the Pacific side of the Americas and also to the Orient.

Colonel Goethals states most positively that the cost of the canal will not be over $375,000,000; and in this amount is included the purchase of the French company's belongings—$40,000,000—and the $10,000,000 paid for the Canal Zone, and also the cost of the sanitary department, which of course has been a considerable amount.

In order to get some idea of what the cost of the canal means—$375,000,000—and put it so the mind can in some measure grasp the figures, we make the following statement: There are in the world nine principal canals, to wit: The Suez, the Kiel, the Manchester, the United States Ste. Marie, the Canadian Ste. Marie, the Amsterdam, Corinth, Cronstadt and the Erie-Ontario canal. The total cost of all nine of these canals was $264,000,000, which is less by $111,000,000 than the Panama canal alone will cost at the lowest estimate. But even if this amount is doubled, the United States will complete it. The pride and reputation of the nation are at stake, and she cannot afford to make a failure as all the other countries have done that have gone before.

A LONDON LANDMARK

St. Paul's Cross Links Present With the Past.

Shaft Recently Unveiled Is Successor of Others Whose Earliest History Is Lost in the Mist of Obscurity.

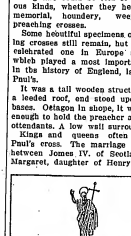
London.—An interesting link connecting the London of today with the London of remote ages was made by the recent unveiling of the new Paul's cross in St. Paul's churchyard. There on the highest ground in the great metropolis was made the first settlement in fer-off days and there it is believed once stood a heathen temple, which in due time gave way to the first of the Christian edifices which preceded the present cathedral.

The cross recently unveiled is the successor of other crosses, the history of the earliest of which is lost in the mists of obscurity. At the time of the Reformation there were probably fewer than 5,000 crosses in England, varying in size and shape and varying, too, in their uses. They were to be found on the roadsides, at crossroads and at many other places all over England, and a pretty and interesting tale could be told of the various kinds, whether they be market, memorial, boundery, weeping or preaching crosses.

Some beautiful specimens of preaching crosses still remain, but the most celebrated one in Europe and one which played a most important part in the history of England, is old St. Paul's.

It was a tall wooden structure with a leaded roof, and stood upon stone bases. Octagon in shape, it was large enough to hold the preacher and three attendants. A low wall surrounded it.

Kings and queens often visited Paul's cross. The marriage contract between James IV. of Scotland and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of



New St. Paul's Cross.

England, was proclaimed there, and in 1588 Queen Elizabeth attended in state at a thanksgiving service for the defeat of the Spanish armada. Eight years later, while the lord mayor was present there, he received an order from the queen to raise 1,000 men to eld the French in the defense of Calais. Before eight o'clock that evening the men had been recruited and were marching on the road to Dover.

Among those who did penance at the cross was Jane Shore, the favorite of Edward IV., while a still more remarkable case was that of Lady Markham, wife of Sir Griffin Markham, who in 1617 stood at the cross in a white sheet and was fined $5,000 for marrying one of her servants while her husband was alive.

This was the spot chosen, too, when anything had to be denounced, and consequently the bull of Pope Paul II. was read from, threatening all shoemakers who put peaks of more than two inches long on the shoes they made, and censuring, as well, all, whether shoemakers or not, who wore shoes of that length.

These are but a few of the things which took place at what was, in old time, the center of the world, for not only of the city, but also of the union, for it was at once the exchange, the club, and the meeting place of freedom. Here heralds proclaimed the news of victories by sea and land; here, we are told, women threw up their bonnets when they heard of Crecy and Agincourt;" here it was that a sovereign brought his new-made wife to show her to his faithful subjects; and last, but not least, it was here that the wives and daughters of the citizens gathered for their little gossips and flirtations.

It was doomed to destruction. The last sermon was preached there in May 30, 1630, before King Charles I., and in 1643 the cross was demolished by order of the long parliament.

The new cross is built in accordance with a bequest of the late H. C. Richards, who left $25,000 for the purpose. It consists of a Doric column on the top of which is a bronze figure of St. Paul, nine feet high.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

War Over National Health Department



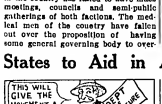
WASHINGTON.—One of the most bitter fights in the history of the national capital for many years back has lately been going on, and doctors all over the United States are falling into line for or against the proposal that we shall have a national bureau of health. Mass meetings are being called and mile-long petitions are being dumped upon the national legislators. Tons of mail and thousands of telegrams keep coming urging them to vote for the "conservation of human life." Other toes of letters and innumerable messages plead, demand and entreat them to vote down what is characterized as a "doctor's trust."

Hardly a town of any consequence in the country has failed to have mass meetings, councils and semi-public gatherings of both factions. The medical men of the country have fallen out over the proposition of having some general governing body to oversee things medical in the United States. Washington is filled up with fighting cohorts. The cry of "no quarter" is the popular one, and the fighters are lashing out at each other bitterly in the committee rooms, in the press and from the lecture platforms.

All the fighting came about in this way: About a year ago 12 bills were introduced in congress, all seeking to legalize the establishment of a national bureau of health. Eleven of these bills were strangled in the committees, and but two remained. These two were the subject of bitter acrimonious debate on numerous occasions, but congress finally adjourned without doing anything.

The fight for a national health bureau is a part of the general conservation movement that is going on all over the country. The National Conservation commission has taken note of "human life" as being one of the resources of the nation that is worth saving. Originally the commission was formed to conserve lands, waters, mill sites, forests, minerals and wild game, but it speedily came to the conclusion that human life was worth more than all the rest of our resources put together.

States to Aid in Agricultural Work



THE department of agriculture announces that thirty-three colleges have organized departments of agriculture extension. The movement is only four years old. The number of persons connected with the extension work in 31 states is 92. This does not include members of the college faculty and experiment station staffs, who contribute only occasional service.

Apparatus necessary for interior instruction work in agriculture has multiplied in the four years until new entire buildings are devoted to the storing of agricultural machinery; barns are filled with horses, cattle, sheep and swine; hundreds of acres of land are utilized in demonstration, and granaries are filled with samples of feed, all used for illustration in construction work to the resident students.

The department is expressing the hope that the state legislatures will give the movement a new impetus by increasing the amount of their appropriations for the work. This year's appropriation by states aggregated $301,780. Indiana appropriated an average amount, $18,000. New York led, with $50,000; Iowa was second with $32,000, and Wisconsin third, with $30,000. The department points out that to the $301,780 should be added the amount used by the several states for extension work from the farmers' institute fund, of which no separate account was kept.

From the standpoint of the federal government, agricultural extension is a business proposition. It undertakes to do for men engaged in agriculture what proprietors of mills and manufactories are striving to accomplish in their business—conservation of waste, economy of effort and material, and an increase in the output with reduced expense. "It strives to do with and for a men that which a manufacturer desires to do with machines, his machines—improve it that it may turn out more and better quality of products," says Prof. John Hamilton of the office of experiment stations.

Lawmakers Add to Nation's Gaiety



IF ALL the freak legislation introduced by legislators throughout the United States were passed and became laws what a funny country this would become! Animals are classified one of the most recent samples. It is a bill requiring every person wishing to take a drink to take out a license.

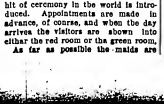
That much-abused class, the poor bachelors, are being abused once more, this time in New Mexico, where a bill has been introduced in the legislature providing for the classification of bachelors and widowers and the levying of a tax against them.

As for Texas, the legislature is now seriously considering the enactment of a law to put you in jail if you ever dare to use bad language to the telephone receiver.

The tongues of the railway station agents in Missouri may be loosened if a bill introduced into the legislature of the state is passed. The bill provides a fine of $25 to $50 for any agent who refuses to answer questions put by travelers. The father of the bill said years of rebuffs by agents, of whom he had inquired if trains were on time, had aroused in him a lingering longing to one day "get back" at the sphinx who hides behind the wicket.

The state of Washington is catering to its lady voters. Polling places are going to be made very attractive for them. The city council of Seattle started the ball rolling with the introduction of a resolution prohibiting smoking in polling places at elections.

Mrs. Taft's Informal 5 O'Clock Teas



WILLE officially exempt from the obligations of the receiving line and other less distinguished hostesses, Mrs. Taft nevertheless takes cognizance of the duties of her position as chatelaine of the president's house and since her coming into possession of the old home has instituted a very informal but none the less delightful five o'clock tea. These five o'clock teas of Mrs. Taft's are arranged for the purpose of permitting informal presentations to the first lady and in consequence the least bit of ceremony in the world is introduced. Appointments are made in advance, of course, and when the day arrives the visitors are shown into either the red room or the green room.

As far as possible the maids are eliminated and the opportunity to have an informal chat with the president's wife over a steaming cup of very good tea is one that a great many women are willing to waive in preference to being a guest at the most ceremonious feto of the White House season. To add to the attractiveness of Mrs. Taft's five o'clock teas there is little possibility of "crowd"—just a few guests are received and Mrs. Taft's tact and good humored friendliness does the rest.

Sandwiches of infinite variety seasoned just so; little cakes which are simply one mouthful of delicousness accompany a cup of tea which is more than good enough to drink. The Tafts have been inoculated with the tea drinking virus through their long residence in countries where tea is really a beverage of quality.

Disgraced.

"What some men manages to mistake foh a clear conscience," said Uncle Eben, "is merely loss of memory."

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

CHOSEN SENATOR FROM MAINE



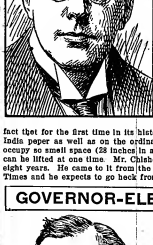
reaches Washington to supplant Senator Eugene Hale. He has had less experience as a legislator than his distinguished predecessor, but he has had long experience in public life.

No climate in the country has been regarded as less encouraging to the growth of Democratic timber than that of the Pine Tree state, but since the thaw of last September the meteorological conditions have been altered.

It was admitted by some political Jeremiahs that a Democratic governor might slip through the breach in the Republican lines and entrench himself at Augusta, but the most enthusiastic visionary hardly dreamed of a Democratic legislature or a Democratic senator. Not since 1856, when Hannibal Hamlin crossed the Kennebec, had a Democratic senator been sent to the national capital from Maine, and not for thirty years had any New England state elected a Democratic senator.

So, as Democratic senator from Maine, Charles F. Johnson will naturally be the center of interest when he

HANDLES BIG EDITORIAL JOB



fact that for the first time in its history the encyclopedia is to be printed on Indis paper as well as on the ordinary stock. The India paper edition will occupy so small space (28 inches in all) that the entire 28 volumes and index can be lifted at one time. Mr. Chisholm has been in charge of this work for eight years. He came to it from the position as literary editor on the London Times and he expects to go back from it to his newspaper work.

GOVERNOR-ELECT OF GEORGIA



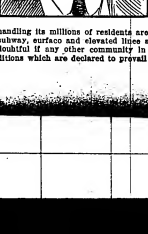
Governor-elect Hoke Smith of Georgia, who exposed a plot of New York cotton speculators to infect the cotton fields with the boll weevil for the purpose of cutting future crops short and enabling the speculators to win a fortune by going "long" of the cotton market, was a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. He was last fall elected governor of Georgia.

The first information of the plot came in a letter to Mr. Smith from a man whose name he refuses to give, but in whom he places entire confidence. At Mr. Smith's request the writer came from New York for a personal visit with the governor-elect.

Convinced by the evidence offered by this informant, Governor-elect Smith gave prompt warning to the farmers and the planters of the south that two plotters having in their possession at least 1,000,000 live boll weevils, and are waiting their opportunity to scatter these disastrous insects over Georgia and South Carolina.

The exposure created tha liveliest interest throughout Georgia, especially in view of the fact that very recently the experts of the country gathered at Atlanta to make plans for combating this insect.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS EXPERT



There is now a movement in New York for the building and operation of a new subway to relieve the congested traffic conditions, and one of the prominent bidders for the work is Frank J. Sprague, whose portrait is shown. Mr. Sprague is one of the best known and most highly successful electrical engineers in the country. At one time he was an assistant to Thomas A. Edison and is known as the pioneer of the modern electric railway. He founded an electric railway and electric companies and has been engaged in electrical work in many yards, torpedo stations and battleships.

The other bidders are William McAdoo, who constructed the Hudson river tubes; John Bradey, a large contractor, and the management of the present subway.

One of the greatest problems confronting New York today is that of transportation. The facilities for handling its millions of residents are entirely inadequate and patrons of its subway, surface and elevated lines are crowded into cars like cattle. It is doubtful if any other community in the country would submit to the conditions which are declared to prevail in the metropolis.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Gotham's Great Peril From Dynamite



NEW YORK.—The opinion has often been expressed that some great disaster will eventually overtake New York and the recent dynamite explosion in Jersey City lends some color to this view. Over on the Jersey flats between Bedloe's Island and the end of the Pennsylvania Railroad dock at Greenville, and west of the Statue of Liberty, there are stored at times in three barges anchored there more than 600,000 pounds of high explosives. If by chance the stupendous amount of energy should be let loose, it would topple New York in ruins and cause the greatest disaster of modern times. The loss of life would be appalling. Within a 20-mile radius of the Jersey flats where the awful power is pent there live nearly 10,000,000 persons. The shock of the explosion would be inconceivable. It would set the earth trembling for hundreds of miles in every direction. Buffalo, Montreal, Boston and Baltimore would feel the ground shake under their feet. Along the coast a tidal wave would rush landward and overwhelm everything until it reached the first great barrier of the hills.

These barges, which contain enough explosives to blow the whole city to pieces, belong to the great powder manufacturing concerns that have their plants in desert places inland. They cannot store their deadly explosives near any large center of population. The regulations of nearly every city from New York down prohibit the storage of any quantity of dynamite or any other powerful explosive within its boundaries. Therefore the considerable amount that is used in Manhattan has to be transported each day from some point of distribution. These barges on the Jersey flats are the great distributing depots for dynamite for all the region of New York and vicinity.

It is impossible to say from one day to another just how much dynamite, lyddite, black powder or other explosive combinations are carried on these boats. The stock varies almost from hour to hour.

Daring Opium Smuggler Is Set Free



SEATTLE, WASH.—Broken in body and spirit by confinement in the federal prison at McNeil's island, where he served four terms, Lawrence Kelly, declared by customs officers to be the shrewdest and most daring opium smuggler they have encountered on Puget sound during the last three decades, was turned adrift a few days ago. He is 72, his strength is wasted, his nerve is gone and he is without a dollar. Unless former accomplices come to his aid with part of the fortune he made for them at the risk of his life and freedom, it is likely the veteran will pass the rest of his days in a poorhouse.

Kelly was smuggling days are over. He is a broken down sailor. He is under the surveillance of customs officials and will be followed by them to the grave. He never confessed or implicated others and he had the reputation of being "square" with those who profited by his traffic though he had opportunities to fleece them whenever he brought a sloop load of contraband goods into the country.

Smuggling always appealed to Kelly as a game of chance, to be indulged in only for the excitement and the satisfaction of eluding the officers. He did not sell under the black flag for the profit and it is known that he never fired a shot or harmed any one.

Kelly was successful in many of his adventures between the Canadian shores and the mainland in Washington and Oregon, and it is believed he smuggled several hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of contraband goods, including opium into the United States during the last fifteen years. His luck was against him at last, though deserted when arrested the last time, he would give not the least inkling as to who financed the expeditions or who assisted him.

Deficit in Wake of Municipal Dance



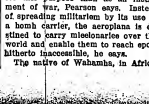
MILWAUKEE.—Municipal merriment comes high. Milwaukeeans have danced and now they must pay the piper. And the piper's bills amount to $1,000 more than the dancers donated.

Municipal balls attended by 8,000 persons, at which the employer danced with his stenographer and the employer's wife danced with the stenographer's "steady," and many similar mix-ups, all tending in the general direction of social equality, have been a great success socially, but not financially. There is a deficit and the city's strong box will have to be drawn on for $1,000 to pay the piper for piping four times at the four municipal balls that have been given.

The deficit is more than a deficit. It is a problem. It is a row which threatens to knock a hole in the Milwaukee plan of municipal merrymaking. There is a difference of opinion as to whether it is best to go ahead with the public frolics. Some point to the fact that Uncle Sam conducts his postoffice business at a loss, and that New York runs its ferries at a loss. What matters it, they say, that there is a loss of mere dollars? Look at the gain in merriment. These, instead of looking backward, would look further forward and not keep the municipal dances going but inaugurate municipal moving picture shows. The plan is to give the first of these shows in a public school building in the congested district. It will either be free or the price of admission will be held down to a penny or two.

The public dances and the public moving picture show are only the beginnings of the progressive movement put by Mayor Emil Seidel and his chief lieutenant, Congressman-Elect Victor L. Berger, and their associates.

Plans to Carry Gospel in Aeroplane



ST. LOUIS.—The aeroplane as a means of spreading the gospel is the latest idea of James H. Pearson, itinerant preacher.

Released recently from the observation ward of the city hospital, Pearson promptly set to work perfecting two aeroplane models, in which, accompanied by his wife and a corps of assistants, he intends to fly over the country.

The aeroplane will be used more for this purpose than as an instrument of war, Pearson says. Instead of spreading militarism by its use as a bomb carrier, the aeroplane is destined to carry miscionaries over the world and enable them to reach spots hitherto inaccessible, he says.

The nature of Wahamba, in Africa, pursuing his peaceful occupation of cooking his neighbor for a noonday meal, will see suddenly a strange apparition, from which a man bird will emerge. After he has conquered the field he will go on to new ones until the evangelization of the whole world will be accomplished.

"But before I tour the world in my aeroplanes, I will first clean St. Louis," declares Pearson. "It is a den of iniquity, and I cannot go away without completing my work here."

Pearson is a member of the Amateur Aeronsut Association of St. Louis. His models are constructed along scientific lines, and Pearson will soon start building the aeroplanes. Meanwhile Pearson is preaching on the streets every night.

Real Provoking.

Percy—Miss Peachly's father played a beastly twick on Cholly lawst night, doncher know.

Algy—What did he do, deah boy?

Percy—He came into the pawlor at ten o'clock and hung an "exit" placard on the docah.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

OUT OF THE FARM.

The urban conception of the farm in winter is one of snug comfort and drowsy ease, its external appearance showing, as in the familiar pictorial ideal of a snow-bound farmhouse, with a shoveled path leading through a gate to a radiant window, through which one peers in fancy and discerns a happy family clustered round a lamp, says the Philadelphia Press. The idea is that the farmer has little or nothing to do in the daytime but sit inside his home and feed the stock; the wife knits; the children go to school. It is a charming picture, not always true to life. There is no time in the year when there is cessation from toil on a farm. It is different in winter; that is all. The days are shorter, the work rougher. Of course, much depends upon the character of the farm; considerable leisure is possible where few cattle are kept and general trucking done. But always there are the "chores." A remarkably elastic expression that—"doing chores," it may mean much or little. Some dairy farmers, for instance, whose serious business in life is milking cows, may potter around the farm after the morning's milking and taking the morning's milk to the creamery or railroad station, eat their noon dinners, mend some fence, look over the harness or haul out manure, potter around some more, and then say: "Guess it's about time to do the chores;" meaning to milk two dozen cows or so—the real hard work of the day.

Following Chicago's school for policemen comes New York's school for firemen. It will open, according to the announcement of the city's fire commissioner, immediately after the new year. All present employes of the department, as well as all new hands, will be required to attend, and only "graduates" of this "fire college" will be eligible for places on the force. Some fifteen subjects, embracing everything appertaining to the work, will be included in the curriculum, says the Chicago Record-Herald. As the automobile has become an important part of the up-to-date fire equipment, the management of the gasoline motor car will be taught. And as casualties tend to increase in number and in seriousness, there will be instruction in first aid to the injured. A comprehensive course for the benefit of the fire fighter seems as ordinitaneous as one for that of the pedrotimun. An exchange of views and experiences between New York and Chicago might result in gains for both cities and both services.

Indigestion of brisks which do beneficial service to man is certain to be more than a matter for state action. Representative Weeks of Massachusetts, a state which realizes the mischief involved in the destruction of the insect-eating birds, has introduced in congress a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a heavy imprisonment or $200 fine, to kill or harm coveys or single specimens of birds on their migratory flight from south to north. The fact of birds which it is designed to guard includes geese, ducks, pigeons, swans, snipe, doves, robins, bluebirds and various kinds of waterfowl. These are friends of man or valuable some-birds, and as the whole country is interested in their preservation it seems to be in order for congress to take action.

School girls in Atlantic City are rebelling against an edict of the domestic science authorities that they must learn to make hash. They are afraid proficiency in this art may lose them the hearts of admirers who know hash only through the hoarding houses they have met. The girls openly aver they hate to lose the homes they may make happy by "feeding the brutes" if the said "brutes" learn beforehand that prospective wives have been encouraged to put hash on the daily menu.

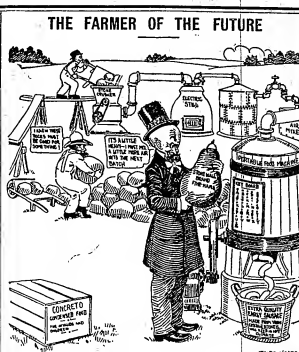
A New Jerseyite boarder, not liking his dinner, attacked his landlady, choking her. Other boarders interested in this summary protest will be disappointed to learn that the accounts said nothing about his choking her into submission.

A Kansas man hugged his wife so hard that he broke two of her ribs. Some men never seem to learn that there's such a thing as overdoing a good thing.

Since the recent tragedies, anvilism may now contest its supremacy as defying across the earth instead of up into the clouds. There certainly seems to be no useful or practical purpose served by efforts in the latter direction.

A tenor singer in Detroit strained for a high note and landed in a hospital. If he is anything like most of the tenors we know it serves him right.

THE FARMER OF THE FUTURE



A Chemist Claims That Foods Will Be Made Directly From Their Mineral Chemical Ingredients.

LORIMER IN DEFENSE

ASSERTS HE DID NOT BUY OR AUTHORIZE BUYING OF VOTES IN ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

HITS AT GOVERNOR DENEEN

Senator Declares He Secured Support From Democrats in His Election Through Friendship—Gained by His Deep Waterway Plan.

Washington.—Before a vast assemblage of spectators and a full attendance of members Senator William Lorimer Wednesday denied on the floor of the senate that he had purchased or authorized the purchase of votes in the Illinois legislature to encompass his election.

Throughout Mr. Lorimer's final exposition of his defense, he strove to make it plain that the mysterious Democratic votes which enabled him to get his senatorial seat were given him as the gifts of life-long friendship.

Mr. Lorimer then stated that no effort had been made to cover the case with a cloud of suspicion, and to make it appear that some man of great ability had prepared a plan to organize the legislature of Illinois for the purpose of defeating Hopkins and electing some one else United States senator.

"Edward Shurtleff was elected speaker because of a condition which arose there and if a similar condition had arisen anywhere in the country, the result would have been the same," said the senator. "Governor Deneen was opposed to me re-election of the speaker, and said that some one else must be elected. Under no circumstances was any Republicans to vote for Shurtleff. Representative Brady, who had pledged his support to Shurtleff, was told that if he did not join in with Deneen's plans every employe who had obtained his position at Brady's recommendation would be forthwith dismissed. In other words, the governor of our state undertook to dictate who should be speaker."

Senator Crawford interrupted. "If this statement is true," he said, "why was not Governor Deneen called as a witness in order that he might have the opportunity of making reply to this charge?"

"It would have been impossible for Governor Deneen to have been called to refute that statement," said Lorimer, "as the cause for making it was not suggested until the senator from South Dakota, Mr. Crawford, made it on the floor a short time ago."

Senator Lorimer then took up consideration of the Lamoreux vote which he received and the incident of his presence in Springfield. He told the story of his interest in the bill to do the gulf deep waterway plan and his effort to make it a non-partison proposition. In this way, he said, he gained the friendship of the Democrats.

His presence in Springfield was caused by the plan and his desire to win votes for himself in the race for the senatorship, was the line of Lorimer's argument. "It has always struck me that if a man wants the votes of the legislators he has a right to go where the votes are," said Mr. Lorimer.

"I say on my word as a man and on my word as a senator that I am not guilty—that I have no knowledge and that I had no knowledge in the remotest degree—that bribery and corruption were used in securing my election."

Bishop Thomas Heslin Expires.

Natchez, Miss.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Heslin, fifth bishop of the Catholic diocese of Natchez, died at the Episcopal residence Thursday from an attack of heart trouble and Bright's disease, and the added complication of pneumonia.

Woman Suffrage Dead in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—The house by a vote of 54 to 48 Thursday killed the join resolution providing for a constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.

IS READY TO REVISE

DEMOCRATS ARE TO TAKE UP TARIFF REVISION.

Underwood Gives Out Authoritative Statement—Farmers Protest Against Treaty.

Washington.—The Democrats of the house are prepared to go to work at once on the revision of several schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act should an extra session be called following the present session of congress.

An authoritative statement to this effect was given out Tuesday by Representative Underwood of Alabama, who has been selected as chairman of the new committee on ways and means. It was made to correct an erroneous report which has gained circulation in the last few days. Mr. Underwood said:

"The statement that if on extra session is called the Democrats in the house will not begin the work of revising the tariff is absolutely unfounded. The Democrats are pledged to revise the tariff and if we go into an extra session the house unquestionably will pass some tariff bills, revising some of the schedules of the Payne act downward, before it adjourns."

Farmers registered protests against Canadian reciprocity at the hearing before the senate committee on finance. Former Governor N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, master of the national grange, made the opening argument and announced that if the committee had the time to hear them he would be followed by masters of granges in Indiana, Delaware, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as representatives in the various states of dairy, horticultural and other associations, including directors of state experimental stations.

NAVAL BILL IS PASSED

Two Warships Voted by House—Practice of Torpedo Fleet to Be Held During March.

Washington. — The navel appropriation bill passed the house. The advocates of a naval increase program of one battleship instead of two tried to force a recommittal of the bill for amendment in that respect, but the motion was defeated, 197 to 132.

Plans for the spring and summer practice of the Atlantic torpedo fleet have been announced by the navy department. During March, April and May the first and third submarine divisions, with the Castine and the Severn, will conduct submarine exercises in Chesapeake Bay. The vessels will leave the Norfolk navy yard for Solomon's Island, Md., on March 1.

GREENE-GAYNOR CASE CLOSED

Suit Against Charlie Carter's Secretary Nolle Prossed at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga. — In the United States district court here "Finis" was written after the famous Greene and Gaynor conspiracy case, which has been in progress since 1899. It was closed by Morton Erwin, United States attorney, when he asked that the indictment against M. A. Connolly, Oberlin M. Carter's secretary and indicted jointly with him and Greene and Gaynor, be nolle prossed.

Judge Emory Speer consented to this, as Connolly had not profited because of his acts. Connolly is living in New York.

Asked Called to Prince Church.

San Francisco.—Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York, of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, was Thursday formally called to the pastorate of the First Congregational church of the city.

War Minister Brun Drops Dead.

Paris, France.—General Brun, minister of war in the cabinet of Premier Briand, dropped dead Thursday from a paralytic stroke at the offices of the ministry.

REJECT ROADS' PLEA

COMMERCE COMMISSION UNANIMOUSLY DECIDE AGAINST INCREASE IN RATES.

ADVANCE IS NOT NECESSARY

Decision Shows Carriers to Be Prosperous—Do Not Need Larger Revenue to Maintain Their Credit or Insure Against Adversity.

Washington.—The interstate commerce commission in a decision handed down Tuesday rules against the railroads in both the eastern and the western rate cases.

The railroads are prohibited from advancing first-class rates and they are ordered to reduce second-class rates.

The commission shows that at the moment when the railroads were beguling their justification for e raise they were eminently prosperous. The decisions were by unanimous vote of the commission.

The report, written by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, is an elaborate, optimistic review of the American railway situation.

Despite what the railroad reports say of the considerable increase in wages and the increase in the cost of fuel, the last six months of the year 1910, in which the new wage schedules were in effect, the report shows for the carriers the largest operating income they have ever enjoyed.

The report opens with a consideration of the affect railroad rate regulation has had upon the revenues of the carriers, which it finds to be, by reason of the law and its enforcement, the railroads have been protected against such other. As a result the revenues of the carriers have increased under regulation and their dividends and their surplus have also increased as in no other period of their history. In the past ten years the railroads of the United States have borrowed over four end one-half billion dollars, or twice the amount of the national debt at the close of the Civil war.

This is evidence of the faith the public has in these properties. The rate of dividends and the total amount has increased more rapidly than the additional mileage built. The western roads have increased their surplus over 100 per cent. in ten years.

Comment is made upon the fact that the railroads are now seeking to increase rates which were voluntarily made by them under competitive conditions and which they admit could not be increased under such conditions. The carriers are seeking to gain the benefits of protective legislation and at the same time asking for a free hand and criticising the law for the restraints which it compels upon them. It is found that the carriers do not need larger revenue for purposes of maintaining their credit or insuring them against temporary adversity.

The report closes with these words:

"We shall ask the carriers to withdraw the proposed tariffs end, if such action is not taken, the commission will further suspend these rates and make an order directing the maintenance of present rates for a period of two years."

FIGHT ON FLOOR OF HOUSE

Mondell of Wyoming and Wickersham of Alaska Come to Blows Over Alaska Bill.

Washington. — Violent language and actions were exchanged in the house Thursday when Representative Mondell of Wyoming and Delegate Wickersham of Alaska clashed over the former's bill for leasing coal lands in Alaska.

Delegate Wickersham, in opposing the Mondell bill, quoted from his statement from the interior department.

"That is a lie," said Mondell, in an undertone, turning in his seat to speak to Mr. Burke of South Dakota.

"You are a liar if you say that," shouted Wickersham, who had overheard.

Mondell turned to find Wickersham standing over him, pale in anger, with clenched fists as if to strike.

Foster of Vermont leaped forward and grasped Wickersham by the throat in a desire to pull him away.

"Don't try to choke me," yelled Wickersham, turning about and striking Foster in an effort to break his grip. Poindexter of Washington tore Foster's hands loose.

At this juncture the mace made its appearance and over the shouts of the angry men and their excited friends was heard the steady crash, crash of the speaker's gavel.

Both men then apologized to the house for the language used and the house killed the bill that had caused the trouble. After the adjournment friends of the two men effected a reconciliation, but without success.

McFarland and Morse at Terms.

New York.—It was announced Thursday that the wedding of young Jay Gould and Miss Annie Douglas Graham will take place on April 29. The ceremony will be in St. Thomas' church.

WOMEN OPEN BATTLE

DESCEND UPON ALBANY FOR SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

Antis Prove Themselves As Aggressive As Their Sisters Who Demand the Ballot.

Albany, N. Y. — At the hearing on the woman suffrage bills given by the joint judiciary committee of the state legislature in the assembly chamber women largely predominated over the men, but few of the latter being able to obtain seats in the chamber.

For three hours the battle waged, and at its conclusion Chairman Belden announced that the measures would be taken up in executive session by the committees, both sides put forth their best speakers.

The anti-suffragists who spoke included Miss Margaret Doane Gardiner of Albany, who declared that there is "nothing dignified about a suffragist." Miss Margaret C. Cummings of New York, a school teacher, although one of those "poor down-trodden working women" the suffragists speak about, said she never had felt the need of a vote.

Richard Berry, an investigator who described the conditions in the suffrage states, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden urged the committee seriously to consider the arguments of both sides before deciding the question and not to report the bill because the suffragists had asked for it.

Speaking from the suffragist stand point, Mrs. W. W. Penfield, representing the woman suffrage party, bluntly told the committee that it was proposed to carry on the suffrage campaign in this country as it has been carried on in England if it becomes necessary.

Mrs. Minnis Reynolds of Colorado talked in a breezy western style, declaring that women if enfranchised would not desert their homes, hus band and children by "chasing around after votes."

Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the new association of suffragists, said the government has taxed the clothes of the women to the east in order to pay for irrigation in the west.

TAFT SENDS IN JAP TREATY

Feature of Document Transmitted to Senate is Omission of Immigration Restrictions.

Washington.—President Taft Tuesday transmitted to the senate the proposed new treaty with Japan.

The distinctive features of the document is that it makes no reference to the restrictions now imposed by the United States on the admittance of Japanese immigrants to these shores.

The understanding is that this all important question is left to the no limitation honor of the Japanese government, which is expected to enforce at her home ports the limitations which are now enforced under the Root-Aoki agreement in the matter of her subjects who seek entrance to the United States. Pending ratification, the new treaty is submitted to the senate in strictly confidential documents, and it is impossible to secure the exact text of the document.

BRYCE DEFENDED BY ASQUITH

Attacks Made on British Ambassador Are Answered in Reciprocity Debate.

London. — Again in the house of commons the government was made the target for a multiplicity of questions regarding the United States-Canada reciprocity agreement. In most instances the replies of the premier were colorless reiterations of known facts.

They evoked the political controversies which the national debate brought to arouse.

The unionists were especially active in suggesting that Ambassador Bryce had failed in his duty of watching over British interests, but Premier Asquith staunchly defended the diplomat. The ambassador, he said, had kept the crown at the special interests of British trade.

ANTI-PASS LAW IS VALID

Decides Cash Only and Not Advertising Can Be Accepted for Railroad Transportation.

Washington.—The Supreme court of the United States in interpreting the Hepburn rate law of 1906, declared that only money and no advertising can be accepted by interstate railroads in payment for transportation.

The decision involved a large number of contracts between the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway company and various publishers, and confirmed the decision of the federal circuit court of the northern district of Illinois.

This court also decided that interstate railroads cannot issue passes for interstate transportation, even though they had contracts to do so before the passage of the Hepburn rate law.

Six Hundred Miners Strike.

Spring Valley, Ill.—Six hundred miners employed by the Illinois Third Vein Coal company at Ladd struck Wednesday because Pit Boss Brown used discourteous language to the miners' committee while in session getting a labor grievance.

Canada Opposes Annexation.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian parliament Wednesday declared its contment to be that the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States shall not lead to annexation.

CALUMET
The
BAKING
POWDER
That Makes the Baking Better

Failures are almost impossible with Calumet.

We know that it will give you better results.

We know that the baking will be purer and more wholesome.

We know that it will be more evenly raised.

And we know that Calumet is more economical, both in its use and cost.

We know these things because we have tested and proved them, and we know it from the many years it has been used in millions of homes and the sales are growing daily. It is the modern baking powder.

Have you tried it?

Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in price.

Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

BAKING POWDER & PIE
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

A girl is always sure her latest love is the real thing.

Druggists everywhere sell Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative. It acts as a gentle aid to Nature.

Sympathy sometimes means sitting in a car and passing out soft words to lame folk.

It is possible to have too much of a good thing. Even a man with a generous tail runs the least danger of having his cuss tied to it.

Not a Lucrative Job.

Friend—So your friend has left college. What is he in?

Peter—Debt.

Advantages.

"You must have found the arctic circle very unpleasant."

"Yes," replied the arctic explorer; "but it has its advantages. The climate is dangerously cold, so people aren't always worrying you about proofs."

Successful Life Work.

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul, who bee never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it, who hes always looked for the best in others, and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."—President Schurman.

Wifely Solicitude.

Appealing to the police to find her husband, who went to work and had not returned home at eight o'clock, but requesting that the officers neither arrest nor "talk cross" to him, a women left o note in the hands of Patrolman Hickerson at Sixth and Edmond streets containing information concerning the missing husband.

The note in addition to giving a description of the missing man read that tha wife "was worried nearly sick because it was tha first 'time that he had done this."

"I don't want you to arrest him," continued the note. "Tell the police to please not talk cross to him."—St. Joseph Gazette.

COLDS



Mazon's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks Fevers, stops Discharges of the nose, takes away sore throat and pains in the body. Cures Coughs, Colds and stimulo Couphs and prevents Pneumonia. Write Prof. Mazon, 52nd and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa., for medical advice absolutely free.

PISO'S
IS THE MEDICINE
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

WESTERN CANADA COUNTING ITS GOLD

THE GRAIN CROP OF 1910 WAS A GOOD PAYING ONE.

Crop conditions throughout the west of Canada were not ideal, but notwithstanding there were excellent crops. Reports come from different parts to the agents of the Canadian government, whose literature tells a good part of the story, that the crops in most places were splendid.

At Castor, Alta., F. Galloway's oat crop threshed 35 bushels to the acre, machine measure, and 44 bushels by weight. Alex. Robertson of Balzac, Alta., had 20 bushels to the acre on 85 acres. W. & H. Clerk, 17 bushels to the acre on 77 acres. Sheldon Ramsey, 20 bushels on 160 acres. J. Lano threshed 3,500 bushels off 200 acres; J. Hamilton, 5,200 bushels off 264 acres. Mrs. Headley had an average of 25 bushels per acre on 160 acres. Chambers Bros. got 13,750 bushels off 650 acres.

Pemble Valley district, G. Rollo, had an average of 25 bushels to the acre on a total crop of 10,000 bushels. E. Brown of Pinchor Creek had a yield of 22 bushels on his winter wheat; W. Walker, Miss Walker and John Goberts all had an average yield of 25 bushels; Mr. Fitzpatrick, 22, and Mr. Freebairn, 20. Charles Nelson of Bon Accord, Alberta, had threshed his crop of 5,000 bushels of grain, wheat, oats and barley, from 210 acres of old ground.

Wm. Logan of Bon Accord is reported to have threshed 400 bushels of wheat from 9 acres of new breaking. His oats it is said yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. Robert Martin of Belbeck, Sask., from 100 acres got 3,240 bushels of wheat. Geo. Campbell of Caron, Sask., from 130 acres summer fallow got 40 bushels per acre, and from 50 acres stubble got 24 bushels per acre. One of the farmers of Colonsay threshed out 85 bushels of wheat per acre from 160 acres summer fallow, and another 82 bushels more. Jacobs Glen of Drinkwater, Sask., had 36½ bushels per acre; 40 acres summer fallow, 20 bushels per acre; 40 acres stubble, 27 bushels per acre; total, 6,680 bushels off 200 acres. Abe Winters of Floral has 39 bushels of wheat per acre. At Govan, Benjamin Armstrong had 33 bushels to the acre. John Glentin, 34 bushels per acre. Latta, 35 bushels. J. K. Taylor, 35 bushels. W. Small, 2,960 bushels on 90 acres. J. F. Moore, 6,600 bushels on 215 acres. J. McaLean, 1,500 bushels on 63 acres. W. Hopwood, 1,750 bushels on 50 acres. W. Gray, 950 bushels on 20 acres. W. Curtis, 850 bushels on 30 acres. John Meyers, Jr., of Grand Coulee, reports 145 bushels to the acre. P. P. Epp of Langham, Sask., has 35 1-3 bushels per acre. J. J. Thiessen, 31 bushels per acre. Chris Dear, 25 bushels per acre from 90 acres. Wm. Thiessen, 1415 bushels from 100 acres. P. Schmidt, 18 bushels per acre from 100 acres. Robt. H. Wiggins of Manor, Sask., had 39 bushels wheat and 75 bushels of oats per acre. Fred Cobb, 30 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of oats per acre. Jack Richardson, 40 bushels of wheat per acre. Wm. Kindof of Milestone, Sask., had 38 bushels of wheat per acre. H. J. Moore, 40 bushels of wheat per acre. Martin Roddy, 38 bushels of wheat per acre. J. D. Sifton of Moose Jaw had 37 bushels wheat per acre; oats, 80 bushels per acre; flax, 11 bushels to the acre. John L. Smith of New Hazelton had 35 bushels of wheat per acre. At Regina H. W. Loird had 35 bushels to the acre; W. H. Duncan, wheat, 35 bushels to the acre, flax, 16 bushels. G. M. Bell, wheat, 35 bushels to the acre, oats, 75 bushels; E. E. Hetherington 25 bushels to the acre; J. McKinnie, wheat, 35 bushels summer fallow; 20 bushels stubble; oats, 80 bushels; J. S. Mooney, 31 bushels of wheat; 80 bushels per acre on stubble. At Tessier, Wm. Nesbitt had 44 bushels wheat to the acre. Sup. Latreca, 34 bushels. Tho. Miller, 31 bushels. There were all on summer fallow. Major Bros.' stubble went 14. At Tuxford, Sask., F. B. Bunting had 37 bushels summer fallow. At Yellow Grass, Wm. Robson, off one half section, had 45 bushels wheat to the acre, and 40 bushels off another averaged 37 bushels to the acre. Geo. Breen, off a twenty-acre field, threshed half. M. A. Wilkinson, off 160 acres, 62 bushels wheat to the acre. His whole crop averaged over 40. Alex. R. Cameron's half section averaged over 36 bushels to the acre. D. McNevan, who has two farms, averaged about 40 bushels. W. A. Cooper got 47 bushels to the acre off 71 acres; his whole crop went about 40. Percy Murray, 35 per acre off 160 acres. Hockley Bros., 35 per acre off a half section. W. Ransom, 35 per acre off the Caldcott farm. N. Dunne, 39 to the acre. S. C. Hart, 34 per acre. T. Murray, Jr., 36 to the acre. A. E. McEwon, 38 to the acre. Mayor Taylor, 32 to the acre.

Rattlesnakes Appear Early.

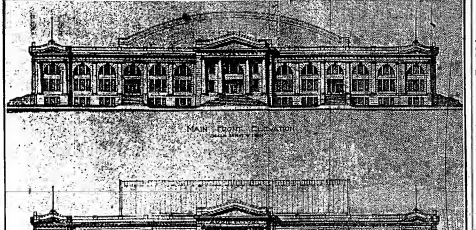
The unusually warm weather throughout central Wyoming the last few weeks has caused large numbers of rattlesnakes to leave their dens and many have been killed by ranchmen and others. Not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants have rattle snakes appeared as early in the year. —Casper correspondence Denver Republican.

Violation.

"They have expelled my favorite waiter from his brotherhood," said one hotel patron.

"Yes," replied the other, "he accidentally smiled and said 'Thank you' a dollar's worth for a 50-cent tip."

PLANS FOR NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL AT FAIR GROUNDS.



Legislative Committee Agrees on $350,000 Appropriation for Building.

Plans for an agricultural hall at the fair grounds, to cost $150,000, were presented to the joint senate and house committees on state fair by the board of managers. After examining the plans and hearing the arguments, the committee agreed to introduce a committee bill, carrying the desired appropriation.

The needs of the state fair were presented to the senators and representatives by C. W. Glotfelter, president of the Minnesota Agricultural society, C. P. Craig and Reuben Werner, of the boards of managers, and John C. Simpson, secretary of the society. The legislators were informed that there has been much dissatisfaction among the farmers of the state because of the poor accommodations for displaying products of the soil.

County exhibits protested last year of inadequate facilities and the college of agriculture complained of insufficient room. A temporary shelter was erected for displaying the work of the pupils of the ten agricultural high schools of the state.

The preliminary sketches of an agricultural hall, by F. G. German, Duluth, were examined with interest and explained by the architect. Representative R. C. Dunn urged that an appropriation of $350,000 be recommended by the committee, and this was adopted, but Senator Ole J. Segerg announced that he did not consider himself bound by the committee's vote.

The proposed building will be 200 feet square, with a full basement and two floors above. It will be fireproof throughout, only concrete, steel and tile being used in its construction. The exterior walls will be of artificial stone, resembling gray granite in appearance and having a crushing strength of 1,500 pounds a square inch.

The exterior lines will be of the Doric order, which combines simplicity and dignity, and the building of the size proposed should give a most impressive effect.

The basement will contain a large unpacking spaces entered by driveways direct from outside; toilet rooms and, if necessary, a kitchen and restaurant. The heating, ventilating and vacuum cleaning plant also will be in the basement.

Two elevators end four wide stairways will connect the basement with the upper floors.

On the main floor will be fifty-six exhibition booths and a large central court which can be used for an auditorium capable of accommodating 5,000 people at one time. Above the latter belag room for forty more in this space. A lecture room and other space is provided.

The second floor or gallery will be devoted largely to educational features and allied industries, space being provided for agricultural school displays, the college of agriculture, the state entomologist, soils and their analyses, marketing and shipping splances, fertilizers, milling, canning and other industries. Offices, toilet rooms and reserve rooms also are provided.

Mr. Germsa said that the estimate of $350,000 had been obtained after close figuring and with the best materials obtainable. The heating and cleaning plants will be of the most modern kind and the building can be used at any season of the year by the college of agriculture or for any other public purpose.

MAYOR VS. COUNCIL

WINONA IS ENJOYING AN INTERESTING MUNICIPAL ROW.

HAS ONLY SHORT TERM TO SERVE

But is Making Things Interesting—Says Bills Aggregating $8,643 Have Been Allowed Contrary to Law.

Winona.—Mayor W. E. Hamilton, whose term of office expires in April, is closing his administration at outs with the city council. At the meeting of that body last evening he submitted another communication following up his previous one asking for an auditing of the city books and the assistance of the council in investigating places where, it was alleged, liquor was being sold in Winona under government and without state license contrary to law. In answer to the mayor's original communication the oldermen made formal reply that the city books had been twice audited by expert accountants in two years and found correct. As to the allegation that there were places in the city where liquor was being sold contrary to law the council maintained it was the duty of the mayor and not of the council to investigate law violation and proceed for its suppression.

Mayor Hamilton at last evening's meeting came back in a communication in which he charged that bills amounting to $8,643.24 had been allowed by the finance committee and the council by three aldermen contrary to law. Referring to liquor matters Mayor Hamilton said the only place he knew where liquor was sold under a government license without the payment of the $1,000 state license which belongs to the city was in certain social club, which he had been informed by a traveling salesman for a whisky house had been sold fifteen barrels of whisky by that house. The mayor said he had talked with a member of the club who had said the information was incorrect, in that only five barrels of whisky had been bought from this house. The mayor said further that a member of the city council was on the purchasing committee of this club and ought to know something about the transaction.

The council referred the mayor's communication to the finance committee to report upon later.

As to the mayor's charges that the council allowed bills to three aldermen in excess of $8,000 for work performed for or articles furnished the city, the oldermen say they are no unjust reflection on the present council for acts for which a previous council was responsible.

WEYERHAEUSERS WIN.

Supreme Court Decides in Land Dispute With Railroads.

Washington, D. C. — A bitter controversy over title to land in Minnesota between claimants under the congressional land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and claimants under the timber and stone act was decided by the supreme court of the United States in favor of the railroad claimants.

The controversy had its origin in the dispute as to whether the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific was at Duluth, Minn., or Ashland, Wis. The interior department decided it was at Duluth and canceled selections of land the railroad had made east of Duluth under the land grant acts. When the supreme court determined the terminus was at Ashland, the interior department reconsidered the former cancellations and awarded to the railroad lands previously selected by it despite the fact that individuals claimed it.

Richard H. Jones made his application for one parcel of land under the timber and stone act. It was accepted by the commissioner, but the land was afterwards awarded to Frederick Weyerhauser and John A. Hubbard, who claimed it under the railroad grant. Herbert H. Hoyt succeeded to Jones' rights and brought the present proceedings.

PIONEER WOMAN IS DEAD.

Mrs. Langseon Among First Danes to Settle at Hutchinson.

Hutchinson.—Mrs. Morie (Olson) Langseon, one of McLeod county's best-known pioneer Danish women, is dead at the age of 78 years. She was the widow of Rev. C. T. Langseon. She came to Hutchinson from Denmark in 1866. Her first husband, Christian Christensen, met a tragic death by drowning three years later. She was married to Mr. Langseon in 1878. Her children were all prominent and respected members of the community in which they live. They are Mrs. Andrew Anderson and Chris A. Christensen of Hutchinson; Mrs. Linnie Gleason of Lynn township, Mrs. S. G. Peterson of Redwood Falls, L. P. Christensen of Superior, Wis., and Mart Christensen of Noonan, N. D.

WILL IS CONTESTED.

He's of W. C. McElrath Are Not Satisfied

Litchfield.—Archibald McElrath, a brother, and Elizabeth McElrath, widow, an inmate of the St. Paul asylum, have filed objections to the probate of the will of W. C. McElrath, who died at Kingsley, Minn., leaving an estate of $20,000 to Ethel Hare, daughter of Mrs. Tennant in the town of Cedar Mills, this county, and Arthur Aylesworth, his partner in Montana.

MOORHEAD HOLDS ELECTION.

Youth of 23 Becomes City Attorney by Big Majority.

Moorhead.—W. H. Davy was re-elected mayor by a majority of 78 votes. Lew A. Huntoon of the First National bank was his opponent. Garfield Rustad, aged 23 years, and a graduate of the law department of the Minnesota University, was elected city attorney. He is said to be the youngest city attorney in Minnesota.

LIVE STOCK

BUILDING A $5 HOG HOUSE

Low Cost and Ease With Which They Can Be Moved Should Recommend Them to Breeders.

The hog house shown in the accompanying illustration is ten feet long by five feet wide, the shed seven feet, and the open pen in front three feet. The pen is three feet high, the shed four feet at front, sloping to three at the back, our corner posts, 2 by 4, three feet long, and two upright at front of roof, 2 by 4, four feet long; six boards one foot wide and 16 feet long make the sides and ends; boards one foot wide and seven feet long, cut from corner to corner, will give necessary slope to the roof. The roof may be of board, iron, or any roofing. If iron is used, it should be laid over building paper to prevent sweating, writes Stanley Wells in the American Agriculturist.

If made of pine these houses cost about $5 each, but when made of native lumber they cost less. When a lid is put over the opening in front the



The Hog House in Position.

houses are weatherproof and safe for farrowing sows at any season. In extremely cold spells I have warmed them with a small oil stove and made them as comfortable as a high-priced, artificially heated house could be made.

Five ten-foot boards make a floor, which can be laid in seasons when one is necessary, and when not in use can be neatly taken up and stored away for another year. Any man can easily move one of these houses with a stoneboat, and when they are to be moved o distance, two can be put on a wagon. The low cost and ease with which they are moved should recommend a house of this kind to the farmer, who is liable to find poor facilities for hog raising on many farms.

RATION FOR GROWING PIGS

As Feeding Capacity of One Differs From Another It is Impossible to Say What is Best.

It is impossible for anyons to say what is the best ration for growing pigs. The feeding capacity of one differs from another. We have been feeding for years, yat are all the time finding satisfactory new ways to produce better results. Sometimes we think we are feeding more grain than necessary, and then again think we are not feeding enough. As a rule more pigs are underfed than overfed, says Arthur Herd. And to find a good ration for developing youngsters in five pounds of O. P. oil-meal, 10 pounds of wheat bran or middlings, 10 pounds of cornmeol and one pound of salt well mixed in a borrel with milk and water. Better, feeding of the whole will go clean morning and night. If you have apples, cabbage or roots feed them by all means. Also they love to their evening slop feed them one pound of corn to each pound of live weight of pigs. Corn meal, finely ground or cote con be substituted for a portion of the bran and middlings if desired. Put the bread ones we add one bushel of cut alfalfa to this mixture in winter. They eat it with a relish, but small pigs do not like the alfalfa mixture as well. They love a large portion of the alfalfa in the trough unsteamed; either do they have to be tedied with halfere or confined with stanchions. All they need is good feed, clean water and absolutely dry shelter, and for this care they will return a better profit considering the investment than any other animal on the farm.

Grow Hogs.

Every farmer should grow hogs, if only enough for home use. Of course, we would not advise the farmer to grow more hogs than he can properly feed and handle. The farmer must grow some clags of live stock for meat, and the hog is about the easiest and cheapest to handle.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE—THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY NEVER DISAPPOINTS

A few years ago I was troubled with a complication of kidney and stomach ailments, and although I tried two or three different doctors, I was unable to obtain a cure. Having heard a great deal about Swamp-Root, I decided to give it a trial and purchased a one dollar bottle of Mr. Alexander, the druggist. From the beginning I could notice a change for the better and after taking eight bottles of your medicine, I felt entirely cured and have not had my trouble since.

Had I begun using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root sooner I would have been a few hundred dollars to the good and saved myself a lot of suffering.

You may use my testimonial any time you wish.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES E. HARRIS,
460 Sixth St.,
Marion, Ia.

I certify that Charles E. Harris signed the above testimonial in my presence, being first duly sworn to the truth thereof this the 17th day of July, 1910.

D. R. KINLEY, J. P.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

WAS JUST COPYING MAMMA

Child's Actions That at First Mystified Father Were Easily Explained.

The little six-year-old daughter of a well-known club woman was found in her play room the other day doing all kinds of acrobatic stunts and gesticulating wildly and wierdly.

"What are you doing?" asked the child's father.

"I'm playing I'm mamma," she answered. Then she made more unique movements with her little arms and said: "There, father, you accept them. That's what they do when mamma makes them."

"What shall I accept?" asked the father, still more mystified, "and what does mamma make? Tell me what you are doing?"

"Why," she said, "I am playing that I am momma at her club. Whenever mamma goes to her club she makes motions, and the others accept them. I heard her say so over the telephone to Mrs. Smith this morning."—Illustrated Magazine.

Denominational Puzzle.

The wife of a prominent Unitarian clergyman is still wondering what her cook meant. She was a new cook, and there was every reason to believe she was a good cook. At any rate, she had unquestionably served in good families, and she brought the best of references. Nevertheless, her new mistreee did not hesitate to give her a few instructions.

"One thing I want you to remember, Nellie," said she, "is the way we like our oatmeal. Don't leave it we forget but we don't forget it next day, either."

"Yes, ma'am, ma'am," reeponded the cook, confidently. "I'll get it right, never fear. I've worked in Unitarian families before."

A Religious Innovation.

A certain well-brought-up little girl yawned at the breakfast table last Sunday morning and received a polite proposition to her mother.

"I really don't feel at all like going to church this morning," she remarked. "Can't we just send cards?"

CHILDREN AFFECTED
By Mother's Food and Drink.

Many babies have been launched into life with constitutions weakened by disease taken in the mother's mothers' milk. Mothers cannot be too careful os to the food they use while nursing their babes.

The experience of a Kansas City mother is a ouee in point:

"I was a great coffee drinker from a child, and thought I could not do without it. But I found at last it was doing me harm. For years I had been troubled with dizziness, spots before my eyes and pain in my heart, of which was added, two years later, a chronic sour stomach.

"The baby was born 7 months ago, and almost from the beginning, it, too, suffered from sour stomach. She was taking it from me.

"In my distress I consulted a friend of more experience and she told me to quit coffee at once. I did not make good milk. I have since ascertained that it really dries up the milk.

"So, I quit coffee and tried tea and at last cocoa. But they did not agree with me. Then I turned to Postum with the opposite result. It proved to be the very thing I needed. It not only agreed perfectly with baby and myself, but it increased the flow of my milk.

"My husband then quit coffee and used Postum and quickly got well of the dyspepsia with which he had been troubled. I no longer suffer from the dizziness, blind spells, pain in my beurt or sour stomach.

"Now we all drink Postum from my bueband to my seven months' old baby. It has proved to be the best hot drink we have ever used. We would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever drank." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Overhauling and Installation of New Machinery Starts.

Hibbing.—There is every evidence of an early opening up of the mines in this district and already several orders have been received to overhaul steom shovels, dinkeys, dump cars and other material, preparatory to starting the season's work. Among the latest important mining news is the reported starting of stripping operations on the Longyear property by Butler Brothers. Only one steam shovel and a crew of men are now employed at work in the first, the number being increased as the work advances. As yet no word has been given by the Oliver Iron Mining company as to the probable date of renewed activity on their part, but information from reliable sources states that they will probably be among the last of the mines to start work in earnest this season.

The rumor is current here that no very definite move will be made until the return of the general superintendent, W. J. Wee; from his present vacation trip, which is expected to last for another six weeks.

SECOND HELEN KELLER.

St. Paul Blind and Deaf Girl Makes Wonderful Progress.

Faribault.—Vera Mabel Gammon of St. Paul, the deaf and blind child in the school for the deaf here, has been making wonderful progress the last few months in her studies. Since she has been in school from the three word "hat," "ball," and "bear," taught her the first day, her vocabulary has increased to about three thousand words. She writes good English, is fond of reading books in raised type, writes on an ordinary typewriter and braille writer, and is a "wonder hand" in writing with a pencil on a tablet. She can also do neat sewing. She has also learned to speak.

Since entering the school, most of her work has been in the shops. However, she has also studied geography, biography, nature study and arithmetic as far as fractions. One of the most interesting features in her education is the reproduction of the daily chapel lessons which are delivered in signs by the male teachers of the school and are spelled into Vera's hand by her teacher, Miss Hansen.

Miss Hansen's success in teaching Vera has been remorkable. Her pupil has learned as rapidly that she has often been termed the Helen Keller of St. Paul.

MINES WILL OPEN EARLY,

Pigs With Mange.

For pigs with mange sprinkle a little coal oil down the spine, around the head and ears and under the legs. The next day scrub the entire pig with warm water and rosin soap. Mix a little hickory wood ashes in the water, rub dry, then greass with crude petroleum, which is the same as coal oil before it is refined. Clean out the pens, dust with air-slacked lime, then give bed of clean straw. Keep shut from sleeping in hot manure or wet straw.

Sheep Are Profitable.

Sheep require more attention than any other farm animal. They do not have to be curried or brushed or blanketed, but they have to be tedied with halfere or confined with stanchions. All they need is good feed, clean water and absolutely dry shelter, and for this care they will return a better profit considering the investment than any other animal on the farm.

Will Dig Many Ditches.

Cancourse.—Some are busy hauling coal and supplies for the two dredges which will commence ditching operations out of town early in the spring. About 7,000 tons of coal have been contracted for. Brown & Hersey of Litchfield, who have contracts for ditch No. 18, commenced hauling last week with a score of teams, and another contract for commences tomorrow. Two more ditch contracts will be let in a few days. Five dredges will be worked on as many different ditches this spring.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered at Second-class matter August 20 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

March came in like a roaring lion Wednesday, which makes it due to go out like a lamb.

The planting of Red Lake and Pennington counties in the same legislatative district is somewhat like putting Tennesee and Minnesota to sleep in the same bed in 1865, but time heals wounds.

Those who rushed down to Crookston to file homesteads last week because they seen notice published in the Thief River Press that these vacant lands had been opened found themselves in about the same position as a man that is foolish enough to let his seven years run out before he tries to make final proof, because some paper says he can.

It is said to be the intention of the County commissioners to improve, and remodel the Court house in the early spring, in such a manner that it will meet all requirements of the County for many year to come. Though the building was not built for Court house purposes it can be readily and cheaply converted into a very good one, from the standpoint of both convenience and safety.—Thief River Falls News.

The law to increase the salary of county officers from two to four years should be put to sleep in a pigion hole at St. Paul. The members of the lower house will not take kindly to a proposition that will leave them to fight a body campaign every four years without any assistance from candidates for county office to help him pass around the cabbage leaf cigars.

It was our good fortune to be at Thief River Falls Monday evening and listen to the speech of Governor Eberhardt made at the Auditorium Building. We consider it one of the most earnest talks that could be made by our governor on the Minnesota school question. He laid particular stress on the disadvantages of the farm boys and girls to secure an education. He believes in the passage of the bill now before the legislature for the consolidation of country shchools, and said that it had been found to be a success where it had been tried in the southern part of the state.

The denying of the right to take the county division matter into the courts by attorney general Simpson rings down the curtain in the last act had places Pennington county on the map of Minnesota. As for us we have no apology to make for our opposition to it and hope that time will prove that we was wrong in our opinion. But the fight is over, and we sheath the sword, and will grease the wheels of ingdustry to make Pennington county one of the best and richest counties in northern Minnesota. No matter where we are located we always work for the best interest of our home, and we want to say to all of those that are how residents of Pennington county, that was of the same opinion as our selves in the late unpleasetness, to bury the hatchet, and all get into line and work for the best interest of our home county of Pennington.

BIGGEST CLOTHING SALE

IN THE HISTORY OF RED LAKE COUNTY.

It will pay you to come to Red Lake Falls any time Between Febru ary 18th, and March 1st.

During these nine days we offer to the public the largest and best stock of clothing ever put on sale, and the way prices are cut will astonish you

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK AT COST.

We will have coats for the mother or sister, father or brother. Ladies skirts, men's and boy's suits, underware, shoes, mackinaws, sheep lined coats, shirts, collars, ties, hats and caps; everything in ready made waring apparel.

On the opening day of the sale Feb. 18, there will be a free lecture in the High School for the farmers on live stock in the afternoon. Come into Red Lake Falls in the morning and take in both. It will be well worth your while and save you money. If you cannot come in on the opening day, the same low prices will continue throughout the entire period of the sale, and will give you a grand opprtunity to get lots for your money.

After March 1st, we will conduct a general clothing business.

Your patronage is earnestly solicited.

HEALY BROTHERS,

Red Lake Falls Minn.

Farm For Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10, per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding, cres nery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 90 acres good hay land, balleneo meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Peland, Highlandine Minn.

TAFT TAKES A HAND.

President Taft has repealed those portions of treaties made with the Indian tribes in Minnesota of a county ago, prohibiting all traffic in intoxicants in the Indian country. He also sent to congress a special message urging similar action by that body in those treaty provisions which he is not empowered to repeal or modify.

"In the years which have elapsed since the making of these treaties," he says in his message, "conditions have largely changed the Indian population having been reduced largely, while settlements have been made and great cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis have been built since the date of the treaties was demonstrated in the Indian country. Notwithstanding these facts, this territory still remains subject to the regulation respecting the traffic in liquor originally imposed for the protection of the Indians.

"Such an anomalous condition of affairs," he continued, "should not longer continue and the regulation of the traffic in liquors in those arias now almost exclusively occupied by white people should be left to them. In those instances where the treaty authorized the president to repeal or modify the provision, I have exercised that right Some of the treaties however, provide that the provisions referred to shall continue and be in force until otherwise provided by congress."

Worth Her Weight in Butter.

Curious customs still prevail with regard to marriage. In some parts of Uganda the custom is to offer six needles and a pack of india rubber for a wife. Some of the Kaffirs exercise the Tartars of Turkestan give the weight of the prospective wife in butter. In Kinchelle the price varies from one to ten reindeer. Some savages require a certain amount of labor. Among the aborigines it is said the current rate for a wife is a box of matches, which prompted a Paris newspaper to speculate whether one of the French government boxes would be accepted.

Light on a Dark Subject.

Caller—There's one question I should like to have answered. When a thought flashes across the intellect does it effect any molecular changes in the cellular or nuclear tissues composing the material substance of the cerebral tissue, or does it operate merely in the realm of the spiritual ego, thereby leaving no trace subject to detection or classification in the domain of subjectivity? Information Editor (turning to his assistant)—There is no present need in the room.—Chicago Tribune.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minnesota February 10th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by David Stahl contestant against homestead entry No. 430, made June 29, 1904, for S. W. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., by Gustave L. Reimsan Contestee, in which it is alleged that said latyman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 20, 1911, before Stephen Singer, a Notary Public at Kratka, Minnesota (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o' clock a.m. on March 31, 1911, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed Feb. 10, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

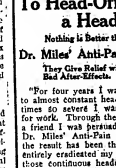
Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Address of Record of Enterprise, Baron Minn.

One Exception.

Nosyglisted Old Man—I say, did you break the record?

Acroanut—No, but I broke everything else.—Judge.



To Head-Off a Headache

Nothing is Better than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

They Give Relief without Bad After-Effects.

"For four years I was subject to almost constant headache. At times so severe I was unfitted for work. Through the advice of a friend I was persuaded to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and the result has been that I have entirely eradicated my system of those continuous headaches that followed a hard and continuous mental strain."—O. L. Russell, Agt. C. & N. W. Ry. Early, Ia.

For Sale by All Druggists. 25 Doses, 25 Cents.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 10th 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony Thompson of Highlanding Minn., who on December 15, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1068 Serial No. 04355, for N.E. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 28th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oliver Nelson, Elo Sandees, Andrew Ellingson, all Highlanding Minn. Walter Mackenzie, of Sunbeam Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam January 27, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. January 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew J. Hoisington, of Brunsberg, Minn., who, on Oct. 3rd, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 867, Serial No. 02238 for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Wahlberg, Nils Losberg, Iver Solheim Frank Bergling, all of Brunsberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Feb. 3rd, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 1st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Irving Elmer Quist, of Aestad Minn., who on February 20th, 1908, made Homestead entry No. 8619, Serial No. 03906 for N. ½ of S. W. ¼; Lots 3, 4 & 4 Section 25 Township 155 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of Intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wold, John Lamparter, Ole O. Land Ole O. Wiseth, all of Aestad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Gulnes, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 1st, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 4822, Serial No. 3021, for S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses

Hans Hecksa, John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughan, Bernt Johnson all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Hecksa, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 26, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7283 Serial No. 9035 for S. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughan, Bernt Johnson, John Gulnes, all of Highlanding Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Swell Set Credentials.

Mrs. De Batt (making out a list of invited guests for dinner)—Can you think of any others?

Mrs. Von Sette—There is Mrs. Kumbac.

"I had thought of her, but she did not try to smuggle."—Philadelphia Ledger.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SING R, Prop. Rhoda Minn.



A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Cheerful New Guinea Custom Which Causes Frequent Murders.

Everywhere in New Guinea the traveler is continually brought face to face with death, and the natives are devoid of the slightest pity or respect for the dead or dying, although after a death they will often wail and lament for a considerable time.

Murder is an everyday occurrence, and nothing could be worse than the morals of the natives. In fact, they have none. They believe and live with a persistence and cunning which are surprising.

The Papuans have a cheerful custom which demands a life for a life. Should any one die at the first opportunity they kill some one—they are not very particular whom—to make up for it. "While we were at Hunsloh Bay," says Professor Pratt in the Wide World Magazine, "a Malay died of dropsy. He was the first Malay who had ever come to that part, and the Papuans greatly respected him.

"Very well," they said, 'we must shoot a Malay with our bows and arrows to pay for his death.' And sooner or later some innocent person would be killed to square the account, when everybody—except, presumably, the victim's friends—would be satisfied."

ALL OF ONE NAME.

So They Had to Tag Each of the Many Tom Hazards.

Perhaps no community more carefully and frequently set forth its erratic fancy than did the early settlers of Narragansett, R. I., of whom W. B. Weeden tells in "Early Rhode Island." There were so many of one name that the bearer must have a descriptive prefix lest he be lost in a concordant multitude. Mr. Updike cites thirty-two Tom Hazards living at one time and thus illustrates a few:

College Tom, because he had been at college. Bedford Tom was his son and lived at New Bedford. Barley Tom, because he boasted how much barley he raised from an acre; Virginia Tom, because he married a wife there; Little Neck Tom, from the farm of that name; Nailer Tom, the blacksmith; Fiddle Hend Tom, an obvious resemblance; Pistol Tom, wounded by an explosion of that arm; Young Pistol Tom, his son; Short Stephen's Tom, the father low, against Long Stephen's Tom, the father tall; Tailor Tom needs no explanation.

The Ggeorges were not so numerous, but they were distinguished as Beech Bird George, of little lore; Shoestring George, an opponent of shackles; Wig George, Dr. George and Governor George.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Ole Waale was down to Thief River Falls Monday.

P.H. Wright, of Kratka is busy hawling his surplus hay to Thief River Falls.

You had better hurry up with your hawling as the roads will soon break up, spring is here.

Ye editor drove down to Thief River Falls last Sunday and took in the big school interainment on Monday.

Next week we will publish a statement of the business done by the Highlading creamery for year of 1910.

Read the auction sale in another colum and if you want anything advertised improve your chance to buy cheap

There is some talk of making a county exhibit at the state fair next September. It would be a big advertisement for the county and is worth trying.

Stephen Singer, the Kratka merchant also got into the homestead rush last week, but at the last accounts Stephen had not homesteaded.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

The sale of John Poloni held last Monday was well attended and fair prices was paid for the property sold. Mr. and Mrs. Poloni left for Wisconsin Tuesday morning, where they will make their future home.

A good time coming! A box social will be given in the school house in district No. 38 Town of Highlanding, known as the Ofterdahl school house, on Saturday evening March 11th. All are invited to come and have a good time Good music.—E S.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lugg throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

Reliable notice will be given in the colums of THE SUNBEAM, of the date that the vacant lands on this reservation will be opened for filing. If you want to get in on the ground floor you better subscribe now, for if you are depending on borrowing your neighbors paper you may be left.

Some of the country school officials would have been glad to have heard from State Superintendent C.G. Shutt's last Monday evening at the Auditorium building, but somebody uncorked D.F. O'Neil and he talked until train time. It was fortunate that governor Eberhart spoke first for if he had not he would not had a chance to speak at all, if he went to St Paul that night.

The road on the telephone line from Brunkeberg to Thief River runs over a bed of snow from three to seven feet deep. There has been a lot of travel on that road this winter and as fast as the snow drifts into the track it is tramped down solid until the road bed is so high above the level of the ground that it is very hard for teams to turn out to pass when they meet.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Maple Field. 1½ miles from Malone p. o. and telephone line. 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 12 acre's broken. 100 acre's good plow land. Enough timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms call on, or address,

Ole T. Waale, Knehnel Minn.

UNRELIABLE NEWS.

There was a rush for the land office last Friday and Saturday to file homestead entries on the eleven towns, but the poor fellows found out when they got to Crookston that the lands was not opened for filing yet, and that they had been misled by that Thief River Press, whose editor don't know the difference between a law being passed by congress to open land for homestead entry and a notice sent out by the Department of the Interior of the date that they will be prepared to accept filings on a newly opened reservation. However there was no great amount of damage done, as the boys all had a nice little trip to Crookston, but woe be unto the man who pins his faith to that kind of information and does not make final proof on his home, homestead before his seven years are out.

AUCTION SALE.

At my farm on Saturday March the 11th, 1911, the undersigned will sell at public Auction the following property:

1 iron grey mare 9 years old.
1 grey horse 10 years old.
1 chestnut horse 10 years old.
1 new Deering binder 6 foot, new last harvest.
1 Deering mower, new in 1910.
1 16 inch Emerson sulky plow.
1 16 inch Osborn disk
1 Mandt lumber wagon 3 ½
4 fresh milch cows
8 head of young stock From 1 to two years old.
5 hogs, some with pig.
1 10 foot McCormack hay rake
400 bushels of oats and barley, good for seed.

Other farming tools and household goods too numerous to mention. Usual terms of sales.

FREE HOT LUNCH, at noon. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock a. m.

Anth-ny Janneker, owner.

Section 16 town of Highlanding. Two miles north of Highlanding, stores and post office.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

This is the first part of March, and it don't look very good.

Mr. G. A. Hoveland come up here on Saturday to see friends and relation near Lillo.

Mr. Martin Fore and A. Rolandson made a buriness trip to Crookston on Monday.

Mr. J. Lumblad and Mr. Hannon, of Neptune made a trip to Plummer Monday.

Knute Lindtvedt is hawling baled hay to Oklee this week.

Butter maker Rindahl made 17 tubs of butter last week.

Mr. Eddie Arveson from Neptune made a business trip to Crookston last Monday.

Miss Tille Broin spent Monday afternoon with Miss Annibell Rolandson, of Roland.

Ed Rolandson made a trip to Oklee Monday last.

Miss Tillie Broin is up here from Hill River this week visisiting friends and relatives.

Nels Fore left for Dakota last Monday to work for his brother who lives out there.

Eddie and Arthur Arveson went to Red Lake Falls yesterday to attend the Lewis Siff sale.

ONE MORE WARNING.

An Otter Tail county man wishing to divide his joys and sorrows with some female who was willing to accept a portion of his, not having enough of her own, personally, advertised for a wife and fancy fell into the hands of a Milwaukee woman. His ardent wooing cost him the munificent sum of $16 and a gold ring, price not stated. Possessed of his affection and the goods above named, she refused to yield on his insistet demand to become his very owne own, also refusing to return the ring or the plunks.

Referring to this case, the Fergus Falls Journal says: "The plan of sending away for wives is a good deal like sending away for goods. They are not always as the catalogue represents them and after you have paid freight and have sent your money you can't help yourself. By trading, marrying at home you have a chance to see what you are getting before you pay your money.

We presume that the reason men send away for wives is the same as why people send away for goods. They don't know that they can be had at home, it will pay to advertise.—Little Falls Transcript.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices



Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

NEWS FROM RHODA.

John Peterson made a trip to Plummer Saturday, returning Sunday with a load of lumber.

Geo. Singer made a business trip to Thief River Falls Friday, returning by the way of Plummer Monday.

Oscar, Ole, and Aslak Nesland were down to Plummer Friday and drove down a bunch of cattle that they sold there.

Frank Landeen made a round trip to Oklee Saturday.

Henry Peterson had the misfortune of getting his fingers to close to the saw last week, getting badly cut on three finger.

Quite a few people from this way were up to the John Poloni auction sale Monday.

Mrs. Enga Peterson lost some pork last Monday, stolen.

C. W. Johnson made a business trip to Fosston and McIntosh last week.

M. E. Hyland made a trip to Oklee last Saturday returning the same day.

Edgard Henry Hyland were down to Plummer Monday after two loads of goods for Geo. Singer.

Miss Syneva Syversrud came up from her school in Mayfield for a Sunday visit with her parents, returning Monday morning.

Mike Kolski made a trip to Plummer and return Monday, after a load of corn feed.

Stephen Singer, the Kratka merchant was up this way last Friday on business.

Ole and Edwin Lande are busy hauling baled hay to Oklee.

Henry Rodman lost a horse last week.

John Mostrom, the Neptune post master drove down to Plummer last Friday, returning Saturday.

Knut Lindtvedt was transacting business at Oklee Monday.

Every one has its problem, by solving which humanity is helped forward. —Heinrich Heine

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a business and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

AN ARCTIC DELICACY.

Eskimo Soup Would Hardly Tickle Refined Palates.

Kane and Dr. Hayes, the first white men—apart from an occasional whaler—to visit the Eskimos, found some delicacy in accommodating themselves to local customs. In "The Toll of the Arctic Seas" D. M. Edwards quotes Hayes' account of his first visit to a native hut. After a cordial welcome he was pressed to eat.

"This," says Hayes, "was an invitation which I feared, but now that it had come I knew that it would be ill-bred to decline it. The expression of thanks was one of the few in their language that I knew, and I made the most of this. They laughed heartily when I said koyeaah in reply to their invitation, and immediately a not very beautiful young damsel poured some of the contents of the pots into a wide dish, and, after sipping it to satisfy herself, as I supposed, that it was not too hot, passed it to me over a couple of heads. At first my courage forsook me, but my eyes were fixed upon me, and it would have been highly impolite to shrink. I therefore shut my eyes, held my nose, swallowed the dose and retired. I was told afterward that it was their greatest delicacy—a soup made by boiling together seal oil and seal intestines."

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samal Gibson Vic. Pre.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruson.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

The "Redgetton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

Rockford Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Saving.

Saving produces a peace of mind unknown to him who in time of misfortune must depend on the bounty of his friends. Determine to save, for will power is the prime essential. Deposit regularly. Lay aside some portion of each week's or month's income. Do not omit this and unexpected receipts.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.



With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both your hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to Inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Finding Issues.

"We've got to buy a paper if we wish to go in politics."

"Sure. Then we'll have a lot of issues to offer the people."—St. Louis Star.

The CHILDREN of our LEADING OFFICIALS

By WALDON FAWCETT



DAUGHTER OF GRANDPA CLARK.



SECRETARY KNOX'S DAUGHTER AND FAVORITE.

MABEL AND FAVORITE.



PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS CHILDREN.



SENATOR LA FOLLETTE SENDING A MESSAGE TO HIS FAMILY.



AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND SONS

DAUGHTERS OF SECRETARY MACVEAGH.

THE past decade has witnessed a most decided change in what might be termed the status of children on a class in the higher official circles of the nation. Time was, and not so many years ago, either, when I here were comparatively f e w children of an age that entitled them to be classed as young people in the households of Uncle Sam's best-paid servants. If there were junior members of such households, they were for the most part grandchildren or cousins or nephews and nieces. The result of this state of affairs was that the juveniles, neither collectively nor individually, were much of a factor in the social activities of officialdom, and very few of the entertainments in this sphere were planned especially for the benefit of the younger contingent of the community.

But, as has been said, the past half score of years has seen gradual change of conditions that has made the juveniles and the interests of young men and young women an element to be reckoned with. The explanation of the new state of affairs is to be found, of course, in the capture by younger men of a large proportion of the most exalted positions in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. No longer need a public man be a grandfather ere he is deemed to have arrived at the years of discretion necessary to warrant the notion in intrusting its most momentous affairs to him. Something of this same leaning in favor of younger men has even been manifested on the part of many of the leading foreign governments that send envoys to act as accredited resident representatives at Washington.

The natural sequel of this invasion of young blood in our governing circles is that the elders have been introducing in forms of entertainment less staid and solemn than those of some years back—why, President Taft himself delights to trip the light fantastic toe—and the juniors of official households have had all sorts of parties planned with special reference to their well-known proclivities. The White House furnishes an outstanding exception to the revolution in sentiment that has taken place. Prior to the Roosevelt administration there had been in many years only a few periods when there were present in the executive mansion children of age to influence the social program. Indeed the children of the Grant and Hayes families were about the only youngsters to liven up the old mansion since the days of the Civil war.

With the arrival of Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by his half a dozen strenuous children, however, time-honored traditions had a shake-up in favor of the fads of young hearts and young heads, and this policy has been pursued during the Taft regime, although the present chief magistrate has a brood only half as numerous as that of his predecessor. A noticeable exemplification of the revolution that has taken place in the social calendar is found in the prominent place that young people's dances have occupied of late years on the winter entertainment program at the White House. And in summer the tourist may see juvenile baseball games in progress in the president's back yard, to say nothing of the comings and goings of youthful riders on horse or bicycle; roller skating on the asphalt about the mansion; and mild "joy riding" in a nutty electric phaeton.

What has been true of the White House has been true in an equal degree of the cabinet homes. It is safe to say that the homes of the members of the president's official family have during the past ten years sheltered more young people in their teens (or just out of them) than in any other similar interval in the entire history of the country. And, today there is a liberal representation of this junior element in the cabinet community. Secretary of State Knox may be said to have but recently graduated from the class of "dependant fathers" when his youngest son eloped with a pretty Rhode Island girl, although the youthful looking premier has been a grandfather for several years past. Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor has several children, including a very attractive daughter, and Secretary of the Navy Meyer has two daughters who always dress exactly alike, after the fashion of twins. There are also young people in the family of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger.

In the "near cabinet" circle made up of the households of the members of the "little cabinet," as the assistant secretaries of the departments, the assistant postmaster general, etc., are dubbed, there are a number of young folks. Secretary to the President Norton, who might be placed in this category, if, indeed, he is not entitled to rank as the equal of the cabinet members themselves, his children of the interesting age, and so have Assistant Postmaster General Stewart and other of the proxies of the cabinet members.

Children have even invaded the conservative supreme court circles in formidable numbers. Time was when the thought of young people in the homes of the aged and dignified members of the nation's highest tribunal seemed almost incongruous, but on in other spheres of governmental activity this is an age of younger men on the supreme court bench, and this has created a supreme court community with a number of junior members. Mr. Justice Hughes, who came so near to winning the coveted appointment of chief justice, has perhaps the most interesting family, consisting of three daughters and one son, but Mr. Justice Day has several sons who yet rank as young men, though they have left the paternal roof, and there are grandchildren in several of the supreme court households who have all the privileges claimed by closer kin.

Probably the most interesting family in that section of officialdom made up of the households of the members of the United States senate is that of Senator La Follette, the insurgent leader. There are two manly sons and two very beautiful daughters, the eldest of whom has already demonstrated her inheritance of her father's marked histrionic ability. Senator La Follette is the chum and companion of his children to a degree that is almost ideal. Senators Smoot, Dick and Tillman are other wearers of the togn whose children have become fairly well known to newspaper readers through the publication of characteristic anecdotes, and there are a number of other members of the upper house of congress who are kept youthful by their energetic offspring.

Among the families of the members of the house of representatives children are so numerous as to render it impracticable to attempt a detailed roster. The recent elections which turned the control of the house over to the Democrats will likely serve to bring a couple of children into the limelight—the son and daughter of Champ Clark of Missouri who is the fortunate man who has been selected to succeed "Uncle Joe" Cannon as speaker. Speaker Cannon has no young children of his own, but he has had with him in his Washington home much of the time the two sweet-mannered daughters of a married sister, and since the veteran legislator makes his home in summer with this daughter at Danville, Ill., he has enjoyed the companionship of these girls as continuously as he could expect to enjoy the society of young children of his own.

Gen Leonard Wood, the new head of the United States army, furnishes another example of a man attaining an exalted post at an unusually early age. He and Mrs. Wood have three children. The sons, Leonard, Jr., and Osborn, are of about the age to enter college, but the dainty daughter of the family, named for her mother, Louise Condit-Smith Wood, is but ten years of age. Some of the children of public men in whom the people of the nation take the greatest interest are the little sons or daughters of former national officials now deceased. Prominent in this category is Miss Ellenhath Harrison, only child of the late ex-President by his second marriage and the youngest living daughter of an American president. Other fatherless young folks for whom the people at large feel a strong regard are the children of the late Grover Cleveland and the children of the late United States Senator Dolliver of Iowa, perhaps the oldest of all the leaders of the "Progressives" in congress.

In our "official foreign colony," made up of the families of the envoys of different nationalities who are sent by their respective governments to act as diplomatic representatives in the United States, there are many children. Moreover, inasmuch as the foreign envoys have in many instances married American wives, it naturally follows that the children of such unions are half American. This is true of the children of the minister of Belgium and Countess do Bulsseret and Countess Latoe-Alexandra von Bernstorff, only daughter of the German ambassador and his Yankee consort. And, by the way, it is of interest in this connection that the young countess is to be presented this winter at her father's secretaries, tha Count Pourtales, who also has an American mother.

Baron Hengelmuller, the ambassador of Austria-Hungary, end present dean of the diplomatic corps (although, if he confirms current gossip, he may resign ere this reaches the eyes of our readers), has a very pretty little daughter in her early teens who has spent virtually her entire life in the United States, her father having been stationed here continuously for some 16 years. The minister from Costa Rica and Senora Calvo lend another family that has tarried long enough in this republic to feel perfectly at home. Alike to most of the diplomatic American households, the Calvo family includes a number of children, and these young people are very talented in music and have formed an orchestra within their family circle.

Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador, whose wife died a little over a year ago, and who is about to marry his sister-in-law, has two handsome boys aged 11 and 13 years, who are being educated in American schools, and the Chinese minister has daughters who are receiving a Yankee education in the seclusion of their own home by the aid of an American governess. Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, has a number of children, and there is also an attractive daughter of the "bud" saga in the household of Marchese Susani Canfalonieri, the new ambassador of Italy.

THE COURAGE OF LIFE.

The two virtues that help us along most in life are trust and courage. Apart from the tragedies invited by sin and violence and self-indulgence, a large part of our trouble comes from anxiety, distrust, apprehension. It was not all frivolity that dictated the answer of a young girl, who, being urged to prepare herself for a profession or a definite work, responded: "I'm not going to look ahead and worry. I can do a lot of useful things: I can mend, and make salad, and amuse children, and be patient and economical, and help people to enjoy themselves, and I don't believe alice girls starve." Courage and faith are always assets. Even if life goes back upon them and falls to come up to expectations, the practice of these virtues is just that much to the good, and we have at least not lived in the evil moment until it arrived.—Harper's Weekly.

WANTED TO BE AGREEABLE

Farmer's Rather Humorous Explanation for Telling Exceedingly "Tall" Stories.

Irving Batcheller once told a story of a farmer on the Connecticut hills. "Pretty steep land for planting, isn't it?" a visitor asked the tiller of the soil.

"Pretty steep," the farmer assented.

"I suppose it's quite difficult to plant your corn?"

"Quite difficult," came the echo.

The visitor was interested, and would not be put off with short replies.

"Eh—how do you manage to plant on this hill?" he persisted.

The farmer gazed at him pityingly.

"We have to shoot it all into the earth with shotguns, stranger," he assured his guest.

The visitor gasped. "Really?" he ejaculated. "Really now? Is that actually true?"

The farmer sighed and turned upon his guest a look of withering scorn.

"No, that isn't true," he answered. "I'm trying to make conversation."

NOT UNUSUAL.



"I saw a pianist last night who can play with his toes."

"Umph!—I've got a kid 18 months old can do that!"

ALFALFA CLOVER.

Salzer's strain of hardy, luxuriant Alfalfa Clover grows everywhere and brings from two to five rousing crops annually. It's the vigorous, healthy kind planted by Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin and thousands of other successful farmers throughout the U. S. We are the largest growers of clovers, grass, seed oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, etc., in America.

For 'Tis in stock we until you.

1 Pkt. Luxuriant hardy Alfalfa Clover.
1 Pkt. Billion 8 Grass—the 10 Ton wonder.
1 Pkt. Silver King Barley—173 Bu per A.
1 Pkt. Bonanza Oats—Grown yield 250 Bu. per A, winning'4 Forms in 1910.
1 Pkt. Spelt—the cereal hay marvel.

And 5 or more other packages farm seed novelties or rarities, together with our big catalog, bristling with seed truths all for but 10c in stamps, or send 20c and we add a big package famous French bean collect. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 182 South 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

Nine or Ten Deposits.

"It is expensive to learn to fly," said Clifford Harmon at Muscoh. "Your aeroplane costs more than $5,000. You must pay a fee of $500 for tuition, and you must deposit, too, about $500 more for damages. All the damage you do to the machine you learn to fly must be paid for, and your deposit may easily be eaten up.

"I was talking one day at Nice to an English flyer.

"'I learned to fly in a week,' I said. 'How long did it take you to learn?'

"'Oh, nine or ten—'

"'What!' I interrupted. 'Not nine or ten weeks?'

"'No, aeroplanes,' he said."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the

Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

That Awful Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Smith—She is so annoyering!

Mrs. Brown—And always complaining. The other day, while ballooning from a storm center, she drifted into a rain cloud and reported to the authorities that the driver of on aeroplane sprinkler had spoiled water all over her best gown!—Widow.

Cure For Indigestion.

If it's Your Eye Use Pettit's Eye Salve for inflammation, stye, itching lids, eye pain, defects of vision and sensitivity to strong lights. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Climatic Conversation.

"The weather is always a convenient topic of conversation."

"I don't think so. I often am often compelled to think twice in order to select polite phraseology."

USE ALLENS FOOT-EASE.

the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes. It makes your feet feel easy and comfortable and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Refuse substitutes.* For free trial package, address Allen's Foot-Ease, N. Y.

Consulted Him Often.

Mrs. Benham—Henlth is wealth.

Benltam—At the rate you have the doctor you ought to get rich quick."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny, granules, easy to take. Do not gripe.

The ocean is crossed in love—by a number of bridal parties.

The Final Settlement.

"A verdict for $10,000, isn't so bad," said the junior partner. "How much shall we give our client?"

"Oh, give him $50," answered the senior partner. "But bold!"

"Well!"

"Don't be hasty. Promise to give him $50."

Latest Quotations.

"How would you like a game picture for your dining room? A brace of canvasbacks, say?"

"No cheap stuff for me. Paint me a picture of a dozen eggs."

THAT AWFUL BACKACHE

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Morton's Gap, Kentucky.—"I suffered two years with female disorders, my health was very bad and I had a continual backache which was simply awful. I could not stand on my feet long enough to cook a meal's victuals without my back nearly killing me, and I would have such dragging sensations I could hardly bear it. I had soreness in each side, could not stand tight clothing, and was irregular. was suggestive run down. On advice I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and am enjoying good health. It is now more than two years and I have not had an ache or pain since. I do all my own work, washing and everything, and never have the backache any more. I think your medicine is grand and I praise it to all my neighbors. If you think my testimony will help others you may publish it."—Mrs. OLLIE WOODALL, Morton's Gap, Ky.

Backache is a symptom of organic weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. Try to get permanent relief if you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.



Kow-Kure

is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a positive cure for all cow ailments. Kow-Kure is a tonic, a cow's blood purifier and all kindred affections positively and quickly cured. No cow who keeps cows, whether yearly or for fun, can afford to be without "Kow-Kure." It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "Kow-Kure" tells how. Send for it. Kow-Kure saves your cows from losing flesh. "Kow-Kure" prevents abortion. Sold by Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel the liver to do its duty.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

92% IN 6 MONTHS

Our clients who acted on our advice in the purchase of only three established issues have enjoyed profits of 92.2% on their investment between August 3, 1910 and February 14, 1911, or at the rate of 184.4% per annum.

We have prepared a handsome booklet telling how this was done and explaining the operation of our plan, by which small sums yield such enormous profits can be made with a minimum of risk. Our little BOOKLET IS FREE FOR THE ASKING. Write for it TODAY

CHARLES A. STOKEHAM & CO.
INVESTMENT BROKERS
56 Broad Street New York City

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and excellent stiffening qualities

IF YOU HAVE A SICKLY YOUNGSTER TRY THIS FREE

The family with young children that is without sickness is the house now and then is rare, and so it is important that the head of the house should know what to do in the little emergencies that arise. A child with a serious ailment needs a doctor. It is true, but in the majority of instances, as any doctor knows, the child suffers from some little intestinal trouble, usually constipation.

There is no sense in giving it a pill or a powder containing an opiate, nor is flushing of the bowels to be always recommended. Rather give it a small dose of a mild, gentle laxative tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which by cleansing out the bowels and strengthening the little stomach muscles, will immediately correct the trouble.

This is not alone our opinion but that of Mrs. N. H. Mead of Prospect, Kans., whose granddaughter has been taking it successfully and of Mrs. I. S. Whiting of Lena, Wis., who gives it to her children and takes it herself. It is sold in fifty cent and one dollar bottles at every drug store, but if you want to test it in your family, before you buy it send your address to Dr. Caldwell and he will forward a supply free of charge.

For the free sample address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 301 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, stinging, strong, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the aching and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breaths; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $5.00 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-26 Luckenbach Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better send what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free; you can use it and cure yourself at home.

ASTONISHED THE "OLD MAN"

His 'Rah 'Rah Son by No Means the "Dude" He Had Hitherto Seemed to Be.

The now governor of a western state has two sons. One is big and husky like his father, but the other is more slight, and at times he rather vexes his father by his affection for 'rah-rah boy clothes and a general air of inestitude and dudishness.

The two sons and the father were in the library one night and the name of a prizefight referee came into the conversation. The 'rah-rah lad had been sitting by, twiddling his thumbs, but his ears pricked up at the man's name, and he drawled: "I rather like that chap. He's all right."

"What do you know about him?" the other brother asked, rather contemptuously.

"Oh, he once met a whole the best of it one night."

"Gave you the best of it?" both father and brother shouted.

"Yes, you see, I fight under the name of Young Ryan and bo counted pretty slow one time when I was down."—Saturday Evening Post.

JUST LIKE EM.



First College Student—Don't you think some people ask a good many fool questions in letters?

Second College Student—Yes. Now, my father always wants to know if I'm a beak.

A WOMAN'S KIDNEYS.

Are Often Responsible for Untold Suffering.

Mrs. W. H. Kaiser, Whitney, Nebr., says: "Many times during the night I was obliged to arise because of too frequent passages of kidney secretions. Again they became cause scanty, were very thick and stranged by burning scalding Soon a dropsical condition became manifest and began to worry. My feet and ankles were blosted and I was in a bad way when I began with Doan's Kidney Pills. I used four boxes and was entirely cured."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Between Octogenarians.

"I understand they sentenced him to life imprisonment?"

"Well, no; it wasn't as bad as that. He only got 99 years.—Puck.

Garfield Tea is the best remedy for constipation. Take a cup before retiring.

Can a women become a member of the Daughters of the Revolution just because her ancestors murdered the king's English?

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, Feb. 22.—The joint committee of the legislature completed its anta fair bill which will be introduced in the house early next week. It makes the state fair a quasi-state organization and places its finances under the supervision of state officers. The proposed bill reduces in membership the number of agricultural societies entitled to dategates.

County fair associations which shall maintain an active existence, hold an nual fairs and shall have paid out at the preceding fair the sum of $400 in premiums and have a membership of 25 are entitled to three delegates each. Two of these are to be elected and the third is to be the president of the fair society. In cases where more than one county fair exists in a county exists the senior society shall be entitled to choose such delegates. Such seniority shall be determined by the state auditor, no delegates are to be seated until they have certificates from the state auditor.

One delegate is allowed from every county in which no county fair society exists and he is to be appointed by the county board of commissioners. No one is allowed a vote unless he is a resident of the stete. This section was put in the bill to eliminate several honorary members who reside outside the state. The bill provides that honorary members moy be chosen by a vote.

County Option is Defeated.

County option was given its quietus in the senate by a vote of 37 to 24 it was the fines county option bill defeated in the house, and introduced in the senate by Senator V. L. Johnson.

Senator Johnson opened the debate. He said the county option bill was the most important measure before the legislature. More people were interested in it, he said, than in reapportionment, railroad legislation or workingmen's compensation bills. He described the harm done by "that monstrosity of modern civilization, the American saloon." Also, "the force bonage recently enacted in the so called 'indian lid' territry" come in for its share of execration.

St. Paul, Feb. 23.—Reapportionment on a population basis has neared its goal. By a vote of 85 to 21, the Minnesota house passed the Congdon bill, putting the measure up to the senate where is said the friends of reapportionment heve enough votes to pass the bill. The passage of what is probable the most important measure of the session, came after a notable debate.

Bank Guaranty Law Urged.

State guaranty of bank deposits is planned in a bill introduced in the house by Representatives Kelly and Robinson. It provides for a state banking board to be composed of the governor, auditor of public accounts, and attorney general which is to be given control over the banking business in the state and bo at the head of a corps of bank examiners. The bill proposes that on assessment of one-fourth of a mill on the average daily deposits of any bank be levied to create a fund to re-imburse depositors in case of failures.

A new feature of the bill is the limiting of banks in the state. It provides that no bank can be organized with a capital of less than $10,000 in towns of not more than 500 people, a minimum capital of $15,000 in towns of not more than 1,000 people; $20,000 in towns of not more than 2,000 people; $25,000 in cities of not more than 5,000 people; $35,000 in cities of not more than 25,000 population; $50,000 in cities of not more than 100,000 people, and $100,000 in cities between 100,000 and 200,000 inhabitants.

Four-Year Terms for County Jobs.

R. C. Dunn has introduced a bill in the house extending the terms of county auditors, treasurers, registers of deeds, sheriffs, coroners, county attorneys, county surveyors and superintendents of schools from two to four years. The bill proposes that the present terms shall be lengthened two years and that thereafter they shall be four years.

The reciprocity pact received a body blow by a vote of 36 to 25. The Rockne resolution recommending postponement was adopted.

Tha. Nash-Moriarty bill, making Columbus day, Oct. 12, a legal holiday in Minnesota, passed the house by a vote of 71 to 25.

Trouble at Outset.

Trouble arose at the outset of the debate over the proposed amendment changing districts in the southern part of the state. This change involved districts No. 9 and No. 10, Watonwan and Martin counties composed of district No. 9 in the original bill and Jackson, Cottonwood and Murrey counties, made up district No. 10. By the amendment, Martin and Jackson are joined and Watonwan goes to the tenth.

St. Paul, Feb. 25.—A semi-monthly payday bill for public service corporations, e bill to limit the working hours of women to 10 hours a day in all lines of employment, and an anti-boss shaft bill occupied the attention of lehor committee of the senate. All were recommended for passage.

Representatives of labor unions appeared before the committee to advocate the semi-monthly payday. Individual employes from the shops, and railroad lawyers, spoke against it. When the committee went into executive session Senators Pauly and L'Hereault of Minneapolis took up the cudgels for the bill. Senator Duxbury of Houston opposed it.

The bill was recommended to pass with one dissenting vote.

Mrs. Peary Starkweather of the state labor department, asked that a bill making it unlawful for women to work more then 10 hours a day in any mercantile, manufacturing or laundrial establishment be made a committee measure and recommended for passage. This was done.

Senator Pauly's anti-loan shark bill provided that no man could assign his wages without the consent of the employer and the recording of the assignment with the city clerk. It also provided that if a man were married, he could not assign his wages without the written consent of his wife.

Drainage Probers are Named.

Speeker Dunn appointed the house committee to investigate the conduct of George Ralph, state engineer, relatives to the letting of contracts and the construction of drainage ditches in upper Minnesota. The committee is headed by Representative Cleon T. Knapp of Chisholm. The other members are Donald Robertson of Argyle, J. J. Moriarty of Belle Plaine, C. R. Fryer of Minneapolis and Ralph E. Crane of Grand Meedow.

State Drainage Commission Hit.

"The state dreinage commission should be abolished," said Senator Swenson before the senate committee on public accounts, referring to the charges made by State Examiner Schaefer against the commission. The committee appointed three of its members, Senators Works, Murry and Swenson, a special committee to investigate the state dreinage commission. It was decided to work in conjuntion with the house committee for the same purpose if the house committee would accept their co-operation. If not they will work independently.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—For the third time in its history, a proposal for a distence tariff, the "Iowa idea," with which the name of Senator Cashman has become associated, was defeated in the Minnesota senate.

The final vote on the measure was 29 for and 23 against. Two years ago, the measure received 29 votes for end four years ago it received 22 votes.

The vote came after a spirited debate in which such leeders as Senators Cashman, Clague, Putnam and Dwinnell took a leading part.

Camphall Bill Advanced.

Initiative and referendum won a point in the lower house of the legislature. By a close vote of 57 to 50, its advocates succeeded in taking the bill from general orders and making a special order for Thursday morning, March 9. Many of the members who opposed placing the bill on a special order a week ego, changed their stand. Moyle Edwards of Breckenridge, who is opposed to the Campbell bill, but will favor a conservative initiative and referendum measure, brought the issue before the house by a motion to have the action of a week ago reconsidered.

There were two absentees in the senate roll call, Duxbury and Nelson. Both had been excused. Duxbury voting, Senator Duxbury had announced he would vote against the bill.

Representative C. R. Fowler led the opposition. Representative Campbell took the position that the bill was one of the most important measures before the legislature. R. C. Dunn objected to further discussion.

The long-expected 12 o'clock saloon closing bill was introduced in the house by J. D. O'Brien of St. Paul. It affects only the three cities of the first class. The proposed measure is expected to excite even more discussion than the county option bill.

The Elwell deficiency appropriation bill for the university was passed. It provides about $600,000 for construction and equipment of buildings.

Senator Elwell's new bill, giving the park board right to acquire property outside the city limits, also was passed.

The report of the house committee on university affairs was unfavorably recommending. Indefinite postponement of the bill providing for a homeopathic building at the state university, was defeated. The bill will be placed in general orders.

TURKS DIE IN QUAKE.

Mosques and Houses Demolished in Monastir.

Constantinople, Turkey. — A violent earthquake was felt at Monastir and elsewhere through the vilayet of Monastir. There was some loss of life. Several mosques and houses were demolished. The population is camping out and suffering intensely with the cold. The authorities have appealed to the government for 800 tents and relief funds.

EDITORS MUST PAY CASH.

Final Decision in the Monon Railway Cases.

Washington, D. C. — Only money and not advertising can be accepted by interstate railroads on payments for transportation, according to an interpretation by the supreme court of the United States of the Hepburn act law of 1905. The decision involved a large number of contracts between the Monon Railway Company and various publishers.

OUT OF A JOB.



Friend (consolingly)—So you've lost your job, eh? Well, don't worry about it. I reckon you was only 'workin' per time in a place like that.

Young Bill (sadly)—Yes, that's what the boss told me when he fired me.

COULD NOT STAND SUFFERING FROM SKIN ERUPTION

"I have been using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for the past three months and I am glad to say that they cured me of a most annoying skin eruption. It began by my noticing red blotches appearing on my face and scalp. Although they were rather disfiguring, I did not think anything of them until they began to get scaly and dry and to itch and burn until I could not stand the suffering. Then I began to use a different soap, thinking that my old kind might be hurting me, but that didn't seem to do any good. I went to two different doctors but neither seemed to help me any. I lost many nights' sleep in continual scratching, sometimes scratching till I drew the blood on my face and head. Then I started in to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months I was entirely cured of that awful pest. I am so delighted over my cure by Cuticura Remedies that I shall be glad to tell anybody about it." (Signed) G. M. Mecferlond, 221 West 116th St., New York City, Oct. 5, 1910.

Cuticura Soap (35c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, for free book on the skin and scalp diseases and their treatment.

The Subtlety of Him.

"John, dear," said Mabel, as her lord and master entered the house, "I've just had a letter from mother, and she is coming to visit us. It is a pretty expensive trip for little Muddy, and I wondered if we couldn't help her out a little."

"Of course we can," said John, giving his wife a generous kiss. "Just you write and tell her that I'll be only too glad to pay for her railroad ticket back home again as soon as she decides to go."—Harper's Weekly.

Is Mennonite Minister.

Miss Anne J. Allchuch is the first woman to be elected a minister of the Mennonite church in this country, although there are two women in Holland and in that country. She is president of the New York University Philosophical society. Her ordination took place on January 15 in Philadelphia.

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in our stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 600,000 bottles sold last year. $60,000 to any good druggist, or send to manufacturers agents wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

True Humility.

"I suppose you are tempted to put on airs since you are a man of power."

"I should say not," replied Mr. Chuggins. "A man with a motor car puts in most of his life apologizing."

The Chicago Fire could have been prevented with one pail of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamlin's Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

His Light.

Ella—He says that I am the light of his life.

Stella—That's gas.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood, cleanses the system, clears the complexion, eradicates disease and promotes Good Health.

Have to Pull Them In.

Ella—There are just as good fish in the sea—

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Stella—That's gas.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood, cleanses the system, clears the complexion, eradicates disease and promotes Good Health.

Have to Pull Them In.

Ella—There are just as good fish in the sea—

Intervention in love is equivalent to a declaration of war.

Spring Medicine Is Needed Now, and the Best Is Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood as no other does. 40,366 testimonials of cures, in two years. Get it in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs.

Impure Blood is common in this spring, because of the unhealthful modes of living during the winter, and it is the cause of the loss of appetite and that tired feeling as well as the sores and eruptions that occur at this time.

Be sure to take Hood's this spring.

Roots, Barks and Herbs—Hood's Sarsaparilla so combines the great curative principles of roots, barks and herbs as to raise them to their highest efficiency for the cure of all spring humors, eli blood diseases, and rundown conditions.

There is no substitute for Hood's.

Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton's School for Girls

WITHIN EASY ACCESS of all parts of the city, and of the great libraries and museums. Opportunity given for attendance at public entertainments of educational and artistic value.

PITTSBURGH AND CONSERVATIVE TRAINING, moral, intellectual and physical, with expert supervision in every department, thus insuring definite and results. results.

PERSONAL PRESENTATION, each teacher a specialist; and pupils assured the individual attention adapted to their respective needs.

PRIMARY, PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS; also a unique department known as the UPPER HOUSE, for graduate and special students desiring to spend the winter in New York in a congenial social atmosphere, under the most favorable conditions for culture of social graces and for intellectual development. The UPPER HOUSE is in a large house free from the ordinary restrictions of a school.

BEST ADVANTAGES of New York available for the study of Music, Art, Elocution, Languages and Science.

HOME LIFE AND COMFORT. Special attention given with the object of promoting health, ease and ease of motion and repose of manner. The gymnastic exercises are in charge of a graduate of Dr. Dargent, of Cambridge, Mass. SUMMER CAMP in New Hampshire.

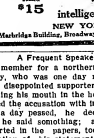
THE SUCCESS OF THE SCHOOL has been so pronounced that it has received the highest commendation of the leading educators of the country, as well as of the highest officials of the U. S. Government. Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton refer by permission to Dr. Jas. Burrill Angell, late of the universities of Michigan and Cornell; Hon. Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. Choate, Ex-President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the Chief Justice.

THE NEW YORK VACUUM CLEANER

"The Cleaner that Cleans"

No Dust or Dirt Escapes its Powerful Double Suction. Most Efficient and Durable. Least Expensive.

These cleaners lighten housework, improve the sanitary condition and cleanliness of the home. Necessary to good housekeeping.



Active agents are making $50 to $60 per week and building up a permanent business. Exceptional opportunities if they act readily when proposition is presented.

Hand $15

We want an intelligent Agent for this territory

Electric $75

NEW YORK VACUUM CLEANER CO.,
NEW YORK CITY
Manhattan Building, Broadway and 34th Street

A Frequent Speaker.

A member for a northern constituency, who was one day reproached by a disappointed supporter for never opening his mouth in the house, repudiated the accusation with indignation. Not a day passed, he declared, but that he said something; and it was reported in the papers, too. In confirmation of his statement he produced the report of the last debate, and pointed triumphantly to the "Hear, hears" with which certain speeches were punctuated. "That's me," he said.—The Bits.

Not Boasting of It.

Theatrical Manager—I understand that you played with Booth, Miss Screech?

The Actress (with much spirit)—Well, I don't think it's anybody's business how old I am!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The strongest symptom of wisdom in men is his being sensible of his own follies.—Rochefoucauld.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

It is sweet to feel by what fine spun threads our affections are drawn to gether.—Sterne.

Better healt is sure to follow the use of the noturl Herb laxotive, Garfield Tea. All druggists.

The measure of what we love and admire is the measure of our own worth.—Dohson.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Housework Drudgery

Housework is drudgery for the weak woman. Sin brushes, dusts and scrubs, or for her part in all day attending to the many details of her household, her back aching, her temples throbbing, nerves quivering under the stress of pain, possibly dizzy feelings. Sometimes she can't rest in bed nor refreshing, because then tired nerves do not permit of refreshing sleep. The real need of such women is satisfied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

This "Prescription" is a powerful, yet safe, remedy for all the many forms of women's weaknesses, functional disturbances and irregularities. Many of these weaknesses so peculiar to women. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces restful sleep.

Dr. Pierce is perfectly willing to let every one know what his "Favorite Prescription" contains, a complete list of the ingredients on the bottle-wrapper. Do not let any unscrupulous druggist persuade you that his substitute or unknown compostition is "*just as good*" in order that he may make a bigger profit. Just smile and shake your head!

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cures liver ills.

Nothing Too Good

for you. That's why we want you to take CASCARETS for liver and bowels. It's not advertising talk but merit—the great, wonderful, lasting merit of CASCARETS that we want you to know by trial. Then you'll have faith—and join the millions who keep well by CASCARETS alone. 99

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Splendid Crops

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

600 Bushels from 20 acres

of wheat was the threshing return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many others had as much or more from 15 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

LARGE PROFITS

HOMESTEADS

from the FREE

Grain and mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are the profitable lines to follow. Healthful climate, good schools and churches convenient. Railway facilities unexcelled. Schools may be had in the very best districts in a few years' time. Write for literature and particulars as to routes, settlers' rates, etc., to C. J. Broughton, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to W. H. Rogers, Box 1, Watertown, S. Dak.

Be sure to mention this paper.

Northwestern Conservatory

40 Instructors
600 Students

Summer Session

All branches of Music Art and Domestic Art. Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses in Public School Music, Voice, Piano, Violin, Pipe Organ, Domestic Science. Term Reasonable. Catalog free. O. A. EVERS, Pres. Minneapolis, Minn.

Be master of your own time. Use a

TRADE MARK Gillette

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

OLD SORES CURED

Also Ulcers and Skin Diseases. Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Sores, Varicose Ulcers, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Wounds of Every Description. Write for Book and Proofs. Mention this paper.

FRED J. PRATT, M. D., Specialist
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT
St. Anthony Falls Bank Building, Fourth and Central Avenue. Take car that stops at corner. MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 9-1911.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

A Modern Cain

A TRUE STORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE

By COL. H. C. WHITLEY *Former Chief United States Secret Service*



THE barren, rocky little farm in Northern Vermont, a mile or two out from the village of Newtown, near the Derby line, was suggestive mainly of hard work and small returns, to the ordinary observer. Its buildings were small and old and out of repair; its fences were sagging in places; the orchard, long past its prime, was sadly out, and the lack of money to buy new trees had prevented the filling up of the vacant places. But in spite of all its drawbacks, the barren, rocky little farm was a glorified place to John Barrows that day in early spring in the fifties; for that day Jane Heath had promised to be his wife. Jane had lived alone in the little house in the village, left to her or the death of her father and mother several years before, and always the families had been friends. She was a beautiful girl, with the glossy black hair, the dark and sparkling blue eyes, the firm apple cheeks and the sunshiny nature and undaunted courage of her Irish ancestors. She had never been afraid to live alone—neither fear of possible physical peril nor of the mental attitude that sometimes is more to be dreaded even than thieves or wandering beggars, by people who have too much of their own society, ever had disturbed her. She possessed a strength of character which the herself did not realize but which, in promising to marry John Barrows, meant that she gave him her undying devotion.

She had known John Barrows long and intimately—since the days when they went to the little village school together. In later years, often she had been a guest at the Barrows farmhouse, wherein the family was made up of John and his mother and his brother Andrew. Mrs. Barrows loved the sunny-faced girl as a daughter, and Andy—Andy was the one source of apprehension to the otherwise entirely happy young couple. An amiable agreement as to the division of the farm had been reached, but lately Andy had seemed moody and despondent, and often he watched John and Jane with jealous eyes. A few days before John's proposal, Andy had asked Jane to marry him, but she had gently refused.

"Yes, I know why you won't marry me. You're in love with John. He's younger then I, and better favored, and you've fallen in love with his handsome face. But you've mine by rights—as I'm the oldest I should have the first choice. Oh, do say you love me, Jane!"

"Why, Andy, you know I couldn't say that, when you know I do not care for you in that way. I'm so sorry—"

"I don't want your pity. Even if you don't love me, I love you enough for both—and you must marry me. I could fix it so we'd have oil the farm, and you need never want for anything."

"No, Andy, I don't love you, and I never shall, and I'm not going to marry you. I'm sorry you feel so bad; can't we be friends?"

"Yes, we can be friends, but even if you won't marry me, neither shall you ever marry John. Mark my words."

Andy Barrows had an intimate friend, Malcolm Thomson, a clean-mouthed, crafty Scot, and to him Andy confided his troubles. The latter considered the matter, then advised Andy to be friendly to his brother and thus lead him to think that he—Andy—was reconciled, but to bide his time.

Plans for the marriage were discussed, and Thanksgiving day was decided on for the wedding. The sale of John's share of the season's crops and livestock, with the money—the bank account dear to the heart of every New Englander—which John had in the bank, would be enough to build the little house, on the opposite side of the field from the old one, on which the young couple had selected their dreams. John was working his project to coax the old farm to yield, and hauling logs and lumber in odd hours for the new house and outbuildings. One day, early in the fall, the brothers were working in the field near the house. The days were growing shorter, and Andy suggested that he remain in the field, working as long as there was light, and that John go to the house to get the chores. John agreed, and went to his chores with a happy heart, thinking that Andy hadn't really taken so greatly disappointed, after all.

"Mother," he said, as he brought in the pails of foaming milk, "I believe Andy's got all over being jealous of me. He's so pleasant and agreeable lately that I don't help thinking he has forgiven me."

"No bad nothing to forgive, my son," said Mrs. Barrows; "but I'm so glad as you are to see him in a more reasonable frame of mind. I only wish there were two Janes. She is a good, sweet girl, fit to be the wife of any one."

"Bless you for saying that, mother. You don't know how happy you make me. I'll go and whistle for Andy—I see supper is nearly ready."

Andy, however, did not respond to repeated whistlings, and finally John went to the field to search for him, but could not find him and returned to the house. "I guess he's gone to the village, mother," he said, "and I suppose he will eat supper there. You know he often does that." His mother was satisfied, and Andy's absence caused no alarm. Later in the evening a haystack, that stood in the field near the place where the brothers had been at work, was discovered to be on fire. John went out to try to save it, but it seemed to be burning all over at the same time, and he could do nothing. The fire was attributed to some malicious or thoughtless boys, and no one thought of connecting it with Andy's disappearance.

Several days elapsed, and Andy did not return. His mother and brother thought he might have gone to visit his friend, Malcolm Thomson, who lived a short distance over the line in Canada. Nearly a week later Thomson appeared at the Barrows farm to transact some business, he said, with Andy. He seemed greatly surprised and disappointed at the latter's absence, and expressed anxiety lest some accident had befallen him. The following day Thomson went to the village and in the stores and shops he discussed the disappearance of Andy, and stirred up considerable comment among the villagers who had thought, with his mother and brother, that Andy was visiting Thomson. The Scotchmen appeared much concerned and, while expressing no opinion, kept up the gossip he had started until at last suspicion was aroused. That which had been a commonplace circumstance at first became a mystery that grew deeper and deeper each hour, until finally someone suggested foul play. This suggestion rapidly took root and gathered credence until the entire neighborhood was sure that Andy Barrows had been murdered.

John Barrows and his mother, of course, were the last to hear these stories, and when they finally reached his ears, John started an immediate investigation, in which nearly all the men of the village willingly joined. They searched every out-of-the-way place, every abandoned well, every possible nook and cranny on the farm. At night the men looked puzzled and were ready to go home, and alone the search to go over until the next day, when Thomson casually mentioned the burning of the haystack.

Here the searchers were horrified to find a partly burned body. Raking in the ashes, some found a bunch of keys and a pocketknife, which were recognized at once as having belonged to Andy Barrows. A blood-stained ox, with some light red hairs, exactly the shade of Andy's hair, adhering to the blade, was found in the grass near by. These discoveries seemed to solve the mystery of Andy's disappearance, and the cowardly murder had been committed, the body hidden in the stack, and the stack burned to conceal the crime. There seemed no doubt as to the identity of the body, and the next thing was to discover the criminal.

Suspicion at once pointed to John Barrows. Who else could have committed the awful deed—who else could have had the motive for doing it? Thomson, while expressing doubt as to John's guilt, said he knew there had been some misunderstanding between the brothers, but did not think it ever would reach such a stage. Several persons who had heard, or heard of, the quarrel between the brothers, some forward to tell what they knew or imagined, and things began to look pretty dark for John. He was at much puzzled as anyone by the discovery made in the ashes of the haystack, and could offer no explanation of the mystery.

John Barrows was formally charged with the murder of his brother, and a warrant was sworn out by Thomson for his arrest. Thomson took this step most unwillingly, he said, but felt he must see justice done his old friend. No denial on John's part made the slightest impression on the minds of the excited people. They wanted an immediate trial, but were compelled to wait a few weeks for court to convene, and after a brief preliminary hearing, John was taken to the county jail.

Jane Heath, when the first suspicion of her lover was made public, declared her faith in him, and told him she would stand by him and eventually would see the criminal punished. No one could shake her faith in John, and her friends regarded her as little short of demented when she declared she never would forsake John Barrows. No one else had the slightest faith in his innocence. Even his mother, though not expressing her opinion, was prostrated by the grief and the disgrace, and refused to see her son. She believed him guilty, and could not bear to see the son who had killed another son equally dear.

When the case came to trial there was little evidence in behalf of the accused. Old neighbors, ready to believe in his guilt, testified unwillingly of his previous good character, but took every possible opportunity to impress on judge and jury that circumstances were mightily against John Barrows. These old neighbors of John had been his friends and were not really malicious, their action being merely the result of the well-sown seeds of distrust scattered by Malcolm Thomson. John was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree.

Jane Heath vowed she would move Heaven and earth to free her lover, and through her efforts he was granted a short respite by the governor of the state, and he was to remain for few months in jail before the execution. With renewed hope, she determined to prove his innocence and save his life. She insisted that there was no proof whatever that Andy Berrows was dead, and that all the evidence was purely circumstantial; and she so earnestly persisted in her theory, and cast so much doubt on the guilt of John, that she finally prevailed upon the governor to commute his sentence to life imprisonment.

Soon after the trial of John Berrows, Malcolm Thomson determined to leave that neighborhood. Before doing so, he called on Miss Heath and talked to her most consolingly. But Jane was suspicious, and his professed solicitude caused her to believe his declarations of sympathy and friendship were not genuine. His talk looked sincerity. Jane made up her mind to watch him, if possible to do so, as she believed he held the key to the mystery of Andy Barrows's disappearance.

Two years later—years in which Jane Heath, though not inactive, had accomplished practically nothing toward the release of her lover—a young soldier returned to northern Vermont from the south on a furlough. From him Jane learned that Thomson was in New Orleans. She decided to go to that city, making the long journey as did Evangeline—not to find her lover, but to accomplish his freedom. Travel scarcely realize that the handsome youth was in reality a refined young woman.

Not long after this Miss Heath reported to me that she had discovered Malcolm Thomson, and was sure he was engaged in some kind of crooked business. I sent a skilled man to the neighborhood where Thomson was living, with instructions that gentleman's acquaintances. Soon he discovered Thomson was carrying on a thriving business in smuggling goods across Lake Pontchartrain into the Confederacy. Also it was found out that Thomson was greatly afraid of detection by the federal authorities. Like all crooks he deemed everyone else crooked, and was seeking an alliance with someone who could "fix" the ruling powers. This timidity led him to take into his confidence the detective in my employ, Colonel Moncoosus.

Moncoosus easily arranged a partnership with Thomson, after convincing him of his—Moncoosus's—great influence with the federal authorities and his ability to obtain the necessary permits for taking out goods and bringing in cotton. Thomson was to furnish the money, while Moncoosus was to take charge of the little schooner employed, and manage the authorities. There also was a third partner in the scheme, a man named Hopper, who was located at Mandeville, just across Lake Pontchartrain and inside the Confederate lines. Colonel Moncoosus wished to meet this partner, to whom he was a stranger, and Thomson furnished him with a photograph of the man, that there might be no trouble in identifying him. Moncoosus brought the photograph to me, and I left it on my desk without thinking much about it. Miss Heath happening in soon after, saw the photograph and recognized it as a picture of Andy Barrows. The mythical scheme that had been planned by Thomson for the purpose of entrapping the Scotchman, on suspicion that he was an enemy of the government, had unintentionally become of paramount importance. Steps were taken at once to bring Andy Barrows before Miss Heath, and compel him to confess his part in the miserable scheme to spoil the lives of his brother and his brother's sweetheart.

A small schooner was procured and loaded. It was planned to capture Andy Barrows-Hopper, and bring him to New Orleans. General Butler, when consulted, said the plan was a crazy one, but Moncoosus declared he could carry it out. It did seem a difficult undertaking, but Moncoosus was willing and anxious to take the risk and the Butler consented.

"When the little boat arrived at Mandeville it was unloaded and taken to a few miles distant across a bayou for the purpose of taking on bales of cotton. "Hopper" was there to superintend the delivery of the cotton. When the schooner was ready to sail he came on board, with two other men, supposed to be his friends. Mandeville as the schooner passed on its way to New Orleans. The wind was blowing heavily that day, and about when the host pointed toward Mandeville it would be over where she was headed across the bay toward New Orleans.

"Hopper's two assistants were perched upon a cotton bale with their legs hanging over the windward roll of the vessel. Colonel Moncoosus put the helm down hard and let go the main sheet. The boom swung over with great force, the boat gave a sudden lurch, and the two men sitting on the cotton bale were knocked into the bay.

"Heave her to," shouted Hopper, at the same time drawing his revolver. In an instant he was lying on the deck. A bullet had pierced his side from the forward part of the schooner, and now was headed directly for New Orleans before a ten or twelve knot breeze. When the schooner arrived and was hauled up out of the lake into the new basin, I was awaiting its arrival and went aboard. A surgeon had been sent for to care for Hopper, but had not arrived. Hopper was badly wounded, and seemed to realize that the end was near. He appeared to be a man of some education and refinement. His high cheek bones, his coarse features and pale blue eyes, however, were indicative of his wicked nature. The tightly drawn lines about his mouth showed inflexibility of will and iron nerve to carry out whatever he undertook.

When I went forward to speak to him I recognized Hopper as a man who had been tried and convicted for passing counterfeit money at New Orleans several months before. He had been sent to the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, but had escaped during a battle of that point in which the prison was partially destroyed. He made his way across the Atmy lines over into the Confederacy where, by standing in with the commanding Confederate officer at Mandeville, he was enabled to handle and ship out cotton.

I seated myself beside the wounded man and took his hand, and never will I forget the ghastly stare with which he regarded me as I endeavored to impress upon him the desperateness of his condition and the duty incumbent upon him. My urgent appeal had its effect. Hopper admitted that his mind was burdened with a great crime, which he was willing to confess. I had set him down as a scoundrel, but was not quite prepared to be brought face to face with one whose heart was so inhuman as deliberately to plan to hang his own brother.

"A few years ago," he said, "I, with my younger brother, lived with our widowed mother on a little farm in northern Vermont. There lived near us a most estimable young woman. I paid her some attention, and in time became deeply in love with her. When I supposed I had won her affections I asked her to marry me. She refused me, and did not deny that she loved my brother when I charged her with that being the reason for her refusing me. She was not to blame. She had made no promises. I had merely mistaken her easterly regard and kindness to me for affection. I alone was responsible for the error."

Here he paused for a moment as if to gather courage for what was to follow. Up to this time he had met my eyes frankly, but now he shifted his gaze, and continued:

"When she told me she could not marry me, and made no denial of her regard for my brother, I was filled with unutterable rage. Calling her a heartless flirt, I seized my hat and left her. I was furious, desperate, and determined to be revenged. While my heart was filled with rancor and my mind with spiteful thoughts, I confided my troubles to Malcolm Thomson. He always was an evil counselor, but a cunning one. He dissuaded me from my plan for immediate revenge, and advised me to appear friendly with my brother in order better to carry out a plot which he revealed to me.

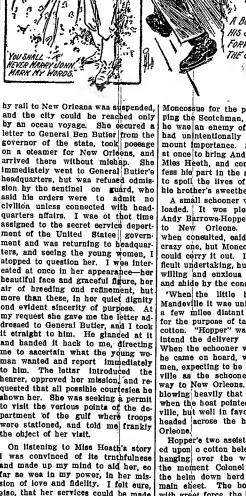
"Soon after this my brother announced his engagement to marry Miss Heath, and I wished him well with bitterness in my heart. Plans were made for the marriage, and I seemed to take an interest in them, and to have forgiven my brother and his fiancee my fancied wrongs. But I was only biding my time.

"When the time was ripe for executing the plot we had arranged, I managed to be at work with my brother in a field on our farm. On the previous night Thomson and I had placed the body of a man about my size in a hogstead, which stood near our work, and were at work repairing a fence. Thomson had obtained the body from a negro's burying ground on the Canadian side.

"My brother left the field that day just before dark. I remained for the purpose of completing the work. When the sun had set and it was dark, I punctured a small vein in my arm, and let with the blood besmeared the left of the ax we had been using. I cut off a lock of my father's head—it was on the bloody blade, and then pitched the ax into the grass. Reaching behind the body in the hay I deposited in my pocketknife and bunch of keys. Then I set fire to the stack and hurried to John Thomson, who was standing near by with a horse and buggy. We drove rapidly away, and I soon was on my way to New Orleans, where Thomson was to join me in a few weeks.

"It was agreed that Thomson should first return to the village and stir up suspicion, which would result in a search for me and the disappearance of the burned body. Everything turned out thus far as we had planned. My brother was accused and arrested for the murder.

"It was my purpose, when my rival should be out of my way, to return home, and after a time renew my attentions to Miss Heath, but I put off going from time to time. I could not face my old friends and neighbors. Through Thomson I learned that my brother's sentence was commuted. I was thankful for that. No one knew, now that I was promptly issued, and she was given the well-earned privilege of carrying it to the lover whose innocence had been established by her faith and untiring devotion.



WHERE FIGHT RAGED

Trask Rock Marks Historic Maine Battleground.

Was the Landing Place of American Troops and Is Named for a Drummer in the War of 1812.

Portland, Me.—Popular os o summer resort, and teeming with interesting bits of historical matter, bordering on Penobscot bay waters, is the little town of Castine, Me. It was once surrounded by water, by reason of the trenchee dug by the British, while the territory was in their hands in 1815, but it is now part of the mainland.

The town bee relics and historical bits of interest, forts of French, British and American build, and on old blockhouse, all of which interest the traveler. One of the most interesting of these old sites is "Trask rock," once called "Hinckley's rock." It is situated on the western shore. It was the landing place of the Americens at the time of the Penobscot expedition, when they made an attempt to secure possession of the island.

Trask rock to of o peculiar whitebess. It is large and shelvy, made conspicuous by a background of bowlders and a precipice. It is situated about half-way between the point where the blockhouse was located during the war, and the present site of the lighthouse on Dyce's Head. This side of the island being weakly protected in 1812, the Americens were enabled to make a successful landing.

The landing took place on the night of July 28. The weather was damp, and a slight swell tossed the vessels so they moored along the coastline just beyond the reach of the British musketry on shore. About three o'clock in the morning preparations were made for a landing. In the screen of o low-hanging fog about 400 marines and militia landed on and near Trask rock.

A section of the landing force was under commond of Captain Hinckley, who, landing on the Trask rock as the British opened fire, urged his men on up the steep bank. He was killed in the rush by a shot fired from a force of the enemy on the rock which long bore his name. As "Hinckley rock" it was known until after years, when o Mr. Trask, who was a drummer in the Americen ranks, visited the town.



Trask Rock.

He had played martial airs all through the fight and the name was changed to Trask rock in commemoration of his bravery. Trask at the time of the war was a boy of fourteen, and long after the war he visited the site of the rock ood the battle and told the story. It is said that more than 100 lives were lost on the American side in that fight out of about 400 engaged.

In the year 1828 Dyce's Head lighthouse was built on the north side of the town to the harbor, being named after the first settler in that part of the town. It was originally a wood and was very shobbily constructed. It became so much in need of repairs and so unsafe that in 1858 it was torn down and another one built in its place. The head was properly named for John Jacob Dyce, who owned it in 1775.

WONDERFUL MEXICAN ESTATE

Great Farm Which Is Said to Have No Equal in Size and Value.

City of Mexico.—The splendid estate of Don Luis Terrazas, in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, is probably without equal. Terrozas is said to own the greatest farm in the world. His estate has 5,000,000 acres of fertile land and extends 150 miles north and west and 200 miles north and south. On its eastern side through its valleys roam over 1,000,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 100,000 horses, theee being tended by a force of 2,000 horsemen, herdsmen and sheep shepherds. Each year or to least 150,000 head of cattle and 100,000 sheep are slaughtered, dressed and packed, this product etote and five reservoirs, which cost $500,000, and 30t wells, which cost over another $500,000. Don Luis Terrazas is a scientific farmer, and raises every kind of grain in his great fields. His homestead is described as the finest farmhouse in existence. It is capable of accommodating 500 guests at a time, and was erected at an expense of $1,000,000. It is e veritable country palace. On the homestead alone are employed over 100 male servants.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Match-Making a Dangerous Business



NEW YORK—Phosphorus matches kill and maim the men and girls who make them. The working men and girls who are engaged in the manufacture and the packing of the ordinary match run a heavy risk of contracting phosphorous necrosis, and those who get this disease generally die a horrible and lingering death. These facts are brought out in the report of the United States bureau of labor, which recently investigated the match industry.

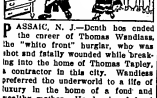
Phosphorous necrosis, or match poisoning, attacks the teeth and jaws. The teeth become loose and fall out and the bone of the jaw becomes porous and decays. It is necessary then to remove large parts of the bone, and frequently the entire jaw. One man who worked in a match factory in Wisconsin had to have his whole upper and lower jaws removed, so badly had the disease attacked him. Then he lived for months, taking occasional nourishment through a tube.

Another case reported by the bureau of labor was that of a girl of 14 who went to work packing matches. The poisonous atmosphere of the place affected her teeth, and when she went to a dentist he found her whole lower jaw honeycombed by the phosphorous poisoning. Abscesses followed and the child was unable to eat. She slowly starved to death.

Many other cases are cited in the report. No one who works in these factories apparently is immune from the disease, and sanitary precautions which have been taken in some of the larger factories have been ineffectual. The atmosphere must of necessity contain the fumes of phosphorus, and they are deadly.

Not all the men and girls who are poisoned die, of course. Some of them check the disease early by a radical operation, having lower jaws removed. Those who are not willing to be maimed in this way generally die as a result of absorbing the poisons generated by their own decaying teeth and bones.

Death Comes to 'Dress Suit' Burglar



PASSAIC, N. J.—Death has ended the career of Thomas Wandiass, the "white front" burglar, who was shot and fatally wounded while breaking into the home of Thomas Tapley, a contractor in this city. Wandiass preferred the underworld to a life of luxury in the home of a fond and wealthy mother. He developed from a sort of "angel child" to a desperate criminal. Paralysis of his vocal organs shortly after his capture kept the police from obtaining any corrected account of his amazing career.

Jean Mitchell, aged seventeen years, who called herself his "chicken stall" and assisted him in 23 burglaries, has pleaded guilty and will receive sentence. She declares she is eager to get back to her home in the New England states as she has had enough of travel and more dresses. She built a "trod by Wandiass when she consented to become his accomplice.

The police call Wandiass a "super-duper worker" and a "dress suit burglar." He called himself a "white front" burglar and was fascinated by the danger of robbing a house while there were many persons about. Often he would stop to listen to the dinner chatter before breaking his escape. Generally he selected a dark or dimly lighted parlor, jimmied the window and climbed in. During the months that the girl worked with him he relied upon her to "spill a fabt" as she called it, and draw the crowd while he made his escape.

Wandiass, was about thirty years old. His mother, Mrs. Augusta P. Berner, is a woman of wealth and refinement in Brooklyn, N. Y. Her first husband, Wandiass, was a hotel proprietor and well to do. He left a comfortable fortune, and when he died his son, Tom, was a spoiled youngster and a great church worker.

Just when he became transformed into a "dip" does not seem to know, but he ran away from boarding school at seventeen and the next his mother heard of him was that he was a member of a gang of thieves. He was arrested, but when he called a Raffles, except that he dressed well and committed most of his burglaries while clad in evening clothes.

Theatrical Censors in Kansas Towns

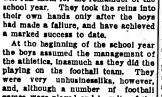


TOPEKA, KAN.—There are 800 organized cities in Kansas, and every one of those cities and towns has a theatrical censor, especially charged to watch the moving picture shows. The legislature has passed a law naming the mayor of each city, or some person appointed by him or by the council or commissioners, a moving picture censor.

When the bill came up there was a question as to how it should be determined whether or not a picture came under this classification and who was to determine the question. It was suggested that the mayor and two ministers should be a censor board in each city, but a number of ministers protested that they did not care to attend moving picture shows for any purpose and had no interest in seeing whether or not the pictures were proper. Then a committee of the mayor and one layman and one minister was suggested, but this, too, was unsatisfactory, and it was finally decided that the mayor of each incorporated city or town should be the censor unless he named another for the work.

The censor's word is law. If he says a picture is calculated to be injurious to the morals of the citizens or to offer evil suggestions to children, the pictures must be stopped. It is provided that the moving picture man may collect damages from the film exchange that sent him the pictures if his show is stopped.

Girls Make Good in Managing Sports



COLUMBIA, MO.—The girls of the Columbia high school have taken charge of the school's athletics and will run them for the remainder of the school year. They took the reins into their own hands only after the boys had made a failure, and have achieved a marked success to date.

At the beginning of the school year the boys assumed the management of the athletics, inasmuch as they did the playing on the football team. They were very enthusiastic, however, and, although a number of football games were played and in spite of the fact that the football season is usually a financial success, there was a deficit of $35 at the close of the season.

J. L. Colonius, instructor in physical culture, was disappointed with the management of the boys.

"They think too much of taking a few trips away from home in order to have a good time, and too little of where the expense money is to come from," he said.

At the beginning of the basket ball season Colonius initiated the plan which put the girls in control, and now the treasury has enough money in it to wipe up the football deficit and leave $75 on deposit. At his suggestion, a new athletic association was formed, to which girls were admitted upon payment of the "two-bits" initiation fee. Next badges were given to the members and the girls of the basket ball squad conducted an enthusiastic campaign with the result that there are as many girls in the association as there are boys.

The girls are now managing both the boys' and girls' basket ball teams and will arrange the schedule for the boys' track and baseball teams.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

IMPRISONED FOR SMUGGLING



Major Hill of the English army.

To defraud the government of the United States of its customs coming here from the old world has been the darling wish of many women ever since Americans have been able to indulge in the luxury of an ocean voyage. Miss Multimillionaire, secure in her social position, did not like to be held up on the dock and made to pay large sums for being caught trying to swindle the government. But when one is caught finally the chafes under her treatment, but society stands by her and that encourages others to follow her example.

To remove this prop from the fashionable woman the authorities have decided to jail those caught in defrauding Uncle Sam of his dues. This penalty, it is thought, will prevent reputable women from engaging in the business.

The first to suffer the imprisonment and the odium which attaches to it is Mrs. Roberts G. Hill, divorced wife of the leading military figure in a sable coat and jewelry valued at $6,000, pleading in extenuation that she was ignorant of the law. Judge Martin in New York fined her $2,000 and sentenced her to serve three days in a cell in the Tombs. It became operative when imprisonment was added to fine. She is a daughter of Morris Menges, a horseman of Brooklyn. Mrs. Hill is given to the romantic. At sixteen she married Halsey Corwin of Brooklyn, but she soon after divorced him.

HUNGARIAN STATESMAN HERE



Jesuits and has been in public life since 1872. He was a conservative when he first entered politics, but is now the leader of the nationalists, or the Kossuth party, in Hungary. Although an aristocrat by birth and heredity, he is noted for his democracy and years ago relinquished the seat which was his by right in the Hungarian house of peers in order to sit in the lower house.

MOUNTS HIGH IN THE ARMY

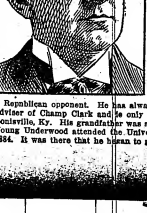


April, 1906. In Cuba, 1906-07, he acted as financial advisor of the Cuban government, his services being greatly valued.

Another step in his steadily upward career has been taken by Col. Enoch H. Crowder, whose available army record is one to stimulate ambition. Gen. George W. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, was retired on account of having reached the age limit, and to the vacancy thus created Colonel Crowder has succeeded in the ordinary course of promotion, as he was the senior colonel in the judge advocate division.

Colonel Crowder is a native of Missouri, where he was born April 11, 1859, the son of John Herbert and Mary (Weller) Crowder. He graduated from the Military academy in 1881, and in 1886 he received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Missouri. Crowder served in the Philippine islands in 1898-1901. During the war between Japan and Russia he became an observer as an observer of the field maneuvers, being with the Japanese army from April, 1904, until

IMPORTANT COMMITTEE HEAD



a Republican opponent. He has always been a close friend and confidential adviser of Champ Clark and is the only forty-eight years old. He was born in Louisville, Ky. His grandfather was a colleague of Henry Clay in the senate. Young Underwood attended the University of Virginia, graduating in law in 1884. It was there that he began to get his Democratic ideas.

One of the figures of the Sixty-second congress will be Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, selected by the Democratic caucus to head the all-important ways and means committee. Mr. Underwood will be the Democratic floor leader, succeeding in that position Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, and will give his name to the new tariff bill which the Democrats propose to put through.

Mr. Underwood never held an office or was a candidate for such a position until 1894. Then he ran for congress, the entire issue being the tariff, and he had a bitter fight. Speaker Crisp came into the district to help him and when the votes were counted he had won by 1,000. Since that time he has never had an opponent for the nomination. He has been elected to congress eight times, three times without

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Oratory in the House Comes High



WASHINGTON.—The craze for statistics has invaded the most sacred of precincts. It has attacked, assailed, indicted and convinced the most parlous of statisticians themselves—the members of congress.

Proof, by statistics furnished right on the floor of the house, that the speeches there cost more than the total amounts of many of the items under discussion has left the entire aggregation in chronic terror that, when their most flowery orations are being speeded on their way to the morgue of the Congressional Record, some treacherous antagonist may arise; reverse his cuffs and read off evidence that the honorable gentleman's silence would be golden.

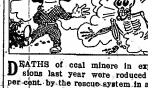
Like the famous discovery of dry farming in the west, because of the footprint of a mule, the economy of words in congress was precipitated by horseshoes.

The state department had an item of $237.66 for horseshoeing. Missouri representatives declared they were from the "show me state." The secretary of state couldn't show the shoes, which had been worn out. There was a quarter of an hour of oratory when up rose a representative from Pennsylvania. "Gentlemen," he said, "it costs $10,000 an hour to run this house, and we have already spent $2,500 worth of words trying to skin a $237 item. Let's quit."

The total of the year's appropriation for the upkeep of the house was $4,567,824.18. Actual working days number 90, and the average time of a day's work is five hours. The normal 2,160 hours in 90 days would make the house expense run into $2,114.73 per hour, on a 24-hour basis. But allowing only five hours of honest work per day, the expense amounts to $10,573.65 per hour.

The salary roll of the members amounts to $2,989,050. Their mileage is $154,000. The clerks cost $598,500 for the members who are entitled to messengers, and $133,800 for clerks of committees. There are a number of minor items, among the the saintly of $1,200 that goes to the chaplain who prays for congress's wisdom. He is about the poorest paid of all, considering the size of his job.

Mine Rescue Squads Reduce Deaths



DEATHS of coal miners in explosions last year were reduced 25 per cent. by the rescue system in augurated by the federal government.

For many years the rescue work was left to the different states and was but indifferently done. As the death rate grew about ten per cent. annually, the federal government decided it was time to take charge of this work itself.

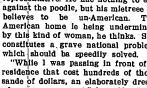
Six rescue stations have been established. One of these is at Trinidad, Colo., another at Rock Springs, Wyo., and others in various parts of the coal mining country.

These stations are old Pullman sleeping cars, in which four men spend all their time, night and day, never going further than a few minutes' walk from the car. In charge of the party is a mining engineer. The others are a practical miner, a hospital attendant capable of giving first aid to the injured and a cook. The car is equipped with rescue apparatus ready for immediate use and there are sleeping apartments for the men.

When news comes of a mine disaster an engine is attached to the car and it is rushed to the scene.

Upon arrival, the mining engineer in charge of the government rescue squad and apparatus takes charge of the affair and from the gasoline manager down to the mule driver, all obey his orders and do it on the jump. He examines rescue apparatus, equips each man with an oxygen helmet enabling him to withstand any kind of poisonous gases for two hours. Then, with his helmeted squad behind him, the mining engineer enters the mine and begins a search for dead and dying miners.

Dog in Arms Rouses a Congressman

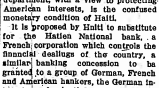


THE idle rich woman, who fondles her poodle dog, leaving the care of her children to servants, has been delivered a stinging slap by a western representative. He has nothing to say against the poodle, but his mistress he holds to be un-American. The American home is being undermined by this kind of woman, he thinks. She constitutes a grave national problem which should be speedily solved.

"While I was passing in front of a residence that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, an elaborately dressed woman came out," he said. "She carried in her arms a costly poodle dog, and as she stepped into her carriage two of her servants, wearing high silk hats, bowed almost to their knees. One assisted her to enter the carriage while the other draped her dress about her feet. A moment later a negro servant came out wheeling a baby carriage, and I crossed the street to find out that the baby carriage held the woman's little son. The thought of the woman holding the poodle dog, where the child should have been, while she gave the animal its morning outing, seemed inhuman to me, when I thought of the child being taken out by the servant.

"But, finally, I decided that the poodle was more to be pitied than the child. It was in worse company. But the sad part about the whole incident was that a mother could go smilingly away from her baby boy, while she cuddled and patted the insignificant little dog at her side. Poodles are all right as pets for children, and, incidentally, for older people. But there they are allowed to take the places of children in our homes, I would rather see every poodle in the nation drawn and quartered."

Protest Made at Hatien Bank Move



ANOTHER financial situation in Latin-American affairs is seriously engaging the attention of the state department, with a view to protecting American interests, in the confused monetary condition of Haiti.

It is proposed by Haiti to substitute for the Haitien National bank, a French corporation which controls the financial dealings of the country, a similar banking concession to be granted to a group of German, French and American bankers, the German interests predominating.

Some time ago the United States protested against the proposed arrangement on the ground that American interests were not properly protected. Since then the Haitien government has made some modifications in its original plan, but the changes have not been sufficient, in the opinion of the state department, to warrant the withdrawal of the American protest.

In connection with the national bank concession Haiti is trying to float a loan to fund its interior debt. The course which will be adopted in regard to Haitien bonds in this relation is of interest to the United States government because many American creditors of Haiti have been paid in bonds of that government. So if such bonds are sealed down the people who received them on the basis of their former value, in the opinion of the state department, will have grounds for a claim in equity.

The possibility of American bankers participating in the loan also causes the state department to believe that it is the moral duty of this government to scrutinize closely the transaction to see that no contract is entered into which cannot be backed up by the United States in case at some future time Haiti fails to fulfill her obligations.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

HUSBANDS AS PROPERTY.

Considerable satisfaction will be felt by mankind generally at the argument advanced by a married woman in a suit involving another woman that her husband is property to a wife and a family, and to win him away is nothing short of stealing." So it is the husband and not the wife that is the "bumae chattel." The admission controverts the theory upheld throughgcs cratices of feminist protest against the sordiom imposed by man on his domestic partner through neequal marriage laws, says the New York Herald. The honest confession that the contrary is the case has been secured at last, but at a cost to feminine consistency which may be expected to bring its proper rebuke from every woman's club in the land. The fair plaintiff to secure her own ends has proved false to one of the cherished principles of her sex. But the truth is out. It is man who is the chattel, possession of whom is gained by the marriage ceremony and the right, title and leterest to whom has been established in suits for noe-support or for abadeonment during marriage as well as in alimony proceedings afterward. His status as matrimoeial property has, to be sure, loeg been a mattar of court record.

Here is high velotry and variety with a vengeance! A roomdcrs in upcome palace hotel tells of a palace revolution that double discounts a jerked-beef mutiey in Rio Janeiro, says the New York Press. He says: "The valets and maids we got here are far more difficult to deal with than their masters and mistresses. Most of them insist upon having rooms with privato baths and turn up their noses at seything elac. It bes happened at times that the servents' rooms were all occupied and we had to put a valet or a maid ieto a room with a beth, a regular guest room, charging the regular sorvent rate. The result is that every 'gentleman's gentisman' that comes here now demands a 'beth' as his ieallenable right."

The comieg generation, in our cities at least, is likely to have a more lively appreciation of the value of fresh air then the one that has preceded. Withie the past three years nearly fifty cities have established open-air schools for the benefit of tuberculous children, says the Boston Transcript. Providence began it and other municipalities have followed on, though not all have developed the idea to the same extent. Boston, for instance, might profitably carry it farther than she has. Pawtucket, R. I., not only has e fine opse-air school, but proposes to beve at least one open-air room in every school building in the city, where delicate children can receive the tonic influence which neture so bouetifully provides.

A woman surgeon is attached to the Williamsburg hospital in New York city, having been appointed because she possessed all male assistants in a competitive examieatioe. She had been an ambulance surgeon only a few hours when she had her first case, a men who had run, and the experience was aeything but agreeable, but the lady doctor was equal to the emergency and took excellent care of the patient. And she says she has learned jiu-jitsu and is not afraid of "drunks" and D. T. victims. That energetic lady appears to be abundantly able to accomplish what she wishes without going into the suffragette business.

The Nawfoundland government has refused permiasion to American fishermen to buy herring for the purpose of filleg contracts. The request was made because of a poor season which prevested the Americans from obtaining what they wanted in the waters accessible to them under the terms of Tha Hague decision. Newfoundland is within its rights in taking such a stand. Still, it is not indicative of the best or most neighborly temper, and the action seems to show that the result of the fisheries arbitration has not been accepted in the proper frame of mied.

A jury in New York, in the case of a young millionaire who had killed her husband, brought in a verdict of manslaughter only. Perhaps they felt that in the summary taking of ot partners now so fashionable in domestic circles, tha woman ought to bave soma show.

The United States says throno dut of its cougts that the ben is not a bird, hut that an egg is an egg in the shell or out of it. Now it remains to be seen whether modern science will put Uncle Sam in the class of native fakers or rank him as an expert on fowl decitions.

"Women wreck their nerves by talking too much," declares Dr. Burfoo forest. Don't mention the effect

THE PROPER PLACE FOR THE FIREBUG



Where He Can't Set Fire to Anything But Himself.

PARCELS POST DEAD

PLAN FOR AN EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL IS RULED OUT IN SENATE.

TARIFF BOARD BILL HALTED

Measure Is Temporarily Blocked by Democratic Filibuster—Four Big Supply Bills Passed—Extra Session May Convene March 20.

Washington.—A point of order raised by Senator Bailey of Texas Thursday killed the plan for an experimental parcels post. Mr. Bailey insisted that the amendment to the post office appropriation bill which authorized the postmaster general to conduct an experimental parcels post system for one year, beginning April 1, 1911, was new legislation. He pressed his point vigorously and the amendment was eliminated from the bill when Vice-President Sherman ruled that Mr. Bailey's point of order was well taken.

March 20 is the date now tentatively fixed for the assembling of the extra session. A conference to be held between now and Monday will definitely fix tha date. Thet the extra session is certain is the firm conviction of all the Republican leaders.

Representative John Dwight, Republican whip of the house, who all along has insisted that a special session would not ba necessary, bes ceptiuoted and confessed his belief that it would be unavoidable.

Following a filibuster that lasted many hours, intended to emphasize the Democratic objection to the proposed enactment of the tariff board bill, the senate behind at noeamure now they were fighting against the inavitable and withdrew it for the time being.

Immediately the consideration of appropriation bills was bagun and within twenty minutes four measures carrying an aggregate expenditure of $163,000,000 were passed.

This relieved the congestion in the senate only a trifle and did not remove a slegia one of the seags that still are in tha way of ndjournment with the entire administration program carried out.

The measures thus ecated were the pension bill, carrying $153,668,000, tha fortifications hill, the consular and diplomatic bill and tha bill for the support of the military academy.

The Bullowey sension bill, which would have added $50,000,000 to the annual appropriations, it is claimed, was offered by Senator Scott as an ameedment to the pension bill and ruled out on a point of order made by Senator Lodge.

High Plaes Given Negro.

Washington.—President Taft nominated William L. Lewis of Boston, a negro, to be an assistant attorney general of the department of justice. This is the first time that a negro has been named for such a prominent position in the department. Lewis at present is an assistant United States attorney at Boston. He succeeds John G. Thompson, who resigned recently to resuma his law practice at Denville, Ill.

Winner of Nobel Prize Dead.

Berlin, Germany.—Prof. Jakob Heinrich Vanuet Hoff, the chemist and author, died here Thursday. He was professor of chemistry at Berlin university and in 1901 received the Nobel prize of $40,000 for research in chemistry.

Matthews (Ind.) Bank Robbed.

Marion, Ind.—The Farmers' State bank of Matthews was entered by robbers Thursday, the safe blown and

GORE CHARGES TRUE

COMMITTEE FINDS THAT SENATOR WAS OFFERED BRIBE.

Body That Investigated Alleged Indian Lands Graft Case, Finds Improper Proposal Was Made.

Washington.—The special committee of the bousa appointed last summer to investigate Senator Gore's charges of attempted bribery in connection with J. W. McMurray's Indian attorney contracts in Oklahoma made its final report to the House.

The majority of the committee finds that Jake L. Hamon actually did, about May 5, 1910, make an improper proposal to Senator Gore respecting the McMurrey contracts; and that about June 16, 1910, he approached Representative Charles F. Creager with an improper proposal on the same subject. The committee finds no evidence, however, to show that Hemon was acting "by authority of or with the consent or knowledga of McMurrey."

On this ground the committee exonerates McMurray of any connection with an attempt improperly to influence members of the house or senate. It does find, however, that he used more then "undue influence," to secure the support of Chief Green McCurtain and his son, D. C. McCurtain, in getting tbesa contracts, by transferring a contingent interest of $35,000 in the contracts to D. C. McCurtain.

MURDER AT CHICAGO POLLS

Cartar H. Harrison Nominated for Mayor by Democrats and Charles E. Merriam by Republicans.

Chicago.—Carter H. Harrison (Dem.) and Charles E. Merriam (Rep.) will be the candidates for mayor of Chicago at the election to be held April 4. Both Democratic and Republican organizations were smashed.

The bitterest primary election fight in the history of Chicago ended Tuesday with the selection of the above standard bearers and simultaneously begins what promises to be the most hotly contested fight for the actual mayoralty in the city's history.

The primary fight developed more bitter animus than has ever before been seen here

One man was shot dead, several others were shot and stabbed, more or less seriously, and small riots were reported all over the city during the course of the voting.

Arthur Quinn, son of James A. Quinn, former city sealer, shot and killed a man believed to be Richard Clark, a union bod carrier.

The police say Clark was murdered while he was in the custody of an officer. Quinn is a deputy sheriff.

Banker Robin Pleads Guilty.

New York.—Abandoning the defense of insanity and throwing himself upon the mercy of the court, Joseph G. Robin, young "sky-rocket" financier, pleaded guilty to tha indictment charging the larceny of $27,000 from the Westchester Savings bank, of which ba was formerly presiident.

Married in Jail Cell.

Chattahooga, Tenn.—Dr. J. W. Sherman, in custody here for the murder of his brother-in-law, Thomas Norman, was married in jail Thursday to Miss Cleo D. Lucas of East Chattanooga. Miss Lucas met Sharman just before the murder of Norman.

Naval Man's Son a Suicide.

San Francisco.—Paul Oscar, twenty-two years old, son of Capt. John M. Orchard of the cruiser West

LORIMER HOLDS SEAT

SENATE REJECTS BEVERIDGE RESOLUTION DECLARING VACANT POSITION HE WON.

ENDS LONG TOGA BATTLE

Speeches Pro and Con by Nearly a Score of Senators—Cullom's Defense of Himself and His State and Hard Work of the Lobby.

Washington.—Senetor William Lorimer of Illinois was vindicated by the senate of the United States Wednesday, when by a vote of 46 to 40 the resolution was was introduced by Senator Beveridge declaring that Mr. Lorimer was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of Illinois was defeated. Mr. Lorimar was not present when the roll was called.

For Senator Lorimer.

Bailey, Texas.	Gamble, S. D.	
Bankhead, Ala.	Gugsenheim, Col.	
Brandegee, Ky.	Hale, Maine.	
Bonnegger, Conn.	Heyburn, Idaho.	
Bolger, Ga.	Johnston, Ala.	
Brigham, Conn	Kean, N. J.	
Burnham, N. H.	McCumber, N. D.	
Burrows, Mich.	Oliver, Pa.	
Carter, Mont.	Paynter, Ky.	
Clark, Wyo.	Penrose, Pa.	
Crane, Mass.	Perkins, Cal.	
Curtis, Kan.	Pile, Wash.	
Cullom, Ill.	Richardson, Del.	
Dillon, N. Y.	Scott, W. Va.	
Dick, Ohio.	Smith, Md.	
Dillingham, Vt.	Smoot, Utah.	
Du Pont, Del.	Simmons, N. C.	
Fletcher, Fla.	Stephenson, Wis.	
Flint, Cal.	Taliaferro, Fla.	
Foster, La.	Tillman, S. C.	
Frye, Maine.	Warren, Wyo.	
Gallinger, N. H.	Wetmore, R. I.	

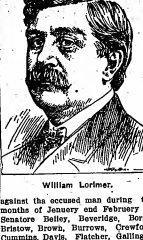
Against Senator Lorimer.

Bacon, Ga.	Martin, Va.	
Beveridge, Ind.	Page, Vt.	
Borah, Idaho.	Money, Miss.	
Bourne, Ore.	Nelson, Minn.	
Brista, Kan.	Nevada, Nev.	
Brown, Neb.	Nixon, Nev.	
Burkett, Neb.	Overman, N. C.	
Burton, Ohio.	Owen, Okla.	
Chamberlain, Ore.	Percy, Miss.	
Clapp, Minn.	Rayner, Md.	
Crane, Ore.	Root, N. Y.	
Crawford, S. D.	Shively, Ind.	
Culberson, Texas.	Smith, Mich.	
Cummins, Ia.	Smith, S. C.	
Davis, Ark.	Stone, Mo.	
Dixon, Mont.	Sutherland, Utah.	
Frazier, Tenn.	Swanson, Va.	
Gore, Okla.	Taylor, Tenn.	
Johnson, Me.	Thornton, La.	
Jones, Wash.	Warner, Mo.	
La Follette, Wis.	Watson, W. Va.	
Lodge, Mass.	Young, Ia.	

Absent—Aldrich, Frazier and Terrell.

Senetor Lorimar did not vota because of his interest in the case.

Speeches hot baen made for or



William Lorimer.

against the accused man during the months of January and February by Senators Bailey, Beveridge, Borah, Brista, Burkett, Burrows, Crawford, Cummins, Davis, Flatcher, Gallinger, Gamble, Hayburn, Johnson, Jones, Lodge, Nelson, Root and by Mr. Lorimer himself. Mr. Cullom also spoke, but was noncommittal as to his colleague. He defended himself and the state of Illinois.

Efforts were made daily by friends and foes of Mr. Lorimer to influence the votas of the senators for or against him, and during the last two weaks Mr. Cullom received an avalanche of letters and telegrams no large it was feared his health would break under it.

The Lorimer fight has been one of the most sensational in the history of the upper house. When the committee on privileges and elections reported a report declaring that no evidences of bribery having influenced the legislators in the election of Mr. Lorimer had been found, it was considered that he was amply vindicated and that his senate post was secure.

Then came the report of the subcommittee and was this outcome of an exhaustive investigation both at Washington and Chicago, in which the charges of bribery at Springfield were thoroughly gone into.

May Limit N. Y. Skyscrapers.

New York.—Future New York skyscrapers will be held to a height of fourteen stories, or 174 feet, and other drastic restrictions will be placed upon building operations if recommendations contained in the report of the New York city commission on congestion of population, are enacted into law.

Start Probe of Packers.

New York.—The federal grand jury here yesterday began its investigation of the meat packers. The inquiry, it is said, involves the same companies and individuals as those indicted in New Jersey about a year ago but never brought to trial.

James B. Speed Critically Ill.

Louisville, Ky.—James B. Speed, probably Louisville's wealthiest citizen, was Wednesday reported critically

COUNTESS IS SLAIN

LADY IN WAITING TO ITALIAN QUEEN MURDERED.

Her Slayer, Prince Paterno, Cavalry Lieutenant, Makes Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide.

Rome.—Baron Paterno, a cavalry lieutenant, shot and killed Princess Clula Trigona, lady in waiting to Queen Helene, Thursday. The heron then attempted suicida, but was unsuccessful.

Tha tragedy took place in the Hotel Rabocchino, the trysting place of the two members of the Sicilian aristocracy. Some time ago Prince Trigona realized that his wife was bestowing her affection upon Baron Paterno in clandestine meetings, and he instituted legal proceedings with a view to obtaining a judicial separation. The court's decision was ready to be given out, but because of the high standing of the parties concerned, the presiding judge decidad to attempt reconciliation.

It is said the prince was ready to pardon bis wife's unfaithfulness if she would consent to renounce Paterno. Tha princess acquiesced. On her way to court, wharn tha affair was to be finally settled, she stopped at the hotel for a last meeting with tha baron.

According to tha authorities, Baron Paterno decoyed the princess to the hotel, whera ba damanded that she elope with him. When she refused he strangled her, afterward shooting her

TREASURY SHOWS A SURPLUS

Month Has $58,000 Compared With January Deficiency, of $3,000,000.

Washington.—February closed with the condition of the treasury practically improved as compared with a month ago.

There was a surplus of $58,000 for the month on all accounts, against a deficiency of $3,000,000 in January. The total deficit on the fiscal year changed very little and still stands at $21,000,000, compared with $45,000,000 at a corresponding time a year ago.

The balanca in the general fund increased slightly to $85,000,000, but tha working balance dropped off about $2,000,000 and the month closed with it at $28,000,000.

The passage of the Panama bond hill in congress, which will allow the treasury to issue three per cent. Panama bonds without tha privilege of national bank circulation, opens the way for Secretary MacVeagh to replenish the cash drawer for its heavy expenditures for the canal work.

REFERENDUM IS UNLAWFUL

Texas Court Knocks Out Reform as Unconstitutional—Declares Legislation Cannot Be Referred.

Austin, Tex.—That the referendum is unconstitutional is the decision of the court of criminal appeals in the J. R. Farnsworth case, from Dallas, all members of the court concurring. The effect of the decision is to render void tha refereedum section of every city charter in tha state having the referendum.

Judge Davidson holds that the "initiative" may be constitutional when used as the "right of petition," but as to with the referendum, as the constitution does not confer upon the legislature such power. He declares legislation cannot ba referred to the people for enactment by their vote.

500 REFUGEES ARE BURNED

Chinese Villagers Destroy Wandering Bands of Hungry Plunderers Who Rob and Kill.

Victorio, B. C.—Rendered desparate by hunger, bands of hundreds of starving refugees are roving throughout the entire districts of China, plundering and killing, and a reign of terror prevails, according to persons who arrived here on the Tamba Maru, which reached port Thursday from the Orient.

At Kunshan, a walled village within 50 miles of Shenghei, the villagers, either desperate raids to obtain stores were looted and many killed, mated out punishment peculiarly Chinese in its callousness to the wailing refugees. A band of more then 500 are reported to have been surrounded in a compound and burned to death.

WOMEN DEFEAT FIGHT BILL

Suffragettes Score Knockout Over Tommy Burns in Washington State Senate.

Olympia, Wash.—The women of Washington, who recently were granted suffrage, scored another victory in politics and defeated Tommy Burns, the former heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, a knockout blow when they secured the defeat in the senate by a vote of 22 to 19 of the "Tommy Burns" bill to legalize prize fighting.

Champion Johnson Is Fined.

San Francisco.—John Arthur Johnson, the world's champion pugilist, was fined $100 hy Acting Police Judge Conlan Thursday for driving his automobile at an unlawful speed. Johnson-at once served notice that he would appeal the case to a higher court.

Puts Negro in Federal Office.

Washington.—James C. Napier of Tennessee was named by President Taft Thursday to be register of the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will purify your blood, clear your complexion, restore your appetite, relieve your tired feeling, build you up. Be sure to take it this spring.

Get it in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses $1.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Get pot cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal and unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act surely but gently on the liver. Relieve the distress of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Breathe Good.

MEN AND WOMEN

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; hesuty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. For good results use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy. At druggists. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

His Aspiration.

Richard, aged 12, Warburton, aged 14, and Gordon, aged 10, were discussing what they would do with a million dollars.

Richard said: "I would buy e motor boat."

Werburton said: "I would spend my million for music and theater shows."

Gordon, the 10-year-old, sniffed at them derisively. "Humph!" said he, "I'd buy an automobile, and spend the rest in fines!"—Harper's Bazar.

Eve or Eva?

The first show thet littla Willia ever attended was "Uncla Tom's Cabin." When he returned home after the play pepe asked him how he liked the show. Willie said it was ewful nice.

"Now, Willia, if you will be a good boy, I will taka you to one next week," said pepe.

Little Willia and pope sat down in the orchestra circle. Willie seemed to enjoy the play very much. When they returned home Willia's mamma asked him how he liked the show? Willia replied, "It was a lot nicer than the first one I went to. Whet do you think, mommer? All the little Eves had on union suits."—Judge.

Give a Woman a Chance.

Compulsory military service for man, urges e German femala advocate of women's rights, should be offset by compulsory domestic service for women. On the theory that life in harrack and drill is the master of arms heve benefitted German manhood, she seks, why will not life in the kitchen and exercise in the parlor and pans similarly raise German womanhood?

If Germeny ever organizes a standing army of cooks it may force all Europe to follow its lead. Culinary conscription is a serious measure, but when enforced in Germony other nations might be expected to start it. There would be more reason in doing so then in following Germany's lead in militarism. There is a real need of cooks the world over than of soldiers. It is possible to get along without fighting, but not without eating.

HONEST CONFESSION
A Doctor's Talk on Food.

There are no fairer set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they heva been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly admission of the fact.

A case in point is that of a practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. He plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up:

"I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all mechly advertised foods, and never read e line of the many 'eds' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter.

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the finest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts food for supper with my little grandsons.

"I became exceedingly fond of it, and heve eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eructations of wind which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nouse, nor distress of stomach in any way.

"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or is as lightly or quickly digested by my stomach as this does.

"I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for 15 years, and am no longer troubled with nouses and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, March 2.—Specific charges against George A. Ralph, state drainage engineer, relating to alleged irregularities in the letting of contracts and incompetency in the construction of state ditches in upper Minnesota were made to the house investigating committee by Representative C. H. Warner of Aitkin.

It was the first meeting of the special committee made up by C. T. Knapp, C. E. Fowler, Donald Robertson, Ralph C. Crane and J. J. Horiskey. George A. Ralph, the state official under fire, and his attorney, D. A. Stuart, of Wadena, were present at the preliminary hearing.

C. H. Warner, as chairman of a subcommittee appointed by the standing house committee on drainage, presented evidence relative to state ditches numbers 86, 96, 42, 58 and 64, in Aitkin, Red Lake and Pegs counties. The charges were made that every ditch work was begun and in ons or two instances completed before the contract was let, that the ditches were not due according to specifications and that the state paid for the work before it was completed.

The house committee on corporations recommended for passage the W. I. Nolan bill giving the state the authority to regulate the rates of public service corporations.

The Minneapolis bill extending the saloon patrol limits so as to allow the sale of liquor in the dining rooms of the Hotel Radisson and Hotel Dyckman was introduced by John G. Lennon. It was referred to the committee on temperance, which is expected to report it out early next week.

Several labor bills extending the powers of the state labor department to improve the conditions in factories and among working people were introduced by the committee on labor and labor legislation. The labor department is given authority to inspect the machinery in all factories and to condemn any machine not considered safe. The department is authorized to make recommendations to the manufacturers tending to minimize the danger and is authorized to post n pieced reading: "This machine is unsafe" on all machinery which is not considered up to standard.

A new initiative and referendum bill fathered by Representatives Campbell, Spooner, W. T. Stone, J. N. Johnson, Hillman and Kelley was introduced in the house. It is the result of a conference held by the initiative and referendum advocates at which the 44 members, who had originally introduced bills, agreed on a measure which they will support. The proposed bill increases the percentages provided for in the old Campbell bill to meet the objections of the more conservative house members.

It raises the per cent of voters required to bring about the initiative from 8 per cent to 10 per cent of the total number of voters, while the requirement that 7 per cent of the voters in at least three-fifths of the counties of the state must be signers. It raises the per cent for the referendum from 5 to 7, with the same requirement as to the number of signers from each county.

St. Paul, March 4.—

The establishment of n special corps of investigators to work direct from the office of the governor that the Hennepin county, in the gathering of evidence and the investigation of all complaints presented by citizens for the purpose of being brought before the grand jury, is the object of a bill of Senator Wilson, which was introduced in the state legislature.

"I want men whom I can rely upon to investigate matters in the way I want them to and return reports direct to me," said County Attorney Robertson, who had a hand in the drnubbing of the bill. "The police department and the sheriff's office are capable of investigating some cases, but in a number of instances, the county attorney's office is in need of men capable of investigating a complaint in any class of society or business.

Tax For Bachelors Urged.

A bill providing for the taxation of bachelors over 30 years, unless they could prove they were not of "good moral character, or some other good reason against marriage existed, the proceeds to go toward the relief of needy spinsters, has been introduced in the senate.

Senate Contest Is Costly.

Legislative contests have cost the state of Minnesota something like $21,000. The three senatorial contests which were before the senate this winter are not just beginning to show a financial aspect.

Acting upon precedent, the contestants, successful and unsuccessful, are putting in bills of expense. There is no known law for the allowance of these bills, but they are allowed and then in the past. The salaries of the three senators, plus the expenses of the contest, make up the $21,000. The expense bills in detail are as follows:

John Baumstad, for defending contest filed by A. A. Stephens	$2,818.26
A. D. Stephens, for prosecuting contest against John Baumstad	2,770.45
S. J. Proshong, for defending contest instituted by Ray Farrington	2,844.50
Ray Farrington, for prosecuting contest against S. J. Proshong	1,370.49
S. D. Works, for defending contest instituted by Benjamin Taylor	2,617.66
Benjamin Taylor, for prosecuting contest against S. D. Works	1,264.61
J. J. Aluiston, for defending suit instituted by H. J. Emmel	775.00
Total	$15,451.01

St. Paul, March 6.—Bills extending the Minneapolis petrol limits to allow the sale of liquor in the dining and guest rooms of the Hotel Radison and Hotel Dyckman and extending the saloon closing hour to midnight were reported without recommendation by the tri-county committee of the house.

An effort was made to send both bills back to the house with a favorable recommendation, but it lost in each case by a vote of 11 to 11. It was finally decided to allow the bills to be placed on general orders as the fight will ho on the floor of the house, anyhow. Several members who voted for this announced that they would oppose both measures.

The Hennepin delegation met early in the day and decided that it would favor this procedure. W. I. Nolan, F. L. Palmer, and W. A. Campbell were the only members dissenting, but they agreed not to send in a minority report. When the hotel license bill was brought up, John G. Lennon moved that it be reported out without recommendation. The motion was put to a roll call without discussion. L. A. Leland, F. L. Palmer, J. A. A. Burnquist, W. A. Campbell, W. I. Nolan and W. I. Nolan vote no.

The midnight closing bill brought on the liveliest discussion. T. J. Greene moved that it be recommended to pass. Several members were absent and the motion won by a vote of 11 to 9, tha only Minneapolis members favoring it being John F. Nash and P. J. Thielen. M. J. Sullivan, W. D. Wneburn, Jr., Leanon, Campbell, Nye, Palmer, Lydiard and Nolen opposed the motion. Mr. Nolen then asked the privilege to make minority report.

New Referendum Measure.

A new initiative and referendum bill was introduced by Albert Pfaender as a substitute for the measure submitted several weeks ago. The house meda the bill a special order for next Thursday morning to be considered with the bill fathered by Representative Spooner, W. T. Stone, Campbell, Kelly, Hillman and J. N. Johnson.

Investigation is Asked.

Excessive and unnecessary expenditures of state money to the amount or nearly $100,000 in the state insurance department are charged by Commissioner of John A. Hartigan, former commissioner, covering a period of four years, is charged by Representative Campbell in a resolution which he introduced in the house, calling for a legislative investigation.

He professes to have conducted a personal examination of the books of the department and contends that the former commissioner spent money illegally in sending experts through the country examining books of insurance companies and in personel trips he made himself while attending the national convention of insurance commissioners.

"U" Plumbing Criticised.

"Fifteen plumbing houses in Minneapolis have better and more sanitary plumbing than the University of Minnesota, and the plumbing in the new university building is no better than in the old ones," declared former Plumbing Inspector Mullane, of Minneapolis, before the senate committee on public health and safety and food. He called on Senator Proshang to confirm all his statements regarding unsanitary plumbing at the university, and Senator Proshang agreed with him.

Free Rides Bill is Favored.

The senate committee of the whole, recommended for passage the Rucha bill, permitting street car companies to grant free transportation to policemen and firemen. The bill was recommended, by a vote of 31 to 24.

Senate Dodges Primary.

Senate Mooman's statewide primary bill stirred up'an lively an impromptu debate as the senate had seen this session. The bill was made a special order two weeks ago, but was sent back to the elections committee on its request. Senator Mooman at the time charged the committee with doing this in order to present a like measure of its own. Senator Heycroft has since introduced the measure which will be presented to the senate Tuesday.

CROWD SHOUTS AT HAREM SKIRT

Then the Wearer at Mount Vernon Place Halts a Taxicab.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.—A comedy woman wearing a "harem skirt" created a stir on fashionable Mount Vernon place, near the Washington monument. A crowd followed the wearer of the skirt and her escort for several blocks, when the couple hailed a taxicab and were hurried away from the shouting spectators.

Duluth Hockey Team Loses.

Duluth, March 1.—The Port William hockey team defeated the Duluth seven here 14 to 0. A crowd that packed the big rink saw the contest. The game was fast, but the Canadians outclassed their opponents throughout.

Morgan Lata Go $100,000.

New York, N. Y. — J. Pierpont Morgan is named by the George Washington Memorial Association as the donor of a gift of $100,000 to the funds of the association.

NO MORE HANGINGS

BILL TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY PASSES BY VOTE OF 95 TO 19

BY THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

Life Imprisonment May Be Severest Sentence—Fate of Martin O'Malley Hot a Bearing on Action of Lower Body.

St. Paul, Mian. — Though his name was not mentioned, the fate of Merrin O'Malley of La Sueur county hung in the balance in the Minnesota house of representatives. By a vote of 95 to 19 the house passed the McKenzie bill abolishing capital punishment in Minnesota.

It was because of this pending bill that Governor Eberhart refused to fix the date of the execution of O'Malley who had been given the death sentence for the murder of his two step-children. Because of the governor's refusal to set the grand jury of La Sueur county had asked the legislature to investigate the governor because of his failure to act.

The fact that a human life was at stake made the debate relative to the discontinuation of legal execution in the state more pointed than it would have been otherwise.

Some Opposition Raised.

As few voices were raised in defense of the old time system but the argument was in favor of its abolishment. When the vota was finelly taken only 19 representatives went on record in favor of legal execution and the bill received 95 votes against it.

If the bill passes the senate it will leava life imprisonment as the only punishment for murder in the first degree. Some objection has been made to abolishing capital punishment, as the convicted murderer can be paroled by the state board of pardons. This objection will be allmisated by the Kenzie bill taking away from the board tha power to pardon men sent to prison for life.

CEMENT MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Northwestern Dealers Completa Their Annual Convention.

Minneapolis. — Completing the second day of its convention, the Northwestern Cement Products association elected officers for the year as follows:

President, W. S. Kingsley, Faribault; secretary, J. C. VanDoorn, Minneapolis; treasurer, J. M. Hughes, Minneapolis; vice-presidents, H. E. Kingsby, Manitowoc, Wis.; C. H. Atkinson, Brookins, S. D.; A. G. Peterson, Hankinson, N. D.; D. L. Ball, St. Paul; C. E. Anderson, Owatonna.

When next year's convention is held, either here or in St. Paul a cement show will be a part of tha program, provided a suitable place can be secured. The proposed coliseum, if it is then completed, will probably be used; if it is not, a building large enough will be sought in St. Paul.

Papers were read by Charlee E. Sims, of Worthington, Min., on "The Manufacture of Cement Brick Tile," and by C. A. P. Turner, of Minneapolis, on "Cast Stone Work." Capt. George W. Freeman, United States engineering office, cama over from St. Paul and described the work on the 30-foot dam in the Mississippi river near Minnehaha park. W. E. Martin gave a demonstration of cement paint and told how it was made.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS WAR.

Retail Dealers Cut Prics on Foodstuff to Consumers' Benefit.

Faribault.—The grocers and butchers of Faribault are up in arms and each other. Some time ago there arose a war on to the finish. The trouble started over the fact that the butchers have been selling that the grocers have been cutting in on their trade by handling salt pork, hams, lard, etc.

Accordingly, the butchers have all put in a line of groceries at a cut rate and will supply their customers with all kiads of canned goods, flour, and almost everything that is handled in the regular grocery stores.

The result of the war locally may be that the people here generally will be benefited by the cut prices.

Mayor Sees Things Ahead.

Minneapolis.—Mayor Haynes talked before the Architect club on the future Minneapolis. He pictured flocks of aeroplanes sailing over the city, like tha geese did in the early days, within 10 years. He said that in the plans of the Civic Commission for an entrance to Minneapona should be included a landing and starting place for air ships. W. V. Crubbs, Minneapolis representative of the Indiana Quarries company, gave a lecture on the stone cutting industry.

Editors to Meet at Mankato.

Mankato.—A. O. Moreaux, editor of the Herald, Luverne, and president of the Second District Editorial association, was in the city arranging the first meeting of the association which is to be held here on March 15. A business session will be held in the afternoon, following which entertainment

ANGRY BULL KILLS MAN.

Based Hoils and Trampies on Farmer —Death Relieves Suffering.

East Grand Forks. — Being struck in the back by an angry bull, after which he was rolled on, no one knows how many times, August Worden, a prominent farmer living at Ryeland, about 10 miles from here, received internal injuries from which it was impossible to recover, death relieving him at his suffering a few hours later. Conclous to the last, Worden was able to give details of the awful accident.

While walking through the pasture he was suddenly struck in the back and thrown to the ground. The beast then laid on the man, holding him prisoner under its great weight for a short while, after which it would get up and repeat the performence. Aged 60 years, Worden was unable to do anything to save himself and finally had to lie on the ground and be rolled around at will. He was finally rolled under a fence, where he lay, unable to get up or summon help from home, about 30 rods away, until his brother discovered him. He leaves a large family.

ORE STRUCK AT 52 FOOT LEVEL.

Cuyuna-Mille Lacs Co. Make a Find Near Iron—Product of Good Quality.

Brainerd, Minn., March 1.—The Cuyuna-Mille Lacs Mining Co., recently secured a lease of iron lands lying about a mile from the town of Ironton. A churn and diamond drill were put to work and in the first hole a depth of fifty-two feet iron ore of a merchantable quality was struck. This company is composed of practical miners and good business men. Its board of directors embraces John Helmer, Ernest Le Due, E. J. W. Donahue, O. J. Wendlandt, W. J. Locker, William Denny and J. P. Dykeman. Of these gentlemen are especially well-known to Brainard people.

FISH CAUGHT BY CARLOAD.

Forty Thousand Pounds of Buffalo Landed Near Dundas.

Minneapolis. — Forty thousand pounds of buffalo fish were caught on Wednesday in General Sibleds lake near Dundees, Minn., by Dandall Bros., who are operating under the fish commission. Sixteen cars were needed to transport a similar catch of fish to the Twin Cities recently. The best haul is to be the largest catch on record in Minnesota.

ROUDAHL IS FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Finds For Second Degree Manslaughter.

Minneapolis. — August Roudahl, who confessed to killing John Kibby, a fellow plasterer, on the Sixth avenue north road last January, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree after a trial lasting four days. The jury's verdict indicates that the lriere were moved by Roudahl's plea of self-defense.

Chauffeur Released on Bail.

Minneapolis. — John N. Wilcox, the driver of the automobila that killed Mrs. Ida Partridge in a runaway accident on Lowland Hosted last Friday night, was arraigned in court on a charge of manslaughter. He was released under $2,000 bail, the accident not guilty and demended a preliminery examination. This will be given Monday at 2 p. m., before Judge Waite.

Fire Fighters Return Home.

Duluth.—Captain George W. Stiles, of Company E, M. N. G., and eighteen companies, who were stationed at Baudette and Spooner since fire destroyed the two towns last October, returned to Duluth, having been withdrawn from further service. Lieutenant Westberg, of Company H, and Lieutanant Fowler, of Company E, are the only representatives of the militia now at the border towns. The village governments have the situation well in hand.

Dance Hall Keeper Arrested.

Minneapolis. — George Kanzel was arrested on a charge of Sunday and Duffy on a charge of permitting minors to frequent his dance hall on Hennepin avenue. He was locked up at Central station, but later released on bail.

Bank Examinar Resigns.

St. Paul. — Joseph Devine has resigned as examiner of state banks with the office of the state bank examinar Mr. Davina has been with the department since its establishment.

Wadana, Minn., Editor Dies.

Wadana.—Chas. C. Eastman, editor of the Wadana Pioneer-Journal, died after a long illness.

Game Wardens Are Appointed.

St. Paul. — Game wardens have been appointed as follows: A. B. Fosmoe, Walker; Frank Willis, Mariette; Jacob Burton, Wheaton; Edward E. Wade, Fairmont; Milo Warter, Fraser; William Tohlman, Winona; Cornelius Johnson, Mankato; T. F. Story, Duluth; B. H. Husby, Duluth.

State Visitors Appointed.

St. Paul. — Swan A. Turnblad, of Minneapolis, and Dr. G. G. Ekland, of Duluth were appointed to board of visitors of public institutions.

"PROHIBS" QUIT OPTIONISTS

"DRYS" IN ANNUAL BANQUET DECLARE THEY WILL GO IT ALONE.

Defeat of Option Cause in Legislature Said to Be Result of Action.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Parting of the ways of the county optionists and the members of the Minnesota Prohibition party came at the fifteenth annual banquet of the party, held in the courthouse assembly hall. The split between the adherents of county option and of statewide prohibition was forced by the failure of the county option bill at this session of the legislature, and the last tie binding the two factions of the enemies of saloons and the liquor traffic together was cut when Charles W. Smith, Los Angeles, speaking authoritatively for the executive committee of the party in Minnesota, announced to the 500 Prohibitionists in the audience that from now on the county optionists would receive no help from their party and that the two bed parted, never to be reunited in this state again.

The announcement of Mr. Hall, made after consultation with W. G. Calderwood and J. D. Engle, delegates to the national convention from Minnesota, brought great applause from his auditors. While it was received with some surprise, different members of the party declared that such action had long been contemplated by the leaders of the party.

Option Defeat Behind Decision.

The defeat of the county option bill, supported by all Prohibition members of the legislature, settled the matter definitely at the time of the roll call on the bill in the legislature, two weeks ago.

From now on the strength of the party will be concentrated on a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor. To that end over $3,500 was subscribed by members of the party. A direct fight to every county of the state will be made la the campaign to be waged in 1912. No-body from the optionists will be asked or given.

W. G. Calderwood presided at the banquet. Over 500 men and women filled the hall and scores were turned away. Rufus P. Morton, state representative, was toastmaster.

Miss Rosatte Hendrix, late president of the W. C. T. U., followed Mr. Hall with an address on "The Woman's Way," outlining the work of that branch of the anti-liquor fight. H. J. Burgstahler, University of Minnesota, spoke on "Young Men for War," and I. M. Kahnes, editor of the Starbuck Times, spoke on "The Prospect." J. H. Hector, negro prohibition lecturer and member of the G. A. R., Fort Snelling, closed the meeting with an address on "The Conclusion."

PASTOR IS TRIED FOR CONTEMPT.

Rev. S. G. Smith, St. Paul, Accused of Jury Tampering, Given Hearing.

St. Paul. — Argumenta in the contempt proceedings against Rev. Samuel G. Smith, pastor of the People's church, St. Paul, who is accused of having attempted to influence Thomas L. Wann, a member of the grand jury which brought a no indictment against Dr. Eugene Hubbell on a charge of manslaughter, took up two hours before Judge Orr Tuesday. Former Senator E. S. Durmest, counsel for Dr. Smith, contended that the affidavit charging the minister was not sufficient to constitute the charge of contempt. He held that the mistake two attorney, contended that public officials and jurors alike should be protected from being approached with a view of influence in the discharge of their duty.

Judge Orr admitted it was a question whether the charge of contempt against Dr. Smith came within the meaning of the statute and suggested that tha entire matter might ba a proper one for certification to the state supreme court to be finally disposed of. Tha case was referred to the supreme court.

FATAL FIGHT AT ELY.

Austrian Miner Stabs John Pluth, Saloonkeaper.

Ely. — John Pluth, a saloonkeeper, and Tom Marinpali, an Austrian miner, engegnd in a fight, the former using a revolver and the latter a knife. Pluth is reported to be dying and Marinpell le under arrest. Marinpali had a quarral with Pluth's wife and the fight sent the men away and started to subdue the miner.

"A Minister's Sweetheart" comes to the Bijou, Minneapolis, for an engagement of one week beginning Sunday, March 12. The play, "A Minister's Sweetheart" appeals to the classes, as well as the masses, and is acclaimed the greatest pastoral melodrama ever written.

Ex-Mayor of Duluth, Ill.

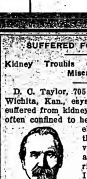
Duluth.—Word has been received from Havana, that Captain Lewis, formerly Duluth, and a former representative of the state legislature from the Fiftieth district, is very sick there.

War Haro Takes New Office.

St. Paul, Minn. — Captain Kimball, of the First United States cavalry, recently stationed as a force of the Philippine war, took up his duties as judge advocate general of the military department of Dakota.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

Kidney Trouble Caused Terrible Misery.



D. G. Taylor, 705 E. Central Ave., Wichita, Kan., says: "For years I suffered from kidney trouble and was often confined to bed. Every exercise while working the pain was so severe I was helpless and had to be carried into the house. I found no relief and was in terrible shape when I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely, no sign of kidney trouble having shown itself in years. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to at least one hundred people."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all deniers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A FASHION PUZZLE.



This is merely two ladies of fashion endeavoring to identify each other.

FRENCH BEAN COFFEE, 1 CENT A POUND

It will grow in your own garden. Ripening here in Wisconsin in 90 days. Splendid health coffee and costing to grow about one cent a pound. A great rarity; a household drink.

Send us today 15 cents in stamps and we will mail you package above coffee seed with full directions and our mammoth seed and plant catalog free. Or send us 21 cents and we add 10 packages elegant flower and unsurpassable vegetable seeds, sufficient to grow heads of vegetables and flowers. Or make your remittance 40 cents and we add to all of above 10 packages of wonderful farm seed specialties and novelties. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 182 S. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

Civic Rivalry.

Squire Darnell—"We're goin' to have a newspaper in Lonelyville.

Uncle Welby Gosh (of Drearyburt) "Where are ye goin' to git it printed?

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c

A Woman's Letter.

Women, it is generally admitted, write better letters than men.

M. Marcel Prevost has discovered the reason for this superiority. "The obvious meaning is never that one should read into a woman's letter. There is always a veiled meaning. Woman makes use of a letter just as she employs a glance or a smile. In a way that is everything sweet, and with an eye to effect. And, after all, does a woman's hat serve to cover her head? Does a woman's parasol keep off the sun? Why, then, should a woman's letter serve to convey her real thoughts to the person addressed, just like the letters of some honest grocer, who writes, 'I send you five pounds of coffee,' because he really does send you five pounds of coffee."

It is more disgraceful to distrust than to be deceived.—Rochefoucauld.

Big Assets

Four hundred thousand people take a CASCARET every night —and *rise* up in the morning and call them blessed. If you don't belong to this great crowd of CASCARET takers you are missing the greatest asset of your life. 910

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, 10 cents. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a hacker's record in Western Canada. Reduced Railway rates. Secretary of Agriculture of North Dakota reports 200 samples of Spring Wheat, grown from other districts in that province, averaged 44 bushels per acre. Government tests of 200 samples of wheat, grown in all parts of Western Canada, gave an average yield of 40 bushels per acre. Over 1,000 bushels of oats to the acre are not uncommon. Barley and flax are also enormous yielders. Mixed farming is the best line to follow. Unsurpassed railway facilities. Shortest haul from Western farm to Eastern market. Good markets at your door. Splendid climate. Healthful surroundings. Pure water. Fuel and building timber in abundance. Schools and churches convenient. Unsurpassed social conditions. Many advantages. Prices for improved farms $20 per acre and up. Irrigated lands $50 per acre and up. Write for literature, rates, etc., to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to C. J. Broughton, 315 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.



Can. Pacific Ry. Co.
Can. Northern Ry. Co.
Can. Pacific Ry. Co.
Can. Govt. Agents.

The Silver Cup

At the recent Spokane Interstate Fair, the Province of Saskatchewan Government Exhibit won the Sweepstakes Cup against all comers, and 300 sheaves of wheat grown in this province won the World's Championship. From homesteads of 160 acres, each of which pro-duced 30 bushels to the acre, 250 carloads of grain were shipped to the Spokane Exhibition. Thousands of such homesteads are yet to be had free in this province. Railway facilities are steadily improved, making it possible for settlers to live near good markets. Write us to-day for settlement information. Illustrated Atlas Book We'll send you an Atlas Book telling you all about the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Write to-day. Address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to C. J. Broughton, 315 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 26 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Anyone to look at the person al property tax list published from Thief River Falls would be led to the conclusion that the county seat of Pennington county was paying a few taxes, themselves.

The Hikkok farm in Red Lake County consisting of half a section of land, and bought in 1899 by D. L. Hikkok for $850. was sold this week for $16,000. Hikkok will quit farming and dispose of all his stock and farming implements. Dairying is probably the secret of the increasing prices of farms.—Thief River Falls News.

President Taft has called a special session of congress to meet April 4th, to try to force the passage of the Canada treaty The call has a number of whereases in it, but we hope when he gets the U. S. Senate together that they will say: "Whereas we are interested in the prosperity of the American farmer we must decline to pass this law." The farmers will have their turn at the bat if old Taft is a candidate for reelection in 1912.

Look over our bargains in farms published in an other column. If you want a farm on the eleven towns we will sell you one cheaper than you can contract one. These farms was taken for speculation when this reservation was opened, and are all fine farms, but the owners have got their homes in other states and want to sell the farms they have here.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette, says it's Pennington county. The first time they practically said the same thing was last fall, when they made the announcement that the county division fight was the farmers fight. Had Red Lake Falls got into the fight at that time, instead of out of it, there would not have been any Pennington county to day. We do not blame the Gazette editor, as he undoubtly voiced the sentiment of his city, but that is the first time that we ever heard a city making a public announcement that they were not in a fight when their vital interest was at stake. This is something that we never would have mentioned if results had been different, but as the cat is dead she may as well be let out of the bag.

There are two things that will not mix anymore than water or fire. And them two are the passage of that reciprocal treaty with Canada and the running of Taft for President on the republican ticket in 1912. The farmers are not hasty in politics. But they can tell when there is a big reduction in the price of their farm products as well as the next man. When they begin to inquire for the cause, and that they are loosing from 15 to 20 cents a bushel on the price of their wheat and other raw material from their farms in proportion, and that the price of all manufactured products remain at about the same price they will begin to look for the cause and if it spells T a f t, reciprocal trade, he will have to look some where else for his vote, than to the Minnesota farmers. Wheat to come in free from Canada, and a duty of $1.00 a barrel on flour. Can you see the point Mr. farmer?

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm For Sale.

100 Acres of First class land, at $16 per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding creamery, 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, balance meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland, Highlanding Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Mayfield. 1½ miles from Malone n. o. and telephone line, 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 15 acre's broken. 100 acre's good plow land. Good timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address,

Ole T. Waale, Kuehnel Minn.

Superintendent of schools Mostue, is proving himself to be the right man in the right place, as he is visiting schools as the law requires, while is something that the schools are not used to up this way. Some of our boys who have attended school very regular informs us that Mostue is the first superintendent of schools they have ever seen.

A DIFFERENT PROPOSITION.

The Nonresident that allow his seven years to run out before he tries to make final proof on his land will find that he has the other fellow to deal with instead of an over indulgent government. Suppose a contest is filed on your land besides your seven years is out, and you go and employ a lawyer to defend your rights, and he tells you that there has never been a law passed by congress granting a homestead settler over seven years to make his final proof on a homestead, We have a right to 80 acres more land on this reservation and we do not propose to let all the land go to strangers but shall try and land one 80 ourselves, for we have certainly got as good a right to it as a stranger and if a man that we get in favor as we say that we advised him to let his seven years run out, before he mode his final proof.

Applicants for Citizinship.

The following persons, all residents of Pennington county, have made applications to become citizens before Clerk of Court H. E. Ives up-to-date:

Gunlarg O. Holum, Kratka.
Nels Tollefson, Torgerson, P. O.
Ole Iver Olen, Thief River Falls, "
Even Lil, " "
Ole O. Volstad, Kratka.

These application will be heard at the term which will be held on June 26.

All those who intend to get out second papers had better get their applications in before March 25th.

Highlanding Creamery Statement.

Below we publish statemen of the Highlanding creamery for 1910.

Cream received, pounds	286,551
Average test, per cent	26.153
Total butter fat, pound	61,809
Butter shipped and sold at creamery, lbs.	68,468
Over-run, pound	6,659
Over-run, percent	10,768
Price paid patrons, lef pound	27,888
Gross income	$19,415.05
Paid patrons for cream	17,165.77
" for hauling butter and cream	320.81
" runing expenses	1,277.51
" lnts sinking fund "	574.88
Balance on hand	16.08
	19,415.05
Sinking Fund.	
Paid in	$574.88
Paid out	401.99
Balance on hand	172.79
	574.88

Guy Melins, Secretary.

For the month of January 1911.

Cream recieved pounds	8135
Overfat	2307
Butter fat pounds	1823.17
Butter sold	1892
Overrun	150
Overrun per cent	1289.
Average net price received for butter $2.30.	
Receipts.	
Butter shipped	$318.95
Other sources,	40.
Paid Patrons for butter fat	$24093
Running expenses	8264.
Paid into sinking fund,	1062
Cash paid for December	$209

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 25 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 30 acre's broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced in pasture. Dwainery on the farm and some other improvements.

Or we has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 26 town of Kratka. All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in vale in three years. $600 cash, ballence on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.

The S.E. ¼ Section 25, town of Kratka. Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some light timber. Pine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt, Agent.

To bal.	407.
Total	$12,35

Guy Melins, Secretary.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minnesota February 10th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by David Stahl contestant against homestead entry No. 430, made June 29, 1904, for S. W. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., by Gustave L. Rehnhjelm Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past, since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 20, 1911, before Stephen Singer, a Notary Public at Kratka, Minnesota (and that his hearing will be held at 10 o' clock a.m. on March 21, 1911, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed Feb. 10, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Address of Recrd of Enteryman, Burnn Minn.

"I was Crippled, could hardly walk and had to Crawl

down stairs at times on my hands and knees. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was in the hospital for weeks, but was scarcely able to walk when I left it. I read about

Dr. Miles' Nervine

bought a bottle and began to get better from the start, and for the four months I have had scarcely any pain and am able to work as well as ever."

J.H. SANDERS,
P. O. Box 5, Rockaway, N. J.

Few medicines are of any benefit for rheumatism, but Mr. Sanders tells plainly what Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine did for it. Composed of salicylate of soda added to one bottle of Nervine makes an excellent remedy for rheumatism, which is now known to be a blood disease and therefore subject to the influence of a medicine that acts through the nerves, as does

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Sufferers from rheumatism seldom fail to find relief in the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine, with salicylate of soda.

Sold under a guarantee, that assures the return of the price of the first bottle if it fails to benefit. At all Druggists.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Judges' Wigs.

The wig is only worn by English barristers, to give them a stern, judicial appearance, and not because that it fails in this respect. The custom was instituted by a French judge in the seventeenth century when, beginning to don a marvelous wig one day, he found it gave him such a stern and dignified appearance that he decided to get one for himself and wear it at all times in court. This he did, and the result was so satisfactory from a legal point of view that not only judges, but barristers also, took up the custom. Judges in Scotch Courts wear

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony Danielson of Highlanding Minn., who on December 23, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 8295 (serial No. 06355, for N.E. ¼

Section 18 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Berve Nelson, Ole Sanders, Andrew Ellingson, of Highlanding Minn. Walter Meandrots, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Feb. 3rd, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 1st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Irving Elmer Quist, of Anstad Minn., who on February 20th, 1909, made Homestead entry No. 8819, Serial No. 02366 for N. ½ of S. W. ¼, Lots 3, 4, Section 35 Township 156 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described. Before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Weld, John Lamparter, Ole O. Lund Ole O. Wrech, all of Anstad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Guinan, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 1st, 1904 made homestead entry No. 8067, Serial No. 0081, for S. W. ¼ Section 31 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans Hopkne, John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughen, Bernt Johnson all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Henkne, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 26, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 782 Serial No. 0095 for S. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John B. Johnson, Morgan Vaughen, Bernt Johnson, John Guinan all of Highlanding Minn.

Aturnrn P. Toupin,
Register.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Persistent.

"Our Tommy," said the boy's mother, "ought to make a success in life. He shows great determination to stick to anything he undertakes."

"Does he?" queried the proud father. "Yes," she replied, "why, he put in the whole day making soap bubbles and trying to tie a string to them."—Chicago News.

Translated.

"What is this 'ambrosial' you read of so often as compelling people to leave home?"

"Why, I suppose," replied Mr. Chimph, "but, judging from my observation of people who have it, 'ambrosial' is another word for 'creditors.'"—Washington Star.

His Was Managed.

"What do you do for a living, Mose?"

"I'm de manager ob a laundry."

"What's the name of the laundry?"

"Silas Ann."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Worry, whatever its source, soon takes away coolness and shortens life.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.



DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS

HE FINALLY GOT WARM.

A Writer's Indoor Experience on a Cold Night in Bordeaux.

What beautiful sunshine we had at Bordeaux, and how nice and warm it was in the daytime! As long as the sun kept out it was lovely; but, oh, when the sun went down!

They gave me a beautiful, large, lofty room at the hotel with doors and windows all over it. After dinner I went up to it to write, and then I found that Siberia had come again. I put great logs of wood upon the fire and blew them. Then I blew all the flames inward into the chimney, but still I shivered in the huge blasts that blew through every crevice. I put on my blanket, I dragged the blankets from the bed, I felt stoves about the room and heated the Indian clubs with a heavy portmanteau by each hand, but still I felt my head beginning, and the horrors of the early morning came back again.

In this dilemma my compatriot's usual experiences stood me in good stead. His was with Gordon in the expedition of 1875-6. He took my trembling sticks and limbs plus, and with these and the blankets and the rugs he rigged up a kind of comfortable tent in front of the fire.

Shillaw in this tent in our big room was at last got warm, and my fingers were able to hold a pen.—George H. Sims in Pageant Annual.

Four Hundred Years Before Peary.

The north pole is the place of profound dignity in the world, and the people who dwell near it have a wonderful exactitude and an exceeding perceptive alert all millions of the earth. How blessed we must think the nation to be for their pre-eminent light and science which darkness unutterly by the benefit of twilight and full moons, as the learned in astrology have very well known, which people if they have the notice of their dignity by the comfortable light of the gospel, then are they blessed and first of nations most blessed. Why then do we neglect the search of this excellent discovery, against which there can be nothing said to hinder the same?—Fridtjof Nansen's Voyage (Sixteenth Century).

An Ill Fated City.

The ill-fated Sicilian city of Messina was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1693 and greatly damaged by another in 1783. In 1743 the plague carried off nearly half of its inhabitants. In 1784 the city was visited by a terrible quake and tidal wave, which finished its destruction. In fact, it would be difficult to find anywhere a city with a more unfortunate history than Messina, which has been practically destroyed twenty-two times during the past 3,000 years.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Ellingson Bros. are selling winter underware and feet ware at cost.

Steffen Jordahl is getting ready for the fishing season, which opens next month.

A good farm mare 14 years old, Sound and healthy, for sale By A. J. Lillio.
Rhoda, Minn,

Henry Arndt is hustling to get his summers fire wood home this week, before the river breaks up.

Clifford Shuston, and Hermen and Theodore Grendahl made a pleasent call at Sunbeam last Sunday afternoon.

A lot of the young folks gave a surprise party at the residence of S. L. Hulm on Sunday evening, and report a jolly good time.

The breaking up of the roads this week has made very bad roads for the star route mail carriers, so do not kick if they are a little late.

A. N Seter and daughters Emma and Nettie left for Erskine last Tuesday, where they will visit friends a few weeks before leaveing for their new home in the west.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

We passed around THE SUNBEAM subscription list in the city of Thief River Falls last week receiving many renewels of subscriptions, for which all have our thanks.

Ben K Kveste is reported to be suffering from a serious attact of pneumonia. Dr Gambell, of Thief River Falls having been called to visit him twice during the past week.

Thief River Falls is to have another newspaper, which is to get out their first issue to day. The Thief River Falls Times is to be its name, and here is hoping they may never see hard times.

Sam McMahn passed by here yesterday with part of the dredge for ditch No.47. He says he has only one more load and the dredge will be on the ground ready to start in as soon as spring opens.

George Newbury had a tough time of it moving a dredge out from Thief River Falls last week which was so heavy that the snow roads would not hold up his sleighs, so he had to break a new road all the way.

Wolansky and Laurentz Wojcerowski and Edward Kolski passed by here Wednesday on the way home from Thief River Falls to Deer Park. They had two fine new grain drills for use on their farms this year.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lagrippe and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your storekeeper for it and take no other.

Knut Sundahl and the school clerk of district No.37 gave the school house a scrubbing out last Sunday. There is nothing like having an honorable position that will furnish you something to do Sunday, so you will not get into mischief.

The annual town election is to be held next Monday. We have not heard of any great rush for official honors in this town. Folk Sudahl has announced in the Eleven Towns that he wants to be assessor for the town of Highlanding, so we suppose he will be elected.

WAR IN SIGHT.

Washington, March 7.—In answer to the charges that the United States is not prepared for warefare, President Taft issued orders for 20,000 troops and a fleet of war ships, one fourth of the army and a large part of the navy, to be mobilized within five days days along the Mexican border, the departments of Texas, and on the coast near Galveston, Washington D.C., March 7.—Mystery surrounds the sudden issuance of orders during the night to various army posts to mobilize both cavelry and infantry for service along the Mexican border. At least 3,500 coast artillery men have been ordered together at Galveston, Texas, and it is estimated that nearly 6,000 men in all will be rushed to the vicinity of Mexico.

The officers genneraly confess ignorance of the plans of the war department. Troops at Fort Snelling are included in the orders. —Crookston Morning Times.

The above will not be much of a surprise to the readers of daily papers, who are aware of the fact, that them Mexican greasers have been busy all winter stirring up a row, and as they are getting rather near our coast line Uncle Sam will give them a little touch of big life in the far west, that they won't forget for the next hundred years.

We publish this week the proceedings of the County Commissioners of Pennington county in supplment form, and shall in the future publish all proceedings for the benefit of our Pennington county readers.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Spring is coming to give us all a visit pretty soon;

Mr. Otto Dahl is busy building his ice house this week.

It was a mistake in last week paper about Mr. Rindal making 17 tubs of butter it was 7 tubs instead of 17 tubs so we will correct our mistake.

Miss. Lillie Brein Roy Green Jensand Martin Peterson and August Lillio spent Sunday at the home of A. Rolandson.

Mrs. Charley Jenson and daughter Clara who has been visiting with friends and relatives near Lillie, returned to their home in town of Mayfield on Monday.

Miss, Kate Arveson took in the basket party at Wanka, on Saturday. S. reported a good time.

Thorvold Brekke made a business trip to Dakota last week.

Miss Lillie Brekke left for her brothres place in town Hickory on Monday after a weeks visit with friends and relatives near Roland.

Mrs. Jenson and brother Ole were the guests at Miss. Ida M. Lillio on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs Oscar Lillio visited on Sunday at the home of G. Hofstad.

Mr. Andrew Hanson bought a brand new Organ and the girls are now busy Do. ri. me. fa. sa. la. si. do.

Fore Bros, have finished their ice job.

Some of the young folks near Roland spent Friday evening at the home of Ida Lillio and all reported a good time.

Mr. Edward and Melvin Rolondson was to Plummer on Monday after two loads of lumber.

A Disguised Toast.

At one time the officers under Lord Howe refused to drink his health at their mess, for, though a splendid admiral, he was not popular in the navy on account of a certain sternness and want of tact with those about him. The chaplain, who was a protege of his lordship, was mortified at this and determined that the officers should drink to Lord Howe. When called upon for a toast one day he said, "Well, gentlemen, as I think of nothing better at this moment than to ask you to drink the first two words of the Third Psalm, for a Scriptural toast for once may be taken from one of my cloth." The toast was drunk. Not one of the officers indicated by look or look that he was ignorant of the words alluded to. On referring to the Bible it was found that the Third Psalm begins, "Lord, how are they increased?"

Haroun-al-Raschid to Charlemagne.

The only sovereign of the time who could compare with Charlemagne was the famous Haroun-al-Raschid who as the head of the Moslem world sent the keys of Jerusalem to the head of the Christian world, besides a striking clock, an ape and an elephant—things which impressed the imagination of those times as typifying that Charlemagne had been invested with the sovereignty of Jerusalem and the splendor of the world.—T. A. Cook in Old Merchant.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices



Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

The Fire Bag.

Every whaler and sealer that sailed the seas in the days of wooden ships carried a fire bag. This was a tarpaulin bag about a foot long and six inches wide lined with waterproof material, with interlinings of oilcloth and thick flannel. Into this was placed the flint and tinder box for kindling fire, and the bag was then securely fastened with double laps and tied to keep its contents dry. It was the special duty of the second mate to look after the fire bag and in case of shipwreck to attack it at once to his person by means of stout straps provided for the purpose. Thus if officers and crew were cast away on some deserted shore in the desolate arctic circle the means of obtaining a fire to warm themselves by and to heat food and drink would not be wanting as long as the precious fire bag was safe.

The steam whalers and sealers of the present day still carry a fire bag stowed in the lifeboat with the bread and water, but now it is of rubber and contains half a dozen fire boxes of matches. —New York Press.

Hanged the Clavar Forger.

Of curious petitions against the death penalty being enforced one recalls the eighteenth century case of William Lyhand, who was sentenced for forging a bill for £111 on the East India House. The forgery was a work of art. No less than thirty signatures were imitated, and at the trial not one of the victims could swear that the signature was not his own. However, with the help of the paper manufacturers, Lyhand's guilt was brought home. Then came the petition of his friends. So clever a man ought never to be hanged, they pleaded. His craftsmanship should save him. It gained him a respite. He was allowed to finish a fine engraving he had begun, but nothing more. Though the engraver was a favorite of George III., that king quite failed to see how a forgery could be excused on the ground that it was a clever forgery.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Soap and Water Cure.

The traveler in the Himalayas must be prepared for surprises. Two days after the Hon. C. G. Bruce had reached Simla on his way to Leh I found him

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Tompin, Pres. Samuel Gibeau Vic. Pres. Larry O'Niel, Abraham Parquine, T. L. Cruzon. J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"



We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The *"Simplex"* is guaranteed to do as good work, as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the *"Simplex"* will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

Ideal Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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3 to 9 Arcade, Jersey City, N. J.
The McCall Co. of Canada, Limited, 70 to 80 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

FARMS

When the brother has lost all that he ever had and lies languishing, and the mourning under the utmost extremities of poverty and distress, does then think to him whose spirit only with thy tongue?—South

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents, "Hints to Inventors" "Inventions needed," "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and so much had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Where Once a Home Stood.

And what is more melancholy than the old apple trees that linger about the spot where once stood a homestead, but where there is now only a ruined chimney rising out of a grassy and weed grown cellar? They offer their fruit to the wayfarer—apples that are bitter-sweet with the moral of time's fleetitude.—Hawthorne.

Charity.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

He Was Generous.

Pallbi Clerk—I'm not feeling very well, sir, do you mind if I take things a little easy today?

Grouchy Employer—Not as long as they're not my things—Baltimore.

Convincing Evidence.

Sportsman (loving smitted both her pets at a rabbit)—There, Jacob, I'm sure I hit that one!

Jacob—Well, 'e certainly did seem to go faster after you shot at 'im, sir.—London Punch.

Economy is a savings bank into which men deposit when they get old.

Particularly the Ladies.

Not only pleasant and refreshing to the taste, but gently cleansing and sweetening to the system, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is particularly adapted to ladies and children, and beneficial in all cases in which a wholesome, strengthening and effective laxative should be used. It is perfectly safe at all times and under all conditions, and the pains caused by indigestion and constipation so promptly and effectively that it is the one perfect family laxative which gives satisfaction to all and is recommended by millions of families who have used it and who have personal knowledge of its excellence.

In wonderful popularity, however, has led unscrupulous dealers to offer imitations which act unsatisfactorily. Therefore, when buying, to get its beneficial effects, always note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package of the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

For sale by all leading druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

WONDERFUL!



She—I wonder if the waiter speaks the new language—what do they call it—? Esperanto?

He—Oh, yes! He talks it like a native.

THE YOUNG BRIDE'S FIRST DISCOVERY

Their wedding tour had ended, and they entered their new home to settle down to what they hoped to be one long uninterrupted blissful honeymoon.

But, alas! the young bride's troubles soon began, when she tried to reduce the cost of living with cheap big can baking powders.

She soon discovered that all she got was a lot for her money, and it was not all baking powder, for the bulk of it was cheap materials which had no leavening power. Such powders will not make light, wholesome food. And because of the absence of leavening gas, it requires from two or three times as much to raise cakes or biscuits as it does of Calumet Baking Powder.

Thus, eventually, the actual cost to you, of cheap baking powders, is more than Calumet would be.

Cheap baking powders often leave the bread bleached and acid, sometimes yellow and alkaline, and often unpalatable. They are not always of uniform strength and quality.

Now the bride buys Calumet—the perfectly wholesome baking powder, moderate in price, and always uniform and reliable. Calumet keeps indefinitely, makes cooking easy, fine, and is certainly the most economical after all.

Tasted Good.

"I saw John, the butler, smacking his lips, just now, as he went out. Had he been taking anything, Katie?" asked the mistress.

"What was he doin', ma'am?" asked the pretty waiting girl.

"Smacking his lips."

"Sure, he'd just been smacking mine, ma'am!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Down With 'Em.

Young Lord Fairfax, in a brilliant after-dinner speech at the club house in Tuxedo, praised women.

"Down with the misogynist," said Lord Fairfax. "Down with that cynical type of male brute who says with the Cornish fisherman:

"Wimmen's like pilchards. When 'em's bad 'em's bad, and when 'em's good, 'em's only middlin'."

For constipation, biliousness, liver disturbances and diseases resulting from impure blood, take Garfield Tea.

A Way of Getting Even.

Hewitt—When I asked the old man for his daughter's hand he walked all over me.

Jewett—Can't you have him arrested for violation of the traffic regulations?

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION Bleeding of Prostate Plan in six days. 25c.

Shearing Pays.

She—I believe you would rather play poker with father than sit in the parlor with me!

He—No, I wouldn't, darling, but we must have money to get married on.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Intends to Be Boss.

Maud—Do you intend to marry or to retain your liberty?

Ethel—Both.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

The test of whether you are educated is, can you do what you ought, when you ought, whether you want to do it or not?—Herbert Spencer.

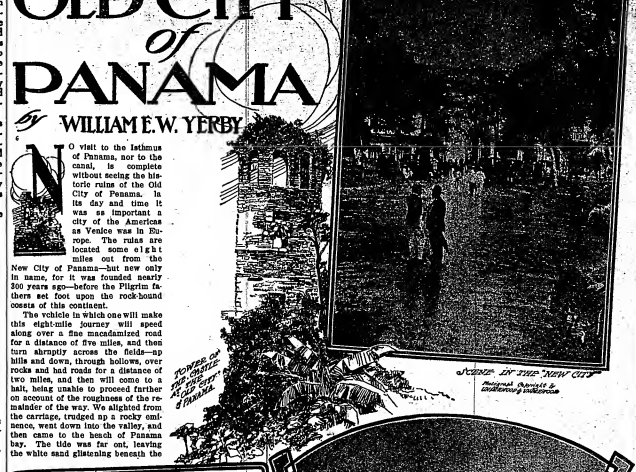
A cup of Garfield Tea before retiring will insure that all important measure, the daily cleaning of the system.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.—Coleridge.

Some women are good to look at, but bad to be tied to.

The OLD CITY of PANAMA

by WILLIAM E. W. YERBY



TOWERS OF THE OLD CHURCH AT OLD CITY OF PANAMA.

RUINS IN THE NEW CITY

National Geographic Magazine



RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF OLD PANAMA.

WHITE HOUSE of PANAMA.

VIEW OF NEW CITY of PANAMA.

NO visit to the Isthmus of Panama, nor to the canal, is complete without seeing the historic ruins of the Old City of Panama. In the day and time it was as important a city of the Americas as Venice was in Europe. The ruins are located some eight miles out from the New City of Panama—but new only in name, for it was founded nearly 300 years ago—before the Pilgrim fathers set foot upon the rock-bound coasts of this continent.

The vehicle in which one will make this eight-mile journey will speed along over a fine macadamized road for a distance of five miles, and then turn abruptly across the fields—up hills and down, through hollows, over rocks and had roads for a distance of two miles, and then will come to a halt, being unable to proceed further on account of the roughness of the remainder of the way. We alighted from the carriage, trudged up a rocky eminence, went down into the valley, and then came to the beach of Panama bay. The tide was far out, leaving the white sand glistening beneath the rays of the sun that was shining from a cloudless sky. This sand was soft and yielding under foot, and made walking hard and tiresome. But on up the beach we went, and came to the old sea wall that had been built there centuries ago to keep back the waves when winds were at war with the waters. Soon the frowning walls of what once served as a Spanish prison came to view, and climbing high up over the rocky embankment we entered the old dungeon, and as we stood therein we thought of the broken hearts and sighs and cries of agony that had, in the far distant past, ascended to heaven from within this cruel enclosure—how that hope had gone out of the human heart, and death had come as sweet relief to the prisoner here in this dark and direful place—and how that the gay world had gone on outside, forgetful that he had ever lived and suffered and passed away.

Leaving this prison of the old time, we went further on up the beach and came to the ruined old castle, standing there on the seashore like some grim, silent sentry, pointing backward and whispering to one of the days that are buried in the depths of the long ago. Here the governor of all the territory had resided—a Spanish nobleman in whose veins flowed the proudest blood of old Castile. In this very place he was surrounded by his numerous courtiers and bands of soldiers with clanging arms and trumpet calls; and proud lords and lovely ladies met here in nights gone by, and to the strains of sweetest music danced the hours away. But now, all is as quiet and noiseless as the stillness of death—only the soft breezes that pass gently through the foliage of the royal palms and the evergreen trees, and the faint murmur of the distant waves of the sea disturb the deep and solemn silence.

The great stones that form the castle walls, towering many feet high, with their barren windows and frowning portholes commanding a view of the blue and restless waters as far as the eye can see, are the only tokens that man once resided here—for the ruler and his courtiers and the bands of soldiers—proud lords and lovely ladies of that far-off time, have all, all gone, and not one left to tell of their greatness and grandeur—their very names being blotted from the memory of man.

Only a short distance from the ruins of this silent old castle stands the wreck of the once beautiful cathedral, roofless and barren. Its walls are of gray sandstone firmly cemented together.

In the ancient cathedral, that was built nearly 400 years ago by hands that have long since been idle, may yet be seen the baptismal font where, in ages past, innocence was christened into religious life.

The chancel, where once stood the priest and ministered spiritual comfort to his flock, may yet be seen. All its former gaudy trappings, and the beautiful mural paintings have disappeared, and in the above where, where was once the statue of the Crucified One, only the barren stones of the temple look down upon you in mute blankness and eternal silence. Everything in and about this wrecked old cathedral speaks of departed splendor.

Yet it is still held in reverence, for to this good day the simple, childlike natives of this land of eternal summer bring their dead here, and within the enclosure of these old walls they commit their bodies to the earth and garland their graves with the flowers of the tropics. The bleak old walls throw their shadows across many of the last resting places of these natives who have laid life's burdens down and crossed over to the other side.

It was with a feeling of sadness and reluctance we left this place, so redolent of memories of a bygone time—but there were other things to see—so, with a sigh of regret, we passed out, and forever, from the portals of this once glorious cathedral and went forth into the tropical jungle. Here are to be seen the remains of the foundations of the residences and business houses of the people who once inhabited Old Panama. The friendly vegetation seems to be endeavoring to cover over and hide from the memory of the world these remaining evidences of the cruel and heartless deeds of the men of a distant age, who brought wreck and ruin to this erstwhile magnificent city.

And how came it about that this city was destroyed? Long, long ago, Sir Henry Morgan, an Englishman—the most noted buccaneer of all time—gathered together all the pirates that infested the Caribbean sea, to the number of 2,000 and sallied forth in quest of gain. First he attacked Old Providence, an island that lots abruptly out of the waters of the sea—and the place where many of the terrible West Indian hurricanes are born—and after much hard fighting conquered the people and took what they had. Thence he and his thieving band went to Porto Bello and robbed that city; and then, after they had squandered their ill-gotten gains in riotous living they went forth once more with the conquest of Old Panama in view. At the time it was a populous place, and said to have been the richest city in all the world—these riches having come from the gold fields of Peru and been stored there by the Spaniards.

And so it came to pass that Morgan and his band of bold buccaneers fought a great battle with the Spaniards who inhabited Old Panama and the surrounding country, and won the victory—though at a fearful cost. Hundreds of his men were slain, while it is recorded that 6,000 Spaniards perished on the field. After this victory Morgan and his men took possession of the city, robbed the people of all they could find, and then set fire to the houses. It is said that the conflagration lasted an entire week. Not a house was left standing—only the blackened walls of the once splendid castle and the wreck of the old cathedral remain to tell the story of the frightful havoc that was wrought by these murderous pirates of that distant day.

The old city was never rebuilt—the former inhabitants who escaped the sword of the invaders moved eight miles further down the coast and located on the spot where the populous Panama City of today is standing.

In the quiet hush of the late afternoon we left the place where once stood the rich and prosperous Old City, and as we returned to its successor, the New City of Panama, we looked back and could still see in the distance the grim old castle lifting its gray turrets skyward high above the surrounding country; and—well, it stands there today as it has stood through the centuries gone, silently testifying to the barbarous and inhuman conduct of the boldest and most daring buccaneer of all the ages.

Homely Face Her Fortune

There are lots of instances where beauty is invariably beaten to the job when freckles may defy the massage parlor grade of complexion.

How shont the commercial demand for the undecorative? It is even very great, the agents say.

The stenographer of one of the busiest managers of a large manufacturing concern in Chicago supplies at least a partial answer to these queries. She is sallow and sandy, freckled and spectacled. Each eye is watery and shows a tendency to peer in through the windows of the others soul. She's got a scrawny, neck and a stringy figure. She has bony knuckles. She goes in where she should go out, and out where she should go in.

Her employer regards her as the apple of his eye. You couldn't loosen his hold of her with a clasp knife. For a long time his attitude was a mystery to his friends, who were all enabled to become humorists through the inspiration of his stenographer. Then he proceeded to explain:

"You see," he said, "I am in business for business, and I hire my stenographer for exactly the same reasons as I hire my foreman—because I figure them both out to be thoroughly efficient. When I was younger I hired many pretty girls because I like to have 'em around. But listen to this—I've never found a pretty girl who was really efficient in a business office. They think a good deal upon the subject of themselves and only a little bit on the work.

"Every visitor who comes into the office, too, is continually rubbering and gives that stenographer a better idea of herself than ever. She's always pulling down her shirt waist or combing shont her hair or rubbing chamois skin on her nose or taking a look at herself in her little hand mirror. She counts a good deal upon her good looks to hold her Job—and very often she counts right.

"You'll take bad punctunion from a pretty girl when you would never stand it from a plain one."

"And not only that," he went on, "she not only wastes her own time but that of everybody else in the office. The boys are always peeking over the glass windows at her.

"No," concluded this man, shaking his head, "from a business point of view your pretty girl is a failure. She's a bad speller, a time waster and a disorganizer. Now, your homely girl," he went on, "is right down on to her Job. She knows that if she doesn't nurse that nothing will save her. She can't think of her face, because that's fierce. She can't think of her shape, because she hasn't got any. She does think of her spelling, because that's her only hope. So usually your homely girl is a pretty good stenographer."

INFLAMMATION AND PAIN

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pains in my side, sick headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to health.



I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to other suffering women."—Mrs. Ver. Sears 605 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

WHEN SHAW WAS SECRETARY

Statesman Preferred Lunch of Apples in His Room to Dinner in Hotel Restaurant.

Leslie M. Shaw, formerly secretary of the treasury, is in Washington for a few days visiting his old friends at the capitol and in the departments.

"Shaw," said a cabinet officer, "was one of the mysteries of the Roosevelt administration. From the time he become secretary of the treasury until he went into the banking business we were unable to decide whether he was a second Rameses Sage in the matter of personal expenditures. I ran across Shaw in a big western city, and for the sake of spending a pleasant evening together we got a suite of rooms at the same hotel.

"At lunch time I proposed that we go down to the dining room, but Mr. Shaw could not be induced. He said he thought he would eat in his room. Thereupon the secretary of the treasury opened up his traveling bag and extracted a couple of apples. He offered me one, but I declined and hastened to the restaurant.

"Cabinet officers who served with Shaw discovered that it was a regular habit with him to fill his bag with apples before starting on a journey."—Washington Times.

Reason Enough.

A negro near Xenia, O., hed been arrested for chicken stealing. He hed stolen so many that his crime had become grand larceny.

He was tried and convicted, and brought in for sentence.

"Have you any reason to offer why the judgment of the court should not be passed upon you?" the judge asked.

"Well, jedge," he replied, "I cain't go to jail dis season. I'm buildin' a shack out yonder, an' I jus' cain't go till I git it done. You-all kin sholy see dat."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A Cautious Answer.

"Now, Johnny," said the geography teacher, "what is the capital of Portugal?"

"I dun'no' Miss Flanders," said Johnny, "but from what I heern tell of the extravagance of the late king they ain't much left."—Harper's Weekly.

The Taste Test—

Post Toasties

Have a dainty, sweet flavour that pleases the palate and satisfies particular folks.

The Fact—

that each year increasing thousands use this delicious food is good evidence of its popularity.

Post Toasties are ready to serve direct from the pkg. with cream or milk—a convenient, wholesome breakfast dish.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Failure

By ANNIE HINRICHSEN

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

A girl rushed suddenly from a room.

"Will you come in?" she asked excitedly. "Come in and help me—quick. I don't know you—except as the man who lives across the hall—but you are perfect. You are exactly what I want and I'm in such a hurry—"

With two steps Treadway was in the room.

"Send where you are," commanded the girl. "Face this way. That's right. Chin up—the way you always carry it. Figure close. Splendid pose of a successful and healthy young business man."

She stopped behind an easel and began to sketch rapidly. Bowlderment held Treadway's tongue. He stood immovable, staring at her.

"Eyes a little to the left, please." Her voice was quiet, cool and impersonal.

"May I ask," he ventured, "if this is an inspiration?"

"No. Advertisement. Chin a little higher."

"Are you—"

"Face in repose, please."

In the line of his eyes was a curly, red-brown mass of hair, pieced, as closely as its crinkling would permit, to a small head. Whoe she tilted her head back in her abstract, impersonal scrutiny of him there came within his vision a creamy white face with dark, intense eyes, a firm, square chin and a dimpled, rosy, contradictory little mouth.

For a long time he stood motionless, his eyes on the red-brown crinkles of hair. At last he shifted his body with ostentatious weariness and drew a long, audible sigh.

The abstraction left the girl's face and genuine interest and concern flashed into it.

"Oh," she deplored, "I'm so sorry. You are wore out. I did not realize how long you had stood. Forgive me."

He relaxed his rigidity and dropped into a chair. The girl left her easel and sat down near him.

"Hey! cxplexy!" she asked with a gracious, gentle dignity. "I owe you a detailed explanation eed meey apologies. am se srried. I am neither a good nor a successful one.



She Slapped Behind the Easel.

I am, indeed, almost a failure." There was no regret nor complcint in her voice. She was stating a fact the truth of which she had accepted. "This morning I received a request from a packing house for a picture to be used as an advertisement. The subject—a young, handsome, athletic, well-dressed man, the embodiment of health and prosperity. 'I Eat Bessing's Baked Beef.' It is my first order. Can you understand what it means to me? You are e perfect type. The order meant everything to me. So—the result."

A week latsr Margaret Weston showed him a check from the packing company. "My first," she announced proudly. "Isn't it beautiful, wonderful? It isn't mere money. It is the symbol of success."

"You will draw many pictures of bear eaters and I shall have regular employment as a model. But I shall not be jealous if you draw my Aunt Melinda. She is my housekeeper and cook. She was my mother's maid and my nurse. She ought, however, to pose for you in my apartment."

The girl looked around her room. The walls and the floor were bare, the windows were uncurtained. A few plain chairs and tables, an easel and a cot were the only furnishings. The chill of its dreariness was as definite as the chill of bitter cold.

"Yes," she said slowly, "Aunt Melinda should pose in your rooms. They are warm and bright and rich and luxurious. A stately, old family relative needs such a setting. This room is too poor and barren—"

"Your room is extremely artistic. I love it. I suggested that you draw Aunt Melinda in my rooms because I like to think of your presence there. I can away nearly all the time and—"

"I won't do it," she said sharply.

"Why?" he asked, surprised.

"Not tonight." Her voice was harsh and he did not hear the tremor.

"I shall not intrude where I am unwelcome," he began stiffy.

"You are always welcome," she said wearily. "But tonight I am very tired and I must rest."

"You need a long rest. You are worn out with the struggle for your ert. You belong in a home of your own with a husband to take care of you and Aunt Melinda to take care of us both. Margeret, dear, won't you let me—"

"No."

"Mergaret the path you have chosen is bitterly hard. You may win success in your work, but you will pay a price—"

"A price I am willeg and glad to pay."

"I shan't let you."

"You can not prevent me. I care nothieg, absolutely nothing for you. Do you think," she asked with a hard, little laugh, "that I shall give up my heloved art for a man to whom I am indifferent?"

He whirled about, threw open his own door and slammed it behind him.

"Mr. Dick, I wish you'd marry that poor, little lamb across the hall."

"She won't have me, Aunt Melinda."

"You haven't looked at her for a month, and since the night you slammed the door so hard that my pans rattled ie the kitchen. You haven't looked at her and seen thet she is starveing to death."

"She is sot."

"She hasn't sold any pictures for a long time. Those heef people bought a few and then turned her down. She's worn out her shoes going around trying to sell pictures that nobody wants. She's so poor now that she is takieg le serig."

"Great heavces—no!"

"She was sewieg sad starveing the night she wouldn't let you call on her and you slammed the door. And you are eetieg good, hot victuels and speediog more."

Aunt Melieda returned to the kitchen. Treadway sat before the fire watching the blesieg logs. The postmee slipped the evenieg mail under the door. He heard the man step at the door across the hell.

Five minutes leter some one touched his shoulder. Margaret Weston, holdieg a letter in her hand, was standieg heside him. Her face was radiant with joy.

"I've come," she laughed, "to propose to you. Please, Dick, won't you marry me and take care of me?"

"Will I?" The words caught in his throat, but his answer blazed in his eyes. "My dearest—my own—"

"Wait a mieute; don't kiss me yet. Read this letter. The Beesley Eeksed Beef Company offers me the position of illustreior of their advertisements. Three thousand dollers e year! Isn't that glorious? I've succeeded. And hecause I heve succeeded I'm ready to give up and—marry the man I love. I don't come to you a starved, hoeless failure, seeking shelter. You are getting a successful, lerge-salaried illustrator. In the yeers to come I shall often remind you of the position I refused for love of you." She leid her heads on his shoulders and drew his hend down to hers. "Dick, I'm awfully glad to give up now and he taken care of—by you."

February Suggestions.

The average pegilist born in February is quick-tempered and is not likely to return a kiss for a blow. It is, therefore, advisable never to do with of these eave in a dark spot, where you have ample provisions for getting away neoheerred before he recovers and discovers your identity. The February-Born should marry those born in August, not because they are tempermentally better suited to each other, but for economicel reesons. It comes easier buying the family birthday presents if there is considerable interval in between the days you celebrate. If a child born in Fehruary hits a hackman born on the 17th of Merch in the back of his neck with a sleuhy snowhall at any time between January 23 and April 9 it is a sign of trouble for the child. Either mother should scold or at the rear depends entirely upon the temperamental peculiarities of the hackman.—Harper's Weekly.

English Women's Hands.

When Paris decrees the benishment of gloves wo have either to resort to the nailed fist or meekly throw down our snedes. The gloveless mode, however, is one which women in this country are still approach with diffidence. Gloves are something more to them than hand shoes, for a whole code of signals is confained in the art of glove wearing.

But there is another reason why we should not rashly strip our hands. If was a foreign observer who declared that English women did not know how to "wear their hands," and it is perfectly true that a gloveless condition still causes many women to feel all thumbs.—Lady's Pictorial.

A Sat's Procedure.

"As a married man, does Pumper continue to express his mind freely?"

"Oh, yes; but usually in the form of a soliloquy while taking his bath."

door. "May I come in and visit a while?" he asked.

"I shall not intrude where I am unwelcome," he began stiffy.

"You are always welcome," she said wearily. "But tonight I am very tired and I must rest."

"You need a long rest. You are worn out with the struggle for your ert. You belong in a home of your own with a husband to take care of you and Aunt Melinda to take care of us both. Margeret, dear, won't you let me—"

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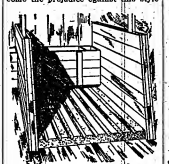
DAIRY



DRY CONCRETE FLOOR STALL

Method Shown in Illustration Will Overcome Prejudice Against This Style of Gutter.

The method of constructing concrete floors for barn stalls which is shown in the illustration will overcome the prejudice against this style



Cement Stall Floor.

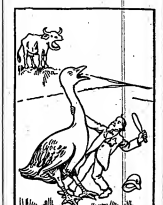
of floor, as the channels will carry the water to the gutter easily and quickly, thus keeping the bedding perfectly dry at all times.

The floor is laid in the usual manner, with a proper slant toward the gutter. When finishing the top of the concrete, a straightedge is laid from gutter to manger and with the point of a trowel, grooves or channels are cut the entire length. These should be three inches apart and not over half an inch deep, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. With such a depth there will be no danger that a sharp-shod animal might wrench a limh by catching the shoe-calks in the grooves when turning around. This floor will give the animals greeter comfort and save much labor in grooming them.

GOOSE ROBBED COWS OF MILK

New Jersey Farmer Discovers Through Services of Detectives That Geese Were Thieves.

A New Jersey farmer recently discovered that his cowe were being robbed of their milk at night. He hired a detective to watch for the thieves. Although he could discover no thieves during the first two nights, the cows came home in the morning minue their milk, as usual. Finally it was discovered that a flock of geese from e neighboring farm were in the



Arresting a Goose.

habit of running with the cows at night, and when the animals lay down the geese helped themselves to their milk. The farmer had the geese impounded and the owner had to get them back through the court.

Cost of Feeding Calves.

Connecticut Station Bulletin No. 63 contains general information on raising calves, and reports the result cost of feeding five heifers from birth until two years old. The average cost of the feed the first year was $32.24, and for the second year $27.25. The leher, interest and other items to build make the total cost ehout $71 for the two heifers, from which should be deducted $5 for the value of the manure. The cost of the feed was raised as follows: New milk, $2 per 100 pounds; skim milk, 25 cents per 100 pounds; hay, $12; silage, $4, and grain, $20 per ton.

Feeding Heifers.

When heifers have reached an age when they will thrive without milk they should have the best hay, that the farm affords, and some form of succulent food such as ensilage or roots. Oats are the best grain food to use as a part of ration in feeding young heifers from the time they are taken from the skim-milk ration until they are to be bred. There is no other grain food superior to ground oats for developing the organs of digestion. Avoid overfeeding, as fat heifers are

A Generous Gift

Professor Munyon has just issued a most beautiful, useful and complete almanac. It contains not only all the scientific information concerning the moon's phases in all the latitudes, but has illustrated articles on how to read character by phrenology, palmistry and birthmarks. It also tells about card reading, birth stones and their meaning, and gives the interpretation of dreams. It touches beauty culture, manicuring, gives weights and measures and antidotes for poison. In fact, it is a Magazine Almanac, but you get the valuable information, but will afford much amusement for every member of the family, especially for parties and evening entertainments. Farmers and people in the rural districts will find this Almanac almost invaluable.

It will be sent to anyone absolutely free on application to the Munyon Remedy Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNGALLANT.



Bloom—I'm glad I met your wife. She seemed to take a fancy to me.

Gloom—Did she? I wish you'd met her sooner.

HEAD SOLID MASS OF HUMOR

"I think the Cuticura Remedies are the best remedies for eczema I have ever heard of," says a mother. "A child who had a rash on its head when it was real young. Doctor called it baby rash. He gave us medicine, but it did no good. In a few days the head was a solid mess; a running sore. It was red, the child cried continually. We had to hold him and watch him to keep him from scratching the sore. His suffering was dreedful. At last we remembered Cuticura Remedies. We got a dollar bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, e box of Cuticura Ointment, and a har of Cuticura Soap. We gave the Resolvent as directed, washed the head with the Cuticura Soap, and eppiied the Cuticura Ointment. We had not used half before the child's head was clear and free from eczeme, and it has never come back since. His head was healthy and he had a heeutiful head of hair. I think the Cuticura Ointment very good for the hair. It makes the hair grow and prevents falling hair." (Signed) Mrs. Francis Lund, Plain City, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1910. Send to the Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., for free Cuticura Book on the treatment of skin and scalp troubles.

Work and Marriage.

In the New York courts recently a girl, aged 1', on being told by her mother that she was old enough to go to work, replied: "Work, I will not; I prefer to marry." Whereupon she was married before night to a young man earning $8 per week. That is of a piece with the reasoning of another girl who, being interrogated by a friend, "Wlere are you working now, Minnie?" answered promptly, "I ain't working; I'm married."—Boston Herald.

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Some men work harder trying to get out of doing a thing than it would take them to do it.—Exchange.

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What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul. —Addison.

Many a man who swears at a big monopoly is nourishing a little one.

The reward of a thing well done is to have done it.—Emerson.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glycerine extract, compounded from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Red Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, Dr. Pierce's "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

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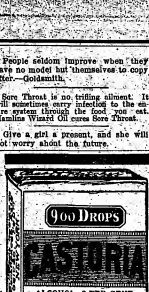
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BAD TEETH VS. GOOD HEALTH

BY J. J. McCARTY, M.D.

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THERE are in this country eight factories devoted to the manufacture of artificial teeth. Last year the manufacturers sold over 60,000,000 of these teeth and this year they expect to sell between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000; and every one of these teeth goes to replace a natural tooth which, if given proper care and attention, should last out one's lifetime. Unclean mouths and teeth are responsible for these conditions, for it is a fact fully established that less than eight per cent. of the American people use a toothbrush or make any effort to keep their teeth and mouths clean. In order to have good health we must have sound teeth. Yet we are permitting our teeth to decay at a pace that is alarming, which, if unchecked, will lead to a nation of broken-down, dyspeptic men and women.

The first of the permanent teeth, the first molar, usually appears about the sixth year and for that reason has been designated as the "sixth year's molar." These molars are by far the most important of the permanent teeth, performing the duties of grinders of all foods that enter the mouth. From the seventh to the eighth year the incisors appear and perform the functions of dividing the food. The bicuspid teeth begin to make their appearance between the ninth and tenth year and the canine from the twelfth to the fourteenth year. Around the twelfth year the second set of permanent molars appears, followed by the third or wisdom teeth, whose appearance varies from the seventeenth to the twenty-fifth years. These teeth, assisted by the muscles of mastication which control the movements of the jaws, perform the important function of preparing our food for proper assimilation by means of the saliva of the mouth, which contains a ferment called ptyalin, that has the property of changing carbohydrate foods, such as vegetables and cereals, into starch. By a thorough mastication with this ferment the food is prepared so that when it reaches the gastric juices of the stomach digestion can be more readily advanced, and certain portions given off to supply the daily needs of our marvelous system with proper nutrition.



THE "BOLTING OF FOOD" IS ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS CONDITIONS OF OUR MODERN LIFE



ACLASS DOING TESTED FOR INCREASED MENTAL EFFICIENCY AFTER TEETH HAVE BEEN PUT IN GRAIN

During the days when baby is wrestling with his first teeth the young mother seeks aid in such contrivances as rubber rings and pacifiers, permitting the little one to chew them ad libitum, believing that they promote nature's efforts and assist the child during the dentition period. Her good neighbors have told her all about these adjuncts to teeth cutting and the wonderful results that they have obtained through their use. The mother does not realize the fact that these contrivances are dangerous to the health and well-being of her child, often being the means of introducing some serious contagious or infectious disease of a most dangerous character. It has been found that rubber rings or pacifiers are bacteria carriers, being loaded with germs of a most virulent type. Even if cleaned and sterilized, there is another reason why they should never be used. They deform the mouth. The dental tissues of the infant are soft and yielding and the use of rings and pacifiers often distorts the mouth and gums, frequently resulting in what is known as mal-occlusion of the teeth, a condition where the upper and lower sets do not properly meet.

The sixth year molar is the most important of all teeth. It is often lost because parents frequently think that it is one of the temporary set. This error is due to the fact that it is cut while most of the first set of teeth are in the mouth. When this tooth is lost nature makes an attempt to close the space, with the result that the entire articulation is destroyed. The space thus created between the teeth is difficult to keep clean, due to the food particles being forced into these spaces. Decay is also one of the chief causes of irregularities of the other erupting teeth. It is the belief of the entire dental profession that the early loss of this tooth is responsible for more misplaced teeth and ill-shaped jaws than any other condition of the mouth.

Every mother should become familiar with the location of this important tooth. Beginning at the center in front and counting backward on either side, above and below, it is the sixth tooth cut. The mother should carefully watch for *any* defects found in this tooth, and if cavities are located they should be repaired at once in order that the usefulness of the tooth can be saved.

The great American habit, the "bolting of food," is one of the most serious conditions of our modern life. Dr. Osler has said that the American nation could be divided into two classes, bolters and chewers, with the bolters feeding by a large majority. Dr. H. C. Sexton of Shelbyville, Ind., at a meeting of the Indiana Dental association, delivered an interesting address in which he deplored this habit, and advised that a national movement should be organized to be known as the "chewing movement." He said: "The education of the average man, woman and child has been sadly neglected. They have not been taught to use their teeth. When we bolt our food we ignore one of the most important ferments, ptyalin, in our saliva, that has much to do in the process of digestion. But the American habit is to spit, and Americans are the greatest spitters of the world. Between meals they will spit out the invaluable saliva, then when they eat they wash down every unchewed bolus of food with copious draughts of water, coffee, or in summer iced tea. What a foolish, disgusting habit it is and more than foolish, more than disgusting, it is killing in its buriflness.

It has been stated that fully 75 per cent. of the people of this country bolt their food. This habit is mainly acquired during the early years of childhood and carried on during one's whole life.

It should be the duty of all parents to make their children eat slowly and chew their food properly. Nature has placed these teeth in their mouth for a purpose, a very valuable purpose, too, and if we neglect to properly use them we are inviting conditions that seriously threaten our health and general welfare.

Diseases of the nose and mouth have a great influence upon the dental arch of the mouth, particularly adenoid growths in the nose. If the nose is filled up with these adenoids the free passage of air along the nasal membranes becomes obstructed and results in the child becoming what is known as a "mouth breather." In this change from the normal physiological nasal breathing the dental arch is deformed and irregular teeth is the result. Many of these cases are deplorable, for it not only impairs the ability of the individual to masticate food properly, but it interferes with the voice and changes the whole facial appearance of the person. Another deplorable condition due to these nasal growths is the effect they may have on the mentality of the child. They become stupid, forgetful, inattentive and lack the power of mental concentration. This is caused by these growths obstructing the lymphatic circulation of the brain, preventing the proper supply of nutrition as essential to its development. These adenoid growths not only affect the dental arch of the mouth, but they are the frequent causes of deafness in children. Dr. W. A. Mills of Baltimore, discussing this subject at a recent meeting of Washington dentists, said, "one-half our idiots and insane in our institutions today are so as the result of deformed dental arches due to adenoids in the nose."

Is insanity in many cases due to defective teeth? That is a question that has aroused much interest in the profession due to an interesting series of experiments made by Dr. Henry S. Upson, professor of neurology in the Western Reserve Medical school, Cleveland, Ohio. He found among the insane in the asylums of Cleveland and Columbus many cases of dementia preox and melancholia, these patients all showing dental imperfection of the teeth. Taking nine of these unfortunate creatures, Dr. Upson had them operated on dentally and the results obtained were astonishing in the extreme. Six of these have fully recovered, two much improved and one showed no mental change at all.

The common cause of all our dental troubles is decay of the teeth, known technically as dental caries. It is a disease known to have existed for centuries. In the British museum is a skull of a mummy dated 2800 B. C., showing evidences of well-marked caries. Dr. L. M. Waugh of Buffalo, quoting from Guerin's "History of Dentistry," calls attention to a collection of Egyptian writings dating back to 1550 B. C., in which are mentioned a number of remedies for this disease. Decay or caries of the teeth is largely due to neglect or failure to keep the mouth and particularly the teeth properly cleansed. If food particles lodge between the teeth and are not removed they eventually ferment. During this fermentation process the mouth bacteria acting on the carbohydrate foodstuffs produce acid fermentation. These acids dissolve the lime salts of the teeth, exposing the dentine to the action of microbes which rapidly destroy the tooth structure. It is the general supposition that teeth always decay from the outside, as a matter of fact the change takes place from within outward and often rapidly until there is quite a large cavity. Frequently toothache or extreme sensitiveness to hot or cold food or drink are the first indications that decay has taken place. Sometimes there is no pain at all and a chance examination discloses the cavity in the tooth.

These tooth cavities are ideal incubators for all kinds of bacteria. Many of the pathogenic bacteria require heat and moisture for their development and the mucous mouth and teeth offer all these conditions. It is not uncommon to find the pus-producing organisms, the bacillus of diphtheria, and tuberculosis, in these tooth cavities.

The cases of mouth-sick mouths are legion; not only among children, but among adults. It is estimated that only eight per cent. of the people in this country take care of their teeth.

In a recent paper read before the Society of Medical Inspectors of New York, and commenting on the condition of children's teeth, Dr. Merritt said: "It may be said without fear of contradiction that if the teeth of the coming generation are to be saved it must be done during their school life. In the city of New York there are in this year of 1910 over 800,000 school children, a very large percentage of whom are in need of dental treatment. Few of them ever make use of a tooth brush; their mouths are filthy beyond belief, and most of them have one or more decayed teeth."

Dr. William H. Potter of Boston, at the solicitation of the school board of Brookline, Mass., recently examined the mouths of the school children in that exclusive suburb of Boston and found that 58 per cent. of the children had diseased and defective mouths and teeth.

The school inspectors of Cleveland, Ohio, examined 30,000 children last year and discovered 77 per cent. of them to have defective teeth. It has been estimated that there are over 9,000,000 children in the United States who have defective and diseased teeth and mouths with enlarged glands and 7,000,000 with defective breathing, due to adenoid growths in the nose.

Dental caries frequently originates during pregnancy and should receive immediate attention. There is an old and true saying, "A tooth for every child," but this can be avoided if the prospective mother will follow the instructions of her physician and her dentist.

EXAMINING THE TEETH OF CHILDREN IN A GRAMMAR SCHOOL

EFFECT OF SUCKING FINGERS WHEN A BABY, AND ITS CURE

EFFECT OF BREATHING THROUGH THE MOUTH, AND THE CURE



THE MOTHER DOES NOT REALIZE THAT THESE CONTRIVANCES ARE DANGEROUS TO THE HEALTH OF HER CHILD

The teeth should never be neglected. It is as essential to keep them clean as it is necessary for us to eat. They should be thoroughly brushed with a medium bristle brush three times a day. Most people brush them in a very perfunctory sort of way, applying the brush horizontally. This does not remove the small particles of food between the teeth and fermentation and decay results. The proper way is to first rinse the mouth with water that has been slightly warmed. This washes away many of the food particles that adhere to the teeth. Next use the brush without any powder or paste to dislodge any food that may still remain on the teeth; then apply your powder or paste by means of the tooth brush and thoroughly use it along the teeth with the cross motion usually applied with the brush to the teeth. You must also brush upward and downward, inward and outward, then backward and forward. In this way all foreign substances are removed. In order to be sure that no particles remain even after this treatment, it is necessary to pass silk dental floss between the teeth. Very frequently if the floss becomes ragged or breaks, it is a guide to some defect existing in the tooth surfaces. In selecting a tooth paste or powder be sure to secure a product free from acid or grit.

In order to obtain a clean mouth and have good teeth and health it is necessary that you should have your dentist look over your teeth at least twice a year. You are not able to locate small cavities with your hand mirror and your dentist has every appliance for doing so. Do not think that because a tooth has decayed it cannot be saved; the roots of teeth do not decay, and the dentist, with the aid of fillings and crowns, can repair these structures and give you much comfort. Missing teeth greatly impair the proper chewing of food. It is here that the dentist can be of important service to you.

Many mothers think that it is useless to take care of baby's temporary teeth, but this is a grievous error. Their permenent teeth have begun formation up in the gums during the temporary period and are ready to make their appearance at the proper physiological time. If care is taken with the temporary set the permanent ones will appear with some regularity and be formed to produce correct occlusion. Mothers should clean the baby's teeth every day with a weak solution of boracic acid; a soft cloth dipped in this solution should be gently drawn across the teeth and gums at least twice a day. When a child reaches the age of five years it should be examined by the dentist. This is done to insure that the teeth and gums are in good condition.

OUR COASTAL CITIES

Greedy Atlantic Said to Be Slowly Engulfing Them.

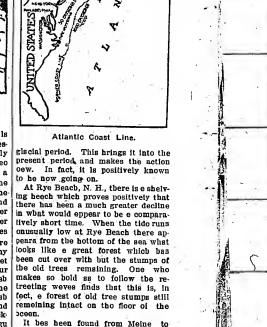
Government Geologist Declares That in Time Coast Cities From Boston to New Orleans Will Be Under Water.

Boston.—The time will come when that coast line of the United States which boasts such cities as New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and Galveston will be 200 miles out to sea and those cities will have been submerged. The whole Atlantic coast is slowly sinking into the ocean. So replete is the sinking that evidences of it and measurements of it within the last decade are now to be had. That the rate of the sinking is being accelerated, and that it may be much faster in the future than it has been in the past is the claim made by C. A. Davis, government geologist, who has of late been piling up masses of evidence in this connection.

He holds that there is no need on the part of the residents of the coast cities to scramble to the housetops today or tomorrow. But, as sure as the geologic tendencies which have gone on unchanged for hundreds of thousands of years and are now at work continue, the people of the nation's great eastern cities will be gradually pulled beneath the water level.

Geologists have long recognized the fact that the Atlantic coast line was once much farther out than it is now. There is a line from 100 to 200 miles off the present coast of which the water suddenly gets much deeper. Out to that distance the water is generally some 300 feet deep. Then it plunges suddenly and becomes ten times as far to the ocean bottom. The men of the coast survey have found this line throughout the length of our coast line and find it similar all along. The geologists say that the continent once reached out this far and that here was the coast line. But a gradual decline through the ages has caused that line to retreat until now it is where we know it.

From a geological standpoint this has happened in comparatively recent times. It has all been done since the



Atlantic Coast Line.

glacial period. This brings it into the present period and makes the action new. In fact, it is positively known to be now going on.

At Rye Beach, N. H., there is a shelving beach which proves positively that there has been a much greater decline in what would appear to be a comparatively short time. When the tide runs unusually low at Rye Beach there appears from the bottom of the sea what looks like a great forest which has been cut over with but the stumps of the old trees remaining. One who makes so bold as to follow the retreating waves finds that this is, in fact, a forest of old tree stumps still remaining intact on the floor of the ocean.

It has been found from Maine to Florida that at a level of from ten to twenty feet down there was originally the bed of a forest. Stumps of pine trees still in a reasonable state of preservation are found at these depths.

The original mouth of the Hudson river is now 200 miles out to sea. The ships follow its old channel in leaving port even now. Geologists have proven that New York cannot endure. In the ages that are to come there will be an aquatic Fourth ave. out from the coast and the port of New York will be somewhere up toward West Point. Likewise will Boston be submerged. Baltimore will disappear about the same time, and great portions of Washington, the nation's capital will have kept pace with them.

The great Mississippi is bringing down deposits to to raise its delta and counterbalance the decline. But man is fencing off these waters and preventing the overflow of the lands surrounding, and the river will gradually become a dyked stream above the housetops of the people on the farms and in cities. So low is New Orleans that it will be one of the first of the cities to sink below the sea level and be a municipality high walled against the enemy, the sea. Subsidence has already felt the encroachment of the waters and been forced to build itself a sea wall, and the decline of the land level may have played no small part in the devastation of the waters during the Galveston flood.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911. NO. 51.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The Bryces and Gould-Decies Wedding



WASHINGTON.—Somebody with a nose for a "scare story" precipitated the tale around Washington that as the Ambassador Bryces did not go to the Gould-Decies wedding, while the terribly swagger military attaché of the embassy, Capt. Sowerby, and his equally swagger compatriot and diplomatic colleague, Lord Eustace Percy, did, why, therefore, and consequently, there must be a sure enough "mad" ce between the Ambassador Bryces and the Decies, or the Goulds, or both.

As a matter of record, almost every time there is a big international wedding on the tapis, the head of the embassy of the country represented by the bridegroom, duty and property puts on all his ambassadorial good clothes and thus fittingly equipped with all the "atmosphere" of his high office as personal representative of his majesty-of-whatever-country, duty attends the wedding. This time the Bryces did not observe the custom, so there was a thrilling "now what" whispered all over Washington, when, after the wedding was over, the Dowager Lady Decies and her daughter, Hon. Mrs. Wilkerson, born down upon the capital for a nice little visit with the former naval attaché of the American embassy at London and Mrs. Gibbons.

When the visitors arrived they were promptly and fearfully feasted afternoon and evening—at the homes of smart society, at the country clubs, and, incidentally, over to the White House they journeyed one pleasant afternoon and drank five o'clock tea with Mrs. Taft. Next thing everybody knew the Dowager Lady Decies was dined over at the British embassy.

Now the story goes that the ambassador didn't go to the wedding because he isn't fond of wearing his gold-laced clothes. Mrs. Bryce, who has a naively frank sejoyment of the glamour and glitter of ambassadorial prominence and such internationally glorious international events as the Gould-Decies wedding, likes nothing better than to get properly "fixed up" and be among "those present," and she was pleased a bit when the ambassador shrugged his scholarly shoulders and, thinking how much more comfy he would be sitting at home with a nice well-thumbed book on his knee, stopped pat in Washington.

Statehood Advocates Invade Capital



WASHINGTON was invaded recently by an army of leading politicians and business men from Arizona and New Mexico, who came to urge congress to take favorable action on statehood for these territories.

It had been supposed this action could be taken by the president and statehood accomplished by proclamation, in case congress should adjourn without acting. But the statehood boomers found that Attorney General Wickersham held differently. He says the enabling act contains an alternative clause making approval by joint resolution necessary.

To the constitution submitted by New Mexico the principal objection offered came from those who wanted a state-wide prohibition article incorporated. The objection raised against the Arizona constitution has been that it contains a sweeping recall provision applying to the judiciary as every other elective office.

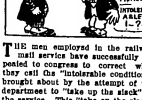
Under the Arizona constitution the people can recall the judges of any court and the provision is said to offend those who are sticklers for upholding the dignity of the judiciary.

The Arizona men say a good judge who doesn't become involved with corporation and trust microbes has nothing to fear from the recall, but that the official life of a judge who lases away from the law might be shortened by the recall provision, and it was to provide for such cases that it was made applicable to the judiciary as to all other offices.

The gist of the Arizona argument to a cordered congressmen was:

"After our recent election 80 per cent of the people voted to approve the constitution. We know what we voted. We know what Arizona needs. Why don't you let us have the constitution we made and approved? Let us attend to our own affairs—we are plenty able to do it."

Railway Mail Clerks Make a Protest

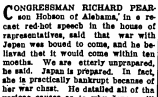


THE men employed in the railway mail service have successfully appealed to congress to correct what they call the "intolerable conditions" brought about by the attempt of the department to "take up the slack" in the service. This "take up the slack" order was issued about six months ago. The object of the order was to obtain greater uniformity in the average hours of work a day by the railway mail clerks. According to representatives made both to congress and to the postmaster-general the order has caused great demoralization in the service. In some sections of the country the railway mail clerks have threatened to quit in a body unless relief was afforded.

The controversy has hung on the question as to what shall constitute a working day in the railway mail clerks. The burden of the complaint has been that a large majority of the men on road duty were sent, prior to the issuing of the "take up the slack" order, makin the hours now required.

Official notice has now been given to the clerks that on the lines where their work is heavy continuously for six days each week, the standard of the service hours shall be considerd as six hours. It is announced also that credit for overtime will be given to clerks who do terminel work at either end of their runs, or extra work that requires them to remain on duty beyond the standard number of hours.

Hobson Again Predicts War With Japs



CONGRESSMAN RICHARD PEARson Hobson of Alabama, in a recast red-hot speech in the house of representatives, said that war with Japan was bound to come, and he believed that it would come within ten months. We are utterly unprepared, he said. Japan is prepared. In fact, she is practically bankrupt because of her war chest. He detailed all of the various causes as to why Japan will make war on us. Once the war is on, he said, the European nations will try to stop it and our moneyed men will cry for peace, but the nation in its pride will persist and the struggle will last for years and will become one simply of endurance. He argues for an increased navy as protection.

Japan and the United States will go to war in the near future. The conflict will begin in less than ten months. The war will last five years, perhaps ten. The Panama canal will be destroyed, and in the end this nation will carry the war to Japan and conquer the kingdom. These are a few of the predictions made by Representative Hobson, who used to be an officer in the navy.

"We will be struck," he declared, "and when we are—gentlemen may differ with me as to the time, but I firmly believe it can be counted in months on the fingers of my two hands—we will find ourselves practically powerless. The nations of the world will call on us to give up the war and not continue to disturb the peace of the world, just as we did with Russia in her war with Japan. Our own financiers will demand that we end an apparently hopeless struggle.

"But we will not give up. We will fight on, angered and humiliated, until it becomes a mere question of resources."

PROMINENT PEOPLE

MEXICO'S WEALTHIEST MAN



Not unlike the mighty estates of the old patrons, who used to own tremendous tracts of land around New York and whose sway was more powerful than that of the most puissant feudal baron in Europe, is that of Don. Luis Terrazas, "boss" of the state of Chihuahua, owner of more than half the land included within its wide boundaries and the richest man in Mexico. His wealth is estimated at not less than $25,000,000 gold and many estimate it much higher. Terrazas is of interest at this time, for many people are saying that he and his son-in-law, Enrique Creel, are responsible for the rebellion in Mexico.

Gen. Don Luis Terrazas has lived all his life in Chihuahua. His parents were small landowners before the invasion of Mexico by the French. When Mexico began to try for freedom from the foreign invaders Terrazas, then a young man without influence, starting with a small body of valiant followers, built up a force sufficient to drive the French out of the northern part of Mexico. Later when the French were defeated in the south and the empira overthrown with the death of Maximilian, Terrazas took charge of the portion of Mexico now comprised by the state of Chihuahua.

Later came Diaz, and Terrazas lent his aid in subduing and forming the republic, receiving his reward "to have and to hold" the state of Chihuahua. Nominally he was elected governor. Really he was made the boss of the state, and while he has not held office consecutively he has dictated the election of every one who has been chosen and mostly the mantle has fallen on the shoulders of some member of his own family. Therein lies the cause of the present rebellion.

PASTOR TO HAVE BIG CHURCH



Rev. Charles F. Aked, who talked seriously of resigning the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church—the Rockefeller church—in New York city because of the supposed failure of a pretentious building project on which he had set his heart, seems to have won his point. As a result Oldam is likely to have the greatest church on modern institutional lines in the world.

John D. Rockefeller has a plan under consideration for presenting his Fifty-fourth street home and his adjoining realty holdings as a site for the new home of the congregation. The trustees of the Fifth Avenue church have for three years been looking for a selection. Mr. Rockefeller has recently purchased a number of plots surrounding his home and it is believed that he is sounding out his holdings so that they may become available for the new church site if the trustees fail to find one more suitable.

MEMBER OF COMMERCE COURT



The successor in the interstate commerce commission of Martin Knapp, who was recently appointed to the new commerce court, is Prof. Balthasar Henry Meyer, one of the most prominent educators in the country and an authority of note on political economy and sociology.

Professor Meyer is a native of Wisconsin, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and one University of Berlin, and has been an educator since 1884, when he taught a district school in his native state. He has been a member of the Wisconsin railway commission and the new federal railway security investigating commission and has written many important articles on railway legislation and administration and other economic subjects.

The professor also served as expert special agent for the bureau of the census and interstate commerce commission.

WOULD SAVE ROADS BIG SUM



Mr. Brandeis is a Kentuckian by birth and received his education in that country and in Europe. He has been a practicing lawyer in Boston since 1879 and has made a special study of public franchises and insurance matters. He has been active in many movements for the benefit of the public.

No man has been more in the public eye of late than Louis D. Brandeis, who not long ago declared that the railways could save $1,000,000 a day by proper and efficient management. Mr. Brandeis first came into prominence in 1903, when as the head of the Public Franchise league of Boston he was involved in the struggle over the reorganization of the Boston gas companies. Largely through his influence legislation was put through which permitted the unification of the gas companies on a unique principle. The total capitalization of the new company was made the same as that of the valuation of the securities of the consolidated companies. The price of gas was set at 90 cents a thousand feet. On that basis the company was allowed to pay seven per cent on its stock and one per cent extra for every reduction of five cents a thousand feet in the price of gas. The plan worked successfully.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Bad Influence of Cheap Candy Shops



NEW YORK.—Meeting halls, candy shops, cheap theaters, moving picture shows, dance halls and academies, and even street gangs, in their relation to child life in New York was one of the subjects set forth graphically by the child welfare exhibit, given at the Seventy-first Regiment armory. In this section there is one saloon for every 294 persons, with no playgrounds for the child.

The candy shop and its effects on the young ranks in importance in the work of the committee. In many congested districts the candy shops and stands far outnumber the saloons. In the exhibit a model of a typical candy shop, with its pool cards, dime novels and soda water, es well as its candy, was shown. Samples of candy have been purchased and analyzed by the health department.

The development of the moving picture show se a form of social entertainment was also a part of the exhibit. There are 250 of these shows in Manhattan, which reach two million people weekly, and at least a half-million children. Their undesirable features have been taken up by the committee and suggestions made as to their improvement. Low priced theaters, the vaudeville, burlesque and melodrama and the cheap music hall have been made a special study because of the number of children undersixteen that attend them; even the high priced theatere heve been investigated.

A very exhevstive study has been made of the dance places, chiefly in Manhattan. Dancing academies in Manhattan, the committee says, are teaching annually some one hundred thousand persons to dance, and of thiees 45 per cent. are under sixteen and 90 per cent. under twenty-one. Thus practically the entire population between fourteen and twenty of the clerical and working classes is taught annually. These figures become probably significent when it is known that about half of the dancing academies are rated as undesirable places for young women.

Pig's Testimony Wins Case in Court



KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Quindaro, a suburb of this city, has a justice of the peace with nerve enough to reverse his own decisions without waiting for some other court to do it for him. It was a pig case in which Justice Pfaff performed this acrobatic judicial feat. The final session of the court was held in the feed lot of Henry Shaw, plaintiff, against whom the court first decided, but he aims at the last trial after convincing testimony had been furnished by the pig itself.

Shaw bought a small pig, supposed to be merely deed with "blind staggers," paying 25 cents for it. He cut a small hole in the fence for the pig to pass through into the adjoining cow yard and fed the little hopeful warm milk twice a day and he got well. A pan was rattled in the cow yard to summons the pig when the milk was ready. The pig soon learned the signal and responded on a run.

Last June the pig, grown large and strong, disappeared. A few weeks ago, on the farm of Mike Evans, five miles away, Shaw saw a big hog with peculiar spots on his leg that he recognized as belonging to the sick pig of last spring, and he claimed him. Evans refused to give up the pig and suit was brought. The court decided in favor of Evans.

Then Shaw asked a rehearing of the case and proposed to take the hog into his feeding lot, where there was a large number of other hogs. He proceed to go into the adjoining cow yard and rattle a tin dish. The ownership of the hog was to be decided on whether it made a dash for the hole in fence to the small one now to admit of its passing through.

At a signal from Justice Pfaff Shaw rattled the tin pan. The pig let out a couple of kicks in his tail and started for the hole in the fence on a run. The hole was barely big enough for the hog to insert his nose, but he struggled to get through and go to his old feeding place in the cow yard. There was a cheer from the crowd, even the Evans faction joining, and Justice Pfaff promptly reversed his previous ruling and awarded the pig to Shaw.

Michigan Man Is a Marvel in Figures



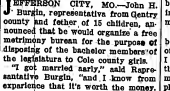
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—The village of Vicksburg in the home of a man who is a "marvel in figures"—C. B. Manigold, the "lightning calculator." In instantaneous calculation he is a prodigy.

Recently he was tested by a party of gentlemen. One gave Manigold the figures 4,898 to be multiplied by 67. The answer was instantaneous, 328,166. The man gave his age as thirty-two. Manigold as quickly gave the number of seconds in his life as 995,328,000. The man laboriously reduced thirty-two years to 11,520 days and down to 995,328,000 seconds.

Suppose I were ninety-nine years old?" Almost before the man had ceased speaking. Manigold said 3, 079,286 and three ciphers. Or thirty-two years and six months old? In a second he replied 101,088 and four ciphers.

Mr. Manigold is conscious of performing these lightning calculations. He always closes his eyes when he is doing, but the answer is announced so quickly that it seems impossible for him to have done any calculating. Manigold's mind works with incredible swiftness and in one second he says that his mind can travel back over the events of a long time. When numbers are given him he can see every figure on his mental blackboard.

Would Give Away Missouri Bachelors



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—John H. Burgin, representative from Gentry county and father of 15 children, announced that he would organize a free matrimony bureau for the purpose of disposing of the bachelor members of the legislature to Colo county girls.

"I got married early," said Representative Burgin, "and I know from experience that it's worth the money. The man who plods along without a wife ought to be arrested as an undesirable citizen. And the girl who can charm a young man and fails to wed him is not worthy of a husband.

"Now, I have made two matches, and every one turned out just as ordered. I am one of the happiest men to be found in this country, and it is just because I had brains enough to get married. I have 15 children, and am not too modest to admit that it is the best brood of its size I know of.

"Now, about this bachelor business again. If I had my way I'd make every bachelor marry. And there ought to be a way to punish those girls who toy with the affections of men. This not only takes up a fellows time, but it has a tendency to make him lose faith in women, and that is the cause of much of this terrible bachelorhood.

"I think I will soon have every bachelor in the legislature married off. I don't propose to quit work until I have put an end to the nuisance in this city. I won't charge a cent for my work. It is just a little bit of philanthropy on my part."

If it comes to pass that in Mr. Burgin's research he finds a bachelor or a set of bachelors who spurn the hand or hands of a girl or set of girls, then he proposes to take the matter up with the legislature. He wants a law taxing bachelors, whether in the legislature, or without, and will tack a clause on to the measure which shall impose a prison sentence should the imposed tax be unpaid.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, MINN.

A BLOW TO TIPPING.

The tipping evil has been dealt a crushing blow in the place where, above all others, it has flourished rampantly in this country. In New York, where every personal service, no matter how slight and well paid for, calls for a gratuity, the discovery has been made that the real beneficiary is not always the person the gift is intended for, but a kind of small trust which has been formed to rake in this easy money. In many places of public resort in New York, free checkrooms are provided. From the majority of those whom no screws each check boy receives a tip. A concern came to the front not long ago and contracted with the proprietors of many of these places to take charge of the check rooms. The rest was easy, says the Cleveland Leader. The boys were paid two or four dollars a week for their work, and ordered to turn in all their tips. They were provided with pocketless uniforms and were under the eye of other employes, who acted as cashiers and monitors. Each boy was expected to collect at least five dollars a day. Of course, now these checkrooms will have to go. But New York and all the rest of the country has again had its attention drawn to the fact that tipping is a European custom, born of servile conditions and entirely out of harmony with American pride, self-respect and independence.

According to figures prepared by the coroner's office, 185 homicides occurred in this city in 1910. One hundred and eight persons were shot to death and practically all the other killings were due to the leniency with which the public looks on the vicious habit of carrying concealed weapons, says the New York Tribune. It is a melancholy fact that the restrictions placed on the sale and use of deadly weapons are practically all in effect. Any purchaser with the price can arm himself with a revolver, the favorite tool of the criminal about to commit a burglary or other crime of violence, and of the paranoiac about to resent an imaginary grievance. Instead of compelling the buyer to show a license, present references of good character and otherwise establish his responsibility, the community permits him to equip himself and roam at large as a potential taker of life.

Reports from the Cooper hospital in Camden give satisfactorily gratifying results to the treatment of insanity. Within the past month, it is said, three patients who had genuine cases of lockjaw had been cured. Two of these were children and the other a man of forty-four. In the latter case the disease had reached the state where the man's jaws were locked and his whole nervous system was temporarily paralyzed, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The treatment used is an anti-tetanic serum which is said to act very quickly and leave no harmful results. This disease is one that has baffled medical science for centuries and it is possible has been discovered one of the most insidious and most serious menaces of life has been overcome. It has been often said that medical science is not progressing with the same rapidity as its allied branch, surgery, but there seems reason for believing that experimentation will in the near future be of no such wonderful use.

A legislator in Missouri proposes a fine for the railroad station agent who refuses to answer the questions which the traveling public may fire at him. This increased the probability that the hurried traveler may promptly learn that the 6:5 o'clock train leaves at 5:40.

The Minnesota woman who won a divorce because her husband dined and mended on the lawn in front of the house, thereby causing disorder of sex. No husband will have the hardihood or disposition to get a divorce because his wife does that.

The latest stunt of aviation is the herding of cattle with an aeroplane. Before long, possibly, we shall be raising a winged breed of cattle, and with hanging prairies for pastures and aerial cowboys the land will be left to the sharks of finance.

Dame Fashion has decreed that women in the future must wear nothing but her own hair. Just watch the dear girls arise as one and proclaim loudly unto the world: "Every bit of this hair is my own!" O rats, puffs and switches!

New York to Berlin by rail over the Bering sea route is the latest project. By the time it is completed there will be plenty of aeroplanes flitting hither and yon across the deep.

Perhaps even the Atchison man who says he is so poor that he couldn't buy a round of ammunition for an airgun can tell the make of an automobile as far as he can see it.

ON THE JOB ONCE MORE



BALLINGER RESIGNS

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR PRESENTS RESIGNATION AND TAFT APPOINTS WALTER L. FISHER.

GIVES ILL HEALTH AS REASON

Retiring Official Bases His Request Entirely Upon His Condition and Receives Warm Praise in Letter From the President.

Washington.—Richard A. Ballinger's resignation as secretary of the interior was accepted by President Taft and Walter L. Fisher of Chicago was Tuesday appointed as his successor.

Mr. Ballinger tendered his resignation in a letter on January 19, being on the condition of his health. The president replied at once, expressing his confidence in Secretary Ballinger, his reluctance to accept his resignation, and requested the secretary to remain in office until the close of the session of congress. Immediately on the adjournment of congress Secretary Ballinger renewed his request.

Tuesday President Taft, in a letter, formally accepted the resignation and Mr. Fisher was appointed as his successor, his commission being signed immediately by the president. Mr. Fisher will take office immediately.

The correspondence between the president and the secretary is not voluminous, but displays beyond question the confidence which Mr. Taft has reposed in Mr. Ballinger throughout the long siege and the indignation with which he has viewed the attacks on the secretary's personal and official integrity.

"I have had the fullest opportunity," the president says in his letter accepting the resignation, "to know of your high standards of service to the government at the public, to know your motives, to know how you have administered your office and to know the motives of those who have assailed you.

"I do not hesitate to say that you have been the object of one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character that history can show."

And in the conclusion of his letter the president declares that "every officer of my nature rebels against such hypocrisy" (referring to the attacks on Ballinger's character) "and nerves me to fight such a combination and such methods to the bitter end, lest success in this instance may form a demoralizing precedent. But personal consideration for you and yours makes me feels that I have no right to ask for a further sacrifice."

"The president goes on to declare it evident that he has been himself the ultimate object of the attack, and says that to insist on Mr. Ballinger's remaining in office "with the prospects of further efforts against you, is selfishly to impose on you more of a burden than I ought to impose."

Ninety Burned to Death.

St. Petersburg.—Ninety persons, many of them children, were burned to death and forty others injured in a fire that destroyed a moving picture theater at Bologoie Monday.

In the stampede that followed the first appearance of the flames forty or more persons were burned and crushed. Many of these are expected to die. The toll of death may reach 125.

Eight Slain by Madman.

Glasgow, Ky.—"Doc" Massey, a negro, believed to be insane, killed a negro deputy sheriff and seven members of a family in Hart county Thursday night. After the crime he escaped. A posse is searching the county for him.

Plea of "Tub Trust" Fails.

Detroit, Mich.—Judge Donnelson in the federal court here Thursday overruled the special plea recently entered by the defendant in the so-called "bathtub trust" suit.

STARTS ON LONG TRIP

ROOSEVELT TO TOUR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Will Participate in Many Important Events During the Next Two Months.

New York. — Former President Roosevelt left Wednesday on a two months' tour of the south and southwest. A $10,000 dinner, a reunion of the Rough Riders, a day spent in presiding over ceremonies to be held in the town of Roosevelt, Ariz., to mark the opening of the Roosevelt dam, one of the greatest engineering feats in the west, and long hunting and fishing trips in and about the Rockies are some of the things which will enliven the peregrinations of the former president.

In Birmingham he addressed a Child Labor Commission. New Orleans entertained the ex-Rough Rider with a $10,000 banquet given under the auspices of the Commercial club of Louisiana. The annual convention of "Cattle Raisers," one of the most powerful organizations in the state of Texas, was addressed by the Colonel at San Antonio. The next stop in the itinerary was Albuquerque, N. M., where the ex-Rough Rider spent two days among his old friends of the saddle. From there he went to Grand Canyon, Ariz., where a short address was delivered. Then on to Phoenix for the opening of the Roosevelt dam. In Los Angeles, Colonel Roosevelt will speak at the invitation of Governor Johnson of that state.

San Francisco, the termination of his trans-continental trip, will receive some ten days of his time. Here he will divide his time between the University of California, at Berkeley, where he will deliver the Earl lectures, six in number, and his headquarters in the city where he will receive visitors from the Pacific slope.

No definite arrangements, other than a personal promise to be present at the opening of the new Y. M. C. A. building at Reno, have been made, though it is probable that he will visit friends in Oregon and Nevada for an intermediate period, after which he will visit Seattle and Spokane. No speeches to be delivered in those states are yet announced; nor is the length of his stay. At the conclusion of his visit he will probably go to some place in Idaho, thence to Sand Point, Montana, and home through the north and middle west.

SEVEN INDICTED FOR FRAUD

Alaskan Development Company Officials Accused of Using 200 Citizens to Make Local Entries.

Detroit, Mich.—Government investigation into alleged Alaskan land frauds involving approximately 150,000 acres of land, valued at more than $50,000,000, resulted in the issuance Monday of an indictment by the local federal jury, charging seven persons with conspiracy against the United States. The defendants are Wilbur W. McAlpin, Albert H. Hoskins, George W. Ross, Robert E. Andrus, Arthur Holmes and McCurdy C. Le Beau, all of Detroit, and John M. Bushnell of Chicago. The defendants are officials of a company known as the Michigan-Alaska Development company.

Actress Weds Rich Chinese.

Vancouver, Wash.—Miss Anita Deschonts, an unusually attractive actress, twenty-two years old, was Thursday married here to Lew Ting, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Hoquiam, Wash. She is of Spanish descent. Her home was in Pittsburg, Pa.

Lives of Crew Saved.

Little Island, Va.—The imperiled crew of the stranded steamer Manchuria was saved Thursday. Nine members of the crew were landed in a breeches buoy.

U. S. WILL STOP WAR

SECRECY ABANDONED AS TO MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO MEXICAN BORDER.

STATEMENT FROM TAFT PARTY

American Soldiers Will Stop Filibustering and Smuggling of Arms Across Frontier—Situation in Lower California Causes Anxiety.

Washington.—A correspondent, who is accompanying President Taft on his journey to Atlanta, Ga., declares in a dispatch received here Thursday night that the administration has decided to no longer hold back its reason for the sudden assembling of American troops in Texas along the Mexican border.

"The United States government proposes to see that the Mexican revolution comes to a quick end and peace be established in the republic. The dispatch asserts that all old possible for the United States government to give to Diaz will be given. Other moves in Washington take an opposite view and declare it is the intention of this government to overthrow the Diaz regime.

Conflicting reports are still being received here as to President Diaz, some asserting he is dead, others declaring him to be alive and well.

One report received declares that Mexico City is hemmed in by rebels and will be cut off from communication with the outside world March 1.

The dispatch referred to, dated Charlottesville, Va., through which place the president's train passed, follows:

"All doubt as to the purpose of the government in sending 20,000 troops to the Mexican border has at last been swept away.

"The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic to the south must end.

"The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary.

"It is believed that with this source of contraband supplies cut off the insurrectionary movement which has disturbed conditions generally for nearly a year without accomplishing anything like the formation of a responsible independent government will speedily come to a close.

"President Taft, on his way to Atlanta and Augusta for a ten days' vacation, appeared well satisfied with the situation.

"There is a general belief that the rapid movement of troops into Texas and southern California will so speedily accomplish the purpose that the net results in the end will constitute a valuable lesson in quick mobilization of an effective force that will prove a revelation to the country at large, to the critics of the army in particular, and a justification for the diplomatically worded explanations that have been given out from time to time to the public.

"There no longer is reason to doubt that the sudden move on the part of the American government is the result of other unofficial representations of foreign governments regarding the situation in Mexico or the intimation that several of the European powers were sounding each other as to the possibility of making representations to the United States at an early date. At any rate, the United States has up to the culmination in such a way as to call for the quickest sort of action. The necessity was there. The little doubt in the minds of these officials that the true meaning of the 'maneuvers' soon would be known and the logical interpretation so quickly put upon the movement of the troops unquestionably disconcerted the administration officials, from President Taft down.

"There is no telling at this time how long the big army sent to the Mexican frontier will have to remain there. It will not be withdrawn until the revolution has been crushed out and until conditions in Mexico are much more stable than they now are believed to be.

"The situation in lower California is said to have caused more concern to the United States than that in any other point. It was reported that the revolutionists were exceptionally well armed and threatened to set up a government independent of either that of Diaz or of the revolutionists. So also was a filibuster aid on the part of John Hays Hammond, the special ambassador to represent President Taft at the coronation of King George V.

Iowa Rejects Oregon Plan.

Des Moines, Ia.—The house of the Iowa legislature Thursday refused to pass the Oregon primary bill over Governor Carroll's veto. The vote was 69 yeas and 37 nays, a constitutional two-thirds vote being required to pass it over the governor's veto.

Accused of Huge Swindles.

Paris, France.—Three men described themselves as Italian noblemen were arrested Thursday charged with having swindled Levin Hart, a young American, out of $25,000.

Price of Champagne Going Up.

New York.—Advices from Paris Wednesday to local wine importers indicate that an advance between 25 and $10 a case on champagne is contemplated by the French wine growers this year.

TELL OF PROGRESS

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS OPENS AT ATLANTA.

Presence of Prominent Men From All Sections of Country Adds Dignity to Gathering.

Atlanta, Ga.—The presence of President Taft, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of War Dickinson, Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, all together with all the governors of the southern states and some of the foremost business men of the nation at the opening of the Southern Commercial congress here Wednesday added dignity to a convention whose importance to the country at large and to the south in particular will be second to none. Coming as it does just fifty years later the division of the states in civil strife, it exemplifies the great commercial unity that has sprung from the ashes of a dead revolution to bind the North and the South firmly in the bonds of mutual interest.

Three men of world-wide reputation occupied the attention of the convention with addresses of much interest. Secretary Wilson delivered a speech on agriculture in the South, George Westinghouse spoke on "Electricity in the Development of the South," and George W. Perkins addressed the convention on "Business Efficiency in Southern Progress."

During the three days o fthe convention many speeches were delivered. These discourses were headed by a speech from Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida on "The Southern Renaissance." The second speech of national importance will be by Senator Money of Mississippi on "The Obligation of the Panama Canal." The third national utterance was from the lips of Former Senator Gordon of Mississippi, who brought a message "From Yesterday to Today." He was followed by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, commander-in-chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, who spoke on "Today and Tomorrow." Colonel Roosevelt was the fifth speaker. President Taft made the closing remarks of the convention, taking for his topic, "A Greater Nation Through a Greater South."

TARS FACE DEATH ON TUG

Craft With Men From the Fleet Goes Ashore and the Sailors Pass Eight Hours of Terror.

Norfolk, Va. — For eight hours one hundred enlisted men on route from the American battleship fleet in Cuban waters were in momentary danger of losing their lives when the tug in which they were making two miles south of the Rip Raps, near here.

The supply ship Celtic arrived from Cuba with a big draft of men whose enlistments have expired or will expire shortly and the Texas was dispatched from the Norfolk navy yard Friday night to meet them. When the tug started back to Norfolk, despite the fact that the channel is but eight or nine feet wide, only 200 feet off the course and hit the beach.

Finally the vessel floated, but only after eight of the sailors' boats, which distress whistles were blown and rockets and revolvers fired continuously, had been launched by the tug on several occasions nearly capsized.

KIEFF MASSACRE IS DENIED

Recent Rumors of Killing of Jews Without Foundation, Says United States Consul at Odessa.

Washington. — Recent rumors that a number of Jews had been massacred at Kieff are untrue, according to a cablegram received by the state department from the American consul at Odessa. The consul said there was no foundation for the reports and that all was quiet in the vicinity of Kieff.

EMPRESS GOES TO AID OF SON

Mother Goes to Bedside of Adalbert and the Kaiser Also Is on the Way.

Kell, Germany. — Empress Augusta Victoria arrived here to assist in nursing Prince Adalbert, who is ill with what is described as a mild attack of appendicitis. The empress reached here soon. He left Bramen today. No official bulletin concerning the condition of the prince has been issued.

Grant to Sa Coronation Aid.

Washington. — Mad. Gen. Frederick D. Grant at present commanding the department of the east, has been detailed as military aid on the staff of John Hays Hammond, the special ambassador to represent President Taft at the coronation of King George V.

Rear Admiral Fremont Dies.

Boston.—Rear Admiral John Charles Fremont, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, fell dead of heart disease in his home at the navy yard Wednesday. He was born in San Francisco in 1846.

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when medicine is so much needed as in the spring. The blood is impure and impoverished, a condition indicated by pimples, boils and other eruptions on the face and body, by sluggish vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength.

The best spring medicine, according to the experience and testimony of thousands, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, gives eruptions, tones up the system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets known as Sarsatabs.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS cure or help. Purely vegetable; act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion. Regulate the bowels. Improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE TRADE MARK

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN

AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL. ADDR. PLANTEN SCHERY ST. BROOKLYN

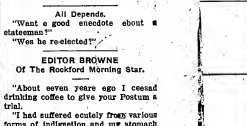
FOR ALL DISEASES

Pettit's Eye Salve

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

THE ONE DEFECT.



"An heirloom," explained the farmer's wife to her 13-year-old boy, "is something that has been handed down from father to son, and in some instances is greatly prized."

"I'd prize these heirlooms I'm wearing," remarked the youngster, "a good deal more if they wasn't so long in the legs."—Everybody's Magazine.

Brought the Tears.

An unusual incident marked a recent fire in New York. The fire started in the cellar of a five story tenement and before it was extinguished the 18 families in the building were all the occupants were crowding copiously from inflamed eyes. In the cellar many bags of onions had been stored. The chief fireman allowed the tenants to remain in the building, assuring them that the fire was confined to the cellar. They did not recover, however, when the onions had got well afire.

All Depends.

"Want a good anecdote about a statesman?

"Was he re-elected?"

EDITOR BROWNE
Of The Rockford Morning Star.

"About seven years ago I ceased drinking coffee to give your Postum a trial.

"I had suffered acutely from various forms of indigestion and my stomach had become so disordered as to repel almost every sort of substantial food. My general health was bad. At close intervals I would suffer severe attacks which confined me in bed for a week or more. Soon after changing from coffee to Postum these indigestion ebbed, and in a short time ceased entirely. I have continued the daily use of your excellent Food Drink and assure you most cordially that I am indebted to you for the relief it has brought me.

"Wishing you a continued success, I am Yours very truly,
J. Stanley Browne,
Managing Editor."

Of course, when a man's health shows he can stand coffee without trouble, let him drink it, but most highly organized brain-workers simply cannot.

The drugs natural to the coffee berry affect the stomach and other organs and thence to the complex nervous system, throwing it out of balance and producing disturbances in various parts of the body. Keep up this daily poisoning and serious disease generally supervenes. Then man or woman finds that coffee is a smooth but deadly enemy and health is of any value at all, there is no alternative.

It is easy to find out if coffee be the cause of the troubles, for if left off 10 days and Postum be used in its place and the sick and diseased conditions begin to disappear, the proof is unanswerable.

Postum is not good if made by short boiling. It must be boiled full 15 minutes after boiling begins, when the crisp flavor and the food elements are brought out of the grains and the beverage is ready to fulfill its mission of palatable comfort and renewing the cells and nerve centers broken down by coffee.

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Never read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, March 9.—The state drainage commission whose members are Governor Eberhart, Julius Schmahl, secretary of state, and S. G. Iverson, state auditor, has had only a nominal existence during the past three years according to the testimony of Mr. Iverson before the house investigating committee. George A. Ralph, state drainage engineer, was really the whole thing. He appointed his assistants, fixed their salaries, made estimates, ordered ditches and let the contracts for the thousands of dollars worth of construction work done by the state in northern Minnesota. The board simply took him at his word and approved all his actions.

Election Contest Bills Up.

Election contests according to the bills which have already been received by the senate, will cost the state of Minnesota, if all the bills are allowed, $15,636.16, of which two-thirds, or $10,-890 will go for attorneys' fee.

Senator Wonne and his opponent Benjamin Taylor, may be deprived of all reimbursement, on the ground that there is no precedent to pay expenses in contests that are settled before they reach the senate. Senator Rockne, chairman, warned these claimants that their cases would be materially strengthened by finding some precedent for payment of such bills.

Senator Sangstad, in pressing his claim for reimbursement, threw the blame on his opponent, former Senator Stephens, for the size of his expenses. "Any reasonable man could tell after the recount that Stephens had no chance," he said. "It was after the recount, before the senate, that the heaviest expenses were incurred."

Senator Scholler introduced a bill providing $150,000 for a girls' gymnasium at the university.

St. Paul, March 10.—

Senator Elwell introduced a university appropriation bill making a total of $2,537,200. For the university building and chemistry building, $162,-000; chemistry building and laboratory, $105,000; new pathology building, $240,000; dormitory for women, $100,-000; biology building, $250,000; fireproofing old chemistry building, $102,-000; alteration of medical science building, $25,000; change of Millard hall to college of pharmacy, $7,000; equipment of Folwell hall, $5,000; maintenance of Elliott hospital, $150,-000; law library, $10,000; care of campus, $6,000.

Wednesday night was labor night before the house and senate committees on workingmen's compensation bills.

T. G. Winston, millionaire employer of labor, characterized the O'Brien bill as "worse than the Mercer bill" which as deserving to be labelled on "an invitation to all who wished to end their lives to come to Minnesota, get a job and end all. In the assurance that their right to incompetence and sweetness would profit financially by their death." Mr. Winston also indulged in a general ball debate with labor representatives present.

But even while he was bitterly attacking the O'Brien bill he supported his auditors by nominating, possibly facetiously, Judge O'Brien for the next governor of Minnesota.

"Judge O'Brien is the best citizen I know and I should be glad to vote for him for governor."

Ten O'Clock Closing.

To 10 o'clock closing for saloons except in the cities of the first and second class, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Winona, is provided in a bill introduced in the house by Representatives J. F. Lee and Putnam. Another bill is said to be coming providing for 8 o'clock closing.

St. Paul, March 11.—

The senate committees ground out recommendations for a good deal of important legislation.

The committee on university and university lands, Senator Elwell, of Minneapolis, chairman, recommended for passage both of the general appropriation bills bill for the university and the girls' gymnasium bill, appropriating $150,000 for a new girls' gymnasium.

Good Roads Amendment Approved.

The good roads amendment to the Minnesota state constitution, drawn by Representative R. C. Dunn, providing a one-mill tax for roads and bridges throughout the state, passed the senate by a unanimous vote.

An amendment by Senator Sageng, taking away from the state highway commission control over the disposition of the funds was adopted. It leaves with the legislature the right to name a body to exercise the money dispensing powers.

By a vote of 61 to 21 the lower house refused to investigate the state central committees of the Republican and Democrat parties of this state. Several members voting against the bill said there was no evidence of any irregularities in the handling of campaign funds.

The committee on general legislation recommended for passage the John P. Nash bill which creates a state department of weights and measures and the Power bill regulating automobile traffic.

Intoxicant is Defined.

A bill to define what constitutes an "intoxicating beverage" was introduced by Senator Rustad. It provides that any beverage containing one-half of one per cent alcohol by volume at a temperature of 60 degrees above zero Fahrenheit, shall be classed as an intoxicating beverage.

St. Paul, March 13.—Initiative and referendum on an ultra-conservative basis, the Democratic idea as set forth in the bill introduced by Senator Fleschner of New Ulm, passed the lower house of the Minnesota legislature by a vote of 63 to 59. It grants to the people the right to vote on legislation by popular ballot but contains restrictions which purport to safeguard the interests of the state against the apathy of the voters on questions of law.

It received the vote of 17 of the 24 Democratic members of the house and those opposing it explained that they did so at the request of the people of their own districts. It received the vote of all the conservative Republicans and enough of the radicals to permit its passage. Many of those who voted the redicol Campbell bill explained that although they did not favor the Fleschner measure they believed it to be better than nothing. Others pronounced it worthless. G. W. Brown, in opposing the bill, said it was a disgrace to the state of Minnesota, and that he did not propose to be held responsible for its passage. J. N. Johnson, P. N. Converse, R. L. Palmer and Rufus P. Morton, in opposing the measure, said it was not worth the paper it was written on and that it had been so complicated by emendments that they were not sure of its contents.

Campbell Bill Differed.

The Campbell bill, which was defeated Thursday, only provided petitions signed by 10 and 7 per cent of the voters to bring about the initiative and referendum. It required only a majority of the votes cast on any measure to carry it and it allowed the people to initiate a vote on constitutional amendments.

Senators Take Issue Over Bill.

Brawery interests were said to favor a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Klein, who indignantly denied the charge and stated the reasons for thinking his bill a good one.

Senator Putnam, a county optionist, was the man who brought the charge. It was a bill to give 100 people a right to incorporate a village. The present law requires at least 200. Senator Putnam charged the bill was framed to permit the saloon men of men to incorporate and establish a saloon, against the wishes of a majority of those in surrounding territory. It developed, on the spur of moment, one of the hottest fights of the session. The bill was voted on and lost, 31 to 29.

An institution to reform "tramps, vagrants and wife-deserters by humane and scientific course of teaching and instruction," was provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Boyle of Duluth. The cost of the institution is to be $100,000.

A companion bill provides that any one who "deserts his wife in need and necessitous circumstances, or his children, shall be liable to a workhouse sentence." The second bill provides for methods of teaching them to love their own wives and to return to them and to live happily ever after.

Good Roads Bill Passed.

R. C. Dunn's good roads bills as amended by the senate passed the house by a unanimous vote. They need only the signature of Governor Eberhart to become lowe. The bills contemplate state aid and supervision for the building of good roads through Minnesota. One bill authorizes a vote to be taken on a constitutional amendment which would levy an annual tax of one mill for the building of good roads. The other bill appropriates $150,300 a year for the maintenance of the state highway commission. This bill contemplates the placing of a large force of competent road engineers in the various districts to superintend all road building.

SMOKE LAW GOOD

CITY ORDINANCE PLACING LOCOMOTIVES UNDER BAN IS SUSTAINED IN DECISION.

OF THE STATE SUPREME COURT

Prohibition of Soft Coal Inside Minneapolis Limits Declared Binding—City Authorities Pleased At Finding.

St. Paul. — Minneapolis has obtained from the state supreme court what it long has waited for, a decision upholding the city in its insertion of police power in regulation of the smoke nuisance. The decision is rendered in the case of Minneapolis vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. The company was prosecuted because its engines, burning soft coal, emitted great clouds of smoke.

The railroad held the city had no right to prevent use of soft coal in its engines, nor to distinguish between locomotive and stationary engines. The decision, this morning gives the city the right to do both.

It means, according to City Attorney Fish, that the city now can proceed to frame and pass the new smoke ordinance, the regulations of which are more rigid than those in the present ordinence now upheld. The principal change in the new ordinence would lessen the burden of proving responsibility and will probably regulate the class of coal to be used in stationary engines.

"It is the best thing that has happened to the city in many months," said Mayor Haynes. "It gives us police power and right to regulate the coal used in both locomotives and stationary engines. We now will proceed with our new ordinance. Without question we can regulate the clouds of smoke that have been regularly present in Minneapolis will have disappeared for good."

Following is a syllebus of the decision:

1. The validity of a provision in a city ordinence, expressly authorized by the legislature, does not depend upon the expediency or public policy of its enactment, but upon its being within the legislative power of the state.

2. The emission of dense smoke by yard and switch engines, being caused by the use of soft coal therein, a prohibition of such use within a populous city is substantially related to and directly tends to the prevention of a nuisance—the emission of dense smoke —and is an exercise of the police power of the state within constitutional limits.

3. Where there is a substantial difference in the condition or situation of individuels or objects with reference to the subject embraced in a law, an appropriate classification based on such difference in the application of the law does not make such legislation inerties.

4. The fact that a prohibition of the use of soft coal in locomotives does not apply to stationary engines, does not make such prohibition partial legislation, there being obvious difference between the two classes of engines in respect to the tendency that burning soft coal has to cause a smoke nuisance, and other appropriate classification having been enacted by the city to prevent the emission of dense smoke by stationary plants.

"I am glad," said Smoke Inspector Allen, "the supreme court has officially end for good pleced emoke in the nuisance class and given us police power of regulation. It is excellent also that the court allows us to regulate separately for locomotive and stationary engines for the same rules can not be applied to both.

"Police regulation will also give us authority, I believe, to make the railroad companies take out a license or permit for each locomotive. This is not to gain money, as the fee would be but nominel, but to make it possible for us to fix responsibility by simply taking the number of the engine. In granting licenses the number end owner of our lesses would be taken and kept a city record which would stand in the courts. It means that our hands no longer are tied."

"The decision, the syllabus of which I have read, seems to give the city reasonable police regulation power," said City Attorney Fish. "Smoke Inspector Allen, Chairman Ziemer of the council on smoke commission and myself now can get together on the new ordinance with a knowledge of just how far we can go."

John Crosby, chairman of the citizens' anti-smoke commission, was immensely pleased in hearing of the decision. He declared a meeting of the citizens' commission would be held next week with the decision in hand the commission would work with the council in on endeavor to make every possible use of the authority confirmed by the court.

TROUT FRY FOR MINNESOTA.

3,000,000 Hatched in St. Paul, to Be Placed in Streams.

St. Paul.—There are 3,000,000 trout fry at the St. Paul hatchery, which will be placed into the streams of the state commencing this week. More fish were hatched at the St. Paul institution this winter than ever before. The springfed streams in the southern part of the state are now open and E. W. Cobb, superintendent of hatcheries, says he will be able to begin stocking the streams.

MANKATO PIONEER CALLED.

W. W. Paddock, Last "First Settler" of Blue Earth County, Dies at 83.

Mankato.—W. W. Paddock, the last surviving first settler of the city, died of heart failure.

He was born in New York, November 4, 1828. He was the only survivor of the first settlers of Mankato. Paddock went to St. Paul in 1851 and in February, 1852, joined a party there to make the first trip to the mouth of the Blue Earth river to found the present city of Mankato.

The party left St. Paul on February 15 and after eight days' travel reached the mouth of the Blue Earth on February 23, and made camp there for the night. The next day his party proceeded to build a log shack, the first white habitation erected in Mankato.

The present site of Mankato was occupied upon the arrival of the party by Little Crow and his band of Sioux Indians.

Just Misses Massacre.

The day before the great Sioux massacre began, Paddock was at the lower Sioux agency, and it was only a chance chance that he happened to be away at the time of the attack by Little Crow and his warriors. Meeting Louis De Moreau, the French pioneer who had in 1853 carried Paddock and his party from St. Paul to Mankato, at the Robinette trading post on August 17, 1852, he was induced to accompany him to New Ulm to get a load of goods.

The next morning, hearing of the terrible tragedy, Paddock induced Joseph Roberts of St. Paul, who had just reached New Ulm in advance of Paymaster Hatch with two horses to let him ride back to Mankato to warn the residents of the hostilities of the Indians.

Roberts and Paddock rode with all speed until they reached Nicollet, warning all the settlers on the way of the approaching danger. At Nicollet Roberts continued on toward Fort Snelling on the old Fort road while Paddock left them and went on foot with the first news of the awful outbreak.

When Paddock reached Mankato the sun was just setting and the residents were sitting in front of their homes with the news of the fate of New Ulm which had occurred that day at New Ulm.

Was Good Horseman.

Immediately upon learning of the attack on New Ulm the village bell of Mankato was rung and the men in once gathered and formed a company to go to the relief of the beleaguered village.

Paddock was an excellent horseman and subsequent to the outbreak of the Indian war served as mail dispatcher between army officers stationed at Mankato and New Ulm. "For a number of years he was engaged in various mechanicol occupetions and also held many public offices in this city and Blue Earth county, both of which he had retired from active life. His was a lifelong friend of L. A. Larpenteur of St. Paul.

NEW DITCH CONTRACT.

Improvement Work in Beltrami and Marshall Counties.

Thief River Falls.—Last week the county auditors of the counties of Beltrami and Marshall entered into a contract for the construction of Judicial Ditch No. 12 in these counties to the Northwestern Construction company of this city at 13 cents per cubic yard.

This ditch has some 826,427 cubic yards to be excavated and the contract will amount to the sum of $87,600, approximately. The dirt, when excavated will be used to be leveled into a boulevard, and the company will receive $120 a mile for the work. The ditch is about sixty miles of splendid highway through this system, and all of it lies just north of the present Red Lake Falls-Thief River Falls road.

The easter portion in in Beltrami county and in the wooded portion of the state. The fact that it is a judicial ditch and under the absolute control and direction of Judge Grindel guaranteee the completion of the job according to specifications every particuler. Forty per cent of the digging must be completed this year and the remainder not later than the following season.

These great drainage projects are bringing into the state a great deal of prairie and semi-wooded lands, which are the very best kinds for the ordinary settler, and the latter is a pioneer merketa, and with the splendid highways, which are a part of every ditch proposition, the settler is assured transportation facilities and access to reach his postoffice, church and school.

Teems are busy day and night hauling supplies from the spur, and the roads are all theese great ditch digging territories. The roads leading northeest from Thief River Falls are lined with heavy teeme ell hoeling in the same direction. As soon se the break-up comes in the spring, the big camp tractors are through getting in supplies until the following fall when the frost comes.

TO CONSIDER LABOR LAWS.

Associated Charities to Hear From Frank E. Hoffman.

St. Paul.—At the parlor conference of the Associated Charities at the Aberdeen hotel, Frank E. Hoffman, of the state labor bureau will speak on proposed legislation effecting women and children. Mr. Hoffman will give prominence to the compensetion bill, Child Labor bill, occupational diseases, including the anti-tuberculosis bill, and all bills dealing with the exploitation of immigrants and illiterates.

RIVER BOATS TO START EARLY

STEAMER PURCHASE TO BE IN COMMISSION EARLY IN MAY.

Statement Made That Packets Hitherto Have Been Run for Benefit of Railroads.

Wisconsin—Captain William McCreary, owner and pilot of the steamer Purchase, which is kept in the excursion business out of St. Paul, predicts a good stage of water on the upper river this season and a busy summer. He returned from St. Paul, where he booked a large number of excursion dates for the next season.

McCreary declares he will take his boat from winter quarters at Fountain City early in May. It has undergone extensive improvements, and will be one of the finest small excursion crafts on the upper Mississippi when it resumes the trade at St. Paul this year.

McCreney, who is one of the oldest pilots on the river, hells with delight the announcement that the steamboat interests have come into possession of the Diemond Jo boats. He says it means packet service all season instead of only for a short period in order to keep other boats out of the field.

Says Railroads Controlled.

It is the belief of many rivermen that the sale of the Jo boats was prompted by the announcement that Captain Their would put into service on the upper river, between Davenport and St. Paul, the magnificent steamer Morning Star. During the past few years, they say, the Diemond Jo company rent their boats to the best interests of the railway companies along the river. The cry of low water end inability to run furnished an excuse to pull the boats off.

Several of the oldest men in this section say the big packets could have run earlier and have their best trip last year. They hold the river business is a nutshell, if he declared, end prevented competition. This year Captain Bleir realized the situation and proposed investing the Diemond Jo upper river field. The result will the sols of the Diemond Jo boats and live competition for business will keep the boats in running until octuel adverse conditions compel them to tie up.

The time of the fast river boat has passed into discard, and experience has taught that speedy packets, edhering closely to schedule, are money losing propositions, according to McCreary. The steamers must operate slowly and be prepered to welt et various docks for passengers and freight if they are to realize well on the investment.

WILD DUCKS FOR DECOYS.

County Official Has Two Which Provide Abundant Game.

Fergus Falls.— Judge Middlecroft of Duluth presented J. T. Kidder, clerk of court of this county, with two wild ducks. Ducks are alive and tame as the temest domester fowl. Judge Middlecroft does considerable hunting in this county each fall, and Kidder hunted with him at Otter Tail lake last autumn, the ducks being used as decoys. A steel cage was built and a hole punched in it wes fastened around their feet, and to this was attached twenty feet of line. Every now ever, wild ducks appeared the decoys would begin calling and would fly up to the length of the line, thus attracting the attention of the wild birds. They seemed to heve wonderful eyesight and would detect the oncoming flocks of ducks long before the hunters could see them, and their calls brought down a abundance of game. They are the most effective decoys that hunters here have ever seen, and Kidder is very much pleesed to receive them.

W. W. MAYO IS LAID TO REST.

Simple Services Mark Burial of Venerable Rochester Physician.

Rocheeter. — The funerel of the late Dr. W. W. Mayo wes held from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. M. Berkmen, Rev. F. W. Fowler, of the Episcopal church officiating. The services were simple and attended by the immediate friends of the family end older residents of the city.

The casket was open to the public from 3 o'clock end remained open for visitors celled at the home. Flege in the city were at half meet and all business was suspended during the hour of the funerel.

Minneapolis.—The Bijou announces for a week commencing with Sunday Matinee, March 19, the first production of Chas. A. Selton's The Cot and The Fiddle, e musicel extravegsnce of great popularity, e beautiful chorus, twenty pege hits, and, in all an attraction that should be a big "go" at this popular theatre.

Elevator is Burned.

Mankato.—An elevator owned by Byrnee Bros. of Wells, was burned, as a result of a gasoline explosion. Manager S. H. Grannis started a fire under the cylinder of the gasoline engine, and, after warming up the engine, thought he had put out the fire. He then poured gasoline into the engine, but five coals caused an explosion. Mr. Grannis' clothing was set on fire, and he was slightly burned. When he ran out with his clothing blazing, workmen buried him in a sand pile and saved his life.

RAILROAD MAN WRITES REMARKABLE LETTER

In 1903 and 1904, I was a terrible sufferer for about five months with kidney and bladder trouble. I could not sleep nights and was obliged to get up ten or fifteen times to urinate. I passed mucus and blood continually. One day said I' was going into consumption and gave me up to die. Had two other doctors but received no help from either of them and am sure I would have been in my grave had I not seen your advertisement in the "Daily Eagle Star." After taking several bottles of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I was entirely cured.

In the last two years I have been a railroad fireman and have passed two examinations for my kidneys necessary, so that I know that my kidneys are in excellent condition now as a result of your great preparation, Swamp-Root.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE KENSLER.
1422 Mary St.
Marinette, Wis.

Personally appeared before me this 28th of September, 1909, George Kensler, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

HENRY GRASS,
Notary Public,
Door County, Wis.

Letter in Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

FAMILY PRIDE.



Daughter—Work—And how are we getting on with our studies, Ernestine? Heve you been promoted to the flyclass yet?

Little Miss Quecker—Oh, no, professor. Mother has decided that I shall not take that course. She says anybody can fly—but only the best families take to water naturelly.

WOULD LIE AWAKE ALL NIGHT WITH ITCHING ECZEMA

"Ever since I can remember I was a terrible sufferer of eczema and other irritating skin diseases. I would lie awake all night, as my suffering was intolerable. A scaly humor settled on my back, and being but a child, I naturally scratched it out. It was a burning, itching sensation, and utterly intolerable, in fact, it was so that I could not possibly rest or shut it. It did not take long before it spread to my shoulders and arms, and in a few almost every inch a square of raw flesh on account of my scratching to get relief. Such a condition thet my hands were tied.

"A number of physicians were called, but it seemed beyond their medicel power and knowledge to cure me. Having tried numerous treatments and receiving no good or benefit from them, I had given myself to the mercy of my dreadful melody, but I thought I would try the Cuticure Treatment as a lest resort. Words cennot express my gratitude to the one who created 'The Cuticure Miracles,' as I have named them, for now I feel as if I never suffered from even a simple. My dreams are haunted by Cuticure Soap and Ointment, and I shell never cease prolsing the wonderful merits they contain. I will never be without them, in fact, I can almost dere my skin diseese to attack me so that I can see it disappear like needles in the house. I hope that thle letter will give other sufferers en idee of how I suffered, and also hope that they will not poss the 'Cuticure Life Saving Station.'" (Signed) C. Louis Green, 922 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pe., Aug. 29, 1910.

Thh Tragedy. That Wasn't.

He raised the shining knife; his face was dark. The woman before him shrank back e step. The knife fell, plunged into the flesh, egain, and once again.

Then the women spoke thickly:

"Be there plenty; they're such big chops."—Judge.



Is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and as the name indicates, it cures cows. Increases, retained afterbirth. Barrenness, scours, abortion, and all other affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without "Kow-Kure." It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book, "What to Do When Your Cows Are Sick" sent free. Ask your local dealer for "Kow-Kure," or send 50 cents and we will.

Dairy Association Co. Lyndonville, Vt.

Minnesota Club Formed.

Minneapolis, March 7.—Minnesota men at the University of Pennsylvania have organized a Minnesota Club. Ethel Harris, Duluth, has been elected president. There are 15 members of the organization.

Two Woman Lose Lives.

Lake View, North Carolina. — Two women lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the new Loch Crystal hotel, a tourist resort just opened this season.

"Night Riders" Land Grabbers.

Boise, Idaho, March 7.—The federal grand jury meeting here March 20 will investigate alleged illegal land entries and alleged intimidations of contestants and their witnesses by methods somewhat similar to those of the Southern "night riders." There has been one murder growing out of these land disputes, D. V. Emmons having been killed by Joseph K. Vaughn. Various contestants tell weird stories of visits from these threatening "night riders."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

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TAFT THE TRUSTS TOOL,

The Minnesota farmers and consumers have a staunch opponent in that Taft reciprocity agreement, in our Senator Clapp. He has written a letter to the Duluth council giving reasons for opposing the bill in which he says: "This bill enables the meat trust to bring cattle into this country and sell the beef from the vantage ground of a protective tariff."

"It reduces the duty of raw material, subjects the producer to competition and does the consumer no good.

I could not vote for the pending bill unless it is amended so as to recognize the rights of the American consumer. More than that, I think it ought to be dismissed. I do not think we should rush a far reaching tariff bill like this through congress without discussion. If it should reveal the strength of the bill, well and good, if it should reveal its weakness, so much more need for discussion."

If this bill is defeated it will be through the efforts of men like Senator Clapp who are loyal to the interests of the common people. The bill is gotten up by the trusts and president Taft is simply acting as their tool to try to pull it through congress. There has never been a measure before congress that has stirred up the people so much as this treaty, and yet we have a republican president that is trying to rush it through without giving congress any opportunity to discuss it. Who in bi-appointed old nussy cat Taft for great czar of this United States? A man who betrays the interests of the American farmer into the hands of the meat trust, and the Millers Associations. But we hope that there will be enough loyal American senators to head Taft and prevent him from creating a stampeed of the American farmers to Canada. So far as Taft is concerned, "he has shot his wad", and is surveying his last term as president, for if the trusts get power enough to nominate him the people will put him out of business at the ballot box.

The Department of the Interior has announced that all vacant lands on the eleven townships will be opened for settlement on April 15th, and for the fileing of homestead entries on May 15th, 1911. There is some fairly good land left that will make homes after it is drained

---

The Prohibitionist have deserted the county optionists, which would lead one to the conclusion that they have as much sense as a wharf rat that always deserts a sinking ship. Now that they are safe on shore they had better stay there for that county option craft has been scuttled, and will soon sink, to rise no more.

Pennington county will receive $1,883 as their share of the income from the state school funds at the spring allotment, according to the figures verified to the state auditor by O. J. Schultz, state superintendents of public instruction. There are four counties in this corner of the state that receive a smaller amount than this county, and as the money is apportioned on the basis of $1.00 for each pupil in the state Pennington is not the least if it is the youngest county in the state.

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm For Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles South of Highlanding creamery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 90 acres good break land, ballence meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Foland,

Highlanding Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Mayfield. 1 1 miles from Malone p. o. and telephone line 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 15 acre's broken. 100 acre's good plow land, good timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address,

Ole T Waale, Kuehnel Minn.

HIGHLANDING SCHOOL

The following is a list of the scholars attending school at the Highlanding district the past month with number of days of each opposit their names.

Peder Pederson	19
Lenord McAndress	20
Hale Jacobson	19
Oliver Pederson	18
Ella Cousins	20
Elsie Cousins	20
Harry Cousins	17
Marie Cousins	20
Otto Cousins	17
Sadie Arndt	20
Hilda Hammerstein	20
Harry Engen	20
Herbert Cousins	16
Hanly Jacobson	20
Halvor Sigurdson	10
Leon Rockstad	20
Alma Pederson	8
Sigurd Sigurdson	7
Emma Dunn	13
Laura Wold	13
Rossella Clark	15
Genevia Dorrus	11
Palmer Wold	15
Augusta Wold	19

Total No. of days attedence 307
Average daily attendence 19— 17 -20.

Visitors, Miss Nellie Soter, Miss May Arndt, Miss Amanda Dunn, and Miss Gertrud Hooper.

Mildred Hooper, Teacher.

Rhoda News.

Missed publication last week.

W. L. Rodman is hawling baled hay to Okee this week.

Henry Rodman returned from Gully Sunday.

M. E. Upload and daughter Martha were to Thief River Falls Friday returning Saturday.

Peter Gustafson and Frank Lundeen made a round trip to Okee Monday.

Miss Anna Moreo came up from Thief River Falls Saturday to start school again Monday.

Geo. Li emers is as down to Okee Monday returning same day with a load of feed.

T. G. Anderson of Fisher is up visiting his son Gunder Anderson.

Ole T. Lunde made a trip to Okee Monday returned Thursday.

M. E. Hyland made a business trip to Plummer Thursday.

Willing to Be Martyrs.

Some years ago a French tradesman noted that his wheel to be pulled used instead of a refurbisher who had been condemned to death. Of course the guillotine declined to do as he wished, but his went away vowing that he would give his life for some one else later on.

A Russian peasant who was noted for his jokes jokily offered to be shot in order to start a revolutionary fire was awaiting the carrying out of the death penalty. This, he said, was not done out of any sympathy for the accused, but merely to show his disapproval of the principle of taking lives of criminals.

Probably the most extraordinary case on record was that of a Quebec citizen who passed himself off as a murderer for whom the police were searching. When the matter was investigated it was found that the self-accused man had nothing, whatever to do with the crime. "No," he said, "you're right. I'm not the murderer—but my wife tells me such a miserable life at home that I thought I would escape from matrimonial wretchedness by getting the government to hang me." — Pearson's.

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of section 25 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 80 acre's broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced in pasture. Granary on the farm and some other improvements. Owner has 2 farms in Canada and will sell for $10 an here, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 36 town of Kratka. All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in vale. in three years. $600 cash, ballance on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN!

The S.E. ¼ Section 25, town of Kratka. Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some light timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt., Agent.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Published Feb. 24, Mar. 3, 10, 17, 1911.

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minnesota February 10th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by David Stahl contestant against homestead entry No. 430, made June 29, 1904, for S. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., by Gustave L. Raimonn Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past; since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 20, 1911, before Stephen Singer, a Notary Public at Kratka, Minnesota (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o' clock a.m. on March 31, 1911, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed Feb. 10, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Address of Record of Register.
Enteryman, Huron Minn.

"I had been given up to die by three of our best doctors,

I could not stand it to lie on my feet and I was so swelled in the abdomen I could hardly breathe.

But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nervine I am able to be about the streets, a walking advertisement of the curative qualities of your remedies, although I am 70 years old."

JOHN R. COCHRAN,
Lewistown, Ill.

Better than any statement we could make regarding the value of Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

are these words of Mr. Cochran. He speaks from experience, the highest possible source of knowledge. If you have any of the signs of a weak heart, such as pain in the left shoulder or arm, fainting and hungry spells, shortness of breath, smothering spells, fluttering or palpitation of the heart, you need

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

which for over twenty years has been recognized as the best preparation of its kind to be had.

Sold under a guarantee assuring the return of the price of the first bottle if it fails to benefit. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

MILES MEDICAL CO. Elkhart, Ind.

Joy For Johnny.

Johnny's mother was telling Johnny stories from Bible history. And Johnny for a long time was very silent. At last he sighed and looked up quesitioningly into his mother's face.

"When I get to heaven shall I know every one?" he asked.

"Yes, indeed," answered his mother. "Napoleon, and Samuel, and George Washington, and Solomon and—and David?" persisted Johnny.

"Certainly, dear!"

"Well, then, mother, if I'm very good—if I'm ever so good and ask him ever so nicely, do you think that David will let me have a few struggles—just once?"—Philadelphia Times.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Antony Depenbrock of Highlanding Minn., who on December 18, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1006 for the NE. ¼ of Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, Ole Sanders, Andrew Rilinger, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Gulnac, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 14th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 8022, Serial No. 0081, for E. ½ W. ½ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans Hanson, John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughan, Borat Johnson, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Hanson, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 26, 1904 made Homested Entry No. 783 Serial No. 0026 for S. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughan, Borat Johnson, John Gulnac, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives up the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

A Famous Parlor Maid.

Sydney Smith, the famous author and wit, in describing his early married life to a Yorkshire parsonage told how he made a butter out of a village girl:

"A mannerwort was too expensive, so I cought on a little golden girl made like a milestone, christened her Bunch, put a napkin in her hand and made her my butler. The girls taught her to read, Mrs. Sydney to wait, and I undertook her morals. Bunch became the best butler in the county."

But Bunch was not merely butler—she was valet too. A visitor thus describes her:

"Coming down one morning, I found Bunch pacing up and down the passage before her master's door in a state of great perturbation.

"'What is the matter, Bunch?'

"'Oh, ma'am, I can't get no peace of mind till I've got master shaved, and he's so late this morning!'

"This feeling master shaved consisted in making ready for him with a large pattent's brush a thick lather in a huge wooden bowl as like as Mr. Hetherington's helmet, which she always considered as the most important avocation of the morning."

When the Danes Were Skilled.

In the year 1000 the Danes used to boil up the mouths of the English rivers to pillage the churches. When they were about to leave they cut off and their skins nailed to the door of the church they attacked, in course of time all the exposed corpses would rot off, but that covered by the nail would be protected, and thus bear for ages to the reign of the ancient Englishmen. In the London College of Surgeons may be seen three specimens of human skin bearing beards such as this: "Portion of human skin said to be that of a Dane from the door of a church at Hadelscli, in Norway." A second specimen is from Croyland, in Essex, and a third from the north door of Worcester cathedral. Such fragments of sacrilegious beards have been found on doors in Westminster abbey.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

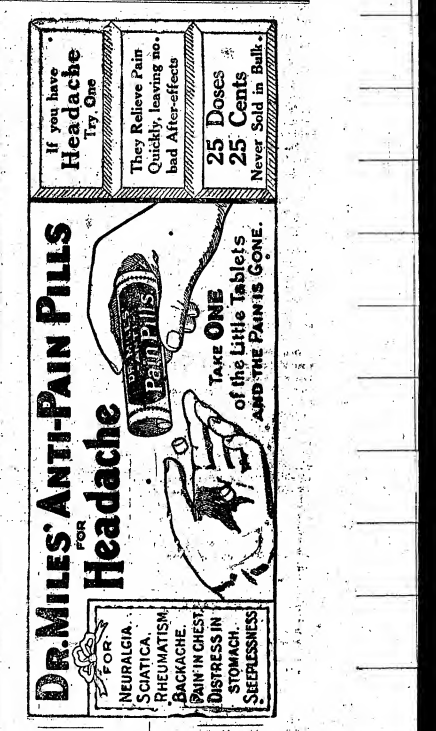
A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.



Four Hundred Years Before Peary.

The north pole is the place of greatest dignity in the world; and the people who dwell near it "have a wonderful excellency and an exceeding prerogative above all nations of the earth." How blessed we may think this letter to be, for they are in perpetual light and never know what darkness meaneth, by the benefit of twilight and full moons, as the learned in astronomy do very well know, which perhaps, if they have notice of their eternity by the comfortable light of the prophet, then are they blessed and all of nations most blessed. Why then do we neglect the search of this excellent discovery, against which there can be nothing said to hinder the same?—From Hakluyt's Voyage (Elizabethan Century).

Pa's Idea.

"What was the trouble at the building of the tower of Babel, pa?"

"I'm not certain, but I think it was between the union and the nonunion workmen."—New York Press.

Serious Intentions.

Nellie—Hasn't Mr. Pelewalley proposed yet? Nora—No, but he has goods as far as to ask what time we have breakfast and whether mother is a good cook.—Exchange.

Constellation.

Mrs. Grumercy—My husband is continual to get rid of his. Mrs. Perk—Don't cry, dear. In that case he won't haggle over the alimony.—Smart Set.

An Ill Fated City.

The ill fated Sicilian city of Messina was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1693 and greatly damaged by another in 1783. In 1848 the plague carried off nearly half of its inhabitants. In 1864 the city was visited by a terrible cholera and total ruin, which finished its destruction. In fact, it would be difficult to find anywhere a city with a more unbroken history than Messina, which has been practically destroyed twenty-two times during the past 3,000 years.

Death.

Death, the dry polpint, spares neither the rose nor the thistle, nor does he forget the solitary blade of grass in his distant waste. He destroys thoroughly and unceasingly. Every where we look we see how he crushes in dust plants and beasts, men and their works. Even the Egyptian pyramids, that would seem to defy him, are trophies of his power, monuments of decay, graves of primeval kings.—Heinrich Heine.

Content can only be found in the tranquility of the heart.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Try our farm bargains.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

A good yoke of work oxen for sale. Inquire at this office.

A good farm that can be contracted. Inquire at this office.

Mrs. Andrew Ellingson has been on the sick list for the last week.

A good farm mare 14 years old, Sound and healthy, for sale By A. J. Lillo. Rhoda, Minn.

Edward Singer and Oscar Nesland, of Rhoda made this office a pleasent call last Sunday.

Ole Wanta has rented his farm and sold his stock and farm machinery at public auction yesterday.

We had a genuine March wind storm last Tuesday, which was strong enough to shake up the natives.

Chris Larson, of Anton has been buying up a couple of car loads of cattle in this locality for the St. Paul market, this week

I have a fine line of heavy working shoes of the best make, and fine shoes of the neatest make, which will be sold at prices that will suprise you. G. Singer.

There was a large crowd at the Danneker sale last Saturday and all prorerty brought good prices. Cows and seed grain sold at and above the market price.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

Singer Bros. are going to build a new store at Kratka on the farm adjoining the present location. The new store will be larger and better constructed than the present one.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your storekeeper for it and take no other.

Knut Sunsdahl could not find logs enough to cut Wednesday, so he took a whack at his big toe and split it wide open, which will lay him up for a few days, but THE SUNBEAM COMES ON! just the same.

Miss May and Stella Arndt returned up from home to Sunbeam yesterday and challenged Lon and McAndress for a race, which was promptly accepted. Money was about even as Lenard came out ahead of one of the girls, and one of the girls came out ahead of Lenard.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lung fever and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's half, five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

John Weinlek has sold his farm near Hilda to Stacy Bros., from southern Minnesota. John said he did not intend to sell out but he offered them the farm for two thousand dollars and they took him up. Mr. Weinlek will again buy land in this locality.

The following Township tickets was elected at Tuesdays election in Highlanding Township:

Supervisor A. W. Hanson.
Town Clerk; Elo Sanders.
Town Treasurer, Ole Howard.
Assessor George Palmer.
Justice of the peice John T. Lattimore.

Vaagh Bros. & Co., who bought out the Setter store at Highlanding have already commenced the erection of a large addition to their store and when it is completed they will have store room for a large and complet stock of general merchandise and hardware. The firm comes here highly recommended as citizens and business men and will undoubtly thrive in their new location.

Our early spring seems to have caught a bad cold.

Miss Mildred and Gertarud Kooper spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress.

George Singar, of Rhoda has just receive a new supply of groceries which he selling at very low prices.

The roads are going to be in fine condition this spring, and fields were never in better condition for early seeding than they will be this year.

GET A GOOD FARM.

We have all blanks for the filing of contests on land which the entryman has let his seven years run out. We also have a first class land attorney at Ortonston who will give prompt attention to these contests. There has never been a law passed by congress giving any man a right to hold a homestead over seven years, so if you want a good farm and are willing to pay tax on it, watch your chance and "dig in" for you are sure to win.

We publish this as as to give our eleven towns subscribers as good a chance to get into the game as strangers have.

A Diversion.

It must be a relief to the boys in blue who are stationed at the different military barracks in the United States, to receive orders to prepare for active service. Scarcely one of the boys but prefers active service, and even the dangers of war, to that of laying around in idleness. Whether the boys will have to take a hand in the war in Mexico, depends upon circumstances. In the meantime the European powers are wondering what Uncle Sam means.—Bemidji Sentinal.

FARMERS INSTITUTE.

A Farmers Institute will be held at the Clearwater Creamery on Friday March 31st. Good practical speakers will be on hand to give good and useful information on subjects pertaining to dairy farming. Let one and all turn out to this meeting, and be sure to bring your wife and neighbors along.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Mr. Sam Gunderson who was very ill was taken to the Dr. on Tuesday.

Miss. Gina Finstad left for her home near St. Hilaire on Saturday after teaching a term of five month's school near Lillo.

Mr. Lundahl made a visit trip to Tom Johnson on Sunday and returned homeward on Thursday.

Gilbert Hovland, Carl Rindahl and A. Rolandson spent Monday evening in town of Deer Park.

Among those who attend the dance at Plummer on Sat evening were August and Hermon Lillo and Mike Kolski.

Miss. Maggie Short is home again at Lillo P. O. where she will spend a few months at the home of Con Shorts.

Mr. James Aitkek came out from Plummer on Sunday to see his best girl.

Mrs. Ben Rindal from Neptune spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Tom Florence near Lillo.

Mr. Roy Green and Thorvald Brekke are pressing hay at the home of Mr. Bender now days.

Mr. Oscar Lillo has had good luck this winter by getting so many wolf's you see he has his gun and dogs ready all the time so thats what all you fellows ought to have on hand.

RHODA LOCALS.

Jhon Pollock made a business trip to Gully last week.

Stanley Depta was an over night visitor at Rhoda last Friday.

Ole Stromme made a business trip to Oklee Monday.

Emil Olson were let out last Sunday.

Christ Larson was out this way last week buying cattle.

The following officers were elected town Deer Park Supt. John Hammerud, Frank Lundeen and Geo Liemers.

Town Clerk W. A. Swinson Ass. Edward Rustan Justice of Peace W. A. Swinson, Gunder Anderson Constable, Mike Kolski, Knut Sundvedt.

Must Have Medicine.

Edna—It's a good thing for me that mamma gives consent. Adella—Why? Edna—Last night when George asked me to be his wife I lost my voice.

A Child's Character.

Character work is of high importance, no doubt, no grand, no enduring, no important for all time, as the making of character in a child.—Charlotte Cushman.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO, KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS



We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business,— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

CONTEST NOTICE

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minesota March 4th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Stanley Depty, contestant against homestead entry No. 1059, made March 8, 1905, for N. E. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W., by Henry C. Strasberg Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o' clock a. m. on April 15th, 1911, before Stephen Singer, a Notary Public at Kratka, Minnesota (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o' clock a.m. on April 29, 1911, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed March 4, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

John Pettersoh,
Receiver.

Entryman's record Address, Lambert Minn.

Scottish Names.

No country has experienced the difficulty arising from the commonness of one surname in a greater degree than by than Scotland. With a whole vicinity-side populated by Cunninghams, Frasers or Gordons, some more distinguishing nomenclature had to be found. And no doubt that was the chief reason why at the time they were always known by the name of their estate or farm. Deep Stanley resemblance of old rendered it far less always know as Boggs. His real name was really Anderson, but he had once owned a wretched farm called Boggendreep, and he was Boggy to the day of his death.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gibson Vic. Pre. Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruzon. J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosteen house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

Acquitted.

"Sir!" said the young woman, with what seemed to be indignation.

The young man looked embarrassed.

"Yes, I did kiss you," he admitted. "But I was impulsively insane."

"That means that a man would be a imanic to kiss me!"

"Well, any man of discretion would be just crazy to kiss you."

This seemed to end the strain, and, no jury being present to muddle affairs, a satisfactory verdict was rendered.

Suspicious Routine.

Good Man—Ah, my poor fellow, I feel sorry for you! Why don't you work? Wish I was young, for ten years I was never in bed after 6—ah hour's work before breakfast, then five hours' work, then dinner, then four hours more work, then supper, then to bed at 8 the next morning.

Loafer—I say, guv'nor, where did ye serve yer time, the Queens or Pentonal—San Francisco Star.

Not Mere Talk.

"I cannot live but a week longer without you!"

"Foolish talk, Dukie. How can you fix on a specific length of time?"

"My landlord has it. miss, not I."—Philadelphia Courier-Journal.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in eastern Pennington County.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE. ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying old reliable, honest high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

10 Days Free Trial In Your Own Home of an improved

"Simplex" Hand Vacuum Cleaner "The Cleaner That Blows Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as any electric machine costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by any person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co. 28 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Trade Marks Designs Copyrights &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Were Kind to Him.

A West Philadelphia man who was severely injured some months ago when his horse took fright at an automobile and bolted, upsetting the carriage, has only recently been released from the hospital. He is well now and in the best of spirits notwithstanding the fact that several operations were necessary in order to save his life.

A few days after he left the hospital a friend asked him if he had been kindly treated.

"Oh, yes!" he said. "Oh, yes, indeed! Considering the fact that they amputated both my legs, removed my collar bone, cut off my left thumb, trepanned my brain, took out a piece of my underlip and sewed my left hip bone in two, I got along very nicely. They were most kind in what was left of me."—Philadelphia Press.

Beckonsfield the Dandy.

The dandyism Benjamin Disraeli affected in his teens is the subject of many pen pictures in Monypenny's "Life of Disraeli." At the age of nineteen he is described as wearing a black velvet suit with ruffles and black stockings with red clocks. A later portrait, in 1830, came from a friend's diary, which has the following entry:

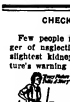
"March 20.—B. D. to dine with me. He came up-Regent street when it was crowded in his blue surtout, a pair of military light dock trousers, black stockings with red stripes and shoes. The people," he said, 'quite make way for me as I passed. It was like the opening of the Red sea,' which I can perfectly believe from experience. Even well dressed people stopped to look at



DEFECTIVE PAGE

CHECK IT IN TIME.

Few people realize the grave danger of neglecting the kidneys. The slightest kidney trouble may be Nature's warning of dropsy, diabetes or dreaded Bright's disease. If you have any kidney symptom, begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at once.



Mrs. Sarah A. Black, 304 S. Douty St., Hanford, Cal., says: "Pasture me lying crippled with inflammatory rheumatism and stricken with dropsy, not able to move even with crutches. Such was my condition when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Folks in Hanford know how bad off I was and I must give Doan's Kidney Pills full credit for my wonderful recovery."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THIRST.



Of all the tortures I should think the most terrible would be to be awfully thirsty where no water could be secured."

"Why water?"

LOW COLONIST FARES

are now in effect to California, and shrewd, far-sighted persons are taking advantage of them to visit that state and buy land in the famous Marysville tract in Sutter County, near Sacramento, California, because the rise in value that will inevitably follow the building of the Pan-American Exposition, San Francisco in 1915, will bring them handsome returns, to say nothing of the good income that can be made from fruit raising, dairying, and general farming. Rich soil, pure water, excellent climate. Write for particulars today to Homeseekers' Information Bureau, 1927 Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

To Incline Toward Mercy.

Jim had been far from a good boy during the day and toward nightfall he realized the fact fully. Being well acquainted with the workings of family discipline he essayed a little diplomacy.

"Shall you tell father about me?" he inquired of his mother.

"Certainly I shall tell him," responded his mother, with sorrowful firmness.

"Shall you tell him before dinner or after dinner?" asked the culprit.

"After dinner," was the announcement.

"Mother," and Jim gave a wiggle of anticipation, "couldn't you have a blueberry puddin' for his dessert? Couldn't you do that much for me, mother?"—Youth's Companion.

Rheumatism Advice

Gives Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription—Is Easily Mixed.

Get one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound and one ounce of Toris compound. Then get half a pint of good whisky and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a tablespoonful of this mixture before each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle before using. This is said to be the best remedy for many of the worst cases of rheumatism and back-ache have been cured by it. Good results come the first day. Any druggist has these ingredients on hand or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. Any one can mix them.

A Ruling Passion.

"Uncle Pinchpenny spent a great deal of time at the home of George Washington."

"Yes. He couldn't be persuaded to stop looking for that dollar George is said to have thrown across the Potomac."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

All Over.

The Tiger—What's the matter with the giraffe? He doesn't look well.

The Lion—No, he says he feels sick all over.

The Tiger—Has a sore throat, I suppose.

The Practical Agriculturist.

A boss sniffed at the sour farmer.

"I don't believe in spraying apple trees," he snorted.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

The chap who gets a free ride in a patrol wagon isn't carried away with enthusiasm.

In the Spring cleanse the system and purify the blood by the use of Garfield Tea.

Improvidence in trifles never made a millionaire nor swelled a bank account.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY PIONEERING

BY GEORGE SHERMAN

COPYRIGHT BY FIELD AND STREAM

THE creative genius and the constructive ability of Robinson Crusoe, as portrayed by the vivid imagination of Defoe, have been paralleled in the real life of the pioneer, even during this final period of frontier reclamation. It is satisfying to undertake to verify the proverbial ingenuity of our forefathers in a story that tells of what is being done in this very day by a few industrious homesteaders in Uncle Sam's remaining wilderness. "Fifty miles off the railroad," in either direction, describes but a few isolated spots that may be pointed to on a very modern map of the United States. One of these is in Arkansas, among those extremely southern rugged spurs of the Ozark mountains. It is of the very little territory yet remaining to be taken up under the homestead laws. Its boundary is Hot Springs to the east, Mona to the west, Guda to the south and Weldron to the north. In the heart of this territory, in a jumble of the Brushy Range, you may still build a house and boast of your isolation, for, indeed, it is possible to reside from eight to ten miles distant from your nearest neighbor. If you should so choose to settle, among a group of steep-and-downs, quite removed from a wagon road, a little nearer to a trail, and yet a greater and laborious overland distance from a sawmill, it is obvious that you will have to depend, to a great degree, upon your own resources and upon your ability to create with your own hands from those things which nature has provided in a well-wooded country.

Imagine yourself placed in one of these valleys or upon one of these foothills, with no greater amount of hegggage, tools and provisions than could be conveyed over a country of this character with a yoke of oxen. Then, to be commanded, "Hero is the forest and all it contains; go, prepare for yourself your future abode."

This is a story of home making under such conditions. The purpose of the work is illustrated and in its completion no other than the raw materials of the forest entered into the structure or its furnishings, save a small amount of hardware and incidentals forming a portion of the initial supplies brought in as a settler's outfit. Two young men, homesteaders, both city bred, completed the entire work, unassisted.

Of the tools used the double-bitted ax performed the greater portion of the heavy work. It followed in the wake of the cross-cut saw after the felling of the trees, and, from then on was the chief implement of construction. With it every duty of preparing the logs for raising them into their positions in the building was most adequately performed. First it scared the logs lengthwise, on two opposite sides, ready for wedging and splitting into semicircular halves. Then it followed as the tool for hewing the flat surfaces of the half-logs, which, completed, formed the smooth inside walls of the dwelling. After each log had been raised into position came the task of "notching down," which required even more skill in the use of an ax. Those few of the native inhabitants of the forest who are most proficient in making the dovetailed notches which are necessary in completing a perfect set of interlocking timbers are known as "corner men." How well this part of the work was done by two young men totally unaccustomed to pioneer life is better illustrated in the series of photographs which shows each successive operation of preparing the logs and raising the framework of the structure.

In going on to the flooring, shingling, window framing, partitioning, lathing and furnishing you would know how it was all accomplished in the absence of the products of a saw and planing mill or any of the manufactures so essential to building construction and home making.

Five very common tools constituted the boardmaking outfit. This primitive substitute for a sawmill included an ax; two or three steel wedges and as many hand mauls of hickory, ir row, with hickory handle, the blade made of a section from iron tire; a mallet and a maul, each cut from unseasoned hickory timber.

The selection of perfect "hoard trees" is a genius work to a degree, as practiced by the settlers. Out of every four trees chosen by the woodsman's system of identifying marks, usually only one is perfectly adaptable to board making by the method of splitting with mallet and frow. The most reliable way to select the right kind of timber is to observe the general trend of the crevices in the bark. The course of these lines should be nearly perpendicular with the trunk. Another good method of judging a straight-grained trunk is to note the distribution and the general design of the scaly, turtle-shell patches of bark. These scales should be long and narrow, and their design should show a reasonable amount of regularity. Too trend of these patches of bark scale should deviate but slightly from the perpendicular. It is impossible to split a perfect board from a log in which the markings and bark scales are inclined to encircle the trunk like a corkscrew. Nor is it always possible to make perfect boards, even if the markings of the bark are in accord with governing rules. Native intuition, difficult to define, aids considerably in selecting the best trees. This practica of "chipping" is a final test. In the most remote forests, many miles from a railroad, it is difficult to find an area, even on the crest of a mountain, that has not been penetrated by the pioneer in search of splitting timber. Far from the nearest settlement, in the depth of a virgin forest, the intrepid hunter frequently observes these notchings for board trees, even when there is entire absence of other signs of advancing civilization.

Out of 21 trees selected and chipped, while observing these rules, 17 were discarded. The remaining four supplied all the lumber necessary to complete the building operations and a sufficient quantity of choice boards for the mission furnishings. After sawing into eight and ten foot lengths the logs were rolled into position for splitting. Then followed the scoring preparatory to splitting with mallet, maul and wedges. In the diagram of a cross-section of a piece of pine board timber the entering wedge points the line of the first seam which separates the semi-circular halves. The timber is then quartered and again split the third time. An 18-inch log will produce eight well-shaped bolts, the most practical and convenient size for splitting with a frow. Each of these bolts is placed upright into an oak crotch, which is raised firmly to the ground to act as a support in prying. The cutting edge of the frow blade is the lower side of the tool when the handle is held upright with the blade resting across the V-shaped end of the bolt. The heart is waste, which is split from the bolt with a wedge. When the cutting edge of the frow blade is placed across these markings the upper or broad edge of the blade is tapped gently with the mallet. This operation starts the board. By rocking the upright handle to and fro the blade opens a seam and is driven deeper with little exertion. Ten or fifteen seconds of this prying operation will release a perfectly smooth board from the bolt. All of the lumber used in the building operations was produced by this method.

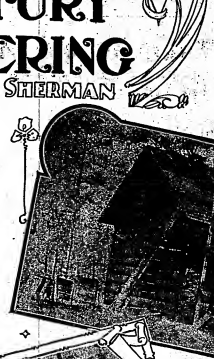
The same process was applied to shingle making. The 2,000 ¼-inch boards required for roofing purposes, all split from 18-inch log lengths, were turned out by two operators with mallet and frow in a day and a half.

Other timbers required, such as the solid oak foundation sills, the plate sleepers, or flooring supports, the joists and the rafters, were all handhewn with a broadax from unseasoned trunks.

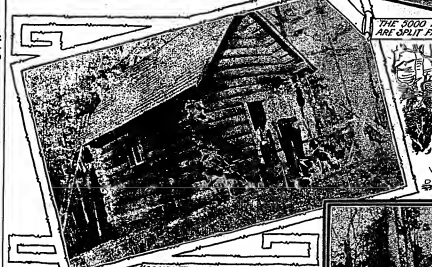
The work bench for hand planing and finishing lumber was improvised from a half-log, 24 inches in diameter, mounted on two large stumps and held in position with wooden pegs. Smaller wooden pegs were used also, to an extent, as a substitute for nails and screws in the building operations. An abbreviated assortment of carpenter's and cabinet maker's tools constituted the outfit.

Completed, the dimensions of the house are 16x18 feet and there is a second story and shed, a kitchen and bathroom annex. The wing is eight feet wide and extends the length of one end of the house.

The main living room is most ingeniously arranged for both convenience and comfort. It is at once convertible into either a sitting room, a dining room or a bachelor's den. In one corner of this room is a hread, turning stairway, easy to ascend, with a rustic balustrade, artistically designed—all made of young hickory. The variegated colorings of the natural bark appear as if oxidized, which lends a feeling of soft warmth and comfort. The cozy corner is diagonally opposite the stairway. Its overhanging shelves are at once a gallery of interesting photographic studies and a miniature museum of natural history. They are a repository for a collection of Indian pottery, flint arrow heads and implements, queer freaks of vegetation, fascinating bits of strange mineral formations, brilliant plumage of rare birds, hawk's claws, antlers and a variety of



"THE 3000 ¼-INCH ROOFING BOARDS ARE SPLIT FROM 18-INCH LOG LENGTHS"



"COMPLETED, THE DIMENSIONS OF THE HOUSE ARE 16 X 18 FEET"

HEWING FLAT SURFACE OF HALF-LOGS

curios, each one of them a pleasant reminder of some little adventure or of an exciting chase through the forest. The cozy corner is fitted with a mission seat and all its appurtenances are in the same style and design. Within this corner one may enjoy the all-pervading solace of knowing the reality of one's surroundings. The imagination is undisturbed by the vision of a furniture factor's process of imitating the craftsmanship of the pioneer. A mass of cushions, some filled with pine needles and others stuffed with wild-duck feathers, creats a desire to tarry for a rest in good, old-fashion comfort. A gun rack, cartridge belts, holsters and other of the articles of a hunter's paraphernalia decorate the walls on each side of the inviting nook. Tables, chairs, hookcase and writing desk are all in accord and all hand made of raw materials. A few clever articles of conventilia furniture lend considerable freedom and convenience in a room that otherwise would be overcrowded. Among these is a screened dummy elevator which takes the place of cellar and refrigerator and which may be readily converted into a kitchen table when required, in carving meate, kneading dough and for other culinary purposes. The elevator platform is four feet in height, with a series of shelves, and it is so constructed that its top forms a square panel in the floor when the carriage is lowered out of view. The whole thing is so well balanced with weights operated by cords and pulleys that it requires but little effort, with one finger in an iron ring, to raise the top to table height above the floor.

The dining table is cleared after supper and supplied with a new cloth,—all fresh and clean. Then it is rolled on its larga castore to another part of the room, directly under a hanging lamp, to serve the purpose of a library table for the remainder of the evening. The lamp is suspended, through a hole in the floor, from the ceiling of the bed chamber on the second floor. When all are ready to retire the lamp is shifted to the sleeping apartment by means of the raising-and-lowering device.

The most marked display of ingenuity has been applied to the kitchen furnishings. Everything but the cook stove and pipe is home made. Large pails and vegetable tins have been converted into cooking dishes and utensils of every description. A goodly amount of cooking gloins and a two-gallon soldering set produced all of the tinware used in the kitchen. On the stove is a cottolene pail that has been converted into a teapot, complete with spout, handle, cover and inside strainer. Two deep tin covers, soldered together at their rims and supplied with a neat wooden handle have produced a very serviceable hot-water kettle. Then there are stove lifters and shovels, frying pans and a number of other small utensils made from sheet iron stove-pipe lengths—all bent, soldered and riveted by hand.

Both the kitchen and tha bathroom are supplied with running water conducted to the house from a spring higher up through a system of wooden troughs. The bathtub is of wood, enameled, very serviceable hot-water kettle. Then there are stove lifters and shovels, frying pans and a number of other small utensils made from sheet iron stove-pipe lengths—all bent, soldered and riveted by hand.

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YOURS

Yours for unfirmity.

Yours for greatest leavening power.

Yours for never failing results.

Yours for purity.

Yours for economy.

Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever-dependable baking powder.

That is Calumet. Try it once and note the improvement in your baking. See how much more economical over the high-priced trust brands, how much better than the cheap and big-can kinds.

Calumet is highest in quality —moderate in cost.

Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

Dare to Be Happy.

Let us never be afraid of innocent joy; God is good and what he does is well done; resign yourself to everything, even to happiness; ask for the spirit of sacrifice, of detachment, of renunciation, and above all, for the spirit of joy and gratitude, that genuine and religious optimism which sees in God a Father, and seke no pardon for his benefits. We must dare to be happy and dare to confess it, regarding ourselves always as the dependents, not as the authors of our own joy.—Amiel.

A Way to Keep Love In.

Mrs. Honeybird—But, Dickey, dear, the flat is so tiny. Why, the window are so small a mouse couldn't crawl through.

Mr. Honeybird—That is all the better, dear. When poverty comes in love can't fly through the window.

RHEUMATISM



Moxzon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves pains in the legs, arms, back, stiff or swollen joints. Contains no morphine, opium, cocaine or drugs to deaden the pain. It penetrates like a flash, forces out all rheumatic poisons from the system. Price 50c. Moxzon Remedy Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A., for medical advice, absolutely free.

The Farmer's Sons Great Opportunity

Why waste the time of your boyhood in your fathers land? Brighten up your prospects by securing your own homestead or pre-emption and secure from 320 to 480 acres of rich land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, Canada, where you can make a good living and soon be independent.

Now's the Time

—on a par with the present prices of land. Before the railroads reached those districts the number of settlers was very small, and land could be had for a few cents per acre. Today it is worth from $10 to $30 per acre, and in the near future will be worth many times that amount. Good land can be had at the present time within easy reach of railroad stations, schools, churches, markets, etc., in districts where the settlers are prosperous and contented. Write for literature and particulars as to settlers location, etc., to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the undersigned authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. Rogers, Box 111, Nashville, Tenn.

C. J. Brant, Box 65, Sioux City, Iowa.

Use address nearest you. 97

Northwestern Conservatory 40 Instructors 600 Students

Special Summer Session

All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, Collegiate and Normal courses. Harvey Gaul, Composer in Public School Music, Art, Piano, Physical Training, Domestic Science. Term from Sept. 15th. Catalog free. O. A. EVERS, Pres. Minneapolis, Minn.

REMEMBER PISO'S for COUGHS & COLDS

When the Hare Won

By M. DIBBELL

"Mother, I am going to try to write stories."

Little Mrs. Harrison breathed a patient sigh and answered, "Yes, dear. Do you think you can find a market for your stories?"

This tall, handsome, impetuous daughter had always been a problem too deep for her to solve. Why anyone whose family was in comfortable circumstances should persist in efforts to be self-supporting was utterly beyond her comprehension. But, also, since it was Ruth who was attempting it of course it must be right.

"Yes, mother," continued the girl. "I really think I can write quite as interesting tales as the general run of those with which the papers and magazines are filled—at least I mean to try."

Later when Ruth informed her father of the new field of labor she intended to enter he simply laughed and wished her every success in her undertaking. At once she set to work and her first effort in the literary field was sent out to all the available markets. And the regular return of the manuscript in her own expense, with unfailing regularity, did not discourage her.

When over six month of unrewarded effort had passed Mrs. Harrison said to her daughter:

"Ruth, child, don't you think you might succeed better with your home made candies than you do with the writing? You know that everyone who has ever tasted your candies always longed for more and I am sure you could get any number of orders for them."

Ruth smiled at her mother's suggestion as to her change of occupation, but answered:

"No, mother, I mean to keep on trying; I have just finished a dear little love story which I am sure will be the very thing for Up-to-Date Romance and I shall start it at once. I have never sent the editors anything."

At last her patience and perseverance were rewarded. After a short time, instead of the usual bulky envelope, came one of the ordinary business size with Up-to-Date Romance printed on its corner and enclosing a



"She Was Wandering About the Garden"

check for her story. The letter contained also the encouraging information that if she could send them anything equally good they would be pleased to see it.

After this the regularity with which Up-to-Date Romance accepted and printed everything coming from her pen seemed remarkable. Ruth thoroughly enjoyed this new work and devoted all her spare time to the production of some very readable stories.

For nearly a year this state of affairs continued. Then, upon answering her daughter's room one afternoon, Mrs. Harrison found Ruth dissolved in tears.

"Why, Ruthie, what is the matter?" queried her mother.

"Mother, I shall never write another word," answered a doleful voice. "It has been a farce all through. Frederic Mortimer owns a large interest in Up-To-Date Romance and he has made them accept my stories just because he thought it would please me—I never forgive him."

"Why, child, how did you find that out? And if it is so surely it was kind of Frederic to want to make you happy. Why should you be angry with him?"

But Ruth was not to be comforted. "I would much rather have won on my own merits," she said miserably. "I know it is true, for I heard John Carlton at his office one hour ago how he liked the magazine business and if he were making a fortune out of Up-To-Date Romance. Frederic told him it was the best paying investment he had ever made. They did not see me, for I was down at the dark end of the news store by the magazine counter. When they left I started for home, but Frederic overtook me part way out. Then I taxed him with his duplicity and he had to acknowledge that it was true."

Mrs. Harrison gazed at her daughter in perplexity. What could one say to such an unreasonable young person as this? The desire of her heart had long been that Ruth would wed the son of her dearest friend, Jane Mortimer, and settle down to a life of peace and happiness. And now, because Frederic had tried his best to do what would give her pleasure, every thing apparently was at sixes and sevens.

Finally she said, "Well, since Frederic says the magazine is the best paying investment he has ever had he cannot be losing money even if he is printing your stories. People must like them or they would not read them."

Frederic himself had presented this view of the subject to Ruth, but she was too angry to hear reason from any one; and now with the reckless abandon of youth she promptly put all her remaining manuscripts in the fire.

For four years Frederic Mortimer had been trying to win Ruth Harrison's promise to become his wife, but her reply was ever the same—that she wanted to have her own share in the battle of life, not become merely an onlooker.

The incident of the stories was only half as bad as Ruth considered it, for unless they had been worth printing they never would have been published in Up-to-Date Romance, even with Frederic's influence.

It took time and patience for him to make his peace with the offended young woman, but before many weeks they were apparently on their usual terms—all a lover's devotion on Frederic's part, friendship on Ruth's.

Not long after Ruth's and fall from the pinnacle of fame a cousin of Frederic's arrived to spend the summer with him. This was the cousin's first trip east, for he had been born and reared on a big ranch in California. He was a fair type of the breezy west, tall, straight, handsome, full of life and vigor and with a happy disposition.

From their first meeting there seemed a mutual attraction between Ruth Herrison and Guy Atkinson.

Guy Atkinson had heard of his cousin's love for Ruth, for Frederic could not keep some mention of her out of his letters and the cousins had corresponded for years. He was prepared to admire her as Frederic's sweetheart, with no thought of danger to himself.

There were many picnics and other social gatherings during that summer and Ruth often met the Californian.

Mrs. Herrison was delighted with the way in which her daughter had changed. She said to her husband:

"The child really seems to be growing fond of household duties and I never hear a word about any new effort at earning money. I believe Frederic's faithfulness is beginning to touch her heart."

Toward the end of the season a party of young people planned for a sail down the river; the party to have a picnic supper on a small island which was a favorite resort for such affairs, and take the homeward sail by moonlight. The program was carried out perfectly until the point of getting supper on the island. Here some of the number wanted to make a fire to boil the kettle for a pot of tea. They all at work collecting sticks and soon had a merry blaze.

Ruth and Guy were left to tend the fire while the other were busy spreading their repast on a convenient knoll. After a few moments Ruth, with the impedience of youth, bent over the fire to see if the kettle was beating as rapidly as it should. Suddenly, the hem of her dress touched an outlying brand and at once blazed up. Guy was a few feet away and saw the accident. Tearing off his coat he quickly wrapped it about her, and in a few seconds the flames were smothered. He had fallen in his knees to reach her flaming skirt, and now looked up into her white face.

"Darling, you are safe," he said simply—then he realized the term he used and a slow flush spread over his face. It was matched by the scarlet of Ruth's own.

He rose in his feet and their friends came rushing up. Guy donned his slightly scorched coat and Ruth's friends gathered to her side repairs.

The girl herself felt as if she were in a dream, and both she and Guy Atkinson were unusually quiet and subdued for the remainder of the evening.

The next morning Ruth received an early call from the Californian. She was standing among the beautiful rose garden which was the pride of her father's heart when Guy found her.

"Miss Harrison, I wish to apologize for speaking as I did to you. I have known for a long time you were to become Frederic's wife and I did not know until I saw your danger how I loved you. Forgive me—I wish you and Frederic every joy."

For a moment Ruth did not answer, then she said slowly: "I shall never marry your cousin. I do not care for him except as a friend." She hesitated, "I, too, made a discovery yesterday."

Poor Frederic was forgotten by them both; the light of hope and happiness came into Guy's eye, while he asked, trying to speak calmly:

"Can I dare to ask what that discovery was?"

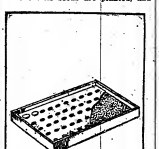
Ruth lifted her gaze to his without any of her old timidity—and the answer must have been in her eyes, for she spoke no word.

Farm and Road Improvement

TRAY IS GOOD SEED TESTER

Device Enables Seed Grower to Determine on What Mixture of Soil to Best Suited.

One of the most ingenious devices for the testing of seeds yet put out is that designed by a Minnesota man. It enables a seedgrower to determine which mixture of soil is best suited to a particular seed. A tray has a layer of some moisture retaining material in the bottom, and on top of this is a removable cover with a number of holes, all numbered. Little conical cups, open at the bottom, fit into these holes and the cups are filled with different mixtures of soil, having different proportions of loam, etc. In these different soils seeds are planted, and



Tray for Testing Seeds.

by keeping a record of the numbers the growers can tell which soils are best suited to his various purposes. The moistening pad in the bottom of the tray keeps the soil moist and dictates the necessity of watering it daily, besides keeping all the uniform degree of moisture.

GOOD ROAD ERA HAS BEGUN

Once Constructed, Highways Should Be Looked After Regularly—Dust Preventative is Needed.

The good road era has begun in many states, and already the steam roller, the piles of crushed rock along the roadside and the digging out of the old gravel roadway are familiar sights in many of the eastern states. The roads built are generally of approved macadam construction, which, completed, are perfect strips of white ribbon running through the green fields and hills af the rural sections.

These roads are perfectly built, and as soon as completed the farmers and other ratepayers contentedly sit back and exclaim: "These roads are now good for a generation or more without trouble." This is a serious error, and one being made in many states. That it is an error is borne out by the dust cloud raised by a passing car traveling at 20 miles per hour, or perhaps faster.

Many fail to realize that whenever dust is raised a road is being destroyed, says the Motor Age. This is particularly the case on smooth macadam surfaces, where there is nothing to hold the dust on the road, and where every cross wind blows off any loose material.

As soon as roads are built arrangements should be made to keep them in repair. With roads it is essentially "A stitch in time saves nine." Some dust preventative should be used immediately macadam roads are completed, in order to prevent dust.

Oil, tar and many special preparations are now on the market, and the communities should be educated to looking upon these additions as a legitimate part of the road maintenance. California has its oiled roads, and which motoring is a pleasure to the motorist and not a dust-bath to the citizen who happens to be on the road the same day, or who has the misfortune to reside along a well-traveled highway.

Massachusetts proved last year that road treatments are a success and more economical than continuous applications of water; and in England dust preventing is always considered a part of the road problem.

Importance of Manure.

Perhaps the most important thing on the farm is not how to take care of the manure so that it can be put on the land with as little loss as possible either of the liquid part or any that is of a dryer nature, but the fact is very apparent that the waste of manure on every farm is more or less according to the means used to secure every part in the best possible way.

Buy Seed Corn Early.

It is best to buy seed corn early. Buy it in the ear and buy from a field to a half more than you really need for planting, so that all inferior ears may be picked out and discarded. We usually buy three bushels and cull out one bushel and find that it pays in increased yields. That which is culled out may be used for feed and is not a total loss.

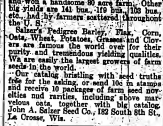
OATS—250 Bu. Per Acre.

What is the answer to yield of Bushels Wanted, Corn, Oats, Barley? Read from Salzer's Reinvegated White Russian oats and you'll get a handsome 80 acre farm. Other big yields are 141 bus. 170 bus. 110 bus. etc., had by farmers scattered throughout the U. S.

Salzer's Pedigree Barley, Flax, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grasses and Clovers are famous the world over for their purity and tremendous yielding qualities. We are easily the largest growers of farm seeds in the world.

Our catalog bristling with seed truths free for the asking, or send 10c in stamps and receive 10 packages of farm seed specialties and rarities, including above marvelous oats, together with big catalog. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 182 South 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

THE HAPPY MAN.



First Lady—How very happy the bridegroom looks! Really it is pleasant to see a young man looking so joyful.

Second Lady—Hush! That's not the bridegroom; that's a gentlemen the bride jilted six months ago.

JELLYCON—THE PERFECT JELLY DESSERT.

The red diamond trade mark on the package is valuable. Tell us your favorite way of serving Jellycon, enclosing three trade marks and we will send you a pair of gold-filled beauty pins free. This offer is made to introduce you to try Jellycon. Your grocer sells it, 10c per package, or will get it for you.

E. E. Burnbem Company, New York City, Premium Department.

Snappy.

"Ten cents' worth of ranine pepper," said the little boy in the suburban store.

"Canine!" echoed the astonished clerk. "Why, my little man, I guess you mean cayenne pepper."

The little fellow was doubtful.

"Maybe I do, mister," he hesitated, "but mamma said it was the kind of pepper that had a stingy bite, so I thought it was 'canine.'"

Cause and Effect.

"I see from the papers," said Dawson, "that there is a great scarcity of Persian girls this year."

"I was afraid there would be," said Wiggles. "It's only another case of cause and effect. The Pekin Champagne crop has practically failed, and lobsters are scarcer than hens' teeth in this season."—Harper's Weekly.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will relieve and control nine cases of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and mules and colts in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures coughs, colds, sore throat, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to us. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases. Goshen, Ind.

Severe Critics.

Alice—I like Tom immensely, and he's very much of a gentleman, but he does like to talk about himself.

Grace—Yes, dear, your slight hint a thousand I's.—Puck.

WHEN RUBBERS BECOME NECESSARY

Sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease, Allen's Vegetable Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, it heals the feet. Try it. Don't Stand in New Shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The longer we live the more we realize what we might have done but didn't.

You will sneeze; perhaps feel chilly. Then you are on the verge of a cold; don't wait until you know it. Take a dose of Hamlin's Wizard Oil and you just can't catch cold.

A man likes to repeat the smart things his children say, because he imagines it is hereditary.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"—That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c. Cures a Cold in One Day. Grip in Two Days.

How a married men doesn't enjoy listening to one side of a spoony telephone conversation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Modern application is likely to extract the teeth of an old saw.

Garfield Tea is Nature's laxative and blood purifier; it overcomes constipation and cures many ailments.

Every penny saved means one less pang of foreboding.

MILD, GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR WOMEN GIVEN FREE

So many of the ills of women are due to habitual constipation, probably because of their false modesty on the subject, that their attention cannot be too strongly called to the importance of keeping the bowels open. It is always important to do that, regardless of the sex, but it is especially important to women.

Given the time the first begins to menstruate until menstruation ceases she has always vastly better prospects of coming through healthy if she watches her bowel movements. If you find yourself constipated, with bad breath, pimply complexion, headaches, belching gas and other symptoms of indigestion and constipation, take a small dose of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It is a woman's favorite laxative. You will find that you can do away with salts, strong cathartics, etc., which are entirely unsuited to women's requirements.

Mrs. Katherine Habersirch of McKees Rocks, Pa., and Mrs. A. E. Herrick of Wheeler, Mich., who was almost paralyzed by stomach and bowels, are now cured by the use of the remedy. A free sample bottle can be obtained by addressing Dr. Caldwell and after you are convinced of its merits buy it of your druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Write the free sample address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

And the man who is driven to drink by adversity probably would have it brought to him by prosperity.

EVERY CURABLE CASE OF PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist is authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

No doubt the mind ours is all right if you have the mind to begin with.

Garfield Tea corrects constipation, cleanses the system and purifies the blood. Good health is maintained by its use.

A woman's club sometimes reminds a man of a hammer.

30 ft. Bowels—

Biggest organ of the body—the bowels—and the most important—It's got to be looked after—neglect means suffering and years of misery. CASCARETS help nature keep every part of your bowels clean and strong—then they set right means health to your whole body.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—Million boxes a month.

A Helpless Invalid

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A woman who is sick and suffering, and won't at least try a medicine which has the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is, it would almost seem, to blame for her own wretchedness. Read what this woman says:

Richmond, Mo.—"When my second daughter was eighteen months old I was pronounced a hopeless invalid by specialists. I had a consultation of doctors and they said I had a severe case of ulceration. I was in bed for ten weeks, had sinking spells, and was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. My father insisted that we try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I got the first bottle gone I began to improve, and before it had all been taken I was as well and strong as ever,—my friends hardly recognized me so great was the change."—Mrs. Woodson Branstetter, Richmond, Mo.

There are literally hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who have been benefited by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read what another woman says:

Jonesboro, Texas.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for myself and daughter, and consider it unequalled for all female diseases. I would not be without it for anything. I wish every mother in America could be persuaded to use it as there would be less suffering among our sex then. I am always glad to speak a word of praise for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and you are at liberty to use this testimonial."—Mrs. James T. Lawrence, Jonesboro, Texas.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering from the same trouble?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, it has thousands of cures to its credit.



If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice—it is free and always helpful.

Domestic Amenities.

Father—I think the baby looks like you.

Mother—Yes, it shuts its eyes to an awful lot.

Do You Use Eye Salve? Apply only from Asaptic Tubes to Prevent Contagion. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes, 25c. Murine Eye Liquid 25c-50c. Eye Books in each Pkg. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The only perfectly safe razor

Gillette

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

It's an easy matter for a married man to keep posted on what's going on in his home neighborhood.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Color and Beauty to the Hair. Promotes a Luxuriant Growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair. Cures Scalp Diseases & Hair Falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

All druggists sell the famous Herb remedy, Garfield Tea. It corrects constipation.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces in the package and 4 ounces more than any 10c starch. "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Loud applause naturally proclaims the man.



Discouraged

The expression occurs so many times in letters from sick women, "I was completely discouraged." And there is always good reason for discouragement. Years of pain and suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicine doing no good. It is no wonder that the women feels discouraged.

Thousands of these weak and sick women have found health and courage restored as the result of the use of

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It establishes regularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures weakness.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Refuse substitutes offered by unscrupulous druggists for this reliable remedy.

Sick women are invited to consult by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear to World's Dispensary, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres't, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

A Country School for Girls in New York City

Best Features of Country and City Life

Out-of-door Sports on School Park of 32 acres near Van Cortlandt Park. Gymnasium. Swimming Pool. Preparatory Class to Graduation. Upper Class for Advanced Special Students. Music and Art. Summer Session. Certificate admits to College. School of Domestic Arts and Sciences. Day Pupils. Miss Sage and Miss Vilas, Directors, 241 West 75th St., New York City.

OLD SORES CURED

Send for Illustrated Book. Primrose Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Allen's Foot-Ease Powders for Swollen, Sweating Feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Callous Spots, Ingrowing Nails, Blisters, Chilblains, Sore Feet. Sold by Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 11-1911.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They don't crock. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

The NATION'S WEALTHY WIDOWS

By WALDON FAWCETT



WEALTHY American widows have come in recent years to play a most important part in several important divisions of the world's affairs. It is not, either, merely here in the United States that these moneyed women are making their influence felt. On the contrary, their influence has proven fully as potent in many circles abroad—so much so, indeed, that the good people of Europe have been compelled to sit up and take notice of the American widows as a class well worthy to rank with any subdivision of society abroad (not even excepting the nobility), if the comparison be made on the basis of gowns or millinery or jewelry or any of the other standards by which the feminine world sets such store.

Here in the United States it would be difficult to name a sphere in which the wealthy widows have not been exerting tremendous influence of late years. Even in politics they have not waited upon the victory of the suffrage cause to enable them to take a hand. For the present, to be sure, their influence is indirect, but it is none the less tangible, as witness the power of the action maintained by that brilliant woman, Mrs. Hitt, widow of the late chairman of the foreign relations committee of the house of representatives and the backing which Senator Beveridge of Indiana has had through the fact that his wife is the kinswoman of Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the Chicago merchant.

Socially there is no question as to the tremendous power of the American widow. To realize it one has only to stop to reflect how the polite world is dominated by the hospitalities of such well-to-do widows as Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, widow of the Chicago multi-millionaire and mother of the late Lady Curzon, Vicereine of India; Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the car builder; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, widow of the "Mining King;" Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend, widow of the Pennsylvania coal and oil magnate, and Mrs. M. A. Hanna, widow of the late United States senator from Ohio.

Mrs. Hanna's life since the death of her husband, we may here digress to explain, has illustrated how great is the latitude of life open to the modern wealthy widow in contrast to the circumscribed existence of the average widow of a prominent official of a century ago, who, upon the death of her husband, was wont to retire to his plantation or country seat and live in the utmost quietude if not in actual seclusion. After the death of her husband Mrs. Hanna lived for a time in a fashionable hotel in Washington. Then she built a large house and occupied it for a time, later disposing of it to a prominent army officer. Next she had a special apartment arranged to her order in one of the largest of the new hotels in New York, even providing a special kitchen for "Maggie," her "jewel" of a cook. Then desiring a change, she hit upon the idea of her present program of life, which calls for an extended sojourn in Europe each spring and summer and a winter residence in Washington, where she has two apartments of 14 rooms each in a fashionable apartment house.

Mrs. Hanna's 28-room apartment might seem a pretty pretentious residential establishment for a lone woman to maintain, but it is scarcely a circumstance to the enormous four-story mansion erected at the national capital by Mrs. Slater, another wealthy widow, who is the sole occupant of this palace save for the 18 servants who minister to her needs. Wealthy widows, it may be added, have not shirked the responsibilities of home building, indeed, on the contrary, it seems to be one of their fads. Mrs. Leiter, in addition to her town houses, has lately been building a summer "cottage" costing hundreds of thousands of dollars on the North Shore of Massachusetts near the summer home of President Taft. Mrs. Hay, widow of the late secretary of state, has built a magnificent mansion in Cleveland; Mrs. Pullman and Mrs. Marshall Field have ordered new homes from plans which they had a hand in making; Mrs. Hitt has built a splendid home since the death of her husband and the wealthy Mrs. Wyeth of Philadelphia had her nephew-architect carry out her ideas of a distinctive home.

In point of achievement, however, unquestionably the greatest of all the house builders in the coterie of wealthy widows is Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, who inherited one fortune from her father, a Cincinnati pioneer, and married another. Mrs. Barney is of a most artistic temperament and is indeed an artist of no mean ability in both oils and water colors. She spends much time in Paris, where she and two of her daughters, who devote themselves respectively to painting and sculpture, are much in their element. When she is in this country Mrs. Barney divides her time and her boundless energy between the staging of Greek plays and other amateur theatricals of a most ambitious character and the designing and building of houses for love of it. These unique habitations that she creates Mrs. Barney sells or rents, and be it said to her credit that she is a clever enough business women to make her art profitable in dollars and cents as well as in personal satisfaction.

In the list of plutocratic American widows bevy of late years accomplished so much good as to make these bereaved ones as a class the most respected and most admired contingent of American multimillionairedom. The generosity of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst in good works has insured her a place for all time in our real hall of fame and Mrs. Herriman's gift of a splendid park to the city of New York bids fair to be but the first of a series of notable benefactions. Mrs. Russell Sage is another woman who in a comparatively brief widowhood has helped the needy in many ways, and the late Mrs. Gardner Hubbard, widow of the man who reaped the greatest financial rewards from the invention of the telephone, was lavish during her lifetime in good works.

There is one group of widows in the United States in the members of which—for all that they are most of them living princes—the public is bound to take a keen interest. This group is made up of the widows of former high officials of the nation, including the widows of our military and naval heroes. Conspicuous among the number are the two surviving widows of presidents, Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland spends most of her time in the family home at Princeton or at her farm in New Hampshire, though she has of late devoted all little time to residence in Switzerland, where her children are being educated. Mrs. Harrison, likewise, spends much time abroad, though she maintains a home in Indianapolis and indulges in occasional lengthy vacations in a log house in the Adirondacks.

Of the widows of the nation's warriors probably the public bears most frequently of Mrs. Phil Sheridan, widow of the famous cavalry leader, although Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Pickett, the latter the widow of the Confederate chieftain who led the desperate charge at Gettysburg, have been more or less in the public eye owing to their literary work and their careers on the lecture platform. Mrs. Sheridan, alike to both these other widows, resides at the national capital and an anecdote is told of Mrs. Sheridan to the effect that she silenced some gossip which speculated as to her remarriage by the remark, "I would rather be the widow of Phil Sheridan than the wife of any man alive."

And speaking of the remarriage of widows, it may be added that one of the circumstances that renders these widowed women of wealth interesting to many people is the possibility of remarriage—an ever-present incentive to speculation, even though the object of such public curiosity may have not the slightest intention of again entering the bonds of matrimony. And that this solicitude is by no means restricted to disinterested observers or confined to the United States is eloquently attested by the attentions which eligible members of the nobility of Europe have showered upon Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. "Jock" Gardner, Mrs. Marshall Field and—most courted of all—Mrs. Nonnie Worthington Stewart Leeds, the dazzlingly wealthy as well as dazzlingly beautiful young widow of a multimillionaire who garnered the golden harvest of the tin-plate industry and sundry railroads.

Almost all the wealthy American widows seem to have a penchant for spending more or less of their time in Europe and there are others who live there continuously, returning but seldom to their native land, and then only for visits. In this class are the widows of foreign diplomats who receive pensions from the governments served by their late husbands. A conspicuous example is afforded by Baroness Sternburg—the former Miss Langhem, a Kentucky beauty, who as the result of a genuine romance thet began as a case of love at first sight on a transcontinental liner, married Baron Speck von Sternburg, a very capable German diplomat, who lost his life as the result of disease contracted while serving his government in India.

In the field of art many American widows, such as Mrs. St. Gaudens, are factors, if not by virtue of their own talents at least as custodians of the masterpieces left by their deceased husbands, and in such work is true in the spheres of literature and public life, where the collection of the papers of an eminent man or the publication of his memoirs has frequently devolved upon the widow. In the financial world wealthy widows, by sheer force of their monetary possessions, wield an influence recognized by all men of affairs. The most notable example, of course, is that afforded by Mrs. Hetty Green, who controls one of the wealthiest and most powerful of the New York banks.

CURRENT WRECKS

A BRIDGE

Twenty-Seven Big Timbers Are Cut Through in One Day by Aid of Electricity.

One of the most ingenious uses to which electricity was ever put was in the wrecking of a bridge over the Wabash in Indiana.

This bridge had been purchased by the county authorities, who intended to replace it by a steel structure erected on the old piers and abutments. The owner agreed to remove the bridge in 60 days.

The chief difficulty lay in the short time agreed upon for the removal of the bridge. Several wreckers to whom the matter was submitted declared that it would be impossible within 30 days to pull down the old bridge without injury to the piers.

The structure might be blown up with dynamite, but the explosion would also destroy the piers. Were it fired, the heat would crack and injure the masonry of the bridge. The 30 days expired, and an extension of one week was granted.

The owner was at his wits' end, when he chanced upon an electrician who proposed, not to blow up the bridge, but to burn it apart. His proposal was gladly accepted.

Each span of the bridge was composed of nine chords of three timbers each. The 27 sills were to be cut simultaneously, so that the span would drop between the piers into the river. The cutting was to be accomplished by burning through the wood with loops of iron resistance made red-hot by the passage of the electric current.

Fifty-four resistance loops were heated to wreck each span, and the spans were wrecked one at a time. Sufficient current was used to heat the iron wires cherry red. The result was exactly the same with every span. Between the turning on of the current and the fall of the span an hour and 40 minutes elapsed. Then the last of timbers fell into the water well inside the piers, so that they were uninjured.

The cut made by the hot wire was sharp and clean, and the wood was not charred more than an inch from the place of fracture.

The current was first turned on at about five o'clock in the morning, and at two in the afternoon the last span crashed down to the river bed.—Scientific American.

A BALL FOR BABY

If ever love is stitched into a gift it goes into the one that celebrates baby's first birthday. One of the prettiest presents, which will give the little one great joy, is a large edition of those balls which the happy mothers of today delighted to fashion as children with two circles of cardboard perforated in the center.

Instead of making the circles an inch or two in diameter, make them full six inches in size, and use pink and white or pale blue and white wool of a very fleecy type. Tie the wool through the perforation in the cardboard and then proceed to fill up the hole by drawing the wool through and through over the cardboard until no more will pass. Cut it and tie it between the two circles and remove these by tearing them away.

The ball should be sewn on to narrow satin ribbon, blue or pink, as the case may be, and to this ribbon should be attached a quantity of little gold or silver bells, which will jingle merrily when the ball is swung to and fro by the ribbons.

RENEWS ANTIQUE WASHSTAND

Long Islander Sells Piece of Furniture for Fifty Cents and Buys It Back for $20.

An elderly Long Islander once attended an auction of old furniture. Among the articles for which bids were asked was a heavy marble-topped washstand. The Long Islander bid ten cents for it, and as he was the only one who spoke the washstand was knocked down to him—rather to his dismay, as he had to take the thing removed and the interior of the stand serving as a receptacle for cans of paint.

One day a clerk from a furniture store in the neighborhood called at the Long Islander's and accidentally caught sight of the inappreciated washstand. He made some inquiries concerning it, and eventually purchased it for 50 cents. The clerk took his purchase to the store, gave it a thorough renovating and it became a handsome piece of hardwood furniture, the marble-top adding the finishing touch. Not long after this transformation the elderly Long Islander and his wife visited the furniture store, and when the wife saw that beautifully polished antique washstand she fell in love with it, for it just filled her ideal. Her husband, seemed to have a suspicion of the truth, and endeavored to distract her attention. But the affair ended by the husband purchasing the stand for $20, and it is now one of her most highly prized possessions.

Bell Must Be Tuned.

The general impression is that the tone of a bell is largely a matter of accident, but this is not so. A bell must be tuned the same as a piano or any other musical instrument. Every bell has five sounds, which must blend together in perfect harmony, and this is accomplished by shaving down certain parts until the desired harmony is secured. In the event of shaving too deep the bell is not injured, but the tuning operation is prolonged, as other parts must be operated on and cut away to a corresponding degree.

Just the Thing.

Figg—What are you having carved on the photographer's tombstone?

Fogg—Taken from life.—Boston Transcript.

QUEER MOVING BALL

Remarkable Phenomenon in a Marion, Ohio, Cemetery.

Great Granite Sphere Actually Turns, and Furnishes Scientists With a New Subject for Their Various Theories.

Marion, O.—In the last few years the attention of scientists, and of the public in general, has been attracted to a remarkable phenomenon discovered in connection with the monument to the memory of C. B. Merchant, in the Marion cemetery.

The monument consists of a stone base, rough in finish, upon which is mounted a polished granite ball. The ball is 26 inches in diameter and weighs 4,200 pounds.

When the ball was placed in position in 1896 the monument builder left but one spot of it rough. This was the segment of contact with the stone pedestal, or that part of the ball which rested on the supporting stone. So thoroughly was the rest of the ball polished that its surface is like a mirror. It reflects perfectly the trees and shrubbery which surround it.

In 1900, four years after the monument was erected, a visitor to the cemetery discovered that the granite sphere had shifted its position. Investigation proved that the rough spot was no longer in contact with the pedestal. Repeated efforts on the part of cemetery employees failed to return the ball to its former position.

Those who attempted the task realized that the ball had not been turned by human hands. At first its movement was ascribed to the motion of earth. This was the commonly accepted theory until newspaper reports called the attention of scientists to the phenomenon.

Men of science from the Ohio universities made special trips to Marion to study the problem. As the story of the ball was spread scientific men from universities further away came to study the ball.

When the first professor of physics looked at the sphere the rough spot on the ball was about half way up toward its top as it rested on the pedestal. He took a photograph of the ball in that position, the rough spot designating that the ball was moving in the vertical circle.

The next scientist who took a picture of the ball showed it in a different position. The ball had turned in part in the vertical circle and then



C.B. MERCHANT

The Marchant Monument.

had revolved in the horizontal. This led to further controversy until many men of science met to study the unique problem.

Many theories were advenced as to the cause of the movement of the ball. Finally many geologists of note and recognized authority evolved a theory which is generally accepted as true. That is:

The constent moving of the ball—that is acceded—is due to the unequal expansion of different parts of the sphere's surface. As a sphere its surface is presented to the four winds of heaven, and the portion of it to the rays of the sun would become more highly heated than the part of its surface exposed to the north and its cold winds. Also the surface of the whole would be more apt to become more heated during the day then would the base upon which it rests, the latter is larger and heavier than the ball itself.

Now if one part of the ball expands a minute quantity more than the other with each beating of one side, and contracts in the same ratio on cooling there would be, in time, a slight creeping movement which in time would move the ball sufficiently to let the change in its position be noted by the naked eye. Naturally the expansion of one side of the ball would make that side heavier then the cooled side, and the heated side would work its way toward the bottom.

The case is considered one of the most remarkable on record and best furnished science with a new idea concerning the expansion and contraction of solids. The conclusions of American scientists who examined the ball were submitted to scientists of Europe. All agree that the action of heat and cold of the four seasons cause the ball to change its position a minute particle every day

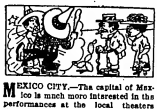
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1911. NO. 52.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

No Revolution Talk in Mexico City



MEXICO CITY.—The capital of Mexico is much more interested in the performances at the local theaters than in the revolution. Two evenings each week, Thursday and Sunday, there is music on the plaza and the typical music of Mexico has been succeeded by the fascinating strains of Lehar's operas.

No one here can see that the revolution is being considered seriously by residents of the capital. It is undoubtedly worrying President Diaz, although revolutions should be familiar to him by this time, as he was once an insurgent himself. No doubt the disturbance has kept some of the wlotar tourists away, but thara seams to be as many sightseeing Americans on the plaza as usual.

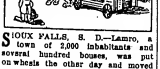
Under the circumstances the Americans hero are being treated with the utmost consideration. It seems to be the desire of Mexican officials to retain the friendship of Americans during these days of minor internal disturbances, for the alienation of American capital would he a worse disaster than is likely to result from the insurgents.

Any antipathy in the city toward Americans comes from the lower classes, the professional agitators and malcontents. They sometimes rally around the sentiment "Mexico for Mexicans," but here in this city this element is in a hopeless minority.

It has developed since the revolution began that it was financed largely by Mexicans who live in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, led chiefly by Flores Magon, once sentenced to prison in California for violation of the neutrality laws.

Since the troubles began less than usual has been seen of President Diaz and this started rumors that he was very ill and even that he was dying. A few days ago when such rumors were flying the President and Mrs. Diaz came out on the lake by driving through the city in an open carriage and going to a park.

Western Town Moved Away on Wheels



SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Lamro, a town of 2,000 inhabitants and several hundred houses, was put on wheels the other day and moved over to Winner, where, as the result of a bitter county seat war and agreement between the two towns, it was consolidated with Winner and as a town ceased wholly to exist. Store buildings, with their valuable contents, were moved intact. Banks, with their cash in the vaults, were put on wheels and made the trip across the prairie. Without disturbing the officials, the county court house was hitched to two of the largest traction engines ever built and was hauled from Lamro over to Winner, where it was placed on a foundation previously prepared for it.

Lamro was unique in being a town built by Indians for the use of white men. Indians promoted the town, sold lots, opened business houses, and finally elected themselves to office. Indians were elected to the offices of county commissioner, county judge, county treasurer and to all other places.

However, the Indians were at last outgeneraled by the white men. The red men were familiar with many things, but they did not understand the ways of the American railroad builders. Lamro was promoted while the railroad was still 20 miles away, but headed in that direction. In fact, the survey ran through the spot upon which the Indians built the town. But the railroad made a detour just great enough to put Lamro off the line of road and the white men built the town of Winner on the road and only three miles from the Indian town. In the meantime Lamro had grown rapidly and was a town of 2,000 people, with all sorts of business houses.

The people living at Winner organized a county seat fight and carried the matter before the people at the November elections. By agreement between the two towns the loser agreed to abandon its site and move bodily over to the winner of the fight. True to its word Lamro was moved, but in a small vote, and the very next day arrangements were begun for the house moving.

Teaches Four Years by False Pretense



PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs. Mary E. Irwin has been teaching for four years in the Martin school of this city without a certificate and without having graduated from the high school as she claimed. Her maiden name was Mary B. Green. She desired to teach but had no certificate and was not qualified to pass an examination. She planned to get a teacher's position and study as she taught until she made herself competent. This she had practically accomplished.

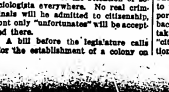
All these years she was posing as Carrie E. Green, who graduated from the high school in the class of 1898 and taught until 1891, when she married and moved away. She is said to be dead.

Sixteen years after the real Miss Green had left the school to marry, her impersonator applied for a place and said her certificate had been destroyed. The real Miss Green had made a good record as a teacher and her impersonator was employed without question.

A family quarrel caused her secret to become public. A brother-in-law, in a spirit of revenge, notified the school board that Mrs. Irwin was not the former Carrie E. Green. Members of the class of '98 were called as witnesses and they told Mrs. Irwin she had never been in their class, but she persisted they were wrong. Then a class picture was produced.

In a stata of collapse, frequently fainting, Mrs. Irwin insisted throughout the hearing that she was telling the truth but tha avidence against her was too strong and she was discharged.

Nebraska May Have 'Vagabond City'



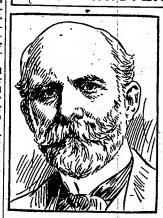
LINCOLN, NEB.—Nebraska may soon have a vagabond city and all tramps, drunkards or delinquents of other kinds who drift into this state will be in danger of being made citizens of the new colony. The "city" will not rob the penitentiary of any of its prisoners, but is intended to take care of the large class of unfortunates designated by professional charity workers as "below the poverty line." It will be the first institution of its kind in the United States and as an experiment along untried lines is sure to attract the attention of sociologists everywhere. No real criminals will be admitted to citizenship, but only "unfortunates" will be accepted there.

A bill before the legislature calls for the establishment of a colony on the prairies, far from the temptations of a large city. The size of the institution is not mentioned in the bill, but its backers think from 5,000 to 10,000 acres will be necessary once the colony is in full working order. In addition to a big farming area there will be shops of all kinds, an iron foundry, a shoe shop, a book bindery, a tailor shop, a furniture factory, a planing mill and others of this kind. The output of the colony will not come in competition with that of private concerns, but will be used, in great measure, by the state in the different state institutions.

When one convicted within those lines is brought before the proper authorities, instead of being sentenced to the city jail or the state prison he will be sent to "Vagabond City." No fixed term of incarceration will be set, but the delinquent will be simply sent to the city until he becomes self-supporting, after which he will be sent back to the world as a man able to take care of himself. While in the "city" he will be taught an occupation or trade.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

NEW MINISTER TO PORTUGAL



Henry Sherman Boutell, who has represented the Ninth district of Illinois in the national congress for the past 12 years, but who failed of renomination last year, has been nominated by President Taft as minister plenipotentiary to the new republic of Portugal, at an annual salary of $10,000. He succeeds Henry T. Gage of Los Angeles, Cal., who recently resigned the mission because of ill health and to look after his private interests in southern California.

Mr. Gage was appointed minister to Portugal in December, 1909, and was in charge of the legation at Lisbon when the monarchy of King Manuel was overthrown and the republic of Portugal proclaimed in May, 1910. He returned to the United States soon after that event, and never has been personally accredited to Dr. Braga, provisional president of Portugal.

Since then the affairs of the American legation at Lisbon have been conducted by Mr. Lorillard, secretary of the legation.

At the state department it is declared that the appointment of Mr. Boutell to the Portuguese mission involves no change in the status of the diplomatic representatives of this government at Lisbon, and makes no change in the diplomatic relations between the United States and the new republic.

MAYOR IS OUSTED BY WOMEN



The women of Seattle, Wash., exercising their political power for the first time, recently ousted from office Mayor Hiram C. Gill and elected as his successor George W. Dilling. While the women did not accomplish this work alone, they were in a large measure instrumental in bringing it about, so much so that the result would have been different had they not voted. Gill was elected mayor of Seattle a year ago by a majority of 3,304. Women were then denied the right of suffrage, but in November they were clothed with that power. Almost from the start Gill's administration came in for sharp criticism.

As soon as the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution was adopted last November the movement to "recall" Gill under a provision of the city charter and elect a successor to serve the unexpired term took form and the women entered into the campaign with enthusiasm. Half the women of Seattle who were enfranchised in November qualified as voters by enrolling their names with the registration officers, and it was among them is dun the fact that in the recent election the majority of 3,306 given to Gill a year before was reversed and his opponent, George W. Dilling, was elected by a plurality of 6,231. The number of women registered exceeded 20,000.

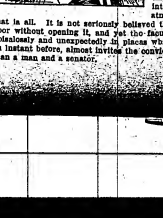
The campaign was a bitter one. Half the women of Seattle who were enfranchised in November qualified as voters by enrolling their names with the registration officers, and it was among them is dun the fact that in the recent election the majority of 3,306 given to Gill a year before was reversed and his opponent, George W. Dilling, was elected by a plurality of 6,231. The number of women registered exceeded 20,000.

NEGRO NAMED FOR HIGH POST



One of the leading negroes of the country is William Henry Lewis of Boston, who was nominated by President Taft to be assistant attorney general of the United States. From the humble beginning in the lowly conditions of a slave he has thun risen to his present position of trust and responsibility. He was born of slave parents in Berkeley, Va., in 1863, while the Civil war was raging in all its fierce intensity. At the age of 23 he went to New England and entered Amherst college, where he made rapid progress in his studies and became captain of the football team. He was the class orator at commencement and won two of the mein prizes of the college. He then entered Harvard, where he added the record of proficiency in his studies and developed into an athlete. For two yaarn he played center in the football team and was intar ona of the coaches. On being admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Washington and during the administration of President Roosevelt was appointed assistant district attorney.

SILENT MAN OF THE SENATE



The silent man of the United States senate is Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts. Mr. Kean, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Wetmore could not be called silent men, for loquacity and disorderly compared to Crane, and their economy of speech becomes really prodigious when measured that way. The Massachusetts senator hates any kind of a racket. One could not imagine him banging a door, wearing squeaky shoes or summoning a page by clapping his hands. No sound heralds his approach as he comes down the senate corridor. He does not walk, he glides. His manner gliding he is sliding, and when not sliding he is flitting. The only thing disturbed when Crane comes into the senate or goes out is the atmosphere—he makes a slight draft, that is all. It is not seriously believed that Mr. Crane can walk through a door without opening it, and yet the faculty he has of appearing suddenly, noiselessly and unexpectedly in places where there has been no sign of him an instant before, almost invites the conviction that he is more an apparition than a man and a senator.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Army of Clerks Support Washington



WASHINGTON.—Who are the main support of the capital city of our nation? What class contribute most to the general prosperity of Washington?

The first city of the United States, unlike most other cities, has no industries that are furnishing a revenue to its citizens and for this reason the question of maintenance naturally arises. Many towns are kept in a flourishing condition by the industries, but Washington has no source of this nature from which to draw its support. Our capital depends on the government clerk. The government itself is the big mill that fills the envelopes of Washingtonians every week and the checks that flow into the purses of the grocer, baker, plumber, lawyer, doctor and clergyman come from the envelopes of the 40,000 clerks that keep Washington alive.

The members of the legislature really take more money out of Washington than they bring in. When the height of the season is on they lend an atmosphere of bustling prosperity to the town, but when the warm months come around they leave town with fitted purses and spend their bulky sums at the seashore and mountain resorts. The busy clerks stick to their posts in all kinds of weather and all through the year and when the gloom settles down after the big guns are gone the government clerk is the only hops of the merchant and the amusement managers. It may seem strange, but when closely figured out the humble government clerk is the mainstay of our capital city.

During the long months when the congressmen and senators are enjoying the luxuries of vacation the clerk must sweat for his daily bread. Those humid summer months of Washington are hard on a man's nerves and digestion and hence the physician and lawyer are kept from the door of poverty. Food, dress and amusement must be had and this necessity provides for the well being of still another class.

Labor Bureau Investigates Insurance



THE federal bureau of labor, after devoting a year's study to workingmen's insurance and compensation systems in Europe has put out a report in which it presents a study of the insurance and compensation systems for the benefit of workman in case of accident, sickness, old age, invalidity and unemployment in 11 European countries. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, believes the report will be of peculiar interest to working men in the United States at this time, in view of the fact that the subject of workmen's insurance is a live subject with discussion in the legislatura of nearly every state. He points out that within recent years eight states, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin, as wall as the federal government, have appointed commissions to study methods of compensating workmen for disability incurred in the course of their employment. As a result of these activities one state, New York, has already enacted compensation laws of general application, while two states, Montana and Maryland, have made provisions for state systems of cooperative insurance against accidents to workmen engaged in mining.

The forms of old age insurance now in operation in the European countries are classified by the commissioner of labor as voluntary insurance not subsidized by the government, voluntary insurance receiving government subsidies, compulsory insurance, and nondistributory insurance. The investigation revealed that in a number of European countries funds are found which provide old age pensions for employees on the basis of contributions from both employers and workmen. In other countries employer requires the workman to join the fund, so that as far as the employs is concerned the system may be regarded as compulsory.

Capital Society Women Hope to Fly



FIRST of all the women of fashion to take to aeronautics as a sport, Washington society leaders are planning to lend the world as "high flers," in the literal sense. The thrill attendant on sailing through the air has fascinated Washington mondolenes, and in order to indulge in it to their heartis content they are going to establish a school and obtain instruction in the science of operating model flying machines. The school may become an actuality soma time this spring and after a course of lessons mildly confidently looks forward to becoming a skilled "sky pilot" and taking a three or four mile "fly" every morning before breakfast.

Senate Shocked in Closing Session



FOR the first time in the history of the government the expiring gasp of a short session of congress was prolonged beyond the "legislative day of March 3" and into the legislative day of March 4. The precedent was set in the senate, and it happened this way:

Inadvertently a motion was adopted Friday to the affect that the Senate session of Saturday was to begin at 1 a. m. The custom had been to take a recess until the time agreed upon for the meeting on the calendar day of March 4, but early Saturday morning the Senate adjourned the legislative day of March 3. When the fiasco recovered therefrom it was for both the legislative and calendar day of March 4.

As soon as it became noised about that a custom had been violated senators began a hasty examination of precedents. Senator Gallinger was in the chair. He referred the question to Henry H. Gilfry, the senate parliamentarian. After a long search it was discovered that while the senate never had a legislative day of March 4 for the purpos of winding up a session of congress, there was no reason, except custom, for that fact.

For the first time, therefore, leadars of the senate learned that the calendar day is superior to the legislative day in determining parliamentary situations.

The Reason.

"Your wife told me that you always give way to her in an argument."

"Yes."

"Is she always right?"

"No, but she's always present."

Have You All These?

The accessories of dignity are a decent amount of pride, a little bit of common sense, and a thorough familiarity with yourself.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

THE PRICE OF PROGRESS.

The historic reluctance of Oriental races to indulge in reforms is little understood, but time and experience will explain. These races are old in experience and in wisdom. Therefore, they are always apprehensive of the ultimate ends to which any reform will reach, says the Detroit News. Japan has modernized rapidly. It enjoys the benefits of a very improved form of government. Out of this change develops a gradual rise in the status of the masses and one of the consequences is a discontent. Alexander II. of Russia emancipated 23,000,000 serfs in the spring of 1861, after giving all landowners and serf masters three years' notice to prepare for the event and settling his own serfs free as an example. In 1881 the sons and daughters of the emancipated serfs, having enjoyed the benefit of education and thereby discovered the wrongs of the past and the oppressions to which the poor were still subject at the hands of the nobles and great land owners, expressed their discontent by killing the emperor who had lifted them to the status of free men and women. Russian discontent was founded by Michael Bakounin, the founder of terrorism in Russia. Japan has her Bakounin in Denjiro Kotoku, a publicist of discontent. Recently a band of 26 conspirators were arrested upon the charge of plotting against the life of the emperor, and 12 of them have already been executed. These terrible blunders seem to be unavoidable consequences of a change in the status of the people of any nation, but to the superficial observer could condemn all attempts at progress because, a government is not railroading, they involve a certain element of danger.

Rats are regarded as the most dangerous propagators of the bubonic plague that is raging in the East, and the matter has been under consideration by the Russian military authorities east of the Caucasus. They believe in killing off the rats to check the spread of the disease. But some of the methods they propose to employ will arouse the special wonder even of an age which is accustomed to remarkable developments. The military inspector of the district in question has issued an order in which is set forth "the hypnotic influence of music, as employed by wizards and witches," and it is remarked that this should not be ignored. In fact, the methods by which rat-catchers can lure their prey from the hiding places are specified, and the order concludes with the assumption that "it is very possible that among the soldiers of the Caucasian military district there are such wizards." If there is a pied piper in the Russian army he may now proceed to get busy.

Ecuador has rejected the proposition to submit the boundary dispute with Peru to The Hague tribunal. Colombia has sent a force of troops into territory claimed by Peru. War seems inevitable between those perennial squabblers, Haiti and Santo Domingo. And what looks like a pretty full-fledged revolution is under way in Honduras, says the Troy Times. It would seem that there are several unruly children in the international family of the western hemisphere who need a little wholesome discipline to make them behave themselves properly.

A woman, with a mandolin and a guitar, landed from New York on a wager that she can make a trip around the world on what she can earn with her music. Perhaps. These who do not appreciate it may be glad enough to pay her to move on.

Aviators engaged to be married are withdrawing from aeronautics at the command of their fiancees. No one can blame an engaged girl for objecting to her lover's being in the clouds in say other fashion than Cupid's way.

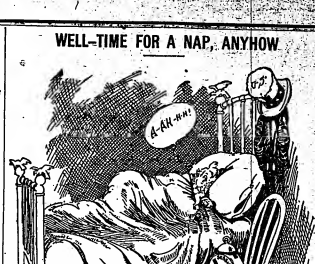
"Chicago has limited all its sky scrapers to 200 feet," says the New York Telegram. Not all. Merely those to be built between the time when the ordinance goes into force and the time when it shall be declared of no effect.

The No. 13 is still looked on as a hoodoo in some quarters, although it is hardly probable that the most superstitious person would turn down a gift of $13,000, while some would not seriously object to $12.

Flies are to be exterminated in Worcester, Mass. A college biologist there has formed plans for this extermination, and the students will catch the flies. It remains to be seen in the contest who stays longer in the ring—the flies or the students.

A southern planter has domesticated an alligator and is using it for a "watchdog." However, our notion of nothing to have running around the house is an alligator.

WELL—TIME FOR A NAP, ANYHOW



BLOW UP BARRACKS

REBELS EXPLODE NITROGLYCERIN UNDER BUILDING OCCUPIED BY DIAZ TROOPS.

MEXICO TO SHOW NO MERCY

Leniency for Insurrectos is at an End—Citizens of United States, Held in Jails, Are Assured Civil Trials for Sedition.

El Paso, Tex.—Two heavy charges of attempted arson were exploded under the barracks occupied by Mexican troops Wednesday night at Juarez, Mexico, and the buildings occupied by the soldiers were badly damaged. The attempt to blow up the barracks is attributed to revolutionists.

Two of a small band of insurrectos who secretly had entered the town were wounded and captured.

Assurance of the safety of all Americans now confined in Mexican prisons is given in an official statement issued at Juarez.

Americans now prisoners will be given trials in the civil courts on charges of sedition against the Mexican government, but hereafter all insurrectos, whether citizens of the United States or not, may be subject to the death penalty under summary military procedure.

The statement from the Mexican officials was issued relative to the seventeen foreigners now imprisoned in the federal jail at Casas Grandes. Fifteen of them are Americans. Pending their trials they will be given the consideration due to prisoners of war.

Colonel Cuellar, in command at Casas Grandas, is suffering from wounds, and as soon as he is able to move, the prisoners will be marched 170 miles to Chihuahua to face the civil courts.

The two other foreigners are European "soldiers of fortune" who have fought in Central American revolutions.

Colonel Manuel Tamborel, military commander at Juarez, said:

"The Americans have not been shot and will not be. Colonel Cuellar has been reported in Juarez and in Mexico City. It is the intention to give the men a fair trial. This does not mean, however, the same consideration will be given to foreigners hereafter captured."

Colonel Tamborel at first said he had been advised that forty foreigners had been captured, but later said the report was incorrect. He said he had not received the names of the Americans.

It is said the citizens of the United States now fighting in the insurrecto ranks number 600. The largest force is with Capt. Oscar G. Creighton, who has been active in blowing up railroad bridges. Government officials received orders to put a stop to the crossing of Americans from El Paso into the insurgent territory.

New York.—The sudden departure from New York Thursday of Senor Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, after a week of conferences and negotiations, the precise nature of which has not hitherto been clear, was Friday explained by the understanding that he has succeeded in effecting a tentative plan by which substantial reforms are expected to be put in force immediately by the Mexican government, and the leaders of insurrectos, being satisfied, are to aid in restoring peace.

Calexico, Cal.—Firing from the American side of the international line, Mexican customs officials at Ilgodoaes Wednesday sent a volley into the insurrectos, the latter reply ing by firing scores of shots into the American town of Andrade. No one was wounded so fas as is known.

Frank Work Dies of Pneumonia.

New York.—Frank Work, the multimillionaire railroad man and father of Mrs. Burke-Roche, died at his home here Thursday of pneumonia. He was ninety-two years old and it is understood leaves an estate amounting to $20,000,000.

Hurled, Unhurt, by Train.

Utica, N. Y.—Matthew Bowers was struck by the Twentieth Century Limited here Thursday and escaped without a scratch. The wagon in which he was riding was demolished.

ZELAYA SCENTS PLOT

DECLARES U. S. STIRS UP CENTRAL AMERICAN DISCORD.

Late Nicaragua President Explains to Europe That This Nation Will Dominate Western Hemisphere.

Paris.—Jose Santos Zelaya, former president of the republic of Nicaragua, attacks the attitude of the United States toward the Mexican affair most violently in an interview here. It will be remembered that Mr. Zelaya was forced to relinquish his office at the time of the recent rebellion in the Central American republic.

Zelaya charges that the United States government, inspired by the prospect of commercial and financial gain, is waging a merciless war not only with Mexico, but against the whole of Central America, which is old man, who despite his eighty years plunges daily in a cold bath and rides his horse like a gentleman," as "patriotically and bravely but vainly resisting American encroachments."

SEVEN DIE IN FIERCE GALE

Tug Silver Spray Wrecked in Cleveland Harbor and Her Crew Is Drowned.

Cleveland, O.—Seven lives were lost and a fishing tug is at the bottom of Lake Erie as a result of the gale which swept the lakes.

The tug Silver Spray of Erie, operated by the Booth Fisheries company, went down off this harbor Thursday. The crew, consisting of six men and a boy, took to the tug's lifeboat and rowed for the shore, but were dashed on the breakwater and drowned.

The tugs Castanet and Lorain picked up the bodies of five members of the Silver Spray's crew.

FREED OF BRIBERY CHARGE

Illinois Legislators Declared "Not Guilty" of Conspiracy in Connection With Furniture Contracts.

Springfield, Ill., March 13.—After three and one-half hours' deliberation, during which time about twenty-one ballots were taken, the jury in the trial of State Senator Stanton C. Pemberton of Oakland and of former Representative Joseph S. Clark of Vandalia, who are charged with entering into a conspiracy to secure money corruptly for their votes in awarding the contract for the furnishing of the senate and house chambers of the statehouse, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

ROUGH RIDERS HOLD REUNION

Colonel Roosevelt Has Happy Time With Old Friends of the Saddle.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Former President Roosevelt was in his glory last Wednesday, renewing friendships with old comrades in arms of the Spanish-American war. The Rough Rider regiment, of which Roosevelt was colonel, opened its annual reunion here, and the colonel was the principal speaker at the opening exercises. The reunion will come to a close tomorrow. Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt joined the colonel's party here and will stay with him during the remainder of his trip.

Prison for "Get-Rich-Quick" Man.

New York.—George H. Munroe, said by government officials to have obtained $500,000 from investors in "get rich quick" propositions, was convicted Thursday of using the mails to defraud, and sentenced to three years.

10,000 Miners on Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The formal call for a strike of 10,000 miners in Ohio and western Pennsylvania was sent out from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers Thursday.

INDICTED FOR FRAUD

NINE MEN ARE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

ONE TRUE BILL A SURPRISE

Witness Called to Aid Prosecution in Alleged $10,000,000 Alaskan Land Grab Shares Fate of Others at End of Inquiry.

Chicago.—The federal grand jury Thursday returned true bills against nine men charging them with having defrauded the government out of 10,000 acres of Alaskan coal land.

They were Albert C. Frost, former president of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric company and promoter of other enterprises, who is now in Europe; Pierre G. Beach, former secretary of the Alaska Coastal company and at present secretary and treasurer of the A. C. Frost company; George M. Seward, receiver for the A. C. Frost company; Frank Watson of Spokane, Wash.; George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind.; Duncan M. Stewart, Seward, Alaska, formerly manager of the Southern bank of Toronto, Canada; Henry C. Osborne, Gwyn L. Francis and Francis H. Stewart of Toronto, bankers and brokers, who aided Frost.

There are now about twenty indictments pending in different parts of the country growing out of the Alaskan frauds, and more are promised as soon as these cases are out of the way. An early trial will be demanded.

The alleged conspiracy began at Chicago on April 1, 1908, it is charged, to defraud the government of large tracts of coal lands within the Cook inlet precinct and recording district in Alaska, and to obtain title of lands attached to the land office of the United States at Juneau.

"The said coal lands aggregated approximately 10,000 acres, ara of the value of $10,000,000," the indictment reads.

"It was a part of said unlawful conspiracy that by cunning persuasion and promises of pecuniary reward and by other corrupt means, persons severally qualified by law to make location upon and entry and purchase of said coal lands should be induced to make fraudulent locations of coal lands, ostensibly for the exclusive use and benefit of said coal land claimants respectively, but in truth and in fact for the use and benefit of said conspirators or some of them."

It is charged that by such means the conspirators, or some of them, hoped to receive and enjoy the benefits of a greater number of locations and entries of coal lands, and of a greater number of coal lands, than allowed by law.

The indictment of Receiver Seward is a surprise, as he had been summoned as one of the witnesses to testify before the grand jury.

INCOME TAX LAW IS UPHELD

Law Provides That All Incorporated Bodies Shall Pay Tax on Net Incomes Above $5,000.

Washington.—Without a dissenting opinion the Supreme court of the United States Monday handed down its decision that $625,000 of the corporation tax law constitutional. This case of controversy waged almost continuously since its enactment, suggested its enactment to congress.

Justice Day read the decision, in the corporation tax case suits testing the law having been brought under the section of the country. By its affirmance the provisions of the income tax law are increased annually more than $25,000,000 from the tax on the net incomes of corporations doing business for profit, in addition to which the principle of the right to levy such a tax is vindicated and the most effective test for which the government has been striving, access to the books of the big corporations and full publicity with regard to their affairs is obtainable.

The main points of the opinion, as read by Justice Day, are:

It was within the power of the senate to insert the corporation provisions in a tariff law which originated in the house.

That it is not an "excise tax on the doing of business," which is exactly the basis on which the government defended the law.

The provisions of the law are not the arbitrary exercise of a power. This was urged in argument as a reason why the law should be held unconstitutional.

The tax is regarded as measured by income rather than being a tax on income.

Of all the objections to the tax raised by suits in all parts of the country none of them was found sufficient to nullify the law.

The tax is on per cent of the entire business over and above $5,000 received from all sources.

Charles H. Remington is Dead.

Watertown, N. Y.—Charles H. Remington, treasurer of the Remington-Martin Paper company, died Wednesday as the result of blood poisoning caused by a slight cut on his hand inflicted about a week ago.

Carnegie to Lose $800,000.

New York.—At the Carnegie Trust company inquiry before the grand jury in New York city Wednesday it was stated that Andrew Carnegie would lose $800,000 by the forgery of an official in the wrecked bank.

SEE BIG PEACE PACT

ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN U. S. AND ENGLAND POSSIBLE.

Draft of Convention May Be Ready for Submission to Extra Session of Congress.

Washington.—It is believed here that it is possible that when congress assembles in extra session President Taft may be able to carry out his promise to submit a treaty with Great Britain providing for general and unlimited arbitration of all questions arising between that country and the United States.

It is known that Secretary of State Knox and the British ambassador, James Bryce, have discussed such a pect to the extent of exchanging opinions, but the provisions of such a treaty have not yet been committed to paper.

Now that England so far as her press is concerned, has taken the attitude of commendation of Sir Edward Grey's offer in the house of commons to conclude such an agreement with the United States, the actual consideration of a step of this nature appears to be materially clear. The fact that negotiations have proceeded so far that a treaty can be drafted and put in shape to be presented to congress shortly after the opening, raises the question to a question of unusual, almost imminent, importance.

Advocates of world-peace will avail themselves of this opportunity to urge action as the accomplishment of the century. It has been characterized as "The greatest step that can be taken towards the ultimate eradication of war."

The noteworthy feature of the treaty as suggested by President Taft in the proposed agreement to submit all questions, even those involving national honor, to arbitration. Heretofore such questions have been expressly excluded from arbitration agreements, and the pending arrangement already makes it itself the honor of being the most comprehensive movement to secure a guarantee of peace between the two countries that has ever been initiated.

The most important single difficulty that presents itself to an agreement of this kind so far as the United States senate is concerned is the insistence of that chamber on its constitutional right to pass upon every question that involves the national honor. The action of the senate on a treaty which does away with this privilege cannot, of course, be foreseen, but the attitude of the senate on this question will not be settled until it declares itself either for or against the ratification of the treaty when submitted.

STANDARD ASKS RETRACTON

John D. Archbold Telegraphs Elgin Pastor Who Assails the Company.

New York.—The Standard Oil company denies that it subscribed to corruption; fund alleged to have been used to influence William Lorimer to a seat in the senate. The following telegram was sent last Thursday to the Rev. Milton B. Williams, pastor of the First Methodist church, Elgin, Ill.:

"Dear Sir: In the morning papers of this city it is reported that at a mess meeting held in Elgin to denounce Senator William Lorimer, you have declared that the charges against the recent session of congress to obtain the acquittal of Senator Lorimer and that the money had been put up by the Standard Oil company and other big financial interests.

"As the statement is foully and wholly false so far as it concerns the Standard Oil company, I call on you for an immediate public and complete retraction and an apology for libel and slander. The best of public discussion does not protect the plain citizen, much less a minister of the gospel, in such unmeasured denunciations, from the rigors of the law.

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD,
"Vice-President Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York."

ANARCHIST ECHO IN MURDER

Stinie Morrison, Convicted in London, Is Believed Connected With Houndsditch Gang.

London.—Stinie Morrison was found guilty of the murder of Joseph Beron and sentenced to death.

Morrison declared he killed Beron. After the verdict was returned, he exclaimed:

"I am innocent. I do not believe there is a God in Heaven."

The police tried to connect the tragedy with the Houndsditch anarchist burglar gang and the trial was one of the most sensational ever held in London.

The mutilated body of Beron was found in Clapham common early in January. The police theory was that the victim was a member of the Houndsditch crowd, and had been killed for treachery by his associates.

The trial occupied nine days. The evidence was wholly circumstantial.

Farm Labor High in 1910.

Washington.—Higher wages were paid to American farm laborers during 1910 than at any other time in the last 15 years, according to statistics made public Thursday by the department of agriculture.

Mrs. Carrie Nation Weaker.

Leavenworth, Kas.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the militant Kansas temperance worker, who is at a sanitarium here, is gradually growing weaker. Her condition Thursday was regarded as serious.

Try This for Colds

Prescription Known for Results Rather than Large Quantity.

Go to your druggist and get "two ounces of Pinex and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine Compound, mix them with half a pint of good whisky. Shake well. Take one to a tablespoonful after each meal and at bedtime. Smaller doses to children according to age." Any one can prepare this at home. This is said to be the quickest, surest and best cure known to the medical profession. Be sure to get only the genuine Pinex Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in the screw-top sealed case. If your druggist is out of stock he will quickly get it for you from his wholesale house. Don't fool with uncertain mixtures. It is risky.

Hustlers.

"A good turkey dinner ead mlace pie," said Simeon Ford, "alweys puts us in a lethergic mood—makes us feel, in fact, like the netives of Nole o Chucky.

"In Nole Chucky one dey I seid to e man:

"'What is the principal occupation of this town?'

"'Well, bess,' the man easwered, yawning. 'In winter they sweep off on the east side of the house and follers the sun around to the west, and in summer they sets on the west side and follers the shede around to the east.'"

EYES WOULD BURN AND STING

"It is just a year ago that my sister came over here to us. She had been here only a few weeks when her eyes began to burn and ache and sting oe if she had sand in them. Then we used all of the home remedies. She washed her eyes with salt weter, used hot tea to bothe them with, and bandaged them over night with tea leaves, but all to no purpose. She went to the drug store and got some salve, but she grew constantly worse. She was scarcely able to look in the light. At last she decided to go to a doctor, because she could hardly work any more. The doctor seid it was a very severa disease, and if she did not follow his orders closely she might lose her oyesight. He made her eyes burn and applied electricity to them, and gave her various ointments. In the two and a half or three weeks that she went to the doctor, we could see very little improvement.

"One day we had read so much how people had been helped by Cuticura that we thought we would try it, and we cannot be thankful enough that we used it. My sister used the Cuticura Pills for purifying the blood, bathed only with Cuticura Soap, and at night after washing, she anointed her eyes very geatly on the outside with the Cuticura Ointment. In one week the swelling was entirely gone from the eyes, and after a month there was no longer any mucus or watering of the eyes. She could already see better, and in six weeks she was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Julia Casplanke, 2905 Utah St., St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 26, 1910.

Greatest Little Invention.

The greatest little invention that has been given to the world is the lucifer match. It was lavaated in 1827. It is small, but like Portlo's candle, it has done the great deal for the world. It gave man mastery of fire, where this fire had been a cruary bired man, but now it becomes an obedient servent.

Prolific.

A census-taker while on her rounds called at a house occupied by an Irish family. One of the questions she asked was:

"How many males have you in this family?"

The answer came without hesitation:

"Three a dey, mum!"

Encourage the Boys.

When a boy presents an idee thet is feasible, put him on the back and encourage him, and he will develop a love for agriculture and become the pride of your heart in your declining age. In such manner will the homes and the farms that you have worked so herd to pay for.

If farming is not not paid la your case by ell means give the boy a chease to begin without your headicap. What was good enough for me is good enough for the boy," is a maxim unworthy of a New England farmer. Give the boy a chasce nt as agricultural education and he will help you to stop the leaks in the past and present into a brighter future.

A FOOD STORY

Makes a Woman of 70 "One in 10,000."

The widow of one of Ohio's most distinguished newspaper editors and a famous leader in politics in his day, says she is 70 years old and a much stronger women then you will find in ten thousand," and she credits her fine physicel coadition to the use of Grape Nuts:

"Many yeays ago I had a terrible fall which permenatly injured my stomech. For years I lived on, a praparation of corn starch and milk, but it grew so nauseating at last that I had to give it up. Then I tried, oce after another, a dozen different kinds of cereals, but the process of digestion gava me great pain.

"It was not until I began to use Grape-Nuts food three yeers ago that I found relief. It has proved, with the dear Lord's blessing, a real boon to me. It brought me health and vigor such as I never expected to egain enjoy, and in gratitude I never fail to sound its praises." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason."

Look for it in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," to be found in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Farm Operating Cost Figured by Experts

Hamline.—An exhaustive analysis of the cost of producing farm products in Minnesota, based on statistics gathered during the years from 1902 to 1907 from five representative farms of the state, showing there is greater profit for the farmer by raising corn, potatoes and vegetables than in the production of grains, is contained in the eighteenth annual report of the agricultural experiment station made public by the director, Dean Albert F. Woods.

The report, which covers the work of the college and substations at Crookston and Grand Rapids, contains detailed accounts of the research investigations and scientific experiments being conducted by every department and division of the agricultural station as well as the financial statement of the department by divisions. In the report, which is addressed to John Lind, president of the board of regents, Dean Woods urges the necessity of further appropriations both for extending the work of the institution and the employment of more professors and experts for instructional and investigative work.

Cost of Farm Operations.

Featured in the report of the treatise are Professors Edwin C. Parker and Thomas Cooper of the department of agronomy, whose minute investigations as to the cost of farm operations extend over five years, from 1902 to 1907. The information was gathered from conditions prevailing on five farms of the state, one near Northfield, Rice county; Marshall in Lyon county; Halstad, Norman county and a section farm in Stevens county. Trips were made to the farms and close inventories were kept on all expenditures to the end that an exact estimate was secured as to the ultimate cost of everything. This was then compared with the market prices prevailing for farm products and the university investigators were then afforded a basis of comparison as to the most profitable products on the farm.

Entering into the investigation as factors governing the cost of production were the following: Man labor, horse labor, values consumed in the farm machinery, seed, twine, etc., and the rental value of the land.

Potatoes and corn were discovered to be the most costly in production, but their returns justified the outlay of expenditures as the net profit per acre worth $50 was $24.43, while in those cases where fertilizers were used and the potato raising was carried on on more intensive scale the net profit per acre was 54.2 per cent on an acre worth $50.

Summary of the Report.

The article concludes with a summary of the findings of the investigators as follows:

For the years 1904-1907 the average monthly wages paid farm laborers during the eight "crop-season" months, April 1 to November 30, were approximately as follows: Northfield (1905-1907), $26.16; Marshall, $26.64; Halsted, $25.65, and the large farm in northwestern Minnesota, $26.77. During the months of December, January, February and March the average monthly wage at Northfield was $15.80; Marshall, $14.26; Halstad, $11.69, and the large farm in northwestern Minnesota, $14.36.

The cost of farm board per month for one laborer averaged for the three years, 1905-1907, amounted to $14.36 at Northfield, $12.73 at Marshall, $11.58 at Halstad and $10.02 on the large grain farm in northwestern Minnesota. The average cost per acre was 47.9 cents at Northfield, 42.4 cents at Marshall, 38.6 cents at Halstad, and 33.1 cents for the large farm in northwestern Minnesota; the average cost of board per month on all farms was $12.65 per month and per day, 42 cents.

The average cash value per hour of farm labor on all farms for the three years 1905-1907, is 11.2 cents for December, January, February and March, and 12.7 cents for the "crop-season" months, April to November, inclusive. While wages are lower in the winter months, the number of hours worked by the laborers is much less than in the summer—thus there is little difference between summer and winter in the cost per hour of farm labor. This cost is based upon the wages paid to men plus the cost of board.

Cost of Farm Work-Horse.

The average annual cost of maintaining a farm work-horse during the years 1904-1907 amounted to $90.40 at Northfield, $87 at Marshall, $75.07 at Halstad and $65.23 for the large farm in northwestern Minnesota. This cost is based on the following items of expense: Interest on investment, depreciation, harness depreciation, shoeing, feed, labor, and miscellaneous expense.

The labor of the farm horse comprises a large proportion of the cost of crop production. The average cost per hour of horse labor, 1904-1907, was 9.25 cents at Northfield, 8.36 cents at Marshall, 7.32 cents at Halstad and 7.48 cents on the large farm in Northwestern Minnesota. The annual cost of maintaining the farm horse has been divided by the total number of hours of work in a year to obtain the cost per hour.

The depreciation in value of all classes of farm machinery is approximately 7.3 per cent annually. The annual depreciation of the most universally used farm machinery is as follows: Grain binders, 7.91 per cent; grain drills, 6.76 per cent; corn binders, 10.03 per cent; corn cultivators, 7.25 per cent; mowers, 7.8 per cent; hayrafts, 7.3 per cent, sulky plows, 8.4 per cent; wagons, 4.89 per cent, harrows, 8.72 per cent, and harness, 6.17 per cent.

The annual values consumed per acre in a number of the most universally used farm machines are as follows: Grain binders, 18.1 cents; grain drills, 7.5 cents; corn binders, 82.6 cents; corn cultivators, 15.5 cents; mowers, 20.6 cents; hayrakes, 8.5 cents; plows, 8.7 cents, and harrows, 1.7 cents. The term "values consumer" includes the machinery cost items of depreciation, interest on investment, and repairs. The average annual acreage covered by each class of machinery is divided into the total cost to obtain the cost consumed per acre.

The value in farm machinery consumed per acre for the corn, grain and hay crop is as follows: Northfield, corn, $1.748; grain, 51.7 cents; hay, 54.8 cents; Marshall, corn, $1.448, grain, 55.8 cents; hay, 47.7 cents; Halstad, corn, $1.143; grain, 37.2 cents; hay, 29 cents; large farm in Northwestern Minnesota, grain, 27.7 cents; threshing outfit, 33.5 cents; hay, 20 cents.

Cost of Field Crops.

The total cost per acre of producing a number of the staple crops of Minnesota is as follows, including seed, labor of men and horses, twine, machinery depreciation, and land rental: Corn husked from the standing stalks, Northfield, $11.568; Marshall, $9.662; corn cut, shocked and shredded, Northfield, $15.297; corn grown thickly and siloed, Northfield, $20.627; Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, $19.187; flax seed, threshed from the windrow, Northfield, $10.072; Halstad, $7.272; large farm in Northwestern Minnesota, $6.283; fodder corn, cut and shocked in the field, Northfield, $10.733; Halstad, $8.912; hay, timothy and clover, one cutting, Northfield, $6.185; Marshall, $5.553; Halstad, $4.567; mangels, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, $32.682; oats, fall plowed, Northfield, $9.854; Marshall, $9.039; Halsted, $7.110; large farm in Northwestern Minnesota, $6.073; potatoes, machine production, large farm in Northwestern Minnesota, $26.366; intensive culture, $37.721; wheat, fall plowing, Northfield, $9.861; Marshall, $8.389; Halstad, $6.977; large farm in Northwestern Minnesota, $6.056.

The net feeding value of forage crops per acre, as determined from statistical and feeding investigations, is $8.69 per acre for a 2¼-ton yield of timothy and clover, $4.79 per acre for a 3½-ton yield of cured fodder corn; while the net loss on ten tons to the acre of ensilage is 39 cents, and for a 20-ton yield of mangels, $6.68. One dollar expended in capital and labor in hay production gives a return of $2.21; fodder corn, $1.38; ensilage, 98 cents, and mangels, 79 cents. Under conditions of higher feed values and relatively higher prices for feeds than are assumed in table XXI., these relative net values or net losses would not apply.

Cost of Potato Crop.

Potato production by machine methods has greater possibilities in Minnesota for large profits per acre than grain crops. The cost per acre of producing potatoes as determined from a large potato farm in Clay county, Minnesota, is $26.37, this cost including seed, labor, machinery cost, land rental, and the cost of labor and materials to spray the crop three times for blight and the potato beetle.

The average yield per acre was 127 bushels, which, at 40 cents per bushel, gives a gross income per acre of $50.80, or a net profit of $24.43. The rate of profit on land valued at $50 per acre is 48.9 per cent. Where fertilizers and more intensive methods are used the cost is increased to $37.72, with an increase in yield to 162 bushels per acre, and at 40 cents per bushel give a net profit of 54.2 per cent on $50 land.

The cost per acre of fall plowing, as averaged from 4,773 acres at Northfield, Rice county, is $1.256; from 5.947 acres at Marshall, Lyon county, $1.141; from 7,186 acres at Halstad, Norman county, $1.133, and from 5,363 acres on the large farm in northwestern Minnesota, 92.4 cents.

The cost per acre of fall plowing, as averaged from 4,773 acres at Northfield, Rice county, is $1.256; from 5,947 acres at Marshall, Lyon county, $1.141; from 7,186 acres at Halsted, Norman county, $1.13, and from 5,363 acres on the large farm in northwestern Minnesota, 92.4 cents.

The average farm price December 1, 1902-1907, in Minnesota for barley is 40 cents per bushel; corn, 38.5; flax, 96.3; hay, $8.05 per ton; oats, 29.2 cents per bushel; potatoes, 41.5 cents, and wheat, 74.2 cents.

At these prices the amount of product per acre necessary to cover the cost of producing field crops is as follows: Barley, 20.53 bushels; corn, 27.11 bushels; flaxseed, 7.78 bushels; hay, 0.92 ton; oats, 30.48 bushels; potatoes, 63.51 bushels; wheat, 9.78 bushels.

Value of Land a Factor.

When interest on the investment in land is considered as an item of expense, the cost of producing wheat on $20 land is $7.18, and on land valued at $100 the cost increased to $11.98, an increase of 66.9 per cent in cost. Potatoes can be produced on $50 land for $20.266, on $100 land for $29.366, an increase of 9.7 per cent in cost. Fifteen bushels of wheat, at the average farm price of 66 cents, when grown on the $20 land will return a net profit of 13.8 per cent and on $100 land will give a net loss of 2 per cent. A yield of 38.8 bushels must be obtained on the $100 land to yield the same rate of profit as could be secured on the cheap land with 15 bushels. Potatoes yielding 100 bushels to the acre, and valued at 39 cents per bushel on the farm, when grown on $50 land will return a net profit of 24.5 per cent, and a net profit of 9.6 per cent on $100 land.

Wheat and other grain crops grown on high-priced land can not compete with grain grown on cheap land, for such crops are not adapted to intensive culture, as are the corn, potato and onion crops, or as are forage crops fed to productive milch cows near good markets.

The average length of the working day for men on the farms at Northfield, southeastern Minnesota, is 8.94 hours, with 3.64 hours for Sunday work. At Marshall, in southwestern Minnesota, 8.66 hours for the week days and 3.05 hours for Sunday, and at Halstad, in northwestern Minnesota, 8.10 hours for the week days and 2.76 hours for Sundays. The average length of the working day for horses at Northfield, southeastern Minnesota, is 3.03 hours; at Marshall, southwestern Minnesota, 3.29 hours; and at Halstad, northwestern Minnesota, 3.14 hours.

Cost of Keeping Cow.

Milch cows in Minnesota were maintained at an average annual cost per head of $40.97, exclusive of the cost of shelter, which will range from $4 to $8. The total cost was made up of the following items: Grain, $6.89; roughage, $10.28; pasture, $4.92; labor, $17,038; interest on investment, $1.846. The average annual value of the product from milch cows (550 in number) was $50.95, leaving a net value of product of $9.98.

The amount of grain fed annually to the average cow concerning which statistics were collected was 921 pounds; roughage, 4,973 pounds. The average cow receiving these amounts of feed gave an annual milk yield of 4,950 pounds, containing 186.49 pounds of butter fat.

One dollar expended in cost of maintenance of milch cows at Northfield gave a return of $1.34; at Marshall, $1.15, and at Halstad, $1.14.

Individual herds show a much wider difference between cost and value of product. One of the best dairy herds at Northfield gave a return of $1.41 for every dollar expended, and one of the poorest herds at Marshall gave a return of 99 cents to the dollar. While a better market at Northfield than on the other routes has some influence in determining the greater profit in dairying in that region, more productive types of cows and better management are the chief factors.

The average labor cost of feeding and managing three sows and 19 pigs amounted to $30.37 per year.

The average annual labor cost of feeding and managing a flock of 48 sheep amounted to $20.34.

Yearlings and 2-year-old cattle on pasture made an annual gain of 271.6 pounds, and calves averaged 182.7 pounds. The cost of production of pasture per acre on $70 land is about $4.07.

The average cost of feeding a farm work horse a year was $51.39. The average quantity of grain fed per horse was 4,686 pounds, and the average amount of roughage, 6,346 pounds.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

No Free Car Rides.

St. Paul, March 15.—Governor Eberhart vetoed the Fuchs bill, which permitted street railway companies to grant free transportation to policemen and firemen.

St. Paul, March 17.—Following an effort by Governor Eberhart to induce the Republican senators in the Minnesota legislature to redeem their party pledges, and pass a reapportionment bill, the governor met with the Republican members of the upper body.

There were only 14 present, most of the absentees being listed against reapportionment and by inference repudiating the attempt on the part of the Republican executive to carry out the definite pledge of the party made in its platform.

On the eve of the fight in the senate for reapportionment, the enemies to the proposed measure claim 33 members and the Democratic senators, who have led the opposition, have a good chance of winning their victory, with the result still in doubt.

May Call Extra Session.

If they do, an extra session, called by the governor to take up the matter, is imminent and is being considered. The situation is a tense one, and will be a severe test of the sincerity of the Republican party of the state, which will be on trial.

Temperance Measure Up.

Local option in cities of the fourth class not governed by a home rule charter was favored by the house. By a vote of 80 to 27 the lower branch of the legislature passed the temperance committee bill allowing cities of less than 10,000 population to vote on the license question after a petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters has been presented. Several attempts were made to amend the bill but without success. Rufus P. Morton offered to amend by allowing the question to be put on a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters. J. N. Johnson then offered an amendment lowering the percentage to 20 per cent.

The Hanlon bill, making it a gross misdemeanor to sell or give liquor to minors and drunkards was passed by a vote of 99 to 15.

The house passed the bill making it a misdemeanor to induce a minor to enter a saloon and to carry liquor to minors. The Clague bill giving conductors police power over intoxicated people on board trains was also passed.

A new policemen and firemen bill, allowing municipalities to enter into contracts with street railway companies for transportation at reduced rates, is being drawn by Representative Fuchs as a substitute for the free transportation bill vetoed by Governor Eberhart.

The house passed the bill introduced by Representatives R. C. Dunn, O'Neil, Webb and MacKenzie, appropriating $8,000 to experiment in reclamation work in northern Minnesota. It provides for the reclaiming of 10 40-acre tracts of state swamp lands and placing the reclaimed land in the market for sale.

Representative Kelley introduced an anti-tipping bill. It not only prohibits the receiving of gratuities but also the giving of them.

A bill was introduced to prohibit saloons within one mile of the university on the east side of the river, or within 1,500 feet of any school building or to have more than five saloons in one block on one side of a street within the patrol limits when the saloons faced the other side of the street not in the patrol limits.

The committee on Indian affairs, Senator Olson, chairman, recommended for passage a bill pensioning all the participants in the Minnesota Indian war of 1862. The pension law as it now stands gives pensions only to those who were disabled.

St. Paul, March 18.—Ignoring the representations of the governor of the state, and going on record as being opposed to any kind of reapportionment by voting down a motion to recommit the Congdon reapportionment bill to the committee for further amendment, the senate defeated the Congdon measure by the decisive vote of 36 to 27.

The almost solid vote of the Democrats of the senate, aided by a Republican faction, accomplished the overturning of one of the most definite pledges of the Republican platform.

The legislature is facing the possibility of an extra session, and to avoid it Republican members of the senate are bestirring themselves for the purpose of preparing a new bill which will give some sort of fair reapportionment and yet at the same time avoid the falling of the big stick which the governor has taken out for the first time since he went into office.

How They Voted.

The roll-call was as follows: Noes—Anderson, Bedford, Benson, Carpenter, Cashman, Clague, Collier, Cook, C. F., Cooke, L. O., Dale, Donaldson, Duee, Duxbury, Glotzbach, Handlan, Haycraft, Klein, Lende, McGrath, Marden, Moonan, Murray, Nelson, Odell, Olson, Peterson, Poehler, Putnam, Rockne, Schaller, Stebbins, Swanson, Thoe, Van Hoven, Weis, Works. Total, 36.

Ayes—Ahmann, Boyle, Cheadle, Denegre, Dunn, Elwell, Fosseen, Gunderson, Gunn, Dwinnell, Froshang, Hackney, Henson, Johnson, C. D. Johnson, V. L., Johnston, L'Herault, Pauly, Pugh, Rustad, Sageng, Saugstad, Sullivan, G. H. Sullivan, J. D., Sundberg, Wallace, Wilson. Total, 27.

With the defeat of reapportionment an important factor, tonnage tax went down to defeat in the lower house of the legislature by a vote of 70 to 48. The final vote was taken after a debate which lasted more than four hours. C. A. Congdon, R. C. Dunn, L. C. Spooner, Albert Pfaender, J. A. A. Burnquist and J. J. Moriarity opposed the measure while J. N. Johnson and Thomas Frankson, the authors of the bill were the only members advocating its passage. The big majority of the Democratic members were against the bill. Only five members voted for it and of these four declared that they had been pledged to its support. Eighteen Democrats opposed it. Albert Pfaender, the floor leader of the minority party came out unalterably opposed to the measure. He spoke for the Democratic organization and sounded the doom of the proposed law. Mr. Pfaender in eloquent terms recalled the position taken by the late Governor Johnson in his veto of the bill two years ago and declared that if there were no other reasons, this alone would lead him to oppose tonnage tax. Other members as W. I. Nolan and Lawrence Wisniewski declared that the defeat of reapportionment turned them against the measure.

St. Paul, March 20.—The defense opened its case in the state drainage investigation. Peter E. Hanson of Litchfield, former secretary of state, was called to explain his connection with ditch work prior to 1904. He testified principally as to the Hebron ditch which had been declared a failure. He said lack of funds was to blame for the failure.

The committee decided to employ an expert engineer to inspect all the state ditches under controversy and report before the close of the legislative session.

Mrs. Chapman and J. W. Serff, Edward Mosher and J. E. Stuart of Aitkin all testified that the drainage work in that district is satisfactory. Mr. Stuart was employed by Foley & Gleeson as foremen on ditches 86 and 68. He testified that the earth was spongy-like, which accounted for the filling up of the trenches making them shallow. A. C. McMullan of Marshall county, who resides near ditch No. 83, testified that although the ditch is satisfactory the contractors are exceedingly slow in completing it and that as a result he is forced to go ten miles out of his way to get the nearest market. This is caused by the fact that a bridge has been torn down during the construction of the ditch.

Senator Elwell introduced a bill to make the university a health district.

Two important bills relating to the conservation of state minerals and lands were decided upon at a meeting of the house committee of public lands. One authorizes the people of the state to vote on a constitutional amendment which would create a state land department separate from the state auditor's office. The other provides for the appointment of a legislative commission to investigate the state resources and recommend an organization which will conserve these resources to future generations. The proposed bill calls attention to the value of the three million acres of state land and the great mineral possibilities of this property. It declares that the state has already received $24,000,000 in royalties from iron mines on its lands and that approximately $150,000,000 additional will be received in the future.

A reorganization of the state forestry board is provided for in a bill introduced by the committee on forestry. Under its provisions the state board is to be made up of the director of the state forestry school, the dean of the state agricultural colleges, three members to be suggested by the board of regents of the state university and four members to be recommended by the state forestry association, state agricultural society, state horticultural society and the state game and fish commission. This board is to appoint an expert as state forester. The bill embodies a drastic regulation in the forestry districts to prevent fires. The bill carries an appropriation of $150,000 a year.

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Elwood, Ind.—"Your remedies have cured me and I have only taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was sick three months and could not walk. I suffered all the time. The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right one, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. Sadie Mullen, 2728 N. B. St., Elwood, Ind.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

GRAND VOYAGE TO THE POLE.



Make Good.

"Wake up, Cull," says the burglar, shaking the man by the shoulder.

The man wakes up, and jumps up, too.

"I went troo dis house las' week an' got $100 an' a bum gold watch," explained the burglar; "an' de paper said det you said your loss was $100 en' joolry to the amount o' five or six hundred."

"Ye-yes?"

"Well, make good, sport. Me perdner det was watchin' on de outside made me cough up de difference between what I got and what you said I got. Now, you got to make good. You can't beat me dat way."—Judge's Library.

A Good Samaritan.

"Once, when I was ill, he gave me a punch in the stomach."

"I don't see why you should be grateful for that."

"It was a milk punch. They strengthen, you know."

Short Trip.

"Twobble started to read Doctor Eliot's Harvard Classics."

"How far did he get before stopping?"

"As far as the bookcase."

Reckless.

"Pipps doesn't care what he buys on credit."

"No. You would think that every day he lives is his last day on earth."

You can often tell what a woman really means by what she doesn't say.

Saves Breakfast Worry—

A package of

Post Toasties

on the pantry shelf.

Served in a minute.

With cream or stewed fruit.

DELICIOUS! SATISFYING!

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Pioneer Dies Suddenly.

Ulen.—Paul Van Vlissinger died very suddenly while on his way from his house to the postoffice in the town of Hitterdal. He went into a hardware store on his way, where he expired in a few minutes from a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. He was 70 years old and a pioneer of Clay county.

He served as county auditor and county commissioner several years, and later was cashier of the Moorhead National bank and cashier of the Security State Bank of Hitterdal.

Robber Suspect Breaks Jail.

Walker.—Harry Colby, who was in the county jail to stand trial for robbery, escaped by securing a duplicate key to the padlock which held the heavy swinging bars of one of the windows, and Sheriff DeLury has been unable to locate his man. There was an Indian in the jail at the time, who was serving 60 days for drunkenness, but he refused to escape and aroused the jailer and informed him of the escape. Colby was arraigned in justice court for robbing a companion.

DUTCH FARMERS ON WAY HERE.

Party Destined to Minnesota to Settle Among Great Northern.

New York, N. Y. — A party of Dutch and Belgian farmers with their wives and children, 261 souls in all, is in New York en route to Minnesota to take up farming. They arrived on the steamship Kroonland. These expert agriculturists will take land somewhere along the route of the Great Northern railway. The exact location has not been selected.

HARVARD PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Caricature of Rev. Lyman Abbott and Eva Tanguay Starts Trouble.

Cambridge, Mass.—A comic drawing showing Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, and Eva Tanguay, the cyclonic comedienne, linked arm in arm and labeled "Human Affinities," has caused the suppression by the Harvard authorities of this week's issue of the Lampoon, the famous Harvard comic weekly.

ST. BONIFACE SCHOOL BURNED.

Valuable Library and Indian Dictionary Lost in Winnipeg Fire.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—St. Boniface industrial school was destroyed by fire. Eighty occupants of the building escaped. A valuable library of 5,000 volumes, as well as an Indian dictionary in manuscript, was destroyed. The dictionary represented the work of pioneer missionary priests for 100 years. The loss from the fire is estimated at $125,000.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

As soon as your land is fit for working sow your wheat. The early sown wheat is the surest crop.

Be it said to the credit of the country newspapers, that they did not bite at the free paper bait thrown them by the paper trust, but are putting up a fight in the interest of the farmers of the Northwest, against that Canada reciprocity treaty.

Some of the daily papers that favor reciprocity with Canada was so sure of its passage, they began to notify the consumers, "that it may not imediatly lessen the cost of living but would eventually." They want to let the consumer down as light as possible until the meat and milling trusts get their snout into the trough, then they will let them and the prodncers, "root hog or die."

With this issue we complete the publication of Volnm X of THE SUNBEAM, which makes the paper ten years old to day. It was established by the present owner and publisher and has never changed the name at the head of its editorial colum. We was poor when we started the paper and have about held our own ever since. If a young man is looking for a get rich quick job we would not advise him to go into a country newspaper, but if he is just looking for steady work it is as good a job as he can get for he will always find something to do. We expect to continue in the business as we never had any great longing for great riches and think we are as well off as Rockefeller, and are sure our stomach is in better condition than his is.

A fellow made the remark the other day that he had got a letter saying that he had another years extension of time, to make his final proof and that he was going to let the fools pay the taxes and he was going to keep his land as a homestead. All right old man, We are one of the fools that pays taxes and we propose to try some of you smarties a string, when your seven years are out. Take this as your notice and if you are sure of your friends opinion stick to it, and let the fools continue to pay taxes, but you may strike a man that is as smart as you are that is willing to pay taxes on your farm.

PLEASE EXPLAIN.

On the same day Congress adjourned (March 4) without adopting Canadian Reciprocity, wheat bounded two and one fourth to two and three eighths cents a bushel in Minneapolis while the Liverpool market closed a trifle lower." How do President Taft and Jnmn J. Hill at all account for that, in the light of the claim that "the price of wheat is governed by the export price and would not be affected by reciprocity?" The fact is that the price of wheat in the Northwest is "a local issne," and would be directly affected by Canadian Reciprocity. Will Mr. Hill rise and explain who is the "ignoramus or the demagogue?"—Northwester Agriculturist.

Now if the U. S. Senate can hold old Taft down and head him off from railroading that treaty through the Northwestern farmers will owe them a debt of gratitude.

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding corn nery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 90 acres good break land, ballence meadow and light timber. Clay soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland, Highlanding Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3 town of Mayfield. 1½ miles from Malone n. c. and telephone line. 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 15 acre's broken. 100 acre's good plow land. Enough timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address,

Ole T. Waale, Kuehnel Minn.

Reaping What You Sow.

Re apportionment was defeated by a vote of 27 for 36 against in the senate. There is nothing like setting county option men to the legislature from northern Minnesota. But they don't get county option-or anything else. Do you remember we told you about this last September. Did we not tell you the result, when we told you if you put a county option man in that senate that all Northern Minnesota would get was a manority vote for county option? You are now reaping the crop you sowed in Septem ber and here it is 9 0 against 9 0. We do not blame the representatives for the poor fellows are doing the best they can, but they are in a hopeless manority.

STEENERSON EXPLAINS.

On Tuesday we received the following letter from Congressman Steenerson, which we publish with pleasure, as it settles the question of when the present holders of homesteads on this reservation became tax payers.

Washington D.C.
March 13, 1910.

THE SUNBEAM,
Sunbeam Minn.

Gentelmen:

For the information of settlers on lands in the Eleven Towns, I have the honor to advise you that the time in which to make payments and proof on ALL such land expires on March 26th, 1912.

Hoping you will give the publicity of this matter special attention, I remain Yours very truly,

H. STEENERSON.

The above removes the bone of contention, so far as the settlers up here, who have or have not made final proof, are concerned, as a man who makes his final proof in May 1911, will not have to pay taxes any sooner than the one who proves up in March 1912, as all lands are listed for taxation May 1st each year. Cut this out and paste it in your hat so you will not have to write and ask the same question next week.

To Subscribers.

The fact that the postoffice department will not permit weekly papers to circulate in the mails at pound rates when subscriptions are more than one year in arrears is an old story. But it may be news to some that this order is being rigidly enforced and all publishers must cut off all delinquent subscribers. The SUNBEAM, as well as nearly all publishers, regret the situation, but there is no way of evading it and we ask every subscriber to kindly put his account in shape so as to satisfy the postal department. We would sincerely regret cutting off any subscriber, and if it is not convenient for any one to pay cash we will gladly accept a note for the amount payable next fall, and credit your subscription so as to comply with the rules. We hope that everyone will realize our position and help us out.

Placed.

Mrs. Bustle—Is she a Mary of the true old cottage?—Mrs. M.—No; a Martha, of the rubber-plant, flat.—Harper's Bazar.

Thoughts never lack words. It is words that lack thoughts.—Joubert.

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 25 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 80 acre's broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced in pasture. Grainery on the farm and some other improvements.

Owner has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10. an acre. If taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM

The N.E. ¼ Section 36 town of Rhoda, All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in value in three years. $600 cash, ballence on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN

The S.E. ¼ Section 28, town of Kratka, Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some tight timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt, Agent.

Queen Elizabeth and Her Portraits. The modern grievance of the illustrious against the photographer of the halfpenny paper has a parallel so far back as the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when her minister, Cecil, issued a proclamation against the circulation of all favored likenesses of her majesty. It advised that, as her majesty had perceived "a great number of her loving subjects to be much grieved with the errors and deformities" displayed in many popular portraits of herself, she had been pleased, "being herein, as it were, overcome with the continual requests of so many of her nobility and lords, to enjoined that some cunning person should shortly make a portrait of her person or visage to be participated to others for the comfort of her loving subjects."

"The Only Thing That Will Relieve Neuralgia."

The piercing pains of Neuralgia, which often follows a bad cold or la Grippe, are frequently almost unbearable and few medicines afford any relief to the sufferer.

"I am a rural mail carrier and have been a user of the Dr. Miles' medicines for years.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills can't be beaten. They are the only thing I have found that will relieve my neuralgia and I have tried most everything, besides medicine from the doctor. I am willing to say that what the Anti-Pain Pills did for me."

CHARLES HILDERBRANDT,
Box 205 Woodvill. Ohio

If you, like Mr. Hilderbrandt, "have tried most everything" in vain, why not do as he did, fight your aches and pains with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Let the pills bear the brunt of the battle. No matter how stubborn the conditions, they will come out victorious.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills stand on their record, which is a long list of cures extending back a generation.

Druggists everywhere sell them. If first package fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The X Ray.

The X ray, so called, was discovered on Oct. 8, 1895, by Professor W. C. Roentgen. The professor was experimenting with a Crookes vacuum tube, electrically excited, and enveloped in a black covering, when he noticed that some of the rays proceeding from the tube passed through the black paper and affected a fluorescent screen some two or three yards away. In such way did his great discovery come to him, when he was least expecting it.

Friendships.

There are three friendships which are advantageous and three which are hurtful. Friendship with the upright, friendship with the sincere and friendship with the man of much information—these are advantageous. Friendship with the man of specious airs, friendship with the insincere and friendship with the glib tongued—these are injurious.—Confucius.

Cutting Down the Butcher's Bill.

"Isn't there any way to cut down a butcher's bill?" asked Tightwad, anxiously addressing his meat man.

"Why, yes, Mr. Tightwad," said the latter. "You might pay a little on account now and then."—Harper's Weekly.

It is easier to enrich ourselves with a thousand virtues than to correct ourselves of a single fault.—Bruyere.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony Dannegger of Highlanding Minn., who on December 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1006 Serial No. 04285, for N.E. ¼ Section 16 Township, 158 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar Nelson, Ole Sandnes, Andrew Elling, son, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McArthur, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOWNE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 17th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. February 14th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Gulnan, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 1st, 1904 made homestead entry No. 8281, Serial No. 0681, for S. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans Heskee, John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughan, Ernst Johnson all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOWNE,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Feb. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Heskee, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 30, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 789 Serial No. 0603 for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th. day of March 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John M. Johnson, Morgan Vaughan, Ernst Johnson, John Gulnan, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOWNE,
Register.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The Hunting of the Tahr.

Of all the ways of hunting surely that of the hillmen of Carlsrad is the strangest. This, according to Major the Hon. C. G. Bruce, in "Twenty Years in the Himalayas," is their method of killing the tahr, a local species of goat: Villagers driven the tahr into deep nullahs with most precipitous sides, out of which there are certain well known tahr runs, they proceed to cover these runs where the ground is most difficult with mats made of split bamboos which have been previously well drenched in water. The result is the mats freeze and become as slippery as glass. Then they frighten the herd and drive them over the mats, with the result that they are precipitated down cliffs and that the Garhwali pick up the remained perhaps twelve basketfuls."

Mostly Hail.

A New Yorker bought one of those fine old colonial pieces down in Virginia, principally on account of the glowing description of the real estate agent and on information from friends. When he went down to see his mansion he was much impressed by the great pillared portico, spacious porch and particularly the great hall running from the front to the back of the house.

He inspected the place and came to "Mostly Hail."

"What shall you name it?" he was asked.

"I think," he replied, "I shall call it Mostly Hail."—Sotnday Evening Post.

Philadelphia Is Not So Slow.

"Mother," sold a thoughtful Boston child, "is Philadelphia older than Boston is?"

"Of course not, my son. The first settlement was made in Charlestown in 1630, while William Penn did not arrive on the site of Philodelphia until fifty-two years later."

"That was always my impression, mother. How is it, then, that Philadelphia is mentioned in the Bible, while Boston is not?"—Boston Star.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

EORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed" "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Principal Examiner of Patents, and as such has had charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Making the King's Bed.

Among the duties of the yeomen of the guard in the olden times was the singular one of making the king's bed every night and searching it for any dangerous weapon that might be concealed therein in the detriment of his majesty's sacred person. First one of these stalwart soldiers had "to tumble up and down" the mattress. Then "the esquire for the body" took the sheets and rolled them on his arm or "stirpped" them through his hands. Wherever the yeoman touched the bedclothes they had to make the sign of the cross and kiss the place, which must have rather prolonged the ceremony! Finally, when the bed had been made, with much quaint but interminable "ritual," the said esquire sprinkled it with holy water, and then the mortal tediousness retired to a supper provided for them "without the troveres"—i. e., across the corridor.

Henry VIII. greatly embellished the yeomen's costume and presented them with cloth of gold horse cloths valued at 45 a yard. His first queen, Katherine of Aragon, by the way, had a bedyguard all to herself, which, after her divorce, passed into the service of Anne Boleyn.—Richard Davey's "The Tower of London."

When Tolstoy Tried to Fly.

From earliest childhood Tolstoy was remarkably observant of the things that were going on in the world around him. Thus, while still in his teens, he had him taken an interest in the art of flying that was too practical to suit his devotel mother. With characteristic thoroughness he invented a design of his own and with equally characteristic courage proceeded to put it to an immediate test from a second story window. But the bay, who was afterward to find food for thought for the whole civilized world, was not destined to make his mark as an infant neroplanist. He fell instantly to the ground, and, though by great good fortune no bones were actually broken, the concussion was so great that young Tolstoy afterward slept for sixteen hours on end.

Charity.

When thy brother has lost all that he ever had and lies longsuffering, and even gasping under the utmost extremities of poverty and distress, dost thou think to flek him whole again only with thy tongue?—South.

Killing the Bad Taste.

"Maybe I won't have to take medicine again, and even if I do have to take it maybe the doctor will prescribe an ambrosial mixture, but if I should be condemned for my sins to swallow what doses I know how I'll take them," a city lolesman volunteered. "A man who was doctoring himself in the drug store showed me the way.

"The druggist had mixed a particularly obnoxious dose. The man before taking it asked for crushed ice. The druggist boy brought it, several spoonfuls nearly perverted. The sick man held that in his mouth until it melted, after which the medicine seemed as mild as tea.

"I always prepare my mouth that way for a disagreeable medicine," the man said. "The ice numbs the nerves, and the medicine slips down without leaving any taste, good or bad."—Exchange.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

PATENT OFFICE COURT OF CLAIMS

Decision rendered in favor of Webster's International Dictionary as to priority of claim to patents. Full text of opinion of the court, comprising many pages, will be furnished to any one who writes for it.

We are of the opinion that the allegation which comes out against the merits of the case, has been accomplished and the result that the invention has been thoroughly established, has been secured in as full a degree as has been attained in the largest and science investigations. The question which depends upon the specialist knowledge then any generation that has ever existed.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the Webster's International work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future it will be the standard of constant reference.

CHARLES C. POTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELLOR,
JOHN HAYS,
STANLEY T. MILLER,
ANDREW TOWNSEND, Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE GRAND PRIZE
(the highest award) was given to the International at the Exposition at St. Louis

GET THE LATEST AND BEST

You will be interested in our free booklet, sent free.

WEBSTER INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Knew Just How.

Many years ago in Paris at the first presentation of a tragedy that had for its closing scene the murder of a Swedish king which had taken place nearly half a century earlier all went well till the murder scene came on, when a very dignified old gentleman in that stage box showed signs of strong dissatisfaction and at length called out angrily:

"Absurd! They've got it all wrong!"

The manager himself heard this piece spoken comment, and, being naturally disturbed by so unseemly a condemnation, he sought out the critic and politely begged to know what fault he had to find with it.

"Why, my good sir," cried the old man, with an air of authority, "the whole grouping of the scene is incorrect! You have made them kill the king to the right of the door, whereas we murdered him on the left!"

The Tea Chewers.

"Chewing tea comes from Siam," said a traveler. "They call it miang. It is a plug, like chewing tobacco, and it has a villainous smell. This smell is due to the fermentation it has undergone. The tea that the Siamese employ for chewing purposes is very coarse, rank plant. It is gathered like ordinary tea, but the leaves after being compressed into plugs are buried for fifteen days. They ferment during burial. On their resurrection they are very, very fragrant indeed. The Siamese hostmen chew tea. The rickshaw men chew it. The litterateurs chew it. They say it makes them work better. This is probably the truth, for I chewed a plug myself in Africa, and it exhilarated me strikingly. But the aftermath was bad—a headache, smarting eyes and nervous depression."—Washington Post.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

A good yoke of work oxen for sale. Inquire at this office.

This month seems to be keeping up the March record of wind.

James O'Brien returned home from the lumber woods last week

Stephen Singer, of Kratka was transacting business here Wednesday.

O. L. Clark and Steffen Jordahl was transacting business at Thief River Falls this week.

Sever Nelson went down to Thief River Falls Sunday for a witness for Anthony Danneker to make final proof Monday.

Knut Sandahl has rented the John Peloni farm of S. L. Holm, the present owner, and moved his family over there Wednesday.

Anthony Danneker and family left for Dumont Minnesota last Sunday, where they will remain this summer, having rented the farm to Elo Sanders.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress drove down to Thief River Falls Sunday and to St. Hilaire for a visit with relatives, returning home yesterday.

I have a fine line of heavy working shoes of the best make, and fine shoes of the neatest make, which will be sold at prices that will suprise you. G. Singer.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

The people are having their annual trouble getting across the Red Lake river, which they have every spring and fall. There has not been anymore serious accidents so far only a slight duckling for some of the county optimist boys that voted the cold water ticket last 'all lustead of for a bridge.

Mrs. Willie Swanson died at her home in Deer Park township, on Wednesday evening, of complications due to child birth. She is survived by a husband and four small children, who are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and a kind mother, and may the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the entire neighborhood be extended to them in their bereavement.

When you are making up your mind what kind of grain to sow on your different fields this year do not forget the corn match. We are going to plant five acres of Will's early dent corn, and are sure it will get ripe. Try a patch and after you have planted it do not leave it to the weeds, but cultivate it, and you will plant a bigger patch next year.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

All the farmers should be sure and attend the farmers institute at the Clearwater creamery next Friday March 31st.

Knut Lindtvedt was doing business at Oklee Monday.

Andrew Fore returned home from a visit at Neptune last Sunday.

Spring is here but for how long we do not know.

Miss Ida Lillo has been on the sick list this week.

Miss Maggie Short is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. Alrick, at Plummer this week.

Thorwol and Sibner Brekke made a trip to Oklee Monday.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson visited Elsie Brekke Sunday.

Kate Arveson made the round trip to Wanke Sunday to see her mother.

Mr. Frank Lundeen and family visited with the family of Mr. A. Hanson Sunday.

A little crowd gathered at the home of Chris Linberg Sunday eve, and report a fine time.

There will be services in the Erickson school house March 26, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Gilber Hoveland left for Fertile on Thursday.

Mr. Al Smith is visiting with Jim Rustad now days

Mr. Gregor Boe and family from Benson Minn. moved onto their farm near Roland on last Friday.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1911.

To Gustaf L. Reimann, of Buran, Minn., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that David Stahl who gives Nelson R. Route No 1, Minn., as his post office address, did on January 11th, 1911, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. 620. Serial No. 04152 made June 29, 1904, for S.W. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., 5th. P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said entryman has wholly abandond said tract, that he has changed his residence there from for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allgations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after thie FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegions of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registard mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written neknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registar mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

AUBTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.
First Publication March 24, 1911.
Second " March 31, 1911.
Third " April 7, 1911.
Fourth " April 14, 1911.

RHODA LOCALS.

Andrew Brovold a business trip to Plummer Monday, returning Tuesday.

Martain and Eddy Ryland and Mike Kolski was down to Oklee Tuesday after three loads of telephone poles for the new line from Lillo to Highlanding.

Ole Stromme drove down to Oklee Monday, returning Tuesday with a load of telephon poles.

Eddy Ryland made a trip to to Plummer after a load of feed Friday, returning Saturday.

Charley Erickson visited at Lemer last week.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices



Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minesota March 4th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Stanley Deptry, contestant against homestead entry No. 1069, made March 3, 1905, for N. E. ¼ Section 23 Township 152 N. Range 40 W., by Henry C. Strasberg Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 15th, 1911, before Stephen Singer, a Notary Public at Kratka, Minnesota (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o' clock a.m. on April 29, 1911, before) the Register and Reever at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed March 4, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

John Pettersson,
Receiver.

Entryman's record Address,
Lambert Minn

Knut Severaud went to Mcfarlosh last Friday, returning Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut Olson, are again called on to mourn the loss of their son Oscar, who died on last Monday evening. This is the second child they have lost in the last three weeks, and it seems they are having a little more than their share of sorrow.

Ole Nelsland made the round trip to Plummer Monday.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Erickson, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 8765, Serial No. 04214, for S.W. ¼ Section 22, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edward Rustad, Edward Singer, Peder E. Bendix W, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

AUBTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 24 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Rustad, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 877, Serial No. 04213 for S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Singer, Peder E. Rendahl, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

AUBTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

The Donkey's Choice.

The vexed question of the future life of animals has troubled the Mohammedan, as it has other religions. The question, it seems, was considered by Allah a long time ago, and all the animals were asked if they wished to enter paradise. They at once said yes, except the donkeys. These were cautious and asked if little boys went to heaven. The answer being yes, they replied, "In that case we prefer to go to the other place." S. H. Lester touches for the table in "The Donkey Gateway."

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Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, Peder E. Rustad, of Rhoda Minnesota, who on July 6th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 8767, Serial No. 04202, for Lots 7, 8, 11 & S.E.¼ S. W. ¼ Section 5, Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Ruston, Oscar Nesland, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

AUBTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

He Could Wield an Ax.

The skill of the old M. inc shipbuilders in the use of the axe and broadax was wonderful. One old time yarn is of a carpenter who applied very drunk. It a shipyard for employment. In order to have a little fun with him the foreman set him to give a proof of his skill by hewing out a wooden bolt with no chopping block but a stone. The carpenter accomplished his difficult task without inverting the keen edge of the broadax and showed the foreman it might handle both. Then he brought the ax down with a terrific blow that shattered its edge upon the stone. "I can hew that rate all day without a hitch," he hiccoughed, "but I'll be blamed if I can make the ax stick in it when I get through." The story runs that the foreman lost no time in employing such a workman.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHERE INDIANS WORSHIPPED B.C. 2000

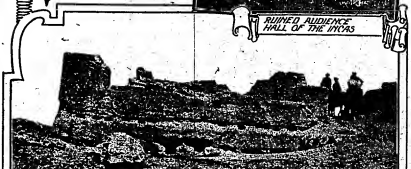
By MABEL LOOMIS TODD



TEMPLE OF THE SUN FROM A DISTANCE

CENTURIES before the benvolent if autocratic sway of the Incas, in the days of prehistoric Peru, Pachacamac, "creator god of the world," "ha who animates the universe," "world adjuster," was worshiped by primitive Indians. And despite the magnificent temple of Tahuantco, that marvelous and enigmatic structures near Titicaca, 13,000 feet above sea level, and the splendors of Qorikancha's golden courts at Cuzco, the Pachacamac temple by the sea was regarded as more awe inspiring than either of the others. To its oracles all pilgrims flocked. But during the period immediately before the Spanish conquest these three rivaled one another in richness and sanctity.

Little is left of the old glories today. Walls rise, still showing bits of mural painting, preserved in the hot and dry desert air; indications of terraces remain, of courts and avenues, a labyrinth of city



RUINED AUDIENCE HALL OF THE INCAS



RUINS OF CONVENT OF MAMACONA



RUINS OF PRE-INCA STRUCTURE AT PACHACAMAC

CONVENT OF MAMACONA

streets; and thousands of skulls whiten the surrounding sands, grewsome reminders of the multitude who formerly lived and worshiped at these ruined shrines.

Peru has few merely tourist visitors, and of these fewer still see Pachacamac, the trip from Lima being considered long and hard. But for one accustomed to the saddle (and little of South America can be otherwise save) Pachacamac is comfortably accessible.

The simplest route is by the excellent electric cars to the pretty suburb Chorrillos, beyond Miraflores, where horses should have been ordered in advance to await the traveler.

Over rondside walls of mud or adobe brick wild nasturtiums clamber in a riot of color; here, high hills rise at one side; the battlefield of San Juan, famous in the Chilean war, and here and there populous haciendas are passed before the open country is reached. A mile or two of jungle-like swamp follows, rich in interest for lovers of birds and growing things. But beyond this fertile tangle one may canter along the hard sand beach for nearly all the remaining miles. Sea birds in such myriads that the sun is actually darkened as they fly up at our approach, seven or eight lines of superb Pacific rollers breaking in thunderous surf, a rampart of high sand mountains just back of the beach—and in two or three hours appear the familiar walls and dun-colored remains of Inca occupation.

For Pachacamac has been the scene of several superimposed civilizations, whereby its study is rendered more confusing than that of other ancient shrines. The many graves and their contents were seemingly at variance—chronologically isocoexistent—with fragments of pottery and implements found near by. But it is certain that pre-Inca Indians had here their chief temple, and that when these all-conquering nobles with their hordes of willing workers arrived triumphantly upon the scene, so far from trying to wipe out the old faith they treated it with much respect, perhaps from prudential motives, building their great temple to the sun on the hill above, but still permitting, even encouraging, continued worship of the creator god, Pachacamac, so that the temple's religious prestige did not suffer under the Incas.

The Sun temple seems to have been built to include this earlier sanctuary, which shows an amicable relationship between the older cult and that worship of the sun which the Incas ultimately imposed on conquered tribes.

A beautiful site these early dwellers chose for their rites. Although desert bounded on north and east, the temples themselves sit in sand by whose encroaching drifts they are now half covered, towering above the blue Pacific, and southward lies the green and fertile Valley of Lurin, watered by its river of the same name, off whose mouth rise rugged islands, the wings of myriad sea birds flashing in the sunshine as they dip and circle and soar about the lofty cliffs.

Only 2½ miles wide at the coast, the little Lurin valley narrows rapidly toward the interior. A mile and a half distant lies the village, on the same side of the river as the ruins. Only 600 inhabitants now belong here, but perhaps 2,000 can be counted in the whole parish. Modern Pachacamac holds about 800, its parish 2,000. Trees of many kinds abound—the willow (Salix) always prominent, with cana (canillo) and trees bearing the chirimoya, palta, lucuma and other fruits. In old days maize and cotton were extensively cultivated here and in many of the earliest graves seed pods of cotton have been found. It still grows easily in a soil supposingly rich when irrigated. A nearby hacienda, apparently containing the most extensive of the ancient burial places, is chiefly devoted to the fluffy bolls and brown stalks of this plant.

The most scholarly and reliable authority upon Pachacamac history is undoubtedly Dr. Max Uhle, now head of the new National museum at Lima. To him is due elucidation of many puzzling anachronisms in this rich region, and it was very good fortune to be accompanied on this trip by Doctor Uhle—to whom every wall and angle and brick has absolute significance.

The name of the creator god, as applied to sanctuary, town and river, came into use only about 170 years before the Spanish conquest. No older name has yet been found.

Burial places always bring rich returns to those who can interpret their annals. Here is an enormous number of graves, not less than 60,000 to 80,000, among them a few stall-like cells, much cruder and earlier than the majority. Graves are found in the open, in houses, in temples, most of which have, years ago, been rifled for the gold, silver and gems supposed to be interred with the dead.

Previous to the Inca conquest probably at least two civilizations rose in Pachacamac—the culture of the highlands and the newer customs of the coast. After a cemetery had been used for a long time the temple was destroyed; even the sort of civilization itself was changed. A third epoch shows a cultural decline, inferior but supplanting, despite the general advance of the world at large. The founding and growth of the Inca empire was one of the last great events of pre-Spanish centuries.

Although Pachacamac graves were so rich in articles from which the story of the past can be read, larger outlines of life and custom may be traced in the ruins of town and temples.

Approaching from the north one sees the convent, still called by its ancient name, Mamacone ("mothers," as applied to the nuns), and a subject of especial study by Doctor Uhle. In the land of the Incas celibate women were not uncommon, and were generally attached to some temple of the sun. The mamaconas were secluded on three sides, the front only facing plain and sea, with entrance openings. No fewer than 200 of these nuns lived here, and they were obliged to pass through the inner and outer sanctuary of Pachacamac to reach the sun temple.

From the convent it is best to pass on to the former, a huge structure 400 feet long, 180 wide and covering two-thirds of an acre. Once there were terraces on three sides, each 20 feet high, but the sand has so blown in and over and about them that they are really discernible now upon only one. Its approaches are by five low and narrow "gradas," slightly over three feet high and six in length; the walls once covered with polychrome frescoes, rich in color and extremely ancient, though traces of design still remain.

The top of the temple is a large plateau, 820 feet by 130. It was at least once rebuilt before the Inca period, and may date from about B. C. 3,000; but it is not, in any event, later than B. C. 1,100.

The valley, and indeed the entire region, was ruled by a chief at Pachacamac, who had the right to enter the temple of the highest deity, as, at a later epoch, the Inca might do at Cuzco. At the center of the northwest front the holiest shrine was placed. We can follow shapes and sizes in hall and gallery, the walls of the large hall in ruins, but still showing that they were 11 fast high. The old "hishop" probably stood here to receive the envys of chiefs, after they had waited on probation for an entire year to come into his presence. A fast of 20 days was required before entering the first court, and of e twelvemonth for the upper court. As little nourishment as possible was taken during this time and an abstemious life in all particulers was enjoined.

The ecclesiastical dignitary received the envoys with covered head, praying, after hearing the messages. Pizarro disdainfully called it "heving speech with the devil," when the old man retired to an adjoining cell.

Doctor Uhle has arrived at some interesting and surprising conclusions es to the inaccessibility and extraordinary sanctity of this temple. As the shrine was completely demolished by Hernando Pizarro, brother of Francisco, so the entire temple seems to have been peculiarly the object of early fanaticism no less than of treasure hunters, which despite the rainless climate made of it a mere mass of ruin more than others in Peru. Smoller then the later sun temple of the Incas, it was more gorgeous. Not only painted with designs in many tints, it was also, quite certainly, incrusted with precious stones and gold presented by the Inca Hvaina Ghapac.

Of the ancient city at least one-quarter was occupied by the temple district and the remainder was divided by cross streets, 13 and 16 feet wide, with courts and buildings of palatial proportions. In the city are four hills, the walls encircling it all conspicuous. The northwest these barriers were from 11 to 13 feet high and in general 8 feet broad, although this was in places increased to 16. Vast crowds must have filled the city at many times, for the wide adobe houselops and walls, which were used constantly by pedestrians, are worn perfectly smooth on certain thoroughfares by the constant passing of multitudes.

Outside the city walls is a widespreading desert, one will (distant only half e mile), not less than 20 feet wide and 476 yards long, still curving around the deepest riches of the sacred region.

Of all this great ruined area the sun temple itself is most conspicuous, rising 300 feet above the general level, on a series of terraces; four on the northeost and northwest, five on the southeast.

The modern history of this most interesting region begins with the journey of Hernando Pizarro, ordered by his more famous brother in 1533 to capture the temple treasures of Pochecamec. Pizarro had heard of its splendors at Cajamarca, when the Inca Atahuipa had told him that "ten days owäy on the road to Cuzco" was a "mosque," chief sanctuary of e whole people, and held in highest reverence by himself and his father, Huaina Capac; and that it contained vest treasure in gold and silver offerings. But Hernando Pizarro traveled only about 16 miles a day, taking 22 days to cover the 340 miles; whereas the swift Indian runners bore messages of warning in far less time (one old Indian once ran from La Paz to Tacna, 190 miles, in three days), and much of the golden treasure was removed or concealed before his arrival. Enough remained, however, for colossal riches.

His conquest was complete on reaching the sanctuary. He at once demolished the shrine of the temple of Pachacamac, and its most sacred idol, in presence of the whole people assembled, raising a cross upon the debris. Thus began the decline of what was once so splendid and so vital a part of the early life.

After taking Cuzco Francisco Pizarro came in 1534 to Pachacamac, bidding wild orgies in the sacred courts and still farther horrifying e people already crushed and outraged.

The final struggle came, however, and the depopulation of the entire valley began, in the wars of Manco Inca, who in 1535 gathered all the Indians in a futile death struggle with Spain. After that the sands blew in and over the old faith, actually and metaphorically; Franciscans, Augustinians, Jesuits came successively to the valley, and its distinctive history was past.

But the keenness of archaeological vision has made the old days live again, has vitalized the ancient faith and brought before modern eyes the actual daily life and worship of these prehistoric tribes, whose whitened skulls still cluster about their violated shrine.

LEADING QUESTION.



Grace — What lovely sleighing weather, Jack!

Jack—Yes, it is. Would you like to try it?

Grace—Dear me, I should he delighted!

Jack—D-do you think your father would lend me his horse?

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
the Antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes. It Rests Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen, Sweating feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Cause and Effect.

"Where is Bill today?"

"Bill is sick in bed."

"What's the matter with him?"

"Well, you know that girl of his thinks he doesn't use tobacco. Yesterday he was hurrying around the corner and he ran right into the girl. He had a chew in his mouth."

"Yes, yes; go on."

"There were two things to do—hurry by or swallow."

"Well?"

"Bill talked to her for five minutes."

All Snakes Are Killers.

But all snakes, great and small, are killers. All of them eat creatures which they slay. None eat vegetable food of any kind. Nor will they eat animals which they find dead. That is one reason, no doubt, why they have always been shunned and dreaded by human beings.

Constipation, indigestion, sick headache and bilious conditions are overcome by a course of Garfield Tea. Drink on retiring.

I am not so lost in lexicography as to forget that words are the daughters of earth and that things are the sons of heaven.—Samuel Johnson.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Slight exaggerations do more harm then reckless violations of it.—Chesterfield.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for time is the stuff life is made of.—Franklin.

Nature's laxative, Garfield Tea, is made of clean, sweet, health-giving Herbs.

Life is a stage play; it matters not how long we act, so long as we act well.—Becon.

Nothing under the sun hee done more to help the fool kither earn his salery then inordinate self-conceit.

Exercise.

"I'm afraid you don't get enough exercise," said the physician.

"That," replied Senator Sorghum, "is because you never sew me at home with my fellow citizens lined up to shake hands with me."

Words of Comfort.

"My doctor says I must sleep out-of-doors," said the man who is not strong.

"Well," replied the friend who makes painful efforts to cheer up; "it's all right so long as your landlord doesn't say it."

Unfortunate Allusion.

She—Too many men expect their wives to run their homes on practically nothing. They forget that no one can make bricks without straw.

He—My wife does—out of flour.

Where Surgery Fails Short.

"Surgery," cotd Simeon Ford at a dinner in New York, "accomplishes wonders nowedays. Heartburn sewed up; the appendix is removed; the large intestine is done away with. But—"

The noted humorist smiled.

"But will the time ever coms when surgery will be able to remove the check of a young man or the jaw of an old woman?"—New York Sun.

COLDS



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If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, 128 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BOYS' SHOES $2.00, $2.50 & $3

Folwell Adds Local Color

By M. J. PHILLIPS

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Gerald Folwell came to a realization of the fact, presently, that his hosts were making game of him. It was a novel sensation. In college he had been so popular because of his athletic prowess that they had not "ragged" him. Perhaps an additional reason for his immunity was his known clearness with his fists.

Since taking up his profession, engineering, he had shown the ability to get along with people and to command respect. And yet here, up in the Michigan jackpine wilderness, in the presence of as pseudo-woodsmen wars trying to put something over on him! And trying it, furthermore, in the presence of as pretty a girl as one might wish to see.

The jokiest game in the log cabin was eelfenced by covert allusions to his stiff hat, starched shirt and other evidences of a too-effeminate civilization. The boundless presumption of the genius tenderfoot was also a subject for much discussion.

Folwell did not mind it at first. "Boys will be boys," he said to himself, tolerantly, though the "boys" were as old as himself and one was bigger. So he chatted with the pretty girl and calmly ignored the young men.

The jokieg became more personal and offensive. He noted that the inhospitality of her friends was becoming embarrassing to the girl. A glint appeared in Folwell's eye. That meant trouble.

When the meal was finished the engineer strolled out of the cabin. Darkness had settled over the lonely landscape. The snow was more then knee-deep and a storm was setting in —a grim, determined sort of storm more appropriate to December then early March. The wind was searchingly cold.

After a moments hesitation Folwell plunged through the drifts to another cabin a short distances away—a squatty log house with a slegis window.



Folwell Dominated the Scene.

through which a light shone. He knocked and entered. Sam, the teamster, who had driven him from Princeville, rose to greet him.

"Sam," said Folwell, when the teamster, after puffing appreciatively at one of his cigars, "I didn't come over here exactly to pass the time of day. I wanted to ask a few questions, and does this look to you?" "This" was a dollar bill.

"Looks good," grinned Samuel.

"Well, then, what sort of a game have you put me up against? You agreed to drive me to Rocky Creek instend, you head over here, claiming your harness is broken. And two chaps, fresh as paint, try to give me third degree. What's the joke, anyway?"

"Aw, you'll get to Rocky Creek, all right," replied Sam. He grinned again uncomfortebly. "And you'll get a better bed here then you would over there. The creek's only a couple of hours away. You won't get med if I tell you!"

That depeeds. Anyway, you'll get your dollar."

Sam smoothed his scraggly mustache, cleared his throat and began:

"This here, an' most o' the county so fa'r's that goes, belongs to old Tommy Slade. He has been a lumberieck and a timber cruiser. We've had some high old times together, for Tommy was oeo of tho boys. But he saved his money an' bought a'cmp nine hundred acres of timber an' coal lands. Ho held 'em till the prices went up, an' so he's a millioeaire.

"He lives in New York, but he built theso cabins an' comes back every winter; comes for the smell o' spruce. Brings his family, too."

"Whcro is he now?"

"Dreve over to Rocky Creek with his wife; bo back after a wblic.

"Tha girl in there is their daeugbter, Grace. She stays with them in the big shanty on the knoll back there. Tho yellow-haired lad is old Tommy's son, young Tommy. His friend, the big chap, is a play actor from New York. Name's Vance Courtland; over hear o' bim?"

"Yes. I thought I'd seen him before. He plays in western dramas."

"That's him," nodded Sam. "Well, young Tommy is a-writing a play for him. They coll—coll—"

"Collaborating?"

"That's it. The house where you ate supper is their studyo. They eat an' sleep an' write an' box there."

"Box, you say? Have they gloves?"

"Sure. An' tramp through the woods loaded with deadly weapons, like Davy Crockett. But they don't shoot anything. Never saw a man who wouldn't wear suspenders that could hit an acre o' plee stumps.

"Here's where I come in. This play they're writin' is a backwoods drammer; an' they need what they call 'local color.' Whenever I pick up a likely-lookin' chap goin' from Princeville to Rocky Creek, my harness breaks sad I tote him up here. They'ee stann this (with plenty of any kind) mad so's he'll talk stiff they can put in their play.

"I get two dollars a bead for each one. An' I've brought em' some birds. A couple o' lumberjacks started to rough-house one night, but a little money fixed 'em.

"The girl don't like the way they act. She says it's shaming the name of hospitality. That keeps them in bounds a little, for Conretand wents to marry her. But I don't believe she cares a cnet for him. Old Tommy, he just laughs and tells them to go ahead. He says they'll get theirs yet."

Folwell rose. "Here's your dollar, Sam." The glint in his eye was more pronounced. He was smiling a pleased sort of smile.

"Much obliged," said the teamster, pocketing the bill. Then he looked curiously at Folwell. "Boy, what you going to do?"

"I'm going to give them—theirs."

In less then fifteen minutes young Slade was eegerly proposing thet the trnvelar put on the gloves with bim. He believed it was his own suggestion entirely; but Folwell, occustomed to leading timid and close-bated capital into costly engineering projects, had really goaded bim to the challenge. Courtland, the vain and bendsome, was also blinded by bis cleverness; but in the eyes of Miss Slade, as he was pulling on the gloves, Folwell caught a look of amused comprehension.

Tommy Slade would never have made bis mark in the ring. He was game as a pebble, but too impatuous. His tried to rush Folwell after several insert raps had brought the tears to bis eyes. One particularly eagry and incautious charge the engineer sidestepped. At the same moment be eecelerated Tommy's speed with a swieg behind the ear.

As a rasult, the millionaire's son crasbed into the log well, bead down, and dropped in a heap. He was up in an instaet, but too dizzy to see. By common consent the bout wes terminated. Courtland, anxious eager to show his prowess before the girl he loved, dooned the gloves which Tommy wearily relinquished.

The actor bad reecb and strength; but cigarettes bad weakened his endurance and be met the engineer's acience. So Folwell, bis gray eyes emitting sparks, battered bim with a right good will. The door swung open on the climax.

Old Tommy Slade, smiling quizzical. ly, as seen, a-grin through bis mustache, noted Tommy nursing e bump on his bead as big as an egg; Courtland, with bood dazed against the wall where he bed fellen, bis eristocratic nose bleeding and his right eye swollen shut; Folwell, gloved hands on hips, dominating the scene from the center of the floor; and Grace curled up in a big chair, seeing spellbound at the victor.

"This ought to make the big ect for thet play," murmured old Tommy, with an edge in his gentle tones thet made bis son writhe and Courtland bite his lips. "I reckon you bucks'll flrt with the jam till somebody got e brutelet."

He turned to Folwell. "You the chap thet's goin' to put a power dem across Rocky Creek?"

"If I can get the capital," said the engineer, unlecing the gloves.

Old Tommy's glence rasped over the Gentlemen collaborators again. "You'll get it, all right—if you argue like you fight." By cracky, this makes me think I'll back you myself! Come over to the house. We'll talk it over."

The storm bad increased and the wind bit the perspiring Folwell to the bone. But he seemed to floet over the drifts instead of plowing through them, for Groce Slade was beside bim, ber hand nestling confidingly into the crook of his arm. And he dared to bope that her bent kept time to the mad, sweet dance of bis own.

Newspapers in Japan.

More than eighteen hundred newspapers and magezines are printed in Japen. Every town of more then 10,000 bas one newspaper and usually more. The leading Tokyo daily claims n circnlation of 180,000 copies; the Asahi and the Mainichi of Osoka claim e daily circulation of 250,000. The press of Japan is es free as that of any other civilized country. No restraint is placed on the discussion of public affairs as long as there is no offense to public morels and no menace to public order.

Straw Headwear.

Headwear made of straw, was in use among the ancient Greeks, but straw hats as worn did not come into use in Europe until half a century ago.

HORTICULTURE



PLAN FOR A WINDOW GARDEN

One Must Know Characteristics of Plants and Their Requirements—Space Is Factor.

(BY E. RYMAN-GAILLARD)

We who grow plants in our homes do so for the beenty of their foliage, flowers or both, and get pleasure from them to just the degree that we bring them to their utmost perfection. To attain this (with plants of any kind) one must know their characteristics and requirements and consider whether available conditions in the home are adapted to the plants desired.

If a plant standing in the open beds,



Red Salvia as a Potted Plant.

or in sunny, southern windows is making a grand showing of flowers, or brilliantly colored foliage do not get ons like it expecting the sams results unless it can heve similer ceoditions. The same results cannot be secured if the plant is put into e shaded or northern window.

On the other hand primulas and other plants that produce perfect flowsirs in cool, semi-shaded rnoms will not exert rage had brought the tears to bis eyes. One particularly engry and incautious charge the engineer sidestepped. At the same moment be eecelerated Tommy's speed with a swieg behind the ear.

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House Plants.

House plants that are bogey and shaggy and refuse to improve should be thrown ont. They are an eyesore. Better. enfollish the window garden than to mock nature with the victims of ignorance or neglect.

USE CALADIUMS TO BEAUTIFY

Excellent Plant to Cover Unsightly Spots in Rear of House—Plant Early in the Spring.

If you have an unsightly spot in the rear of the house—which, by the way, should never exist—you may hide it from the casual visitor by a border of the beautiful, broad-leaved caladium.

Arrange to separate the kitchen garden from the lawn by planting a border of caladiums. And against a background of sweet peas or salvia it produces a beautiful effect. The best way to cultivate caladium is to plant the tubers as early in the spring as



Border of Caladiums.

the ground will permit. The soil should be very rich with leaf-mold and well rotted cow or sheep manure and should be worked up with a little sand into a loose loam. The addition of bone meal, well worked into the soil, will help the growth of the plants and add to their beenty. Of the fancy-leaved caladiums those best suited to outdoor planting are those having a predominance of green in the foliage, as the highly colored kind do not do quite so well.

SHRUB BLOOMS VERY FREELY

Brugmansia Suaveolen Is Rather Tender Plant, but Does Well in Northern Climats Badded Out.

The brugmansia suaveolen is a rather tender shrub, but does well at the north bedded out in a perfectly sbeded place in summer. It should be potted in autumn and kept in a frostproof room. It blooms freely outdoure in summer, and in the greenhouse it blooms almost continuously, says the Park's Floral Magazine. A large plant in the editor's greenhouse



Brugmansia Suaveolens.

is, at this writing, full of big fragrant flowers. It is readily raised from cuttings, and the plant blooms when quite small. The seeds do not germinate well. In Florida the plants are desirable for the yard or lawn.

Ramags by Rabbits.

Demeging to trees by rabbits gnawing the berk can be stopped in the following way: make a thick whitewash, sleeking the liquid well right in upon it. To each pallet of the whitewash add three tablespoonfuls of Paris green and paint the trees with it. Stir frequently when epplying it.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Most nut-bearing trees do best when not transplanted.

Tomatoes should be in soil give it a good coat of manure.

A ripe pepper fruit is very handsome in all its stages.

There is no best time to prune all varieties of fruit in all climates.

From current reports it seems that the Son Jose scale is increasing rapidly.

Peach trees are inclined to push their buds on the approach of warm weather.

Bordeaux mixture woe discovered hy accident in the fall of 1882 by Professor Millardet.

Fruit orchards suffer from drouths through the summer when the fruit is nearing maturity.

To make chrysanthemums bushy and compact, pinion the branches back several times.

A medium-sized tree can be removed with a two-horse team; large trees will require a double team.

Transplented trees should be frequently watered during the growing season to encourage root growth.

Life in fruit trees, as in everything else, comes from within. The tree must draw its vitality from the soil through the roots.

To get rid of the red spider, dust the leaves or fruit with powdered flowers of sulphur after moistening to make the powder adhere.

With a few exceptions grapes of the Labrusca species, at which Concord may be taken as the type, are the most satisfactory for general planting. It is reported that an edible and nutritious fruit has been obtained from the climbing rose by cross breeding by a California horticulturist.

Girdled Trees.

Many trees that bave been girdled by mice can be saved by bridge grafting, which consists of bridging over the bark above the place where the mice have gnawed and that below.

Use small scions two or three inches longer then the width of the girdled place. They should be cut in the fall and carefully preserved during the winter. The grafting should be done as early as possible in the spring.

Guard Against Overchurning.

Overchurning should be guarded against as well as under churning, for butter that is over churned will retain a large amount of buttermilk, which is very difficult to remove by washing. Consequently the butter will in time take up a rancid or buttermilk flavor directly from the buttermilk that is retained.

House Plants.

House plants that are bogey and shaggy and refuse to improve should be thrown ont. They are an eyesore. Better. enfollish the window garden than to mock nature with the victims of ignorance or neglect.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

For

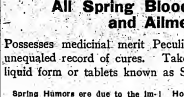
All Spring Blood Diseases and Ailments

Possesses medicinal merit Peculiar to Itself and has an unequaled record of cures. Take it this spring, in usual liquid form or tablets known as Sarsatabs.

Spring Humors are due to the impure, impoverished, devitalized condition of the blood brought about by the unhealthful modes of living during the winter, too close confinement, too little outdoor air and exercise, too heavy diet. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for cleansing the blood and expelling the humors that accumulate during the winter. It effects its wonderful cures because it combines the utmost remedial value of more than twenty different ingredients, lasted on having them and Hood's. It has no substitute.

COLT DISTEMPER



SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

The men who lets well enough alone never gets very far ebeed.

Taking Garfield Tea keeps the system clean, the blood pure and the general health good. Buy from your druggist.

Useful in Its Way.

Maud—What's long betpin! Surely you don't ever use it!

Ethel—Only when I go hergein rushing.

Thousands of Consumptives die every year. Consumption results from a neglected cold on the lungs. Hamlins Wizard Oil will cure these colds. Just rub it into the chest and draw out the inflammation.

Ons Bstter.

"My daughter has been taking fencing lessons and she fairns beautifully."

"Hah! Ought to see the way my gel kin trow e fit!"

Dog Dies From Grief.

A dog's striking attachment to bis master is recorded from Villeneuve-Saint-Georges. While attending the funeral of e municipal councillor's wife C. Conetantin, e resident of that village, contracted congestion of the lungs, from which he died suddenly.

Ho bed a dog, e small fox terrier, which never left bim. Tbe dog friend of M. Constantin tbe poor enimel refused food and penned whole days at the cemetery mooning on the tomb of bis dead master. The other day the terrier was found dead.—le Figaro.

CURE THAT SORE THROAT

Sore throet is inflammotion of the mucous membrane of the throet, and if this membrane bepposes to be at all sensitive a predisposition to sore throet will exist.

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic is both e preventative and e cure for sore throet because it possesses extraordinary cleansing, heeling and germicidal qualities. Just a little in a glass of water, used as a gargle, will quickly relieve all soreness and strengthen the mucous membrene of the throet, and thus overcome all tendency to sore throet.

Paxtine is for superior to liquid antiseptics or Peroxide for all toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine may be obtained at any drug store, 25 and 50c e box, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by the Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass. Send for e free semple.

Patriotic Determination.

"Your wife insists on being allowed to vote."

"Yes," replied Mr. Meeklin. "She's not content with having the best word in political argument. She wents to go to the polls and put in e postscript."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

When He Was Slow.

"Swift is the swiftest proposition I ever saw."

"Is he? Did he ever owe you any money?"

Petti's Eye Salve RELIEVES TIRED EYES

PATENTS Fortunes are made in patents. Protect your ideas; they may be worth millions. Write E. Kingwell & Co., Box K, Washington, D. C.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 12-1911.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," bolching, gas, and feelings like after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of each and every one of these. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medical forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Prop's, Buffalo, N. Y.



A Country School for Girls in New York City

Best Features of Country and City Life

Out-door Sports on School Park of 25 acres near the Hudson River. Full Academic Course from Primary Class to Graduation. Upper Class for Advanced Special Studies in Music and Art. Certificate admits to College. School Coach Meets Day Pupils. Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton, Riverside Ave., near 252d St. West.

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord about 1/3 of your hard earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta



and buy adjoining land at low prices. Easy terms. Write for pamphlet, "Last Best West," with reduced railway rates, to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Become Rich

by cattle-raising, dairying and mixed farming and stock-growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as low priced lands by railway and land companies. Thousands of acres to be had at from $10 to $15 per acre. Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid railway facilities and churches and schools. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," with maps and particulars as to routes and settlers' rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent. (Mention this paper.)

SWAMP-ROOT, is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

BIG GAME of the ARCTIC ICE

by E. P. LARNED

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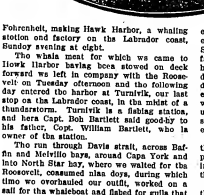
IT WAS due to the initiative of and to the preparations made by Mr. G. F. Norton of New York and to his kindness in including me in the party, that I owe this opportunity to set forth here a brief account of the hunting trip taken by Fred Norton, Harry Whitney and myself during the summer of 1902 on the sailing steamer Erik, which sailed as tender to the Roosevelt as far as Etah, North Greenland, on the memorable expedition of that year, which resulted in the discovery of the pole by Commander Robert E. Peary. Whitney was a member of the party until we left Etah to return home.

The ship being our headquarters for the whole of the trip, we were able to take along as large an outfit as we wished. In addition to the usual paraphernalia we took with us an 18-foot whaleboat propelled by a three-horsepower gasoline engine.

Sydney Cape Breton Island, was the rendezvous for the two ships of this expedition, the Roosevelt and the Erik, to which place Norton and I proceeded by train from New York. The Erik had come from St. John's several days before and was taking on coal and provisions. The Roosevelt arrived on the fourteenth, with Whitney and other members of the expedition, with the exception of Commander Peary, who came by train on the same day. At Sydney we met Mr. Craft, from Carnegie Institute, Washington, who was to become a welcome member of our party aboard the Erik.

Of the ship's company was Capt. Sam Bartlett, uncle of Captain Bob; of the Roosevelt; first mate, Tom Bartlett, at ons time skipper for Dr. Grenfell; second mate, Harold Bartlett, son of the "old man," as the crew called Captain Sam; chief engineer, Richard Pike; second engineer, Jim; another Jim, the steward; Joe White, the cabin boy, and the cook, bootsrain, two stokers and a crew of five sailors—all Newfoundlanders—with the exception of the cabin boy, who was, I believe, an elevator boy in a New York hotel before we took him along as chief administrator to our comfort. This was the gathering aboard the Erik when she sailed out of Sydney on Friday, July 17, at 12:30 a. m., leaving the Roosevelt to follow later and making the start of o polar expedition which was to become in a little over a year's time, the most famous in history.

We passed through the Straits of Belle Isle during the night of the eighteenth, having experienced both clear and foggy weather and a drop in tha temperature to 40 degrees



Fokrcheit, making Hawk Harbor, a whaling station and factory on the Labrador coast, Sunday evening at eight.

The whala meat for which we came to Hawk Harbor having been stowed on deck forward we left in company with the Roosevelt on Tuesday afternoon and the following day entered the harbor at Turnivik, our last stop on tha Labrador coast, in the midst of a thunderstorm. Turnivik is a fishing station, and here Capt. Bob Bartlett and good-by to his father, Capt. William Bartlett, who is owner of the station.

The run through Davis strait, across Baffin and Melville bays, around Capa York and into North Star bay, where we waited for the Roosevelt, consumed nine days, during which time wo overhauled our outfit, worked on a sail for the whaleboat and fished for gulls that wouldn't bite. We crossed the arctic circle on the twenty-eighth of July. At midnight on tha thirtieth of July I took a snapshot photograph of the ship from the end of the bowsprit.

Tho Roosevelt came in on the third of August, having stopped at Capa York to pick up dogs and natives, and at the suggestion of Peary we lost no time in preparing for a walrus hunt. Commander Peary helped us in every way possible—as indeed he had done from the start and continued to do until the ships separated—procuring Eskimo guides for us and telling us where to go and what to do when we got there. We left the ships at three fa tha morning with three Eskimo guides, steering our power whaleboat west through Wolstenholm sound to where Saunders Island lifts its steep, bara sides, washed on the west by the open water of Baffin bay. In the sound and about Saunders Island congregate tha old bull walrus, while further north in the Whale sound regions are found only the cows and young bulls.

Off the eastern end of the island one of the Eskimo pointed to a black spot on a floating cake of ice, and as we pushed nearer the black turned to a dirty brownish yellow, soon easily recognized as two big walrus bulls lying asleep on the ice pan. The engine was stopped and the boat drifted up quietly. Two Eskimo stood in the bow with harpoons ready, I stood next, and the others somewhera behind me. When within about 30 feet both walrus raised their heads, showing long white tusks and thick necks criss-crossed with scars. As Whitney and I fired they started sliding off the pans into the water. The Eskimo in the bow, first to throw his harpoon, missed the nearest animal as he sank, but the second man threw true, with a long, tight-casing with n jerk as he snubbed it on a cleat. So he had one walrus, at any rate, hard and fast on the business end of the line. When he came up to breathe—for he was far from dead—I fired at him again and missed, and he ducked under. The same thing happened several times, and though I did finally finish him with a bullet through his brain, I had no idea until then what o lot of practica it takes to shoot accurately out of n boat when rocked even by small waves, as was ours.

The sixth of August was calm and warm, the sun shona brightly and the innumerable pans of floating ica glistened under the slanting raya, as the Erik shoved her nose into the mouth of Whale sound.

"Just the day for walrus—no wind and they'll be out on the ice sleeping in the sun," said Mat Henson, who had come aboard from the Roosevelt to take charga of the hunt; and Mat knew, for he had hunted walrus in Whale sound many a time.

In half an hour several pans of walrus had been sighted—it was then four in tha morning—and two boats were launched; Norton, Henson, two Eskimo and myself in a rowboat; Whitney, with a crew, in the launch. Wa were soon busy. When an animal was killed an oar was hoisted and the ship steamed up to the spot and hauled the dead monster aboard with the winch; the boat shoving off again to search for more game. Some of the "tricks of the trade" were soon learned, for instance: a walrus killed in tha water would sink nlaa times out of ten, and unless there was a harpoon in him would be lost. The same was ganerally true of one shot on an ice pan, unless killed instantly—he would slide off into the water and sink.

Our party finally returned aboard exhausted, to find that about 40 walrus had been taken.

When I awoke next morning we were dropping anchor off a little Eskimo village named Kangerdersiookssoah, situated near the month of Inglefield gulf. Commander Peary had been with us aboard the Erik since leaving North Star bay and said that he would remain here long enough to give us a chance at the caribou. That afternoon we pushed off in the whalchoat, bound for the head of the gulf, our five Eskimo companions as pleased and as excited as children at the idea of a hunt. We worked along shore, zigzagging between low slebs of ice, where sea pigeons flooted and little auks dovs and flew away as the host approached. Looking over the side one could see their little black-and-white bodies shooting tha water, using their wings vigorously and leaving a trail of bubbles behind. Several seals were seen and as we rounded o point half an hour later, another village appeared, the pointed huts hardly distinguishable at first from the pointed rocks. A nativs cams out in a kayak to accompany us ashore.

At least half the population expressed a strong desirs to go with us, by getting into the boat when wa were making ready to leava, a compromise being finally effected by our taking along two fine-looking young bucks each dressed in a new bear and sealskin suit.

At seven the next morning the sun burst through the mist and shone on the wst rocks, the white ice in the bay, and also on the glistening black head of a curious seal wallowing about just off shore. Things were moving in no time. The huskies crawled out from under the boat cover and beat their fur clothing with sticks to get but the dampness and the oil stores were set going in preparation for breakfast. At eight wa started inland, accompanied by the Eskimo hunters, carrying rifles and a few biscuits.

The first ridga rose sharply from the shore, the trail beyond leading up a broad, rocky valley. Here we separated, my two guides turning up a dry creek bed. It was hard traveling over the broken rock in the valleys and the steep slants of the ridges, and my 495 Winchester got pretty heavy before we sighted the first game, in the shape of two blue-gray caribou bulls, feeding at the edga of a rock-rimmed pond. One of the huskies and I circled around the down-wind side and crawled on our bellies up to a big boulder near the head of the pond, bringing both animals within ragge. As we reached the boulder and peeked cautiously around it the nearer caribou began to get uneasy and started out of the water, but pulled up on the bank, at a range of about 100 yards, long enough to get himself properly shot. At that distance his cost was much the same shade of gray as the rocks on which he fell.

Not long after, leaving this pond we killed, between us, 15 ptarmigan with the .22 rifle. A few hours later, standing on the top of a high ridge looking across n big valley with a lake at the bottom, the inland ice cap could be plainly seen curving down, smooth and white, smothering all but this narrow strip of barren land along the coast; and at the foot of the ridge on the other side, standing ankle deep at the edga of another little pond, were two more caribou, a bull and a cow. We dropped back of the crest of the ridga and, following down a ravine further on, came out on a level with the pond, hidden from the sight of the game by a small hummock of rock. By crawling to the top of the hummock we were able to get a view of the pond. The caribon were still there, but lying down among the stones, and so like them in color that they were very hard to locate without the glasses—though only 200 yards distant, as I afterward placed it. It was useless to try to get nearer, as there was no cover, and I fired at the bull and could see he was hit by the way he staggered on he jumped up and tried to run. The cow jumped up also and stood still, broadside on, and when I fired at her I could hear the bullet strika very plainly. Though it did not knock her down, she seemed unable to run, and another shot put her out of her misery.

While still at this pond ths two Eskimo hunters with whom Whitney started out chased a cow and calf on the run right past us. I hit the cow in the side at the third shot and the calf stopped and was killed by one of the Eskimo.

We now had six caribou—a fair supply of meat—and two extra men to help carry it in, as the other party had had no luck. So I left them to bring in what they could and started for campialons. On the way I killed the biggest bull of all. He was alone on a hillside and I got within ranga without much difficulty. Whitney was in camp and said he had seen no caribou and Norton came in a couple of hours later, tired and disgusted, having shot a calf.

Our second sttempt at walrus hunting in Whala sound was practically a failure, the weather being unfavorable. The Erik was headed for Etah, where wa found the Roosevelt. At Etah the shore rises abruptly on both sides of the harbor and the sharp, rocky hills were dotted with Arctic hares. They are white with black-tipped ears all the year around and have extremely long and powerful hind legs, often running along almost upright for considerable distances. They were very shy when wa arrived, having been hunted for some days by men from the Roosevelt.

During the ten days spent at Etah the Roosevelt was making ready for her dash northward. The two ships lashed together, transferred supplies, coal and the vile-smelling whala meat, which we had carried for so long aboard the Erik. Coal and provisions were landed and the day before the Roosevelt sailed was spent in transferring some 250 dogs from an island, where they had been put ashore, to the Roosevelt's deck.

Early in the afternoon of the eighteenth of August the Roosevelt showed by signal that she was ready to start north. At the time the Erik was tied to the rocks, landing coal, and the Roosevelt was anchored further up the bay. The captain, Norton, Whitney and I rowed over to her and Commander Peary invited us into his cabin, where wa drank a glass of brandy to the health of all on board and to the success of the expedition, shook hands with everyone we could find amid the hustle and preparation of starting, and rowed back to the Erik. Whitney had decided to winter at Etah, and we left him there on the twenty-first, dropping him eatern in his rowboat about an hour's run off.

Here we were homeward bound and not a sight had we had of the greatest and most desired arctic game, the white bear. It was nearly a month later before we did see one. We killed a few more walrus, arctic hares and birds on our way south, visited the Greenland Danish settlements at Upernevik, Disco and Holstenberg and crossed Davis strait, striking the coast on the west side near the mouth of Cumberland gulf.

On the twenty-second of September, off the Labrador coast, we ran into an iceberg, the shock breaking open the old Erik pretty well back to this pavement. Fortunately the damage was about two feet above the water line; very fortunately, as none of the boats happened to be in a condition that would permit quick launching. The crash came about eight o'clock on a bright, starlight evening, with the northern lights shifting across the sky and probably blotting out the berg until it was too late to escape collision. This accident seemed to take the life right out of the old ship, though she had withstood so many dangers in the past, and it was a crippled old Erik with a badly smashed nose that finally dropped anchor in Brigus harbor.

OLD FORT GEORGE

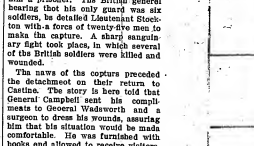
Interior of Maine Fortress Is Now a Ball Ground.

Historic Earthworks Built by the British in 1779 and Named in Honor of England's King—Outlines Still Visible.

Augusta, Me.—Ancient Pentagoet, better known as Castine, situated on the eastern side of Penobscot bay and river, is one of the most prominent historic spots in Maine today. It has preserved the well-marked traces of the works of the past and no small settlement has within its borders so many earthworks and old forts. Foremost among the earthworks is Fort George, situated on the high land in the center of the peninsula. It was built by the British in June, 1779, and was named Fort George in honor of his majesty, George III. The fort is tetragonal in form with a bastion at each of the four angles. The bastion where was located the magazine was fully occupied by it, the entrances being made of arch passages of brick, which may be seen today, covered with mortar, and over them a layer of logs with a heavy covering of earth.

According to tradition and history, it was from these same barracks that Gen. Peleg Wadsworth escaped when held a prisoner in 1780, after being captured by the English at his home in Thomaston and taken to Castine, where he was confined for a long time. Following the departure of the British from Castine in 1815 the Americans took possession of the fort and the government had it repaired, strengthened and garrisoned, new barracks taking the place of those used by the British. The interior of the fort has long been used by the boys as a ball ground. The foundations of the old barracks are still visible.

History says that it was in this old fort that the gibbet was erected on which both Ball and Elliott were hanged. Both names were well known in the early period of Maine. The palisades, the barracks, the munitions of war and its buildings have all disappeared, but otherwise the old fort remains practically the same as when the British left it.



Old Magazine, Fort George.

In early February of 1780, while the country was in a session of quietude following the campaigns of the preceding fall, General Campbell, then in charga of the garrison at Fort George, learning that his hated American foa, Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, was at his home on the St. George river in Thomaston, determined to make him a prisoner. The British general bearing that his only guard was six soldiers, he detailed Lieutenant Stockton with a force of twenty-five men to make the capture. A sharp sanguinary fight took place, in which several of the British soldiers were killed and wounded.

The naws of ths coptura preceded the detachmeot on their return to Castine. The story is told that General Campbell sent his compliments to General Wadsworth and a surgeon to dress his wounds, assuring him that his situation would be made comfortable. He was furnished with books and allowed to receive visitors. Ha dined with the commandant and with all the principal officers of the garrison.

It was not long before General Wadsworth made application for a flag of truce, which was granted. He could traasmit a letter to the governor of Massachusetts and another to Mrs. Wadsworth. This was granted on the condition that the letter to the governor should be inspected.

General Wadsworth's escape followed soon after. In company with Major Benjamin Burton he bribed their water carrier and from him received a gimlat. They bored holes in the boards of the side of their barracks, covering the holes with chewed bread. One stormy night they cut their way with a knife and escaped. For miles they were forced to go through the then wilderness, crossing the river at Belfast, and were forced through Belfast, Northport and Rockland to Thomaston. The fort was finally vacated in 1815.

Petrified Woman 900 Pounds.

Bellefontaine, O.—One of the most remarkable cases of petrifiction ever on record was discovered here when the body of Mrs. J. W. Overly, who died 18 years ago, was exhumed at the Roundhead cemetery. The body and coffin had petrified and was hard to move owing to the weight reaching nearly 900 pounds. Mrs. Overly was a small woman. At burial both she and the coffin did not weigh as much as 300 pounds. The petrifiction is said to be perfect.

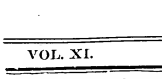
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NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

Plans for Fortifications at Panama



WASHINGTON.—Work on the final detailed plans for the fortification of the Panama canal, for which an appropriation of $2,000,000 was made by congress and which had been the subject of wide discussion, national and international, ever since the digging of the big ditch was undertaken by the United States government, has been begun here by Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers, and brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, chief of the coast artillery. Officials of the war department have already completed general plans for the fortifications, but maps will have to be prepared setting forth the details for the construction work before the ground can be broken, and it is this task which Generals Bixby and Murray are now undertaking. Active work on the building of the fortifications will begin about July. It is expected by the officials in charge that the fortifying of the waterway will be completed by January, 1915—the date set for the completion of the canal itself.

Brigadier General Crozier, chief of ordnance, has already drawn up plans for the manufacture of the $1,000,000 worth of guns and mortors required. These will be made at the government shops at Watervliet, N. Y. The entire armament will be used in fortifying the two ends of the canal, no provision having been made by congress for the defense of the locks and dams. Two sets of fortifications will be placed at the Colon end of the canal and one set at the Panama end. Four 14-inch rifles, eight 12-inch mortars and six six-inch guns will be placed at the Panama side and the remainder which the balance of the appropriation will provide at the Colon end.

Comparatively strong natural positions exist at both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the waterway for defense against a land army.

Plans for the protection of the docks at Pedro Miguel, Mia Flores and Gatun are now being drawn up

Not a Penny for Pressing Trousers



MILLIONS for art and not one penny for pants.

The solicitude that Uncle Sam displays that the public buildings and driveways of the national capital shall be maintained in the most artistic and approved style does not extend to his public mos. Uncle Sam is perfectly willing to spend hundreds of money for capital city plans, for guaranteeing that the Washington of the future shall be patterned after the most careful and exact designs, but when it comes to paying out money to make certain that the trousers of the government officials are creased properly and their clothes in as good public order as the capital's streets, he draws a distinct and impassable line.

"This might never have been found out if it had not been for Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, master city planner and chairman of the fine arts commission. Incidentally he raised a question as to what are legitimate traveling expenses and what are not.

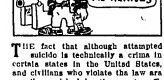
Not so very long ago Chairman Burnham left Chicago for Washington, to attend a meeting of the fine arts commission. Anxious, as his chief, to uphold the aesthetic and refined nature, of the organization, he found on unpacking his wardrobe that many of his articles of clothing were in imperative need of a pressor before they would be in shape to do credit to the vista of Pennsylvania avenue.

Without giving the matter a second thought, he turned the tailor's bill, with his railway ticket and Pullman expense, over to the treasury department, expecting to be reimbursed. The bill amounted to $4.75 and the auditor certified it, as a matter of course.

Not so, however. Controller Robert J. Tracewell—significant name—who can, on occasion, be considerable of a watch dog of the treasury. Mr. Tracewell scrutinized the bill, repeated the performances, and then, after some deep thought, wrote out a formal opinion as follows:

"The pressing of clothes has never, to my knowledge, been held to be a personal expense, occasioned solely by travel."

Attempts at Suicide Ignored in Army



THE fact that although attempted suicide is technically a crime in certain states in the United States and civilians who violate the law are usually punished by the courts, officers and enlisted men in the United States army and navy are never court martialed for this offense, new brought to light when the news was received from Germany that Emperor William had pardoned an army officer for attempting suicide and declared that his deed "can be judged neither by regular or honor tribunals."

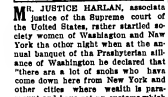
Gen. George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the United States army, declared that since the organization of the army and navy of the United States no officer or enlisted man had been punished for trying to kill himself. It is a generally understood custom in both branches of the service, said General Davis, that this offense is not punishable by court martial, although a test case never has been brought up.

General Davis declared that attempted suicide is technically considered a crime in the army and navy.

"It is a fact, however, that many man and officers of the army and navy have attempted suicide, not one of them has even been court martialed," he continued. "Just why this should be I do not know.

"In both the army and the navy attempted suicide is considered a crime, but has never been officially recognized as such. Both branches of the service frown on the practice

Judge Denounces Sunday Entertainers



MR. JUSTICE HARLAN, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, rather startled society women of Washington and New York the other night when at the annual banquet of the Presbyterian alliance of Washington he declared that "there are a lot of snobs who have come down here from New York and other cities where wealth is paramount and have set up customs which are injurious to the people of this community. Sunday afternoon teas musicales and other social functions are, in my mind, a desecration of the Sabbath. Something must be done to stem the tide of depravity which will otherwise sweep over us."

Then this sweeping rebuke to society in Washington is in a measure firmly upheld by Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, president general of the daughters of the American Revolution and herself one of the cliff dwellers set. And ha it known tha cliff dwellers are not tha official set at all, but the old resident set of Washington. Until you have been admitted to that particular circle you are not really "in society," Mrs. Scott says.

"I think it is an outrage that so many of the leaders of society here should desecrate Sunday by giving large teas, dinners, musicales and other entertainments. Tha custom was brought here from the continent and has been growing ever since. If allowed to continue it will undermine the life of this country and bring ruin on us. I think that Sunday should be observed above all else, and that this continental habit should be stopped. I agree perfectly with Justice Harlan in all he said."

The custom of dinner giving, musicale entertaining and all that kind of thing on Sundays was really introduced in Washington by the Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the ambassador of Austro-Hungary.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

PRESIDENT'S NEW SECRETARY



The new secretary to President Taft who succeeds Charles D. Norton is Charles D. Hilles, until recently assistant secretary of the treasury. The selection of Mr. Hilles meets with the hearty approval of the friends of the president. Mr. Hilles is a native of Ohio, but was appointed to his present position from Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., where he was conducting a boys' school. Mr. Hilles is about 40 years old. He will receive an annual salary of $7,500, congress having granted an increase of $1,500 for the position. Under the reorganization of the executive force which has brought about Mr. Norton's short term at the White House, that force, with the exception of the secretary, will be practically a permanent body.

That women are keen observers and not always without a sense of humor has been demonstrated by a Virginia girl. When the announcement was made that Charles D. Hilles had been selected for the position of secretary to the president the young lady wrote to Mr. Hilles a congratulatory letter in which she invited him to read Leviticus, chapter 15, verses 29 to 33. Mr. Hilles borrowed a Bible and read the following:

"And when he hath made an end of reconciling the holy place and the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar, he shall bring the live goat.

"And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited, and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness."

HEIR TO THRONE OF MONACO



Prince Louis, who is heir to the throne of the little principality of Monaco, famous throughout the world as the greatest gambling resort in existence, may never wield the power now exercised by his father, Prince Albert. Although the profits from the casino pay all the taxes of the principality, thereby freeing every citizen from financial obligations to the state, the people are not contented. They have made demands upon Prince Albert for a constitution, and the prince, immediately after the expulsion of Miguel from Portugal, granted them one. They rejected it, however, demanding fuller political rights, and even made demonstrations before the palace, in which the red flag of anarchy was unfurled.

It has been charged that a corrupt condition of things exists. By the terms of the last concession granted to the Casino, about $2,400,000 was handed over annually by it to Prince Albert, who also drew about $800,000 a year from the local post-office and stamp duties

FISHER SUCCEEDS BALLINGER



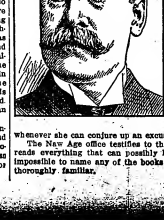
He is a native of West Virginia and is 49 years old.

Mr. Ballinger says he intends to protect those whom he considers have been his enemies. In defending himself against those who have been waging war upon him Mr. Ballinger says that he spent $25,000 and he today a poor man. His health, too, has been impaired.

Walter Lowery Fisher of Chicago, succeeds Richard A. Ballinger as secretary of the interior. Mr. Ballinger's resignation was presented in January, but at the request of the president, was withheld until after congress adjourned. Mr. Fisher is a lawyer, and has served in several public capacities. Singularly, he has been one of Gifford Pinchot's staunchest supporters in the matter of conservation of natural resources. He was president of the Conservation League of the National Conservation Congress, which succeeded the league and of which Mr. Pinchot is president.

He has always taken a deep and active interest in conservation. He was instrumental in the formation of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago and was its president in 1896. Recently he was appointed a member of President Taft's commission to investigate the feasibility of regulation of stock and bond issues of railroads.

MAINE GOVERNOR AN EDITOR



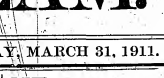
Gov. Frederick W. Plaisted of Maine is a newspaper editor before he is anything else. He has passed the greater part of his life in the atmosphere of a newspaper office and will never get the smell of the printer's ink from his fingers. His apprenticeship was served under one of the old school of Maine journalists, Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, his father. For many years they published the New Age together, and the paper lives today, a monument to their efforts.

Governor Plaisted leads an ideal home life. Mrs. Plaisted was Miss Frances B. Gilliken, and for several years assisted him in the New Age office. She still retains a lively interest in that publication and, although the wife of the governor of the state, democratically lays aside her social duties and plunges into the grind of "getting out" the paper whenever she can conjure up an excuse for so doing.

The New Age office testifies to the bookish tendencies of the owner, who reads everything that can possibly be of interest and profit to him. It is impossible to name any of the books most widely read with which he is not thoroughly familiar.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Kansas Man Has Streak of Hard Luck



TOPEKA, Kan.—John S. Dawson, attorney general, is working on a case that is the prize hard-luck story for any Kansan since the days of the grasshoppers and the hot winds. Lorenz Schreiber is the "goat." Less than six months ago he owned 560 acres of fine land in Butler county, Kan. He does not own the land and he in debt between $5,0000 and $6,000.

The attorney general, acting under a long-unused law, is protecting Schreiber and assisting him in finding just how much he is in debt. The attorney general may bring civil and criminal suits to collect from those who are charged with swindling Schreiber.

Schreiber has two sons and they wanted to leave the farm and become millers. A flour mill costs money, and while Schreiber had a farm worth about $12,000, he had little extra cash. But he was willing to help his sons, so they found a mill near Herper, Kan., reputed to be worth $40,000. Schreiber did not know the actual worth of the property, but he bought an eleven-twenty-fourths of the mill, giving in exchange his farm and notes for $8,000 for the minority interest.

Schreiber and his sons were ready to take charge of the mill, when it was burned. One insurance company has absolutely refused to pay any insurance and the other three insurance companies, which carried policies on the property, will not pay more than one-half the face value of the policies because of evidences of incendiary origin of the fire which the insurance agents have found.

Schreiber's farm is gone. His mill is goes and he cannot collect more than $3,000 se eleven-twenty-fourths of the insurance money. The ground and oalvage has been seized by the creditors of the mill. Schreiber can pay whatever he received on the notes he signed, but that will leave about $6,000. Attorney General Dawson may be able to compel a return of notes given by Schreiber on account of alleged fraud.

Baby Pleas Win the Father's Liberty



KANSAS CITY, Mo.—She was just a little mite of a girl of eight years. But Hazel Burns wasn't a bit afraid of the big man who sat at a desk covered with great, thick books.

"Please, mister," she said, shaking o chair to attract the big man's attention. "Please, mister, but can you tell me where the judge is?"

"Why, I'm the judge," the man replied. "But what can I do for a little girl like you?"

"Wait a minute," she said. Then she ran from the office to the head of the stairs.

"Come on up, mamma; he's up here," she yelled down the stairway.

And Mrs. Burns, carrying Richard Burns, two years old, with Evelyn Burns, four years old, and Irene Burns, six years old, tagging behind, climbed the stairs while Hazel led them into the judge's courtroom. Judge Latshaw—the big man Hazel had found—soon had one of the youngsters talking gleefully.

"It's my husband," the mother explained; "he's in jail and I haven't anybody to support these." And she pointed to the flock of youngsters about her.

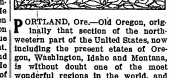
"I guessed as much," Judge Latshaw said. Then calling a memorial, the father, Robert Burns, was brought before him.

"Well, Burns," the judge said, "your children have won a parole for you. But let me tell you, a man who can't support his wife as many strings to his heart as these, isn't much of a man. Ho—".

"Now you take your wife and children home and you stay home with them nights. If I hear of you—"

As the happy family left his office Judge Latshaw told Burns that he would put him in jail again the minute he heard of him taking a drink or abusing his children.

City of Portland a Bower of Beauty



PORTLAND, Ore.—Old Oregon, originally that section of the northwestern part of the United States, now including the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, is without doubt one of the most wonderful regions in the world, and were it necessary, could go it alone very nicely as a little world by itself.

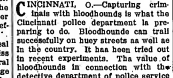
Portland, the metropolis of the state, is fittingly named the "Rose City." The title is fairly descriptive, for everywhere in Portland one finds early in the spring until very late in the fall these nature beautifiers blooming in great profusion. They prove not only the fertility of the soil in this part of the state, but demonstrate also the salubrity of the climate. Washington's birthday is rose planting day in Oregon. While on Christmas day one frequently sees hoeutics in bloom out of doors untouched by frost or harmed by chilly weather.

The festival of the roses held in June is the great gala occasion of the year. The city is literally smothered in fragrant blossoms and the daily parades far surpass in beauty any of the pageants, famous in history, held in ancient times.

But the "Rose Festival" is only one of the beautiful scenes to be met in Rose City, with its wide, well-kept streets, stately trees, artistic lawns, elegant residences and pleasant public parks.

When water courses were the only trails followed by commerce, Portland was born and stood that day; but without hlare or bluster, has steadily kept pace with the progress of the times. A quarter of a million people is a fair estimate of the inhabitants living in and around the city.

Bloodhounds for Cincinnati Police



CINCINNATI, O.—Capturing criminals with bloodhounds is what the Cincinnati police department is preparing to do. Bloodhounds can trail successfully on busy streets as well as in the country. It has been tried out in recent experiments. The value of bloodhounds in connection with the detective department of police service in large cities has just been established in Cincinnati and a staff of bloodhounds will be the novel addition to the Cincinnati police department. This will be practically the first time such a thing has ever been attempted in a large city on a considerable scale.

The bloodhounds recently trailed a newspaper reporter over a trail half an hour old, through downtown streets of Cincinnati and finally rounded him up at police headquarters in the city hall. The trail of the reporter had been walked over by pedestrians, yet the hounds picked out his path and landed the prisoner. Another test over a cross-country chase during three men a two hours' start, resulted in the capture of the men after traveling almost five miles across rough country, creeks and streets, across brooks and through woods. The dogs found all three men, took the trail readily and followed it without trouble over the entire course.

The success of these dogs in Cincinnati has resulted in other large cities becoming interested and police bloodhounds may soon be added to the departments of other large cities.

According to the history of the bloodhound he practicably went out of business in England when districts established police forces. Prior to that bloodhounds were the police; or at least the people were dependent on them in tracing criminals.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS.

A New York lecturer in a recent address undertook to demonstrate that some of the practices of immigrants in this country, which are troublesome to the authorities, have their origin in the best intentions and may be easily corrected when the requirements of the American environments are made clear to the new arrivals. To illustrate his point he told an interesting story. A certain immigrant mother of numerous offspring was several times haled to court and fined for hurling her ashes into the city street on which she lived, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. With philosophic submission to arbitrary governmental tyranny she paid her fines and went her way. Finally, a charitable person, explained to her, in her own tongue why she should not throw her ashes into the street. It then appeared that in the little Polish village whence she came she and her neighbors had been requested by a local authority to throw their ashes into the road by way of impromptu street building. Then he related a contrasting anecdote as follows: "I once heard one of the founders of the City Club say that when he came of age he asked his excellent father to give him some idea of what might be his duties as a full-fledged citizen of this great city. His father replied: "My son, as a gentleman and the son of a gentleman, all you need know of municipal procedure is that in order to have your ashes properly cared for you must bribe the ashman."

Who says the United States is not enlightening the world? The manufacture of what is called American-style furniture has become an important industry in Spain, where the people have a great liking for the product. This country was the pioneer in turning out attractive furniture at moderate prices, as it has been the leader in many other innovations that have contributed to domestic comfort and enjoyment, and the others are catching on. It is reaching the point where that sincere flattery which takes the form of imitation in becoming more and more pronounced. American ideas are being adopted everywhere.

The biggest submarine yet built is the Seal, which was launched at Newport News, Va., the other day. She is classed as a "cruiser" and is 131 feet long. The Seal, it is expected, will be capable of making long trips under water and is so well equipped that she will not be convoyed by a fighting craft on the surface, as is now usually the case. The submarine "cruiser" will be a unique addition to the American navy. When the proposed aeroplanes are constructed for the same branch of national defense it would seem that our navy would lack nothing for service on, under or over the water.

Telephone "rubbering" will be discouraged in New Hampshire should a bill pending in the legislature become a low. This measure provides a penalty of $10 for each offense when a person breaks in on a telephone conversation. It is aimed especially at the "listeners" on party wires, whose curiosity leads them into attempting to hear talk not intended for their ears. The practice is not confined to New Hampshire, but it will be interesting to observe the degree of success attained in the Granite State in dealing with the offense.

A New Yorker has bought for $3,600 a prize shorthorn cow in Canada and has brought the animal home in a special car and in charge of two veterinary surgeons. It is evident that there is money somewhere in the milk and butter business when properly conducted.

Every typewriting machine has an individuality, says an expert. We have noticed that some of them are wretched spellers.

In three months last year 321 persons were killed in railroad accidents. And then we shudder at the toll of the aeroplane!

A New Jersey judge says dental work is not a luxury. He was referring, no doubt, to the way a victim feels in a dentist's chair.

Professor Goode wants the coal supply conserved. The landlord of your flat building will subscribe to that doctrine.

Some day stealing a hot stove may be regarded as tame and unexciting beside stealing the family chunk of radium.

However, we fear that the "Kiss Not" campaign will not gain a whole lot of popularity among our younger eleme.

HOLACAUST IN NEW YORK CITY COSTS 151 LIVES

PANIC OCCURS WHEN FLAMES BREAK OUT—NETS AND BLANKETS FAIL TO BREAK FALLS.

BODIES ARE LITERALLY RAINED THROUGH THE AIR

Three Upper Floors of Ten-Story Building Are Burned.—Casualities Occur Within 20 Minutes—Fire Out in One Hour.

New York, March 27.—One hundred and fifty-one persons—nine-tenths of them girls from the East side—were crushed to death on the pavements, smothered in smoke, or shriveled crisp in a factory fire and twelve are dying in hospitals in the worst disaster New York has known since the steamship Gen. Slocum was burned to the water's edge off North Brothers island in 1904.

Nearly all, if not all, of the victims were employed by the Triangle Waist company on the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of a 10-story loft building, on the western fringe of the downtown wholesale clothing, fur and millinery district.

The partners of the firm, Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, escaped unscratched from the office on the tenth floor, carrying with them over an adjoining roof Blanck's two young daughters and a governess. There was no near outside fire escape on the building.

Origin Unknown.

How the fire started will perhaps never be known. A corner on the eighth floor was its point of origin and the three upper floors only were swept. On the ninth floor 50 bodies were found, 63 or more persons were crushed to death by jumping and more than 30 clogged the elevator shafts. The loss to property will not exceed $100,000.

Pedestrians going home through Washington place to Washington square at 10 minutes to 5 were scattered by the whizz of something rushing through the air before them; there was a horrible plop on the pavement and a body flattened on the flags.

Four alarms were rung within 15 minutes. Before the engines could respond, before the nets could be stretched or the ladders raised, five girls had fallen from the eighth and ninth floors so heavily that they broke through the glass and iron roofs of the sub-cellars and crashed through the very streets into the vaults below.

Holocaust Soon Over.

In an hour the fire was out; in half an hour it had done its worst; probably the death list was full in 20 minutes.

The building stands on a corner, with exposure on two sides, but the only fire escape was interior, opening on a light and air shaft. In all there were seven exits—the single fire escape, two freight elevators at the rear, two passenger elevators in front and two stairways. All of them proved almost useless and practically all who escaped either climbed to the roof and scrambled thence to the roof of the building occupied by the American Book company adjoining, or fled in the first rush for safety before the crush and the smoke grew too thick.

The first rush of flame was almost an explosion. Operators died in their chairs, their lungs seared by inhaling flames. Others were crowded into the elevator shafts after the cars had made their last trip. Still others were pushed off to the inadequate interior fire escape.

Shower of Bodies.

In such a horrible stream did the bodies overflow from the windows that the fire nets, stretched by the first company to arrive, were soon gorged beyond capacity.

From Deadly Heights.

It was 85 feet from the eighth floor to the ground; about 95 feet from the ninth floor, 115 feet from the cornice of the roof, and the upward rush of the draught and the crackle of the flames drowned their cries.

Six girls fought their way to a window on the ninth floor over the bodies of fallen fellow workers and crawled out in single file to an eight-inch stone ledge, running the length of the building. More than a hundred feet above the sidewalk they crept along their perilous pathway to a swinging electric feed wire spanning Washington Place. The leaders paused for their companions to catch up at the end of the ledge and the six grabbed the wire simultaneously. It snapped like rotten whip cord and they crashed to death.

Their Last Embrace.

At a ninth floor window a man and a woman appeared. The man embraced the woman and kissed her. Then he hurled her to the street and jumped. Both were killed. Five girls smashed a pane of glass, dropped in a struggling tangle and were crushed into a shapeless mass.

One girl jumped into a horse blanket held by fireman and policemen. The blanket ripped like cheese cloth and her body was mangled almost beyond recognition. Another dropped into a tarpaulin held by three men. Her weight tore it from their grasp and she struck the street, breaking almost every bone in her body. Almost at the same time a man somersaulted down upon the shoulder of a policeman holding the tarpaulin. He glanced off, struck the sidewalk and was picked up dead.

Joseph Zito and Joseph Caspa were in charge of the two passenger elevators on the Washington place side of the building, where the main entrance opened. At the first alarm of fire they began to make trips to the danger zone as fast as they could operate their cars. The two freight elevators on the Green street side were operated by Frank Formenck and Michael Sciecca, and they, too, took a hand in the life saving. The two passenger elevators are said to have made at least 20 trips and the two freight elevators half as many. The machinery of the freight elevators broke down under the rapid work and they were rendered useless.

After one or two trips by the elevators the press against the doors of the shaft became so great that they were opened with difficulty when the cars, each having a capacity of 15 persons, arrived at the ninth floor. Zito struggled to close the door of the shaft when his car had been jammed full, but after he had started the car it was torn open and a number of women leaped into the shaft after the descending car, falling on the roof of the car even after it had reached the ground floor. Those who had landed alive had been crushed to death against the wa..e.

With this gruesome freight, Zito continued to run his car. The shaft was practically clogged with the dead on the roof of the car and the smoke and flames were roaring in the shaft.

Elevators Are Rushed.

Within the building a man on the eighth floor stationed himself at the door of one of the elevators and with a club kept back the girls who had stampeded to the wire cage. Thirty were admitted to the car at a time. They were rushed down as fast as possible.

The call for ambulances was followed by successive appeals for police until 500 patrolmen arrived to cope with a crowd numbering tens of thousands—a mixture of the morbidly curious and of half crazed relatives and friends of the victims. A hundred mounted policemen had to charge the crowd repeatedly to keep it back.

Led by Fire Chief Croker a squad of firemen stormed the stairway and gained access to the building at seven o'clock. Two searchlights from buildings opposite lighted the way of the fire fighters as they ascended to the top floors. Fifty roasted bodies were found on the ninth floor. They lay in every possible posture, some so charred that recognition was impossible. A half do--n were nude with the flesh hanging in shreds to the bones.

Bodies Taken Away.

Across the street there rested on the sidewalk a hundred pine coffins into which were placed the bodies. As fast as this was done the coffins were carried away in any kind of a vehicle that could be pressed into service to the morgue at Bellevue hospital and to the Charities Pier morgue, opened for the first time since the Slocum horror.

On the tenth floor of the building adjoining the burning structure is the law department of New York university. Here 20 odd students were listening to a lecture by Frank H. Sommer, former sheriff of Essex county, New Jersey.

He saw the smoke and saw the girls trapped on the roof. He led his class to the roof of the university quarters where they found two ladders.

Rescue Forty Girls.

The boys seized these, bore them down two flights to the roof of an intervening building, swarmed out of the windows and raised them to the roof of the burning structure. Forty girls were brought down to safety.

Mothers, fathers and other relatives, literally mad with grief, stormed the police lines at the morgue. Hysterical women fell in the streets and had to be carried away in the already overburdened ambulances. Among the bodies are more than 50 burned beyond all semblance of human form and they will perhaps have to share a common grave as unknown dead.

PARSONAGE DYNAMITED.

Church as Well as the Home Damaged At Dickinson.

Dickinson, N. D., March 27.—An attempt was made to blow up the parsonage of the First Congregational church. A stick of dynamite was set off near the windows of a lower floor sleeping room, causing a terrific explosion, blowing the casings through the room and an open door and through the dining room adjoining, breaking out an entire window on the opposite side of the house and cracking a window in the house in the next yard.

Miss Margaret Tabor, aged 65, was asleep in the room but she was uninjured. Rev. A. C. Hacke and wife and a roomer were sleeping in their rooms above. Glass, broken crockery and furniture were scattered over the floor of the bedroom and dining room. So far there has been no clue to the parties committing the crime. The church stands in the yard about 10 feet from the parsonage and the side next to the parsonage is badly battered and four windows broken.

1911 Graduating Class University of Minnesota

Minneapolis.—Dr. George E. Vincent, as president of the University of Minnesota, will confer diplomas granting the degree of bachelor of arts, B. A., upon over 200 seniors, commencement day, June 8.

The commencement address will be delivered by Dr. Vincent. The program for commencement week has been announced by President Ware of the senior class as follows:

Sunday, June 4, baccalaureate sermon.

Monday, June 5, senior picnic on the Mississippi river bank.

Tuesday, June 6, senior promenade at the Hotel Radisson.

Wednesday, June 7, combined class day and alumni day.

Thursday, June 8, commencement day.

The tentative list of graduates in the college of science, literature and arts, and the college of education is as follows:

Literature and the Arts.

Caroline R. Ainsworth, Minneapolis.
Edgar M. Allen, Minneapolis.
Marie L. Anderson, Minneapolis.
Benjamin E. Arnold, Brainerd.
Grace F. Ayers, Minneapolis.
Felix F. Bangs, Grand Forks, N. D.
Jean B. Barr, Minneapolis.
Julia B. Bell, Minneapolis.
Louise Bisbee, Minneapolis.
Helen F. Billau, St. Paul.
Mary G. Birkenhauer, Minneapolis.
Frederic H. Blair, Minneapolis.
Sedn S. Boardman, Minneapolis.
Charlotte C. Boller, St. Paul.
M. Ethel Borden, Minneapolis.
Susan E. Boyd, Minneapolis.
G. Herbert Brande, Minneapolis.
Jessie Brasie, Monticello.
Ida Brooks, Mansfield, S. D.
Doris L. Brown, Minneapolis.
Sherman L. Brown, Amboy.
Henry V. A. Bruchholz, Minneapolis.
Victor W. Bruder, Minneapolis.
Florence L. Buch, Minneapolis.
Irene H. Buckley, Minneapolis.
Arthur C. Burkhard, Preston.
Lyla Byrnes, Minneapolis.
Anna Campbell, Minneapolis.
Elizabeth Carey, Minneapolis.
Elizabeth Casey, St. Paul.
George C. Christensen, Robbinsdale.
Jacob G. Cohen, Minneapolis.
Louise Cetnam, St. Paul.
Florence Cotton, Minneapolis.
Frances W. Cowan, Minneapolis.
Harold J. Dane, St. Paul.
Pearl J. Davies, Afton.
Josephine Dayton, Minneapolis.
Louise de la Barre, Minneapolis.
Rhoda J. Dickinson, Buffalo.
Belle Donaghue, Minneapolis.
Zoe Donaldson, Minneapolis.
John N. Donohue, St. Paul.
Leoh R. Drake, Detroit.
Dana W. Dutolt, Chaska.
James D. Edgar, Minneapolis.
Charles J. Eisler, Minneapolis.
Ruth Erickson, Minneapolis.
Ida C. Evans, Kasson.
J. Bathell Faegre, Flandreau, S. D.
Elizabeth R. Fagundus, Minneapolis.
Augusta Feton, St. Paul.
Florence Foley, Stillwater.
Bernice Foster, Duluth.
Evelyn Foster, Minneapolis.
Mary Foster, Duluth.
Pansy M. Gago, Minneapolis.
Robert M. Gayford, Minneapolis.
Bessie L. Gilger, Minneapolis.
Glenna W. Goldsmith, Hutchinson.
A. Laird Goodman, Duluth.
Fred W. Graff, Cooperstown, N. D.
Mabel Grondahl, Red Wing.
Ethel F. Hanke, Minneapolis.
Alta I. Honeen, Kenyon.
Anna M. K. Hanson, Minneapolis.
Mory C. Haupt, St. Paul.
Bernhardina Heffner, Minneapolis.
Hazel L. Hubhard, Minneapolis.
Herle Higley, Minneapolis.
Drusilla M. Hodgson, Elbow Lake.
Helen D. Holman, Kenyon.
Adolph F. Hohner, Virginia.
Harry H. Hopkins, Claremont, Cal.
Nina M. Horton, Minneapolis.
Margaret Houck, Minneapolis.
Dorothy R. Hudson, Minneapolis.
Lillian D. Hughes, Mankato.
Anna G. Hull, Minneapolis.
Edith M. Hyde, Blooming Prairie.
Albert S. Jacobson, Jewell, Iowa.
Alina L. Johnson, Minneapolis.
Odin J. Johnson, Lyle.
Alta G. Kelley, Crystal Bay.
Albert Klatt, Waconia.
Robert R. Klimenhogen, St. Paul.
Lulu Klossner, Winthrop.
Marjorie N. Knappen, Minneapolis.
Anna F. Kramer, Minneapolis.
Gudrun Krogh, Aberdeen, S. D.
Lorena F. Lange, St. Paul.
Alhortine Larsen, Halstad.
Marion R. Lawrence, Minneapolis.
Ruth Lee, Stillwater.
Helen P. Leele, Sparta, Wis.
Viola A. Lenning, Duluth.
Perry F. Leonard, Minneapolis.
Luella Lien, Granite Falls.
Charlotte Lilienthal, Minneapolis.
Agnes A. Lindgren, Minneapolis.
Genevieve Love, Woyzata.
Edith Lucker, Minneapolis.
Mary C. Lyle, Minneapolis.
Marian R. McCallum, Minneapolis.
Clyde J. McConkey, Brewster.
Alice B. McCray, Minneapolis.
Helen C. McDermott, Rhinelander, Wis.
Frederick C. McGill, St. Paul.
Lucille McGuire, Northfield.
John W. McKenzie, Groton, S. D.
Ethel R. Matson, Minneapolis.
Della Melbourne, Minneapolis.
Wallace MacMurray, St. Paul.
William J. McNally, Minneapolis.
Ida M. Mognuson, Red Wing.
Irma Martens, Minneapolis.
Harold C. Mason, Minneapolis.
Mildred Merriman, Minneapolis.
Mary R. Miles, Fergus Falls.
Marguerite L. Millar, Minneapolis.
Elizabeth W. Miller, Minneapolis.
Emma Minier, New Richmond, Wis.
Helen L. Muir, St. Paul.
Karl G. Neumeier, Stillwater.
Myrtle F. Olsen, Minneapolis.
Constance Olsgard, Minot, N. D.
Gena Ostby, Minneapolis.
Ellen Overlock, Minneapolis.
Benjamin W. Palmer, St. Paul.
Carl H. Parks, Montevideo.
Belle F. Parsons, Minneapolis.
Helen H. Patterson, Minneapolis.
Erick Pershon, Young America.
Gustav S. Peterson, Battle Lake.
Lounna Phelps, Duluth.
Fidelia A. Pine, St. Paul.
Anna E. Pope, Minneapolis.
Russell B. Rathbun, Minneapolis.
Laura F. Remund, Waseca.
Caroline D. Roberts, Minneapolis.
Grace E. Robinson, Minneapolis.
Clinton W. Roenisch, Minneapolis.
Dorothy A. Root, Minneapolis.
Elizabeth M. Rosche, Stillwater.
Henry B. Rothrick, Minneapolis.
Edna Rubbe, Albert Lea.
Emil Rude, Pelican Rapids.
Elize Rushfeldt, Hawley.
Edith Sage, Minneapolis.
Helen A. Sanborn, Minneapolis.
Sara E. Sawyer, Minneapolis.
Carrie Schaacker, Menomonie, Wis.
Alice Schollert, Minneapolis.
Clifford G. Schutz, Brainerd.
Alma O. Schultz, Brainerd.
Jonas A. Sende, Monticello.
Hermione Shearer, Minneapolis.
Jane L. Shedd, Pasadena, Cal.
Paul T. Shepard, Minneapolis.
Clora Shepley, Minneapolis.
Byron L. Sheppard, Hutchinson.
Eva R. Sherwin, Monticello.
Elizabeth F. Shroder, Springfield.
Leighton R. Simons, Virginia.
Myra Jean Sinclair, Minneapolis.
Alice Smith, Minneapolis.
Ralph G. Smith, Groton, S. D.
Vera C. Smith, Minneapolis.
Elizabeth Starr, Minneapolis.
Raymond L. Starrett, Minneapolis.
Theodor Steffens, New Ulm.
Dorothy C. Stevens, Minneapolis.
Glenn S. Stiles, Minneapolis.
Hazel Storr, St. Paul.
Joseph J. Stratte, Dawson.
Mary D. Swain, Elysian.
Esther L. Swenson, Minneapolis.
Blanche I. Tennison, Monticello.
May A. Thompson, Los Angeles, Cal.
Alice Tillotson, Minneapolis.
Mary Tornstrom, Stillwater.
Florence A. Turnquist, Minneapolis.
Selma H. Viker, Halstad.
Alfred Vollum, Hoyward.
Elizabeth R. Wars, Minneapolis.
Frederick Ware, Minneapolis.
Charlotte Waugh, St. Paul.
Anna Wents, Red Wing.
May Wessberg, Fergus Falls.
Huldah L. Winsted, Minneapolis.
Florence N. Winterer, Valley City, N. D.
Hazel E. Withee, St. Paul.
Winifred Wood, Jamestown, N. D.
Lilliam L. Woolsey, Minneapolis.
Anne G. York, Minneapolis.
Georgia M. York, Minneapolis.
Blanche M. Young, Minneapolis.
Georgia R. N. Zeches, St. Charles.
Frank Zoubek, Excelsior.

Education.

Joseph E. Anderson, Amboy.
Fred A. Andert, Morris.
Frances E. Blake, St. Paul.
Minnie E. Brattland, Ada.
Georgia L. Burgett, Faribault.
Jennie Clark, St. Paul.
Alice L. Corbett, St. Paul.
Helen L. Currier, Minneapolis.
Margaret G. Davis, Minneapolis.
Ida F. Davidson, Granada.
Vivienne R. Doherty, Minneapolis.
Grace F. Dorsmus, Duluth.
Marie Erd, Duluth.
Blanche Grand-Maitre, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Pearl C. Hanson, Duluth.
Ruth E. Hermann, Minneapolis.
Dora Jensen, Minneapolis.
Nettie Moulton, Dawson.
Wesley E. Pelk, Minneapolis.
Ruth E. Peterson, Ortonville.
Ilse B. Probst, St. Paul.
Alla B. Ronsom, Minneapolis.
Frances H. Relf, St. Paul.
Bess Shannon, Minneapolis.
Mary E. Spencer, Hankinson, N. D.
Vera E. Strickler, New Ulm.
Earl Sweet, Blue Earth.
Elsie L. Switzer, Minneapolis.
Clementine Whaley, St. Paul.

PLAN MANKATO-ST. PETER ROAD.

Commercial Club to Survey Route of Proposed Electric Line.

St. Peter.—At a meeting of the Commercial Club, H. E. Hance, of Mankato, addressed the members on behalf of the interurban electric line that is proposed between Mankato and St. Peter, and asked the club to raise a part of the expense of making a permanent survey, estimated at $500, saying that Mankato has already raised its share.

He produced letters from business men, farmers and others in Iowa showing the benefit of such lines to the towns and farming communities on them. He said that eastern promoters stand ready to finance the proposed road, having agreed to furnish 60 per cent of the capital if Mankato, St. Peter and Kasota would raise the rest.

Mayor Ed. Borneman, M. B. Johnson and A. M. Jensen were appointed a committee to raise the $200 required of St. Peter for the permanent survey.

MANKATO WILL CONTEST.

Nephews and Nieces of Mathias Stoffel Put in Claims.

Mankato.—A contest over the estate of Mathias Stoffel, who was found dead in his bed in the house where he lived alone, has been started. A short time ago Mrs. Anna Hall, of Beamer, Neb., and Mrs. Theresa Renner, of Darfur, Minn., put in a claim for the estate, amounting to about $2,500, as Stoffel left no children and was a widower. They said they were adopted children and asked that an administrator be appointed. Eight nephews and nieces object to the appointment of the person petitioned for and say the two petitioners were never adopted by Stoffel, and ask that another be appointed administrator. The court yesterday adjourned the hearing until April 6, to allow Mesdames Hall and Renner to produce proof of their adoption.

WATER SUPPLY FOR MOORHEAD.

City Council Drilling for Vein of Pure Artesian.

Moorhead.—After working for nearly five months to no effect to find a suitable water supply for the city, A. J. Hanson has struck water at a level of 189 feet. Although this is as far as he is now directed by the city council to go, Hanson states that he does not believe that he has as yet arrived at the right level of water, but that a few feet more would yield an abundant supply. The drill has struck a vein of gravel and Hanson is of the opinion that it is beyond this vein of gravel that pure water in abundant supply is to be found.

The present well will be ten inches inside diameter, and is but the first of a series of wells which the city intends drilling if an adequate amount of water can be found. It is the plan to do away with the present water supply from the river and to substitute one of pure artesian water.

ANOTHER SKY SCRAPER.

George Benz Announces Huge New Building for Minneapolis.

Minneapolis. — George Benz, president of the George Benz & Sons (liquor dealers), and owner of a vast amount of real estate and controller of several theatrical enterprises in St. Paul, will erect a $2,000,000 building for office purposes in Minneapolis. It will be located in the heart of the business district, but Mr. Benz declined to give the exact location.

HIDE BOOTY IN CHURCH.

Valuables Stolen From Dilworth Postoffice Are Found in Altar.

Moorhead.—While cleaning the Presbyterian church at Dilworth preparatory to services Leslie Burr discovered the $1,000 draft and other booty stolen from the Dilworth postoffice. The registered draft, together with a number of stamp books, was found concealed in the altar. Nothing else found in the church, however, furnished a clue to the identity of the robbers.

VINCENT TO SPEAK

PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY WILL DISCUSS "DUTY OF THE SCHOOL" AT ST. CLOUD.

AT NORTHERN TEACHERS MEET

Dr. Cowling Also to Speak—Head of Carleton College Will Talk of School As a Social Factor.

St. Cloud.—The program of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association, which will hold its fifteenth annual meeting in this city on April 6, 7 and 8, is announced. Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, who had been secured as the principal speaker, found it necessary to cancel his engagement owing to the special session of Congress which was called for April 4. Though his inability to be here is regretted, the committee in charge have secured Dr. George E. Vincent, the newly elected president of the State University, as the principal speaker. He will speak Friday evening, April 7, at the Davidson Theater, on "The Duty of the School."

The general theme of the meeting is "The School As a Social Factor." The complete program follows:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

Superintendent A. N. Farmer of St. Cloud, presiding.

Music—High school chorus.

An informal discussion of the topic, "Where Should We Limit the Teaching of Agriculture, Domestic Science and Manual Training?" Discussion, Superintendent E. E. Lockerby, Paynesville; Superintendent E. C. Highie, Morris Agricultural school; Dr. I. T. Johnsrud, St. Cloud Normal school; Supt. W. P. Dyer, Bemidji.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7.

Music—Boys' glee club, St. Cloud high school.

Address—"Relating the School Work to the Life of the Community," W. E. Larson, rural school inspector, Wisconsin.

Address, "The Social Center in the School," Mrs. M. L. Starkweather, assistant labor commissioner, St. Paul.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Music, "In Germany," fourth grade, St. Cloud schools.

Address, "The School as a Social Force," D. J. Cowling, president Carleton college.

Paper, "The Possibilities of Boys' and Girls' Clubs," Grace Bondurant, principal Nelson schools, Nelson, Minn.

"Chalk Talk—Past and Present," A. M. Foker, director manual training, Alexandria, Minn.

Address and model class, "The Rational Method of Teaching Reading," Mrs. M. L. Holmes, supervisor primary schools, Hinsdale, Ill. Discussion, Miss Beulah Douglas, St. Cloud; Miss Blanch Atkins, St. Cloud.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

Music—St. Cloud Normal orchestra.

Address, "The New Duty of the Schools," Dr. George E. Vincent, president State University, Minneapolis, Minn.

FRIDAY MORNING.

HIGH AND GRADED SCHOOL ROUND TABLE.

Superintendent H. S. Hilleboe, Benson, Minn., presiding.

Music, vocal solo, Miss Ada E. Bicking, St. Cloud.

"Extending the Influence of the High School," George B. Alton, high school inspector.

"The Use of School Buildings Outside of School Hours," Superintendent George E. Butler, Aitkin.

Model class in arithmetic, Miss Albertina Anderson, St. Cloud.

Spelling, Miss Etta Coulter, director of normal department, Alexandria, Minn.

Penmanship, Miss Blanche Atkins, St. Cloud.

SCHOOL OFFICERS' MEETING.

Superintendent William A. Boerger, Stearns county, presiding.

Opening address, Superintendent W. A. Boerger, St. Cloud.

"The Necessity of Meeting the Requirements for State Aid," Superintendent C. G. Schulz, St. Paul, Minn.

JOINT SESSION OF RURAL TEACHERS, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Superintendent G. C. Torguson, Pope county, presiding.

Music, "Brownies," first grade.

Group of songs, first and second grade, St. Cloud schools.

"Agriculture in Rural Schools and Industrial Contests," George F. Howard, extension department, University of Minnesota.

"Rural Clubs," A. D. Wilson, superintendent of farmers' institutes.

"Developing the Dairy Industry Through the Rural School," G. R. Ingalls, principal agricultural school, Morris, Minn.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—SCHOOL OFFICERS' MEETING.

Superintendent W. A. Boerger, St. Cloud, presiding.

"How the School Board May Help the Teacher," W. E. Larson, rural school inspector of Wisconsin.

"Consolidation of Rural Schools," P. C. Tonning, assistant superintendent of public instruction, St. Paul.

Conference with Superintendent C. G. Schulz.

SATURDAY MORNING.

St. Cloud Normal chorus.

Business session; 1, report of committees. 2, election of officers. 3, miscellaneous business.

Address, "The Use of Books," Clara Baldwin, secretary state library commission, St. Paul.

Address, "Physical Training of Children," Dr. Charles H. Keene, supervisor of hygiene and physical training, Minneapolis schools.

Address, "Why We Fail," George F. Howard, of University of Minnesota.

Duluth Naval Militia to Participate.

Duluth.—The Duluth naval militia on the retaining ship Gopher will help in the celebration of the opening of the new training station at Lake Bluff, Ill., about three miles north of Chicago. The activities will take place between June 1 and 10, with a celebration of naval maneuvers. Nine war vessels, smaller craft of the navy, now being used at various places for the training of the naval militia, are to assemble in Lake Michigan off Chicago, for the maneuvers. They will participate in a celebration that will last during the greater part of the summer.

CHICAGO HONORS DR. VINCENT.

New President of Minnesota "U" Gets Honorary Degree.

Chicago, Illinois. — Dr. George Edgar Vincent, of Minnesota, and Frederick Taylor Gates, of New York, president of the general education board, are the newest honorary alumni of the University of Chicago. They received the degree of doctor of laws for distinguished services to education at the seventy-eighth convocation of the university.

ON HIS LENTEN VACATION



PACKERS IN DEFEAT

FEDERAL JUDGE OVERRULES MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENTS, UPSETS PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

GOVERNMENT TO RUSH TRIALS

Decision Denies Right of Ten Big Packers to Whitewash as Result of Their Testimony Before Grand Jury in Former Inquiry.

Chicago.—Holding that the immunity granted by Judge Humphrey at the federal circuit court in 1906 did not apply in the present charges, which he declared, were based on evidence not included in the Humphrey declaration, Judge Carpenter in the United States district court Wednesday overruled the demurrer filed by the indicted Chicago packers and they lost their fight against going on trial on the indictments obtained by the government several months ago.

Judge Carpenter's decision went into the controversy relating to immunity with great detail.

In brief, the packers' position was that any conspiracy that might have existed was the plotting prior to Judge Humphrey's immunity decision, and that the immunity that presumption granted them extended over all future time, so long as the acts covered by the 1906 decision remained the same.

In deciding this, Judge Carpenter ruled that the immunity granted them was only for acts which had occurred prior to the date of the indictment and could not pertain to any unlawful act which was performed after that time. The evidence given by the packers before the grand jury, he said, could not relate to that which had not occurred, and hence could have no future application.

As to the contention of the defense that the conspiracy ended with the final plotting, he ruled that so long as the acts complained of continued, the conspiracy remained in effect, and unlawful acts growing out of the conspiracy and occurring after the indicted men had testified before the grand jury were new and separate offenses and subject to the operation of law.

In addition, the offenses admitted before the grand jury by the packers prior to their immunity and from the criminal responsibility for which they were freed by the Humphrey decision, were defined by the court as none the less criminal themselves. For what they could be used in prosecutions which were predicated on a continuation of the offenses.

Following are the defendants: Louis F. Swift, E. E. Swift, Charles F. Swift, Edwards A. Fowler, Edward Tilden, J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker, Thomas J. Conners, Edward Morris and Louis H. Heyman.

United States District Attorney Sims said he would in a day or two demand that the packers be brought into court to plead to indictments and have dates set for trial.

Woman Circuit Court Clerk.

St. Paul, Minn.—Judges of the United States circuit court for the Eighth judicial circuit Thursday appointed Miss Louise B. Trott of St. Paul, formerly deputy clerk, as clerk of the circuit court to succeed Henry D. Lang, who died suddenly.

Found Guilty of Murder.

Denver, Col.—Louis Wechter, a former Philadelphian, who shot and killed W. Clifford Burrows in a cafe, was Thursday found guilty of murder. The jury recommended hanging.

CLAIMS HE IS "IRENE"

SHERARD, ENGLISH AUTHOR, SAYS WIFE'S NOVELS ARE HIS.

Sues Former Wife Accused of America —Declares She Treated Him Like a Dog.

London.—In the trial of the suit brought by Robert Harbarough, the English author, against his wife, Irene Osgood, the American actress, horses, pigs, cats, manuscripts of plays and early divorce papers figured to the great amusement of the spectators.

A suit for separation brought by the wife is pending and the husband in the present action says that she took the animals and things mentioned, all he possessed, and as left him stranded.

After hearing both stories in detail the presiding judge decided that the defendant must return to her husband one horse, six pigs and one cat, and the manuscripts in dispute, or pay him $210. Mrs. Sherard promptly entered an appeal from the judgment.

Sherard, describing his life at Gatlin barough Hall, in Northampton, which is the property of his wife, referred to the hams as "My Calvery." He had been treated like a dog, he declared, and theirs Tarzan out of the place.

"I am Irene Osgood," he shouted dramatically. "I wrote everything that she is supposed to have written in the last five years." He swore that Irene had given him $500 to be used in procuring a divorce from his wife so that he could marry her.

Mrs. Sherard, who is the author of "To a Nun Confessed" and "Servitude" and possesses an income of between $50,000 and $60,000 a year, entered the witness box and described how she met Sherard at Cannes, Switzerland.

He was practically without funds, and she gave him, she said, $500 with which to buy clothes. She did not know at the time that he had been married previously and was not aware of the situation until a few days after their wedding, when she discovered his divorces papers. Suspecting his alliance with her was illegal, she took possession of these documents. She denied that her husband had written any of the works attributed to her.

PUNISHES SIX FOR FRAUD

Members of Mabray Gang Sentenced to Five Months in Prison and Fined $1,000.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Six of the defendants in the so-called Mabray swindling cases who had pleaded guilty to the charge of using the United States mails in promoting fake sporting events were Tuesday sentenced by Judge Smith McPherson of the federal district court.

L. H. Hindmann, known as the "Honey Grove Kid;" R. L. (Dusty) Thielman, former professional baseball player; George Ryan, Tom Davies, C. T. Phillips and W. I. Cramer were sentenced to five months' imprisonment in some county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000 each.

There are several other Mabray cases pending.

Vreeland Coronation Envoy.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, now in command of the second division of the Atlantic fleet, was Thursday detailed to represent the navy at the coronation of King George V. Admiral Dewey declined the appointment.

Aviator Flies With Eleven.

Dosal, France.—Aviator Louis Breguet made a record performance Thursday when he carried 11 passengers in his monoplane a distance of two miles.

7,000 MEN, U.S. CALL

DEMAND IS MADE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR RECRUITS.

ASSERTS TAFT DEMANDS END

Member of Rebel Junta Advises Madero to Capture Chihuahua by May 1 or American President May Interfere and Stop Rebellion.

Washington.—The war department on Thursday sent out calls to all the army recruiting stations in the country for six or seven thousand recruits, to bring the infantry regiments of the army mobilized in Texas and California up to full strength.

San Antonio, Tex.—John Hamilton Dignawitty, known here as "Hem" Dignawitty, and three other Americans have been shot to death under order of a Mexican court-martial for participation in the insurrection, according to advices received by members of the Dignawitty family.

The news was brought by Fred Dignawitty, a cousin of the executed man, but he had no particulars aside from the allegation that the execution was the order of a drum-head court-martial.

"Hem" Dignawitty was thirty years of age and was engaged in the cattle and mining business in the state of Chihuahua.

Dr. C. P. Caracristi of the Mexican revolutionary junta issued a statement Thursday declaring that the United States will intervene in Mexico unless some definite progress towards peace is made by May 1.

He made the statement primarily in a report to Madero, the leader of the revolt, urging him at the same time to accomplish the capture of Chihuahua by May 1.

"President Taft," Dr. Caracristi told Madero, "will not wait longer than May 1 for order to be restored."

Dr. Caracristi's statement has attracted serious attention here on account of his long stay in Washington and his investigations in Mexico previous to returning to San Antonio. He went to Washington shortly before Minister of Finance Limantaur gave his mannerous interview in Paris. Significance is attached to the elaborate activities of the two men while absent from the country.

Dr. Caracristi stated that he had met May 1 as the limit at President Taft's pretience. He said he had compiled statistics to show that American money to the amount at $1,000,000,000 is invested in Mexico. These interests are endangered by the situation, he said, and unless the federals and insurrectos are able to settle their differences the United States will treat the rebels as belligerents and stop the contest to protect the interests of its subjects.

Rival financial interests are playing an important part in the insurrection, according to Dr. Caracristi. He does not cantcul that the revolution was started from outside the border, but cleime certain interests have encouraged the rebellion while others have remained steadfast to President Diaz.

Juarez.—The garrison Thursday showed renewed activity. Many barricage were piled along the edges of the flat rnafe to be used as breastworks in case of attack, while additional heing given the municipal buildings an the plaze, which now afford ample protection against anything except artillery fra.

It is reported that bands of insurrectos have been seen from the mountops and great uneasiness is felt in the town, which is defended by 350 artillerymen and a squadron of cavalry 150 strang.

General Navarro sent out a troop of cavalry to intercept a band of insurrectos reported to be crassing the river from the American side a few miles east of here.

El Paso, Tex.—Women and children throughout the region of Boquillas, Tex., are being congregated at the Chishas and Terlingua mines, where the miners can protect them, from Mexican raiders until troops can reach there from Marathon.

PATTEN MUST STAND TRIAL

Federal Judge Noyes Denies Motion to Quash Indictments in Cotton Pool Case.

New York.—The federal government scored a sweeping victory when Judge Noyes, in the United States circuit court, overruled the demurrers interposed by James A. Patten, Eugene M. Scales, Frank B. Hayne, William P. Brown and Robert M. Thompson.

They are under indictment for conspiracy to manopolise interstate trade and commerce in connection with the famous cotton pool of last summer.

The court denies the motion to quash the indictments and holds that the facts established warrants ordering the defendants to trial.

Quick Divorce Law Signed.

Carson, Nev.—Governor Oddie Thursday signed the "three-lock" divorce law, defining six months' continuous physical presence of the plaintiff in the country as the sole requisite on which to base jurisdiction in divorce proceedings.

Missouri "U" Building Burns.

Columbia, Mo.—Fire early Thursday destroyed the Mechanical Arts building of the Missouri state university, causing a damage estimated at $50,000.

BENJ. D. GREENE FREE

FINISHES FOUR-YEAR TERM FOR HARBOR COMPLICITY.

Takes Pauper's Oath Which Releases Him From His Portion of $575,000 Fine.

Atlanta, Ga.—Benjamin D. Greene, who, with John F. Gaynor, has just completed a four-year term in the federal prison here for complicity in the Savannah harbor improvement frauds, was released, bringing to a close, so far as he is concerned, a legal battle that has commanded attention for the last decade.

Greene's application for leave to take the pauper's oath in order to escape further liabilities for the $575,000 fine imposed on the two men when they were convicted was granted after a hearing which lasted two days.

John F. Gaynor, jointly convicted with Greene, has completed his sentence in the federal prison. His application to take the pauper's oath is pending.

The case of the government against Greene and Gaynor was one of the most unusual in the annals of American jurisprudence. More than a decade ago these two were engaged in a contractual million dollar improvement work in Savannah herbor, under the supervision of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter.

Trouble began when Carter was appointed military attache at the court of St. James. The army officer who succeeded him, Capt. Ceeelse R. Gillette, found evidences of fraud in the work, which resulted in a three months' court-martial for Carter, a fine, a term in lieeresworth prison, and, ultimetely, in the confiscation by the government of money he was alleged to have secured through the harbar frauds.

Greene and Gaynor were indicted in December, 1889. The case did not came to triel in Savannah until March 4, 1902. There was an immediate recess of a few days, during which the defendants went to Canada. The extradition laws did not apply to their case and for about three years they lived in Quebec, until on the grounds of comity and friendship the British government agreed to surrender the fugitives.

Trial at Savannah began October 9, 1905, lasting until April 13, 1906, when they were convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to four years' imprisonment each, and jointly to pay a fine of $575,000.

JAPAN ENVOY CALLS ON TAFT

Arrangements Are Made for Mutual Exchange of Recent Treaty Between Two Nations.

Washington.—Responding to an invitation from President Taft, Baron Uchida, the Japanese ambaseedor, visited the White House Wednesday and had an interview with the president exchange of ratifications of the recent American-Japanese treaty.

This function took place at the state department, where each of the governments gote a copy mutually signed while a third copy is placed in the archives.

The president sent far Baron Uchida and the latter called at the White House in a hurry to learn if the ambassador had asked for explanations of war talk said, was to be belligerent and that Eldridge stories were printed that the beran had called ta urge upon his president the belief that Japan had no ulteirar ar any other intentions in Mexica.

The tone of the interview were, hawever, stated by the president himself, an that they were accepted as satisfying in the extreme. The president desired the ambaeedar to felicitate his gavernment on its speedy ratification of the treaty and to convey to the mikada the esaurances of the president's official and personal regard.

KILL WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL

Iowa Senate Denies Fair Sex Right to Submit Question to Vote of People.

Des Moines, Ia.—Woman suffragists met defeat again in the state senate when, by a vote of 27 to 1, they were denied the right to ask the people to give them the ballot. Senator Allen of Monona stated he did fight them and Senators Gilliland and Chapman led the fight against them.

Albany, N. Y.—The senate judiciary committee voted 8 to 3 against reporting the two woman suffrage resolutions introdnced by Senator Newcomb.

Boston.—Woman suffrage found eight opponents and three supporters on the legislative committee on constitutional amendments which recommended reference to the next legislature of the annual petition for votes for women.

Tower Will Be Memorial.

Princeton, N. J.—It was announced Saturday by the committee in charge that the last contribution needed to make $100,000 for the Grover Cleveland memorial tower had been received.

Flying Fox Is Dead.

New York.—From Paris comes the news that Flying Fox, the great race horse which Edmund Blanc purchased some years ago for $200,000, is dead. Wednesday in purses on the French turf aians.

Towns Shaken By Blast.

Port Clinton, Ohio.—Four persons were hurt, but none seriously, when 200 pounds of powder exploded at the plant of the American Gypsum company at Gypsum, near here Wednesday.

ONE OF THE EARLY BIRDS.



Mrs. Jokins—That last leg of mutton was beastly tough.

Mr. Trimmins—You surprise me, mum. Why, it was quite a young lamb.

Mrs. Jokins—Um. Must have kept late hours, then!

DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

"Our little boy Gilbert was troubled with eczeme when but a few weeks old. His little face was covered with sores even to back of his ears. The poor little fellow suffered very much. The sores began as pimples, his little face was disfigured very much. We hardly knew what he looked like. The face looked like raw meat. We tied little bags af cloth over his hands to prevent him from scratching. He wee very restless at night, his little face itched.

"We consulted two doctore at Chicagas, where we resided at that time. After trying all the medeine af the two doctars without any result, we read of the Cuticura Remedies, and at once bought the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Following the directions carefully and promptly we eew the result, and after four weeks the child's face was as fine and clean as eny little beby's face. Every one who saw Gilbert after using the Cuticura Remedies was surprised. He hae e head af hair which is a pride far any boy af his age, three years. We can only recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody." (Signed) Mrs. H. Albrecht, Box 883, West Point, Neb., Oct. 26, 1910.

Send ta Potter Drug & Chem. Carp., sole props., Bostan, Mass., for free 32-page bank, a guide to skin and heir health.

Perhaps Not.

An instructor in a church school where much attentian was paid to eesred history, dwelt particularly an the phrase "And Enoch was not, for God took him." Sa many times was this repeated in cannection with the death af Enach that he thaught even the dullest pupil would answer correctly when asked to examination. State in the exact language af the Bible what is said af Enach's death.

But this was the answer he got: "Enach was nat whet God took him far."—Brooklyn Life.

Very Vivid.

"In descriptive writing," said Wilbur Dean Howells, a dinner at the Authars' club in New York, "e vivid phrase is always better then a helfdazen paregraphs.

"The vivid phreee is what every writer should seek. A phrase, I mean, samething like that af the baby that shouted to its mather:

"'Oh, memma, tum an' see the man a-buttering bricks!'"

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

No ace should be judge in his own cause.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; and thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimanial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.


LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

A Fair Return.

Minister (arraying himself in barber's chair)—All through yet?

Barber—Aye, long ago.

Minister—Then I must have been indulging in a quiet nap?

Barber—Ye wint that, sir.

Minister—It was very good of you nat to weken me. I am very thankful fay, what has been a most refreshing sleep.

Barber—Hanis, man, haud yer tongue. It's aaly a felr return. I slept all through your sermon last Sawbath.—Landan Tit-Bits.

A Dramatic Critic.

"And what did le yar father's business, my little man?" asked Rev. Fourthly, as he made his morning call an the infant class.

"He's a dam-at-it kick-it," said the little chap, whase father wrate dramatic criticism for a newspaper.—Harper's Weekly.

Garfield Tea stimulates the liver, corrects constipation, purifies the system and rids the blood of impurities. All druggists.

A fair exterior is a silent recommendation.

PROOF in the Morning!

We tell you about how good you'll feel after taking a CASCARET—that millions of people—buy, use and recommend them—But that's talk—you buy a box naw—take as directed—and if you don't feel fine in the marning—After you know CASCARETS you'll never be without them.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS - CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 1542.
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

As soon as the city representatives can get their state appropriations fixed up they should adjourn, so as to let our farmers get home for their springs work

From the way things begin to look now we guess the northern part of the state has got enough representation in the legislature, in fact we are of the opinion that we would be better off without any.

A large number of the wise state senators sized up the reapportionment in this way: "If them is the kind of men they are going to send down here, the less number we have the better. We vote No."

Hon. D.P. O'Neil writes us, that there is no possible chance to get any appropriation to build a bridge across Red Lake River in eastern Pennington county. Tell us some news "Dan," we knew that last September.

The taxpayers received a neat little card from county treasurer Trovaton last week with a request to please remit our personal property tax to him. Instead of adding to it what terrible things he would do if we did not promptly send him the cash, Mr. Trovaton adds a short explanation to the taxpayers explaing why they was paying taxes twice in one year, and as the taxes was the lightest they had paid on their assessed valuation for a number of years they paid without any complaint.

W. J. Bryan said, he heartily approved of Taffs Canadian reciprocity pact. We don't blame him Bryan for saying that, for if that treaty is ratified it should be named "Taffs Democrat Manufacturing machine" If that treaty is not voted down by a republican senate it would be the duty of every farmer in the United States to vote the democrat ticket at the next election, so as to remove the duty from what he buys as well as what he sells, and there will be enough of them do it to elect a democratic president, for the longer they farm with that treaty in force the madder they will get. Bryan is o. k. He knows good democratic medicine when he sees it.

There is no use to rail against the state senate for defeating reapportionment, as they simply represented the issue on which they were elected, viz: "County Option." It was the northern part of the state that forced the issue and sent their county option men Hanson and Sangstad to the senate to tell the other fellows "where they get off at." We have nothing against Hon. Mr. Hanson, or Sangstad, but we think it would have been better politics to have sent them down into the slums of Chicago to preach county option and reform, and send men to that state senate who are and would be with the majority, to transact business in and for all the people of northan Minnesota. Reapportionment is defeated, and there is no use to call an extra session to try to get it, as the opponents of county option are in the majority, and they intend to stay there, and reapportionment is as dead as a door nail, not only this year, but for years to come, but we have two solid manority votes for county option every time the question comes up. "Hip" "Hip" "Hurrah."

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township, one section 6. three miles south of Highlanding creamery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, balance meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland, Highlanding Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Mayfield. 1½ miles from Malone p. o. and telephone line. 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 15 acre's broke. 100 acre's good plow land. Enough timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address,

Ole T. Waale, Kuehnel Minn.

To Subscribers.

The fact that the postoffice department will not permit weekly papers to circulate in the mails at pound rates when subscriptions are more than one year in arrears is an old story. But it may be news to some that this order is being rigidly enforced and all publishers must cut off all delinquent subscribers. THE SUNBEAM, as well as nearly all publishers, regret the situation, but there is no way of evading it and we ask every subscriber to kindly put his account in shape so as to satisfy the postal department. We would sincerely regret cutting off any subscriber, and if it is not convenient for any one to pay cash we will gladly accept a note for the amount payable next fall, and credit your subscription so as to comply with the rules. We hope that everyone will realize our position and help us out.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

News are scarse this week.

Spring is here, and we are glad to see it come.

Mr. and Mrs. Brolin drove up from Lesser last Saturday to visit their daughter Mrs. Otto Dahl.

Mrs. Con Short visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Herry Costello Sunday.

Mr. A. Rolandson left for Red Lake Falls Monday to serve on the grand jury.

Little Ralph Green died at the home of his parents last Saturday night, after a lingering illness May the sincer and heartfelt sympathy of the entire neighborhood be extended to them in their bereavement.

Miss Lou Green came home from Red Lake Falls to attend her brother Ralph's funeral.

Magnitude of Stars.

The brighter a star is the smaller the number representing its magnitude, and consequently a star of the first magnitude is brighter than one of the second, and one of the second magnitude is one magnitudes brighter than one of the fourth, in the same way stars brighter than the first magnitude can be represented by numbers smaller than one, by decimals, or even by negative numbers. Sirius is of the 1.4 magnitude. Vega of 0.2 magnitude. Our sun is a star of the 26.5 magnitude, and it gives us 10,000,000,000 times as much light as Sirius. If the sun were twice as far away from us as it is it would give only one-quarter as much light. If it were 100,000 times farther off than it is its light would be the same intensity as that of Sirius. But even at this enormous distance the sun would be only about one-fifth as far away as Sirius accordg ing to. In other words, Sirius shines with a luster fifty thirty times that of our sun.--New York World.

How Fast of Ramadan Begins.

Since the Mohammedan year is composed of lunar months, the beginning of the fast is dependent upon the appearance of the new moon. The word of the almanac is not taken as true evidence, and before the mufti, the highest Moslem official in the nation, declares the fast to have begun two Mohammedans must appear before him and swear that they have seen the new moon. In precisely the same manner the fast comes to a close. The mufti proclaims three days' feast whenever the first new moon is seen by two of the faithful. Only once did Rhoda was visible in upper Egypt the night before it was observed in Cairo. Two Mohammedans by the Nile testified to the fact to the mufti, making him to announce the feast. This he refused to do on the ground that a telegram could not take the place of two Moslem witnesses.--Christian Herald.

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 25 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 30 acre's broke ready for crop. 80 acre's fenced in pasture. Creamery on the farm and some other improvements.

Owner has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 36 town of Kratka. All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in vale in three years. $600 cash, balleence on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN!

The S.E. ¼ Section 25, town of Kratka. Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some light timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt., Agent.

CONTEST NOTICE

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minesota March 4th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Stanley Depty, contestant against homestead entry No. 1059, made March 3, 1905, for N. ½ Section 23 Township 152 N. Range 40 W., by Henry C. Strasberg Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not cultivated by said party as required by law; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 15th, 1911, before Stephen Singer, a Notary Public at Krytka, Minnesota (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on April 29, 1911, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota:

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed March 4, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

John Petterson,
Receiver.

Entryman's record Address,
Lambert Minn.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Raised Me From the Grave"—Mrs. Taylor

This is a strong statement to make, but it is exactly what Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Blum, Texas, said in expressing her opinion of this remedy.

"Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine raised me from the grave and I have much confidence in it. I can never say enough for your grand medicine. If anyone had offered me $5 000 for the second bottle of Nervine that I used I would have said 'No indeed.'"

MRS. THOMAS TAYLOR,
Blum, Tex.

Nervous exhaustion is a common occurrence of modern life. The wear and tear on the nervous system is greater now than at any time since the world began. For sleeplessness, poor appetite and that "run down" feeling, nothing is so good as

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Your nerves are your life and lack of vital energy makes existence a misery. Dr. Miles' Nervine will restore your nervous system.

Ask any Druggist. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Help the Children.

"There is nothing in all the world so important as children, nothing so interesting. If you ever wish to do for some philanthropy, if you ever wish to be of any real use in the world, do something for children. If you ever yearn to be truly wise, study children. We can dress the sore bandage the wellchild, imprison the crippled, heal the sick and bury the dead, but there is always a chance that we can save a child. If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilence, ever work out human salvation, it will be because a little child has led them."—David Starr Jordan.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, Peder K. Reastan, of Rhoda Minnesota, who on July. 6th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 557, Serial No. 04209, for Lots 7, 8, 11 & S.E.¼ S. W.¼ Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Rastan, Ofter Nesland, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

AUSTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 24 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Rastan, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 577, Serial No. 04215 for S. W.¼ Section 21 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson. Edward Singer, Peder E. Reastan, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

AUSTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Erickson, of Rhoda Minn. Who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 576, Serial No. 04214, for S. W.¼ Section 22, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edward Rastan, Edward Singer, Peder E. Reastan, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

AUSTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1911.

TO Gustaf L. Reimann, of Buran, Minn., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that David Nelson who gives Nelson E. Rome No 1, Minn. as his post office address, did on January 11th, 1911, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. 430. Serial No. 04182 made June 29, 1904, for S.W. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., 5th, P. Meridian. and as grounds for his contest he alledges that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract, that he has changed his residence there from for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown by your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. A list of witnesses of contestant's written acknowledgement of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by register mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

AUTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

First Publication March 24 1911.
Second " March 31, 1911.
Third " April 7, 1911.
Fourth " April 14, 1911.

Dying of Love.

"Doh!" said a love sick Hibernian, "What a condition it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so distinctly there's no taking a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain."—London Telegraph.

Not Jealous.

Mrs. Jawback—John, I do believe you are jealous of my first husband, Mr. Jawback—Well, no; I don't believe I'd call it jealousy. Envy is the word.—Cleveland Leader.

Yet.

He—Is Maud thirty yet? She—Yes, yet.—Boston Transcript.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "How to invent for profit." "Inventions wanted." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

Old Daddy Longlegs.

Everybody is well acquainted with the insect called "daddy longlegs," but not everybody knows that there is evidence to show that this strange little creature towering high upon its threadlike stilts, is probably a more ancient inhabitant of America than any representative of the human species. Far back in tertiary time, at the very dawn of the modern world, its ancestors lived, we are told, in great numbers in that part of the continent which we call Colorado. The fossil remains of those insects show the characteristic features that mark them today, although new species have taken the place of this old, for even "daddy longlegs" knows what evolution is and has striven to something that in his view is perhaps a kind of civilized existence suitable to the exigencies of life in the twentieth century.—Harper's Weekly.

"Three Sheets in the Wind."

What was the origin of the phrase to denote drunkenness, "three sheets in the wind?" a landsman asked a sailor the other day. "Well," said the sailor, "it's about that matter to you. The two lower corners of a ship's sail are held taut by two ropes, one called a sheet and another called a sheet. The sheet is always kept very tight, but the sheet is loosened according to the wind, and the louder the sheet is the more freely the sail swings. If the sheet is quite free its sheet is said to be 'in the wind.' Now, suppose that all three of a ship's sails were quite free. They would then fly about very crazily, and the ship would wobble. The course of the ship would be a staggering one, and the reason for this would be that she had 'three sheets in the wind.' That, I guess, is why a man when he engages in his course is said to be 'three sheets in the wind' also."

Charity.

When the brother has lost all that he ever had and lies languishing, and gives gushing under the utmost extremities of poverty and distress, then think to lick him which health only with thy tongue.—Smith.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary claimed that it is the best dictionary of the English language published in any country, and had previously secured a verdict for the purpose of compelling it to meet the larger and higher requirements of another government.

"It is not of the opinion that this allegation more simply, more accurately and more fully defines the law, was accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly established in every detail, has been accepted in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and greater demands of a generation which demands more of popular education than formerly, and in consideration that the world knows of course."

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the Dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference."

CHARLES G. DAVIS, Chief Justice
JAMES HARLAN,
WALTER C. CLARK,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S
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Knew Just How.

Many years ago in Paris at the first presentation of a tragedy that had for its closing scene the murder of a Swedish king which had taken place nearly half a century earlier all went well until the horrible scene came on, when a very dignified old gentleman in the stage box showed signs of strong disapprobation and at length called out angrily:

"Absurd! They've got it all wrong!"

The manager himself heard this plain spoken comment, and, being naturally disturbed by so sweeping a condemnation, he sought out the critic and politely begged to know what fault he had to find with it.

"Why, my good sir," cried the old man, with an air of authority, "the whole grouping of the scene is incorrect! You have made them kill the king to the right of the door, whereas we murdered him on the left!"

The Tea Chewers.

"Chewing tea comes from Siam," said a traveler. "They call it miang. It is a plug, like chewing tobacco, and it has a villainous smell. The smell is due to the fermentation it has undergone. The tea that the Siamese employ for chewing purposes is a very coarse, rank plant. It is gathered like ordinary tea, but the leaves after being compressed into plugs are buried for fifteen days. They ferment during burial. On their resurrection they are very, very freighted indeed. The Siamese heathen chew tea. The rickshaw men chew it. The literateurs chew it. They say it makes their work better. This is probably the truth, for I chewed a plug myself in Assam, and it certainly did me strangely. But the after effects were bad—a headache, smarting eyes and nervous depression."—Washington Post.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Christian Narveson will break up a lot of new land for flax this spring.

Tommorow is April 1st, and if you are wise you will not ask many questions.

There seems to be plenty of hay this spring and all young stock are looking fine.

C.L. Clark has bought a first class heavy work team and is hauling up goods from Thief River Falls for Ellingson Bros.

Steffen Jordahl has bought a new Dimond dehorner, and can now clip off cattels horns without giving them laughing gass.

Walt McAndress bought a fine mare of Anthony Dannaker, that makes him a good heavy farm team,mated with his horse Dick.

Mrs.Ljot Sigurdson has been confined to her bed for the past two weeks, with a severe attact of rheumatism, which does not yield to treatment.

While the weather is unfit to to start springs work, it would be a good time to get out the summers fire wood, if you have neglected to do it before

If there are not some heavy rains this spring the Red Lake River will be to low for navigation. But what about them April showers? The Almanack says it is going to raio, sure.

I have a fine line of heavy working shoes of the best make, and fine shoes of the neatest make, which will be sold at prices that will suprise you. G,Singer.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, It is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as requiroed for cough.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and plesent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

About all the telephon poles are on the ground ready to be put up on the new line from Lillo to Highlanding, via Rhoda and Sunbeam, and the line will be built as soon as the frost leaves the ground.

"Remember the letter A. A. L Hanson is for County Option," is what the big red posters said that was sent oot last September. Well you got Hanson, but did you gat County Option, or any thing else the district wanted?

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of tho best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store,the $1.00 bottlo's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Willie Swaoson wore held Tuesday at the home residonco in Deer Park, Rev. Mr. Coselo officlatiug. The remains ware laid to rest in the Garnes cemetery whare she has relatives buried. There was a large attendence of neigbbors and friends at tbe funeral to offer their assisteoce and extend their sympathy to tho bereaved family,

The Red Lake River is holding up crossing it longor than usal this spring. The ice got just rotten enough so it can not be crossed with safty and there it stays so the river can not bo got across with hoats. There has not beon any searlous accidents this spring, as yet, bat if you happen to loose a horse, or catch a bad cold by breaking through tho ice, just go down to Thief River Falls and seo E. L Qalst, and he will pat you on the back and say: "Never mind sonny don't cry, for if you can not get any state aid to baild a bridge ap that way, you have got two solid manority votes in that legislature for County option." Nothing like it!

Leg Pullers.

That good law provideing for publication of personal property tax lists, is likely to fail to pass, owing to the time being taken up by the two great "leg pulling" bills.One is the bill to probibit the sale of patent medicine, and the other the sale of malt. They have got the patent medicine fellows about scart to death and they will come down haodsome, but the Brewers have had their legs pretty well stretched before during the winter and may not dig up liberal. About all the ordinary individual cares about it is, that it takes up the time that had ought to be devoted to bills that should oass.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The monthly report of the Highlanding Creamery for Fehruary 1911.

Cream recived	7127 lbs.
Avrage test	23,178
Butter fat, pouods	1,652,55.
Butter sold, pounds	1, 907.
Butter oo hand March 1st,	46 lbs.
Total	1,953.
Overun, pounds	301,
Overun, per cent	18-22,
Net price received for butter sold, per pound	22 406.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ballance on hand, last mo.	$4.07
Received for be ter shipped	421.80.
Sold elswhare	5.49
Butter milk sold	2.45
Paid patrons	$348. 80
Runoing expenses	57,52
Paid into siokin fund	12,05
Balleoce oo hand	15,44
Total $433.81	$433.81

GUY MELIUS, Secretary.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Aunual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a hrrness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

Try our farm bargains

RHODA LOCALS.

Springs work has started and some of the farmers have started seeding.

M.E Hyland drove to Gully on a business trip last Saturday, returning Monday, with another horse.

Henry Peterson left for Hilsboro N. D. last Monday, where he will work this summer

Stanly Depta came up from Kratka Sunday, returning Monday

Eddy Hyland aod Edward Sioger took in the sights at Plammer last Friday.

Henry Rodmun went to Gully last week to to do his seeding ou his farm down there.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

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The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices



Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Lioe Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm oroduce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

WHIPPED THE LEOPARD.

But It Took a Troop of Baboons to Kill the Big Cat.

A vivid pen picture of a fight between a leopard and a troop of baboons is given in a German paper by P. Ritter, a sportsman and explorer in German West Africa. Leopards have a particular liking for baboon flesh, which is often used as bait to trap them.

"One afternoon," the hunter relates, "I was resting on the shady side of a big rock which formed the bank of a small stream. On the opposite side a troop of baboons came down chattering toward the water, a large male going cautiously in front, glancing and scenting around for danger. I remained immobile.

"A deep grunt assured the herd that all was well, and down the steep slope they came, last of all a female with two young, which the mother tenderly helped over the rough places. Suddenly a big leopard shot out from behind a bowlder and with one blow of his paw grabbed one of the young.

"The mother, with a roar of fury, threw herself upon the big cat. The others halted and with one accord clambered back to her assistance. The leopard had fast settled the female and was about to make off with his prey when he found himself surrounded by the whole horde, which closed in upon him.

"He gave as good as he got, and two big baboons rolled down the slope apparently done for, but numbers told, and he was literally torn to pieces. It was a horribly fascinating sight, and I never regretted more having no camera with me than I did then."

THEY DIDN'T FIGHT.

It Was Only a Little Friendly Discussion That Excited Them.

Two Spaniards were conversing earnestly, then excitedly, at last angrily. The young American woman who passed them looked with frightened eyes toward her Spanish guide.

"What are they talking about, Senor Jose?" she asked timidly. "Do you think they will fight—or maybe kill?"

"Ah, no, Senorita Marie," replied Jose, smiling and showing his pretty teeth. "One man—that one, you see, senorita, with the long mustachios—he is saying, 'Me, I prefer much the collaire button which is steel,' and the other one—look, senorita—he is running his fingers through his hair now and his sombrero has a gold cord—he is saying, 'Ah, no, senor, the button which is of gold—si, senor, that is the button for me.'

"But as for myself, senorita, the bone collaire button—that I prefer above all the others.

"Do I not speak with good sense, senorita? Listen. If the button is of steel it will cut. If it is of gold one cannot afford to lose it, but if it is of bone it does not cut, and if it goes what matter? I have a dozen at home in my little top drawer."

"You speak with great good sense, Don Jose, but tell me—were the men really angry?"

"Oh, not at all, senorita. It is only our southern way of being interested in what we discuss. If it had been two Germans, senorita, or maybe two Englishmen, you would never have noticed them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Then They Talked In English.

A couple of Cleveland business men visited Mexico. In Mexico City their train was switched from one station to another. One of the Clevelanders went to the first station to make inquiries. Approaching a pair of dark visaged employees, he cudgeled his memory for the proper words from the phrase book.

"Donde esta?" he hesitatingly asked and paused.

The two dark visaged persons listened attentively.

"Gracias," stammered the Cleveland man. "Donde estan?"

Then one of the men looked at the other.

"Say, Bill," he growled, "what in merry blue blazes is this fellow talkin' about?"

And after that it was easy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tamed Him.

"Slip me a brace of cackles," ordered the chesty looking young man with a bored air as he perched on the first stool in the lunch room.

"A what?" asked the waitress as she placed a glass of water before him.

"Adam and Eve flat on their backs! A pair of sunny siders!" said the young man in an exasperated tone.

"You got me, kid," returned the waitress. "Watcha want?"

"Eggs up," said the young man. "E-g-g-s, the kind that come before the hen or after, I never knew which."

"Why didn't you say so in the first place?" asked the waitress. "You'd 'a' had 'em by this time."

"Well, of all things!" said the young man.

"I knew what he was drivin' at all the time," began the waitress as the young man departed. "But he's one of them fellers that thinks they can get by with anything. He don't know that they're using plain English now in restaurants."—Kansas City Times.

One Exception.

Nearsighted Old Man—I say, did you break the record?

Aeronaut—No, but I broke everything else.—Judge.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Sellcited.

Directors: A. P.Toupin, Pres.Samul Giteau Vic, Pts.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L.Cruzon.
J. A. DUFFY, Cashier. T. L. CRUZON, Assist.Cashier.

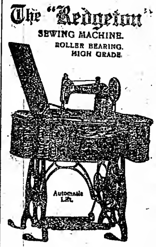
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The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"



We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "*Simplex*" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "*Simplex*" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Discovered.

Little Violet was one day examining a beehive, which was new to her. Being disturbed, the bees came out of their hives and one of them stung her. Tears came into her eyes, but she quickly dried them and cried triumphantly:

"Now I know who takes the needles out of mamma's cushion."—Delineator.

Couldn't Bother With Trifles.

"Has your father ever given you any idea what he thinks of me?"

"No. I really don't believe father thinks of you at all. He has so many important things to fill his mind."—Stray Stories.

If you be poor do not seem poor if you would avoid insult as well as suffering.—Goldsmith.

Three Inscriptions.

On the doorways of Milan cathedral are three inscriptions. The first, placed under a carved rose wreath, runs, "All that which pleases is only for a moment." The second, under a cross, reads, "All that which troubles is but for a moment," and under the central arch is the inscription, "That only is which is eternal."

A Popular Game.

"Many games originated from ancient forms of worship, human sacrifice, marriage, burial and other ceremonies," Dr. A. O. Haddon remarked in an address at the Royal Sanitary Institute. "Leapfrog is a game common to almost every country, including New Guinea and Japan."—London Standard.

MANY BOOKS IN ONE
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Recognized by the Courts ... as the STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Should You Not Own Such a Book?

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SELLING OFF OUR WORN-OUT WARSHIPS



CRUISER ALBANY — SENT TO THE JUNK HEAP

AN OLD MONITOR WAITING FOR THE AUCTIONEER

TO keep a fighting navy up to date means a continual whirl-a-gig performance of building new warships on the one hand and discarding obsolete or worn-out ones on the other hand. It is not that a nation is limited to just so many vessels in its fleets or that it has just so much room, so to speak, in which to store three sea dogs of war so that some old vessels must be turned out of house and home to make room for newcomers when the latter are completed by the shipbuilders and ready to take their places to the naval family. On the contrary, any world power would be only too glad to keep all its old ships, even though constantly adding to the collection, if these older warships did not so completely outgrow their usefulness.

As a matter of fact, few people appreciate how quickly such an armorclad does become obsolete. One of these massive floating fortresses constructed in the staunchest manner of iron and steel and requiring two, three or four years to build looks as though it ought to stand the wear and tear of wind and wave for centuries. Yet, in the center of fact, it is wholly out of date in the brief space of a decade or two—not worn out, to be sure, in the literal sense of the word, but so out of date that it is not very serviceable just as is a woman's gown made in the fashion of several years ago.

It is appalling to people who think that a house or a wagon or carriage or a piano wears out more quickly than it ought to realize how much more rapidly, proportionately, an all-metal warship, built to withstand an enemy's shot and shell, will outlive its usefulness without ever having fired a hostile shot or been made the target of an enemy's gun. And the worst of it—at least from the standpoint of the people who think that altogether too much money is being spent for death-dealing paraphernalia—is that the active life of the average warship appears to be steadily growing shorter. Time was, not so very long ago, when the active life of a warship was supposed to be at least twenty years, but so rapidly do fashions in war craft change in this effete twentieth century that the busy career of a fighting craft is now much shorter than a score of years.

Partly because of these tendencies to short life on the part of warships and partly because he has come to be the owner of the second largest navy in the world, Uncle Sam has been mighty busy this past year or two revising his category of warships. He has been weeding them out right and left, if such a term may be used. It is customary to say, in the popular form of expression, that Uncle Sam has been selling out his worn-out warships, and yet, strictly speaking, that hardly expresses the situation. For one thing, the ships are not literally worn out, as has been explained above, and then again the government has not been "selling out" in all instances. Indeed, in the case of some of the obsolete ships put up at auction the bids received have been so low that indignant naval officers have been wont to remark that the navy department has been "giving away" its "has beens." In not a few instances the government—sometimes because no outsider would pay a rational price—has been driven to using its old warships in ways never anticipated when the ships were built.

But whatever the exact mode of disposition, the significance is the same—the obsolete vessel is considered as "junk," even though it still be capable of usefulness in a small way. When it was announced last year that the powers that be of the naval headquarters had designated some $50,000.00 worth of warships to be sent to the scrap heap there were gasps of astonishment from good folk all over the land who had thought that when we built a warship we made a permanent investment. Yet that shock is likely to have frequent repetition. Indeed, it looks as though the discards every calendar year would reach or exceed the fifty million mark, on the basis of original cost. The year 1911 is not very old and yet it has brought tidings of the prospective compulsory retirement of a number of costly ships—some of them completed only a few years ago and supposed to embody all the lessons we learned during the Spanish-American war.

Every merchent knows that it is not good policy to hold on to "dead stock" simply because he paid out good money for it once upon a time, and so Uncle Sam is following an approved business principle in this scheme of taking frequent inventory of his naval possessions. The plan of actually getting rid of surplus craft came about through the sale as junk o few years ago of the last of the old Civil war monitors. Then brought fair prices—better proportionately than have been bid for some vessels less ancient. Then, all of a sudden, with the appearance of the British battleship "Dreadnought" there was unexpectedly ushered in the present era of the "all big gun" ships, an era that in effect brought to an untimely close many promising careers in warshipdom—cut short, in other words, the usefulness of a number of unarmored and lightly armored craft that might have continued in the vocation for which they were built for many years yet had it not been for this new fad for the heavily armored sea warrior.

Battleships are, according to present ideas, the longest-lived of all warships. Of the more than thirty heavyweights of the naval fighting force which have been constructed by the United States, only one has as yet been condamned to the graveyard. This exception is the Texas, and perhaps the officials were all the more ready to get rid of her because she was a "hoodoo" ship. Readers will remember that she did not behave any too well during the Spanish-American war, and since then she has been afflicted with such a steady run of ill luck that many of the blue-jackets grew superstitious about venturing to sea in her. Thereupon she was made a "station ship" ot a navy yard and now within the past few weeks the navy department has decided that she is truly useless and she will be used as a target. In this function she may be of more benefit to the navy, though indirectly, than she ever was during her active career. It is most essential for the planning of the battles of the future that our naval experts shall know in advance just how modern high explosives, when fired from present-day guns of the heaviest class, will act when they encounter the resistance of the armor on a battleship. Tests with such armor set up as a target on shore do not give exactly the same conditions that would obtain in o fight ot sea. The discarded Texas, however, anchored to receive gun fire just as though she were a hostile battleship, will give the naval experts a chance to foresee just what is liable to happen in the naval battle of the future and to lay their plans accordingly.

CRUISER COLUMBIA — HER VOCATION GONE

BATTLESHIP TEXAS TO BE USED AS A TARGET

While out battleships, even though some of them were built full twenty years ago, continue in fashion, o very different fate has befallen the steel monitors which once ranked next to battleships in the estimation of our naval authorities and everybody else. Uncle Sam had nearly a dozen of these armored monitars—a distinctive Yankee invention that originated during the Civil war—but they have all been sold off or relegated to ignominous duty. This fate has even befallen the Nevada, the Florida (sister the Tallahassee) and the others of the quartette of modern monitors which were constructed for coast defense, only a little more than a decade ago and cost a million and a half dollers each.

An immense collection of warships that is rapidly passing is thet made up of cruisers such as the Boston, Minrbleend, Detroit and a score of others. Some of these have already been retired from service, while others are yet employed for "keeping peace" in Central America and for patrol work, particularly in smaller waters where the battleships can not readily find anchorage. However, they have neither the speed nor the armor to enable them to take a leading part in up-to-date warfare on the seas as it would be conducted in this day and generation by any up-to-date power and so gradously they will have to give way. The same is true of some of the gunboats built long ago—though not a few of them are yet adapted to patrol duty where there is no donger of heavy fighting—and as for our pioneer torpedo boats, why, they are so far furicleased that the battleship fleet has been using them up one by one for several years past as targets during the semi-annual target practice.

Since the navy department found that edequate bids cannot be obtained for many of the vessels which it is discarding, but which are perfectly serviceable in so far as seaworthiness is concerned, it has been considering the suggestion made by a number of congressmen that these vessels be turned over to the naval militia of the various states for use as training ships or practice ships. Vessels such as the cruisers Charleston and St. Louis would be ideal for such purpose.

If you find any substance in your baking injurious to health made from Baking powder in this can there is—



$1000 In it for you

Calumet has been backed for years by an offer of $1,000 for any substance injurious to health found in the baking prepared with it.

Does not this and the fact that it complies with all pure food laws, both State and National, prove that Calumet is absolutely pure?

With the purity question settled—then Calumet is undoubtedly the best Baking Powder. It contains more leavening power, it is more uniform—every can is the same. It assures better results—and is moderate in price.

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Pure in the Can—Pure in the Baking

PROOF POSITIVE.



"There are a lot of girls here who don't ever intend to get married."

"How do you know?"

"I've proposed to several!"

School Boys' Garden.

An admirable scheme to have a school boys' garden next year, has been planned by the authorities of Elmira, N. Y. Last summer o hundred boys made good on farmers of vacant lots, and it is now proposed to place practically oll such unused property in the city under cultivation, the pupils of the public schools to be the gardeners and to reap the profits from their products.

Doubts.

The Stranger—Are you quite sure that that was a marriage license you gave me last month?

The Official—Of course! What's the matter?

The Stranger—Well, I've lived a dog's life ever since.—Sketch.

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 400,000 bottles sold last year 3.50 and $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Quite So.

"Was your brother hurt ot pole vaulting lost night?"

"Yes, but he hopes to get over it all right."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder for Tired, aching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Heaven won't seem worth while to some women unless there's an occasional horgain sale.

Hamlins Wizard Oil is recommended by many physicians. It is used in many public and private hospitals. Why not keep a bottle on hand in your own home?

No woman can be happy who has too much time to think of things that are none of her business.

Whenever there is a tendency to constipation, sick-headache or biliousness, take a cup of Garfield Tea. All druggists.

A man of few words isn't cut out for e compositor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Practice is the best of all instructions.

For a disordered liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative. All druggists.

Powerful, indeed, is the empire of habit.

Even the dull men may he sihe to make a bora of himself.

Splendid Crops

in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1911. Other fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

LARGE PROFITS

are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS still available.

"Last words of advice" and literature describing cases of success, settlement, climate, schools, etc., free on application to C. J. Broughton, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agents.

Geo. Ahlen, Office Hot. Grand Lake, S. K. Hamilton, Room 30, Kennedy Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. T. Tolan, 125 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn. (Use address nearest you.) 39

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Sallow Skin, Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

The use of the Gillette Safety Razor KNOWS THE WORLD OVER starts habits of energy—initiation

Eye York, New York, Riverside Ave., near 125th St., West

A Country School for Girls

IN NEW YORK CITY. Best features of country life and city life combined. Thorough school work of the strongest. Hudson River. Academic, Commercial, Preparatory, Music and Art. MISS BANGS and MISS WHITING

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES** In great variety, for sale at the lowest p' ces by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 521-31, 14mm St., Chicago

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR ALL EYES USE

PATENTS Warren B. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH 16 ounces to the package other starches only 12 ounces—same price and DEFIANCE IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Women's Secrets



There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, March 23.—

A bill to reimburse H. V. Mercer with $2,452 for his legal counsel to the workingmen's compensation commission was presented in the senate today by Senator Moonan.

Senator Fenseen is author of a bill to make all natural waterways and ditches state ditches, so that even the owners of the property cannot change their course, dam them or interfere with their flowage. He also introduced a bill to create a state department of weights and measures.

Senator Gunderson introduced a bill to change the 2-cent passenger rate law by permitting the railroad companies to refuse any fare less than 5 cents.

So that the state highways commissioners would be compelled to devote all of its time to state work, Senator Swanson introduced a bill giving them a salary of $3,000 each, yearly. At present they have no salary. With the enormous amounts of money to be spent by them in the future Senator Swanson said they should be compelled to devote their entire time to the work.

Fee for Solicitors is Asked.

The man who solicits newspaper subscriptions in homes, the man who invades offices to secure subscriptions to popular weekly and monthly magazines, or the young woman who insists on housewives subscribing to women's magazines, will have to pay $1 to the county in which they pursue their occupations, if a bill introduced by Senator Nelson is passed. The bill applies to every solicitor of every professional. They are made liable to arrest and fines if they lack licenses.

Clinton Robinson's bill designed to make blind pigs impossible was referred to a subcommittee after being discussed by the house committee on temperance. This action was taken to determine certain constitutional points. The bill prohibits any brewery or wholesaler from selling more than one case of beer or a gallon of spirituous liquor to any person not holding a state license and imposes a heavy penalty for violation. This feature is expected to stop breweries and saloons from delivering liquor to bland pigs.

W. I. Nolan's resolution calling for the appointment of a legislative commission to investigate the methods employed by the state departments and make recommendations for a reorganization of state government was recommended for passage by the house committee on general legislation. The resolution is in line with the suggestions made of Governor Eberhart in his message. Mr. Nolan declared to the committee that with the elimination of many state boards and a reorganization of the state offices the cost of running the administrative departments could be cut in half.

The house committee on commerce recommended for passage the Holmberg bill requiring inspection of all apples. It provides for the inspection of every barrel or crate.

Representative Bulcrud introduced a bill providing that the state shall pay half the cost of any Tuberculosis sanatorium erected by any county in the state.

J. J. Moriarity introduced a bill requiring railroad companies to publish their time tables in the newspapers of every city on their lines.

St. Paul, March 24.—A vote of censure will be the only punishment given P. L. Kiemer, the Faribault representative, for refusing to apologize to Speaker Duna for his charges that the committees of the lower house of the legislature had been fixed in favor of the special interests. This will be recommended in a second report to be made to the house by R. C. Dunn, L. C. Spooner and Albert Pfender, the special committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the gentleman from Rice county.

It was at first planned to expel him from the house, but as several members believed that this action would make a martyr of him the less severe punishment was decided upon. With the censure of the house, the incident as far as Mr. Kiemar is concerned will be closed. The program is to then authorize the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges made by the Faribault member and make its findings to the house.

Investigation Asked.

"I am willing to apologize for what I have said if after a thorough and impartial investigation by this house it shall appear that my convictions and the convictions of the public are not well founded. I therefore propose, Mr. Speaker, that a committee of seven members be appointed, of which I shall be allowed to name three members and the speaker three members and that the six members so appointed be authorized to name the seventh member for the purpose of investigating the charges that I have made and that such committee be given full power to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of books and papers bearing on this question."

The C. E. Stone capitol approach bill was killed by a large vote. The country members voted almost unanimously against the measure. The Stone bill provided for the appointment of a capitol commission to have the authority to purchase property adjacent to the capitol grounds and beautify it.

The abolishment of sticker voting for candidates whose names do not appear on the ballots is provided for in a bill introduced by G. W. Brown. It allows voting for candidates whose names are not on the ballots, but the names must be written.

Thomas Knoblenski's bill providing for a constitutional convention to amend the state constitution was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole house by a unanimous vote. Some opposition developed because many of the members did not understand its provisions. L. C. Spooner explained that it was designed to make such changes in the constitution as the people have been trying to make by popular vote for several years. He declared that the state has already spent $160,000 trying to pass constitutional amendments. "Last year it cost the state $28,000 to print the amendments," continued Mr. Spooner. "If we had a constitutional convention these changes could be made and we would be relieved of the expenses and trouble."

St. Paul, March 25.—The senate passed by a vote of 49 to 7 the Haycock-Lockwood-Evans 1 have river seed.

The Tramp—It's only in the presence of such uncommon good looks that I looks so bad.

Before a Shop Window.

Billy—Buy me that little rocking horse, papa.

Dad—If you are a good boy, you shall have it for Christmas.

Billy—No! Buy it now. I may have a new papa before next Christmas.

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c. Murine Eye Remedy Liquid 50c and $1.00.

Yesterday is certain; tomorrow, uncertain; today, half and half.

PECULIAR AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP THIS YEAR.

Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as illness danger signals often lead to more serious sickness, such as dreaded Bright's Disease. Local druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50 cts. and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.

DIPLOMATIC.



The Man—I think you are the worst-looking tramp I have ever seen.

The Tramp—It's only in the presence of such uncommon good looks that I looks so bad.

FRENCH BEAN COFFEE, A HEALTHFUL DRINK

The healthiest ever; you can grow it in your own garden on a small patch 10 by 16, producing 50 pounds or more. Ripens in Wisconsin 90 days. Used in great quantities in France, Germany and all over Europe. Send 15 cents in stamps and we will mail you a package giving full culture directions as also our mammoth seed catalog free, or send 31 cents and get in addition to above 10,000 kernels unsurpassable vegetable and flower seeds—enough for bushels of vegetables and flowers. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 182 S. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

JUST SO.



"He always was a bed egg, but nobody seemed to notice it while he was rich."

"Yes, he was all right until he was broke."

From "The Blue Bird."

In Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" little Tyltyl goes to some far-off heavenly place to learn that love abides with him at home. There he meets Mother Love. He says he wishes to stay with her always, where she looks so beautiful to him. She answers: But it's just the same thing; I am down below, we are all down below. . . . You have come to here only to realize and to learn, once for all, how to see me when you see me down below. . . . Do you understand, Tyltyl, dear? . . . You believe yourself in heaven; but heaven is wherever you and I kiss each other. . . . There are not two mothers, and you have no other. . . . Every child has only one; and it is always the same one and always the most beautiful; but you have to know her and to know how to look.

Ton Costly.

"When I want to flatter a man I ask him for advice."

"I take it for granted that you never want to flatter a lawyer."

JUST THE DIFFERENCE.



"Which do you prefer—life in the country or in the city?"

"I've not made it. It depends on whether I em in a mood to be attacked by a cow or a motor car.

Parental Tactics.

A worried parent is sometimes obliged to do something like this:

"Pa, what is a transcendentalist?"

"Here you chelned up this dog es I told you?"

"Not yet, pe."

"Well, do that, and when you coms back I will tell you what a transcendentalist is."

While Bobby was gone his astute parent dug the needed information out of e dictionery.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Actions, looks, words—steps from the alphabet by which you spell character.—Lavater.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Town criers were abolished when women's clubs were organized.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 13-1911.

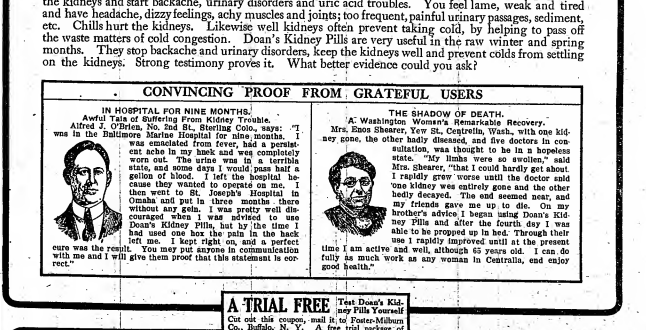
FREE SAMPLE OF LAXATIVE CURED THEIR CONSTIPATION

When a person has become discouraged through years of failure to find a cure, and finally, perhaps, given up trying, it is small wonder that he becomes skeptical. And yet, to all who have constipation, we would say, "Try just one thing more."

We wish you would try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a laxative tonic that has been used for a generation. Thousands are using it; surely some of your friends among the number. You can buy it of any druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, but better still, send your name and address to Dr. Caldwell for a free sample bottle. He will send you enough to convince you of its merits, and then if you like it you can buy it of your druggist. Mr. J. J. Petty of Unionville, Mo., Mr. George W. Zimmerman of Harrisburg, Pa., and many others of both sexes and in all parts of the country first used a sample bottle and now have it regularly in the house.

You will learn to do away with salts, waters and cathartics for these are but temporary reliefs while Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is guaranteed to cure permanently. It will train your stomach and bowel muscles so that they will do their work again naturally without outside aid. Cast aside your skepticism and try Syrup Pepsin.

For the free sample address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.



Colds and Chills Bring Kidney Ills

February, March and April are the backache months, because they are months of colds, chills, grip and pneumonia, with their congesting, weakening influence on the kidneys. Colds, chills, or grip strain the kidneys and start backache, urinary disorders and uric acid troubles. You feel lame, weak and tired and have headache, dizzy feelings, achy muscles and joints; too frequent, painful urinary passages, sediment, etc. Chills hurt the kidneys. Likewise well kidneys often prevent taking cold, by helping to pass off the waste matters of cold congestion. Doan's Kidney Pills are very useful in the raw winter and spring months. They stop backache and urinary disorders, keep the kidneys well and prevent colds from settling on the kidneys. Strong testimony proves it. What better evidence could you ask?

CONVINCING PROOF FROM GRATEFUL USERS

IN HOSPITAL FOR NINE MONTHS.

Awful Pain From Kidney Trouble.

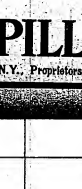
Alfred J. O'Brien, No. 2nd St., Sterling Colo., says: "I was in the Baltimore Marine Hospital for nine months. I was emaciated from fever, had a persistent ache in my back and was completely run down. The urine was in a terrible state, and some days I would pass half a gallon of blood. I left the hospital because they wanted to operate on me. I then went to St. Joseph's Hospital in Omaha and put in three months there without any gain. I was pretty well discouraged when I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills, but by the time I had used one box the pain in the back left me. I kept right on and a perfect cure was the result. You may put anyone in communication with me and I will give them proof that this statement is correct."



THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

A Washington Woman's Remarkable Recovery.

Mrs. Enos Shearer, Tew St., Centralia, Wash., had one kidney gone, the other badly diseased, and five doctors in consultation, was thought to be in a hopeless state. "My illness was so swollen," said Mrs. Shearer, "that I could hardly get about. I rapidly grew worse until the doctor said one kidney was entirely gone and the other badly decayed. The end seemed near, and my friends gave me up to die. On my brother's advice I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and after the fourth day I was able to be propped up in bed. Though their use I rapidly improved until at the present time I am active and well, although 65 years old. I can do fully as much work as any woman in Centralia, and enjoy good health."



A TRIAL FREE Test Doan's Kidney Pills Yourself

Cut out this coupon, mail it, to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. A free trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills will be mailed you promptly. No. 157

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
IF THE PAIN IS THERE SUSPECT YOUR KIDNEYS

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
IF THE PAIN IS THERE SUSPECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Proprietors

SPAIN AND VATICAN BREAK.

Popa and Alfonso Fail To Reach An Agreement.

Madrid, Spain. — Hope of a compromise in the dispute between the Spanish government and the vatican was dispelled by King Alfonso's receipt of the positive refusal of the pope to renew friendly relations unless all measures affecting the Catholic church in Spain are first submitted to the vatican for approval.

BROOM CORN IS DESTROYED.

Entire Available Supply Burned in Charleston, Ill., Fire.

Charleston, Illinois. — The entire available supply of broom corn in the United States was destroyed by a fire which swept over 11 blocks and caused a loss conservatively estimated at $300,000. The buildings burned include the Clover Leaf railroad depot, the Big Four freight office and storage sheds, four warehouses and the elevator of Wheatley & Linder.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Leads all other medicines in the cure of all spring ailments, humors, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, paleness and nervousness. Take it.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

RENT A FARM

Some of the finest grain lands in the world. Sunny Southern Alberta, irrigated. Will rent or sell on very easy terms. Write at once to owner.

J. S. Odland, Willow City, N. D.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine to correct Chronic Ulcers. Bone Diseases, Scrofulous Sores, Fistula, Fever Sores, Wounds of Every Description. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid. Send for circulars. Allen's Ulcerine Salve Co., Fargo, N. Dak.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE APACHES OF NEW YORK

By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS

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HE was born somewhere on the banks of the Danube and and cams steerage-wise to this country shout ten years ago. In what circles he effected he was called "The Bottler." He may have had another name in Austria; but since he is now dead and down under the grass roots, "The Bottler," as a phrase of identification, should serve well enough.

The Bottler was round, inoffensive, well-dressed, affable. He was also generous, as the East side employs the term.

For he it known that The Bottler was a money maker and had Suffolk street position as among its richest capitalists.

What bridge whist is to Fifth avenue so is stuss to the East side. No one save the dealer wins at stuss, and yet the device possesses an alluring feature. When the victim gets up from the table the "bank" under the descriptive of "viggrash" returns his one-tenth of his losings. No one ever leaves a stuss game broke and that final ray of sure sunshine forms indubitably the strong attraction. Stuss licks up as with a tongue of fire a round full fifth of all the East side earns, and to "viggrash" should be given the black glory thereof.

The Bottler owned talents to make money. Morally careless, liking the easy way, with several that hent for speculation which sets some folk to dealing in stocks and others to dealing cards, those money-making talents found expression in stuss. Not that the Bottler was so weak minded as to "buck" the game. Wise, prudent, solvent, he went the other way about and dealt it, his theater of operations being 135 Suffolk street.

There are two great gangs on the East side. These are the "Five Points' and the "Monk Eastmans." There are smaller gangs, but each owes obligance to either the one or the other of the two great gangs, and fights around its standard in event of general gang war.

There is danger in belonging to either of these gangs. But there is still greater danger in not belonging to one of them. I speak of folk of The Bottler's ways and walks. The Five Points and Monk Eastmans are at feud with one another and the fires of their warfare are never permitted to die out. Membership in one gang means that, to the extent of its power, it will buckle you against the other while you live and revenge you should you fail. Membership is neither, however, means that you will be raided and robbed by both.

The Bottler's stuss house was—like every other of its kind—a Castle Dangerous. To the ced that the peril of his days and nights ho reduced to a maximum, he united himself with the Five Points. True, he could not be counted upon as a "shoulder" or strong arm; but ho hod money end would port with it, and gang war like all war demands treasure. Bonds must be given, fines paid, and The Bottler would have his uses. Wherefore the Five Points opened their ranks to receive him.

The Monk Eastmans had suffered a disorganising setback when the chief who gave the sept his name went up the river for ten years. On the heels of that sorrowful retirement it became a case of York and Lancaster; two rivol claimants for the throne stood forth. These were Ritchie Fitzpatrick and Kid Twist, both volorous, both with reputations of having killed, both with clouds of followers at their backs.

Twist, in whom abode the rudiments of a savage diplomocy, proposed a conference. Fitzpatrick at that conference was shot to death and Kid Dahl, a near friend of Twist, "stood for the collar."



AS THE CLOCK STRUCK THE HOUR, HE FIRED TWICE

The police, the gangs and the politicians are not without a sinister wisdom. When life has been taken and to punish the slayer would be an inconvenience, some one who didn't do the killing submits to arrest. This covers the retreat of the guilty. Also, the public is appeased. Later, when the public memory sleeps, the arrested one—for lack of evidence—is set at liberty.

Thus when Fitzpatrick was killed, to make clear the path to gang leadership to the aspiring feet of Twist, the police took Dahl, who all but volunteered for the sacrifice. Dahl went smilingly to jail, while the real murderer of Fitzpatrick attended that dead gentleman's wake and later appeared at the funeral. This last, however, by the nicer tastes of the East side, was complained of as trenching upon vulgarity.

Fitzpatrick was buried with a lily in his hand and Twist hailed chief of the Eastmans. Dahl remained in the Tombs a reasonable number of weeks and then resumed his position in East side society. It was but natural and to the glory of stumbling hmnon nature that Dahl should dwell warmly in the grateful regards of Twist.

Twist, now chief of the Eastmans, cast about to establish Dahl. There was The Bottler, with his stuss Golconda in Suffolk street. Were not his affiliations with the Five Points? Was he not therefore-tho enomy? The Bottler was an Egyptian and Twist resolved to spoil him in the interest of Dahl.

"Twist, with Dahl, waited upon The Bottler. Argument was short and to the point. Said Twist:

"Bottler, the Kid"—indicating the expectant Dahl—"is in wit' your stuss graft from now on. It's to he an even break."

The news almost checked the beating of The Bottler's heart. Not that he was astonished. What the pulseant Twist proposed was a commonest step in East side commerce—the East side, where the Scotch proverb of "Take what you may, keep what you can," retains its former Highland force. The Bottler bowed to the inevitable and accepted Dahl.

For six weeks The Bottler and Dahl settled up, fifty-and-fifty, with the close of each stuss day. Then came a fresh purgiva. Dahl presented his friend, the "Nailer," to The Bottler with this terse remark:

"Bottler, you can beat it. This Neller is goin' to be me partner now. Which lets you out, see?"

The Bottler was at hey. He owned no stomach for battle, but tha sentiment of desperation which the announcement of Dehl provoked drove him to make a stand. To lose one-half hed been hed. To lose all—to he wholly wiped out in the annals of Suffolk street stuss—was more than even his meekness might bear. No, The Bottler did not dream of going to the police. That would have been to "squeal," and even his friends of the Five Points had only faces of flint for such tactics of disgrace.

The harassed Bottler berred his doors against Dahl. He would defend his castle and



TWIST MADE PIOGGI JUMP OUT OF THE WINDOW

get word to the Five Points. The Bottler's doors having been borred, Dahl for his side at once instituted a siege, despatching the Nailer meanwhile to the nearest knot of Eastmans to bring reinforcements.

At this crisis a central office detectivs strolled into the equation. He himself was hunting a "loft worker" of more than customary industry and had no thought of either The Bottler or Dehl. Hopening, however, upon a situation whereof the striking features were Dahl outside with a gun and The Bottler inside with a gun, he so far recalled his oath of office as to interfere.

With the sure instinct of his Mulberry street cente, he of the central office opened negotiations with Dahl. He knew the latter to be the dangerous angle and began by placing the muzzle of his own pistol against that marauder's back.

"Make a move," observed the central office man, "and I'll shoot you in two."

The sophisticated Dahl, realising fate, moved not, and with that tha central office man collected his armament.

Next Tha Bottler was ordered to coms forth. Tha Bottler obeyed in a sweat and a tremble. He surrendered his pistol at word of the law and tha central office man led both captives off to jail. The two were charged with "disturbance," in the station house, as on the way, Dahl ceased not to threaten The Bottler's life.

"This plush'll cost a fine of $5," said Dahl, glaring round the central office man at the shaking Bottler. "I'll pay it, an' then I'll get square wit' youse. Once we're footloose you won't last as long as a drink of whiskey!"

The judge yawningly listened, while the central office man told his tale of that "disturbance."

"Five an' costs!" qnoth the judge, and called the next case. The Bottler returned to Suffolk street, Dahl to Twist, while the central office man again took the trail of the loft worker.

Dahl talked things over with Twist. There was but one way: The Bottler must die. Anything short of blood would unsettle Twist's position as among the gangs. Anything short of blood would unsettle popular respect for Twist and without that his leadership of the Eastmans was a farce.

The Bottler's killing, however, must be managed with a decent care for the conventionalities. For either Twist or Dahl to walk in upon that offender and shoot him to death, while feasible, would be foolish.

Twist sent to Williamsburg for his friend and ally, Cyclone Louis. The latter was a bull-necked, highly muscled personage, who was a professional strong man—so far as he was professionally anything—and earned occasionally side-show money at Coney Island by heading iron bars about his neck and twisting pokers into corkscraws about his brawny arms.

Louis, Twist and Dahl went into council over mutual beer and Twist explained the imperative call for The Bottler's extermination. Also, he laid here the delicate position of both himself and Dahl.

Louis did not hesitate, but placed himself at the disposal of Twist and Dahl. The Bottler should die; ha, Louis, would see to that.

"But when?"

Twist, replying, felt that the thing should be done at once, and mentioned the following evening, nine o'clock. The place would he The Bottler's establishment in Suffolk street. Louis, of whom The Bottler was unafraid and ignorant, would experience no difficulty in approaching his man. There would be others present; but, practiced in gang moralities, slaves to gang etiquette, no one would open his mouth. Or, if he did, it would be only to pour forth perjuries and say that he saw nothing, heard nothing.



THERE WAS A FLASH AND A ROAR

Having adjusted details, Louis, Twist and Dahl compared watches. Watches! Certainly. Louis, Twist and Dahl were all most fashionably attired and—as became members of a gang nobility—singularly full and accurate in the important element of a "front," viddish, that list of personal adornments which includes scarf pin, ring and watch. Louis, Dahl and Twist saw to it that their timepieces agreed. This was so that Dahl and Twist might successfully errange their alibis.

It was the next evening. At 8:55 o'clock Twist was obtrusively in the Delancey street police station, wrangling with the desk sergeant over the release of a follower who had carefully brought about his own arrest.

"Come," quoth Twist to the sergeant, "it's next to nine o'clock now. Fix up tha bond; I've got a dats over in East Broadway at nine-thirty."

While Twist stood thus enforcing his whereabouts upon the attention of the desk sergeant Dahl was eating a headcak in a Houston street restaurant.

"Whet tima have you got?" demanded Dahl of the German who kept the place.

"Five minutes to nine," returned tha German, glancing up et the clock.

"Oh, tain't no such time as that," retorted Dahl peevishly. "Thet clock's drunk! Call up the telephone people and find out for sure."

"The 'phone people say it's nina o'clock," reported the German, hanging up the receiver.

"Bully Ces! I didn't think it was more'n half past eight!" and Dahl looked virtuously corrected.

While these fragments of talk were taking place The Bottler was attending to his stuss interests. He looked pale and frightened and his hunted eyes roved hars and there. Five minutes went by. Tha clock pointed to nine. A slouch-hat stranger entered. As the clock struck the hour he placed the muzzle of a pistol against The Bottler's breast and fired twice. Both bullets pierced the heart and Tha Bottler fell forward on his face—dead without a word. There were twenty people in the room. When the police arrived they found only the dead Bottler.

The police recalled those trnde differences which had culminated in the charge of "disturbance" and arrested Dahl.

"You ain't got me right," scoffed Dahl to the police.

There came the inquest and Dahl was set free. The Bottler was hurled and Twist and Dahl sent flowers and rode to the grave.

The law slept, a hat-eyed constebulary went its way, but tha gangs knew.

Distinguished among the chivalry of the Five Points was an individual known as Kid Pioggi. Only a paucity of years—he was under eighteen—withheld Pioggi from topmost honors.

The winter's snow melted into spring, spring lapsed into early summer. It was a brilliant evening and Pioggi was disporting himself at Coney Island. Also Twist and Louis, following some plan of relaxetion, were themselves at Coney Island.

Pioggi had seated himself at a beer table in the house of call of one "Ding Dong." Twist and Louis came in. Pioggi, being of the Five Points, was recognized as a foe by Twist, who lost no time in mentioning the fact.

Being in a facetious mood, and by way of expressing his contempt for that gentlemon, Twist made Pioggi jump out of the window.

Louis and Twist sat down at the table in Ding Dong's from which Pioggi had been driven and demanded refreshment in the guise of wine. Pioggi, rage-swollen as to heart, hasted himself at a nearby telephone. Calling up a resort on the Bowery affected by the Five Points, Pioggi got the ear of a Higher Influence of tha clan. Ha told of his abrupt dismissal from Ding Dong's and the then presence of Twist and Twist. This Higher Influence instructed Pioggi to keep tha two in sight. Tha very flower of the Five Points should be at Coney Island as fast as cabis cars could carry them.

Pioggi pitched upon ona whosa name and face were unknown to Twist and Louis. Tha unknown would he tha bearer of a blind message—it purported to coma from a dancer in one of tha cheap theaters of tha place—calculated to bring forth the jump.

"Stall 'am up this way," said Pioggi, indicating a spot within tonching distance of that coupe. "It's here we'll put 'em over the jump."

Pioggi's messenger did well his work and Twist and Louis moved magnificently albeit unsteadily into the open. They were sweeping the walk clear of lesser mortals, when the voice of Pioggi arrested their attention.

"Oh, there, Twist, look here!"

The voice came from tha rear and to tha right; Pioggi's position was one calculated to place tha enemy at a double disadvantage.

Twist turned his head. There was a flash and a roar; a bullet struck Twist above the eye. Ha staggered. Tha lead now came in a storm. Twist went down; Louis fell across him. Thara were twelva bullets in Twist and eight in Louis. While tha crackling roar of thot cannonading still alarmed the ears of man every gangster vanished. Only the dead Twist and tha dead Louis remained.

Pioggi went into hiding in Greenwich, where tha Five Points had a "hold-out." There were pullings and haulings and whisperings in dark political corners. When conditions had been whispered and hauled and pulled into satisfactory condition Pioggi sent word to a favorita officer to come and arrest him.

Pioggi explained to the court that his life had been threatened; he had slew only that he himself might live. He was sorry he had slew. Likewise there had been no public loss; the going of Twist and Louis had but raised the average of all respectability. The court pondered the business and decided that justice would be fulfilled by sentencing Pioggi to the Elmira reformatory.

RICH INDIAN IS DEAD

Quanah Parker a Famous and Picturesque Chief.

Noted Comanche Credited With Having Killed Many White Men Has Lately Lived Like a Lord in Oklahoma.

Lawton, Ok.—One of the wealthiest and most picturesque American Indians passed away recently here, in the death of Quanah Parker, the famous chief of the Comanche tribe. He was credited with having killed hundreds of white men in his early days, but for years he had lived a civilized life.

Chief Quanah lived like a lord in a $6,000 mansion, and was the proprietor of a great cattle ranch, besides 300 acres of farming land under excellent cultivation. Some estimates placed his wealth at $1,000,000.

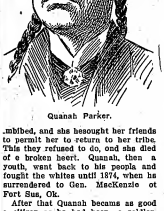
He had seven wives and innumerable children. Three of his sons studied at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., some years ago.

The chief was a friend and admirer of Col. Roosevelt, with whom he had hunted, and was accustomed to tell with pride how when it was proposed to sell certain Comanche lands for $1.50 an acre, his protest to the colonel, who was then president, brought a prompt promise that the price should not be under $5 an acre.

Parker hod completely mastered an appetite for strong drink and he despised gambling, a vice to which great numbers of his people were addicted.

The chief was the son of a white woman, Cynthia Ann Parker, daughter of Gen. Isaac Parker, a distinguished Texas politician, who over 60 years ago lived in Parker county, that state. She was captured when 4 years old by a marauding band of Comanches, which attacked the family home. The child grew up as an Indian, learning their language, and finally marrying Chief Quanah, one of the warriors of the tribe.

When little Quanah was a small boy his mother was rataken by her friends and returned to her old home in Texas. But the new surroundings were in no way suited to the wild spirit she had



Quanah Parker.

mbibed, and she besought her friends to permit her to return to her tribe. This they refused to do, and she died of a broken heart. Quanah, then a youth, went back to his people and fought the whites until 1874, when he surrendered to Gen. MacKenzie at Fort Sus, Ok.

After that Quanah became as good a citizen as he had been a soldier. The town of Quanah, Tex., was named for him, and he gave considerable sums of money to the public institutions of the town. His accumulated property rapidly and he knew how to take care of it when he got it. But he was generous, and had a host of friends among the whites, while among the Comanches he was looked up to as a sort of demi-god.

AMUSING STORY OF RED TAPE

Although Vouched for by Leading Berlin Paper, It Is Hard to Believe.

Berlin.—The following story of red tape, which is vouched for by a Berlin publication, is hard to beat evan in the warm cradle of Prussian officialdom. Not long ago tha head mistress of a high school for girls notified the authorities that there was a rat on tha premises and asked that a man might ha sent to kill it. Tha request was duly noted, but as the district rat catcher was not immediately available tha head mistress was advised to feed the beast in the meantime and that the rat catcher should not make a fruitless journay. This she did for some days, and as the rat grew fat and not put in an appearnce she made a second application. The original request, was informed, had been mislaid, but help would be sent in a few days.

Weeks passed and one day tha rat was found dead and was buried in the garden in the presance of tha head mistress. A day or so later an official carrying a bundle of documents "in tha matter of tha rat" brought a message to the effect that the head mistress should take steps to destroy tha' rat at her own axpense, as tha official rat catcher could not come before a certain futurs time. Upon being informed that the rat was dead and buried the official retired, but came back tha next day asking for a written certificate to show that the rat was really dead. He got it, and the administrative machina is once mora working smoothly.

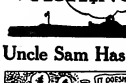
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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Uncle Sam Has a Great Golden Hoard



WASHINGTON—Uncle Sam has more gold in his possession today than he has ever had before in his life. Treasurer Lee McClung looked over his balance sheet recently and found the government had more than $1,000,000,000 in gold coin, to say nothing of $126,000,000 in bullion. Never before in the history of the government has it had so much gold piled up in its coffers.

Not only is this a record-breaking amount for the government to have, but there is more gold in the treasury now than in the vaults of Great Britain and France combined, or of Great Britain and Russia combined.

In other words, this government has more gold, in gold coin and bullion, than any other two nations.

This vast golden hoard represents the accumulation of a long series of years. It is not ascribed to any particular financial development of recent occurrence. By no means is all this gold coin and bullion stored in Washington. Any hurgiarious gentleman who thinks he can tunnel under the treasury and find all this gold in that institution is in error. The gold is partly in the vaults of the treasury here in Washington, some of it is in the vaults of the subtreasuries and some of it is in the mints of Philadelphia and Denver.

As a matter of fact the greater part of it is at the two mints named.

About $235,000,000 of the total coin is held in trust to redeem outstanding gold certificates.

Three years ago the government transferred $275,000,000 in gold coin from San Francisco to Denver. That task was accomplished at a cost of $275,000.

President Taft Leads Strenuous Life



PRESIDENT TAFT has proved to the satisfaction of official Washington that he can lead the strenuous life, even if he does not wade through Rock creek every rainy Saturday afternoon and make 50-mile horseback rides to show his physical fitness.

During the past winter the president has gone through a program, official and social, that would have left many a younger man gasping for breath. In spite of it all the president today looks as if he were in the best of health, a bit pale from lack of golf and plenty of outdoor exercise, but still in good trim.

Anyone who thinks the president has gone through a round of pleasure since his daily schedule. His is up before seven o'clock, and with his physical director, Dr. Barker, he does some stunts which serve to give him an appetite for breakfast.

Mr. Taft leaves the executive mansion on his office shortly after nine o'clock, and from the time he arrives until 1:30 or 2 o'clock, he is constantly with the cabinet or with callers. Many a day he shakes hands with scores of visitors and talks with members of congress and other officials about important matters.

After luncheon the president usually comes back to his office for an hour or more of work. Then he goes for a walk of several miles through the capital. After the walk he sees more callers and frequently does not get into the White House until close to eight o'clock—the hour for dinner.

Although Mr. Taft probably likes home life as well as any other American, he has accepted far more invitations to "go out" than did his predecessor. The president has almost completely forgotten a custom followed by Mr. Roosevelt of not attending social functions outside the White House except those given by the vice-president and members of the cabinet. Mr. Taft has frequently attended receptions or balls given in honor of his daughter, Helen, a debutante of this season. He has also lent his presence at many other functions of the season at the homes of friends and at several public affairs. In addition to all this social activity the president has consented to make dozens of speeches and to attend many banquets of national organizations which have met here in the winter months.

Work Planned for the Extra Session



WHILE resting in Georgia, President Taft gave considerable attention to certain portions of his message to congress. He went to the south solely for rest, but reciprocity, the Mexican war, and other questions of state would out down. There will probably be three important messages to the extra session of congress. At least that is the present expectation of the executive. One will deal solely with reciprocity, another with tariff revision and a third with the Mexican war.

The war message will come in connection with the request for an appropriation to meet the expenses of the "maneuvers." There will be a deficiency in the allowance for army mobilization. This must be made up by congress, and in asking for the one, or five, or ten million dollars with which to meet this expense, the president will outline the reason for this army movement. Already an inquiry by congress is scanted in this connection. If the proposed movement upon Mexico collapses and the troops he returned to their posts, congress will want to know the reason why they were assembled.

If President Taft believes that the Democrats in the present congress are going to pass the reciprocity bill to carry out the Canadian agreement and then go home and wait for the regular session of congress in December before they do anything, he is very much mistaken.

Dreadnoughts Showing Marked Advance



ONE of the last acts of the last congress was to make provisions for two of the most powerful fighting machines in the United States navy. The limit of cost and time of completion of the dreadnought Florida was extended and additional funds were voted for the new New York and the Texas, the keel of which will be laid in a few months. Each vessel will cost $6,400,000 and 5,000 skilled workmen will be employed in the New York navy yard for the next three years in the work of construction.

The dreadnought type is one of very recent date. Through her alliance with Japan Great Britain was the first to learn the lesson of the all-big-gun ship, and immediately set about solidifying it in steel. Some of our own progressive navy officers had earlier read the lesson in the war with Spain and plans of the U. S. S. Possible and the U. S. S. Possible had been drawn and laid upon-hold. Then when the British Dreadnought went overboard and the type which she embodied was revealed, there was a hurried dusting off of the pigeon-holed plan and a clamor for appropriations wherewith to build the ships.

The main battery of the new ships will consist of ten 14-inch guns, while the secondary battery will have over a score of fire-inch weapons. The guns of the secondary battery are intended for repelling torpedo attack. These guns have a range of five miles and an extreme rapidity of fire, each being capable of firing 16 shells a minute. With 13 available for a broadside that would mean a rain of 180 shells a minute, which could be concentrated on any attacking flotilla.

Only one-tenth of the population of this country is of unmixed descent.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

ARMY COMMANDER RETIRES



"I have fought much and long; now I shall retire to private life and live in the glory of the past. But I shall always feel the deepest interest in the army, and my heart will be with it."

A veteran of two wars and many Indian skirmishes, a man of the strong, vital traits that have made heroes in life and literature, war-scarred, weather-beaten, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges has ended his service in the United States army. Gen. Hodges, who succeeded Gen. Frederick Dent Grant as commander of the department of the lakes, enlisted as a private in 1861, and reluctantly forsakes—the old soldier leaves his post only because he must.

"I'm just a plain soldier man," he said, modestly, when asked to tell of exploits of his career. "I have fought in battles, many of them, but all soldiers do that."

The veteran stroked his grey mustache, smiled good humoredly, and his visitors thought of him in his younger years as the picturesque type of soldier described by Kipling as a "fust-chase fightin' man".

"I shall retire to private life and live

IS ONLY LIVING EX-SPEAKER



General Keifer to the hardships of victory and the blessings of defeat in civil as well as in military strife. The Spanish war found him an infantry action, and he was next heard of leading the victorious Americans into the captured Cuban capital.

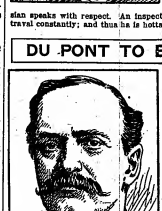
One of the notable events at the opening of the Sixty-first congress was the retirement from active political life of one of the country's best known statesmen, Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer of Ohio, whose political career has extended throughout many years. General Keifer holds the unique position today of being the only living ex-speaker of the house of representatives. He held this important place in the Forty-seventh congress, and since the death of John G. Carlisle this honor has been his alone.

General Keifer took part in the very first skirmishes of the Civil war, and when General Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox the commander of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry was there to witness that memorable event.

Eight years in congress, during the latar '70's and '80's, served to inure

After 20 years' absence General Keifer returned to the scenes of his civil triumphs and defeats, and now, at the age of seventy-five, this one surviving major general of the Civil war resigns his chair in the house of representatives to his Democratic successor.

CZAR'S COUSIN IS POPULAR



The most popular member of the Romanoff family of Russia is the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, cousin of the czar, who besides holding the important post of inspector of military schools of the empire, is a playwright, an actor and a poet. Better perhaps than all of these, he is a man of good morals and exalted ideals.

The grand duke has translated Shakespeare into Russian, has written several plays and acted them and has published some valuable critical studies of the Russian poets. It is as a poet that he is best known. One of his works has gone through ten editions and his plays are sung in every peasant cabin. Two of his songs are rendered at every Russian concert and many have been set to music.

Apart from his merits as a poet, the grand duke is an attractive personality. He is about the only living Romenoff of whom the average Russian speaks with respect. An inspector of military schools, he is obliged to travel constantly; and thus he is better known then the czar's other relatives.

DU PONT TO BUILD HIGHWAY



Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont is going to build at his own expense the first link in the great highway from New York to Washington. A boulevard is an unusual form for a wealthy man's public gifts to take. Delaware is the state which has been made the beneficiary of such a gift. Gen. Du Pont has offered to give to that state a highway, running from end to end of the commonwealth, a distance of 103 miles. It is to be 150 feet wide and will cost from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

In his offer of the highway Con. Du Pont stipulated that he would retain the sides of the road and requested public utilities franchises upon them. This feature of his offer came in for much criticism and led Mr. Du Pont to modify it considerably. He now offers to build the road, retain the sections on the side, but turn them over free of charge to any concern which will obligate itself to build an electric railway line or other public utility upon it. He says his object is to make the road a monument to the Du Pont family and also to improve the state by assuring a method of getting trolley lines and other improvements down the peninsula.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Teacher Has Never Whipped a Pupil



SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Nearly 90 years old, with 48 years of teaching to her credit, Mrs. Mary S. Boyd, the pioneer school teacher of the Ozarks is still engaged in instilling into the minds of youth the first elements of learning in one of Springfield's public schools.

"If there is one thing in the American public school of which I disapprove," Mrs. Boyd tells her friends, "it is corporal punishment.

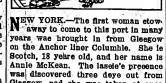
"I remember very distinctly how, when a young girl going to school in a log cabin schoolhouse, I sat in my seat, frozen with terror, whenever the schoolmaster chastised an unruly pupil. Even when I was nearly grown, the sight of a pupil being punished made me feel sick and faint. How greatly I feared the slender birch switch, a whole bundle of which stood in the schoolroom.

"I began teaching school in Springfield in 1862, before the terrible war had begun. I have trained probably four generations from that time to this—and have seen from a teacher's standpoint, all their little traits and peculiarities. Boys and girls of today do not get the physical punishment that was administered to their parents and grandparents. And I sincerely believe the modern child can be managed better without it. My views on this subject are firm, and never in all of my experience have I ever chastised one of my pupils."

Mrs. Boyd's control over her schoolers wee clearly demonstrated at the burning of the Mary S. Boyd Public school building, named in her honor, a few weeks ago. Soon after the fire was discovered she marshalled her pupils who, at her command, marched from the building in an orderly manner, leaving books and wraps behind. Had it not been for the masterly handling there would undoubtedly have been a great loss of life among the four hundred or more children in the building.

As Mrs. Boyd converses, her eyes sparkle like those of a 16-year-old girl, and looking into their depths one would never imagine themselves looking at one whose hair hes long since turned grey. Her face, though slightly furrowed, is marked with wrinkles caused by smiles, and is still fresh and rosy.

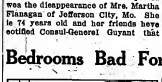
Scotch Lassie Sails as a Stowaway



NEW YORK.—The first woman stowaway to come to this port in many years was brought in from Glasgow on the Anchor liner Columbia. She is Scotch, 13 years old, and her name is Annie McKeon. The leader's presence was discovered three deye out from Glasgow, and she was taken at once before Captain Wadsworth.

She was not oven a wee bit afraid, and told her story with the unconcern of a professional stowaway. The first question asked by the skipper was why she had boarded the Columbia without a ticket. That was easily explained. She tossed it off in a sentence. She had no intention of sailing for America.

Mexico City a Port of Missing Men



MEXICO CITY.—Mexico is becoming known in the United States as a port of missing men and a considerable part of the official correspondence of the American consulate here is answering inquiries about men who have wandered from homes in the states and are supposed to be in this revolution-ridden land.

Within a year over two hundred cases of missing Americans supposed to be in Mexico have been reported to the consul-general.

Among the recent cases reported was the disappearance of Mrs. Martha Flanagan of Jefferson City, Mo. She is 74 years old and her friends have notified Consul-General Guyant that she came to Mexico several months ago and disappeared.

The most peculiar disappearance case on record here is that of a young business man from Illinois who accidentally learned the location of a mine while touring this country. Leaving his trunk at a hotel and without saying a word to any of his companions, he slipped away to the mountains and found the mine. He remained there and went through a siege of mountain fever which left him apparently not much the worse except a peculiar lapse of memory about his former life in Illinois. He prospered in mining operations and remained in the mountains for a couple of years, being given up for dead in the meantime by his friends.

It became necessary for him to go to the city where he had left his trunk. When he walked into the hotel he was recognized by attaches, and narration of the story cleared his mind. He wired at once to his family that he was all right.

Bedrooms Bad Form in Kansas City



KANSAS CITY, MO.—The style of the domestic architecture in Kansas City has changed entirely in the past year or two, say architects, on account of the prevalent habit of sleeping out of doors. It is a veritable return to the open-air life that is animating the people. Sleeping out of doors is not a fad in this city; it is a custom as firmly intrenched as eating breakfast, although not yet so common.

The desire for open air does not stop with sleeping. There are families in Kansas City that throughout the summer live in the open air—eating, sleeping and visiting. Whether at work or play, everything is done out of doors. Such a family lives at 3534 Campbell street, the Swifts. J. G. Swift, a former president of the Livestock Exchange, four years ago began to sleep on his porch. At the time he built only a makeshift over his rear porch, where he could place a cot. But as he began to feel better upon awaking in the morning after a restful night, he resolved to live more in the open air.

An open-air dining room was added to the ground floor and the sleeping room was made permanent. Mrs. Swift said:

"When Mr. Swift began to sleep in the open air four years ago he was the only one in this block who ventured the fad. He liked it so well that our neighbors took up the idea and now of the 10 houses in the block only three are without sleeping porches. Many have sun parlors in addition."

In addition to the sleeping porch most of the houses under construction in Kansas City have a sun parlor. It is usually built off the first floor, with windows to enclose it on three sides during the winter. In the warm weather the glass is removed and screens substituted.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

SELF-DENIALS IN EDUCATION.

Speaking of the driveling life a youth must undergo these days and the many influences that war with clean life, clean thoughts and fine aspirations, Cornelia A. P. Connor, in "A Letter to the Rising Generation," in the Atlantic, says: "I don't approve," your fathers and mothers say anxiously, "but I hate to keep Tom and Mary at home when all the other children are allowed to go." These parents are conscientious and energetic in looking after Tom's teeth and eyes, and Mary's hair, tonsils and nasal passage, but seem utterly unconscious that mental rickets and curvature of the soul are far more deforming than crooked teeth and tonsils. If these children were protected from a vicious environment and educated into habits of a pure, clean, sensible life, there would need be much less anxiety concerning crooked teeth and nasal passages, says the Ohio State Journal. What education needs is make itself worth while is a conflict with the vulgarizing influences outside the home and the schoolroom. Life has become a hard problem for the children. They are surrounded by a cloud of pleasures and fascinations that lead them away from virtue, culture and serious thought. It may not make them vicious and criminal, but it does tend to make them stupid, inane and frivolous. This is certainly evident to every observing parent and schoolkeeper.

The terrible infantile paralysis continues to be a puzzle to the medical fraternity. It is a malady that appeared years ago, but not until lately has it assumed epidemic proportions. The disease is an affection of the spinal cord, though it involves the heart, liver, kidneys and lymphoid tissues. Efforts have been made to discover the germ of the disease, but it seems to be so small as to escape detection, says the Ohio State Journal. It is possible, that some time this winter the bacillus will turn up, since great investigations are going on in the laboratories. The devastations of this malady seem to have decreased during the cold weather, but there are apprehensions that early in the spring the fatalities will reappear. It is hoped by then the germ will be found out and an antitoxin devised for its demolition. While this disease is prone to attack children, adults, too, are subject to it. It is said about 20 per cent. of the cases die.

Relief from the exactions of fashion is aimed at through a petition which has been prosecuted to the North Carolina senate, asking for legislation that will establish permanent and economical styles of clothing, in order that farmers and others with large families shall be relieved from the hardship of trying to keep up with prevailing modes. No doubt the object sought is a worthy one. But who is to be the "arbiter elegantiarum," such as the ancient Romans had, to set the pace in "what to wear?" And what assurance is there that the wife and children of even the poorest of poor men would be satisfied with any design on which the arbitration bond should decide? Statesmen in North Carolina and elsewhere who attempt to "monkey" with the fashions are quite likely to find such action a good deal like dallying with dynamite.

A six-cylinder optimist is one who pretends to like all his wife's relatives.

The matter of reclamation of waste lands is becoming of as much interest abroad as in our own country. Germany feels the need of acquiring all the tillable soil possible, and the matter has been up before the German Agricultural Congress at Berlin where Emperor William made an address on the subject. From statistics presented it was shown that there are hundreds of square miles of moorland which may be made available for grazing purposes, and His Imperial Majesty urged effective action along that line. Conservation of resources is of worldwide moment.

A baseball team, boys of the Roosevelt Grammar School, Pouce, P. R., may come to the United States to try conclusions with teams of its age, if sufficient encouragement is given. Last season its record was 54 games won, 10 lost. Porto Rico is Americanizing very fast.

A former Klondike gold seeker carries $180,000 in his wooden leg, drawn by assuring himself of physical and financial support at the same time.

A New York women's society plans to bestow medals on dogs for acts of heroism. Of course, the dogs prefer medals to beefsteaks.

Many a man who is very proud of his wife kicks like a steer at having to pay for her clothes.

THE NEW YORK FACTORY FIRE



It Was From the Windows and Ledges of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Stories on This Side That Most of the Girls Jumped.

FIRE RUINS CAPITOL

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE AT ALBANY, N. Y., COSTING $27,000,000 SWEPT BY BLAZE.

PRICELESS RECORDS BURNED

Conflagration Believed to Have Resulted From Defective Electric Light Pushbutton—Valuable Documents and State Papers Lost.

Albany, N. Y.—Flames Wednesday ruined a large portion of the $27,000,000 state capitol here.

State Architect Ware estimates the loss at from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, excisive of valuable historical papers which cannot be replaced. There is no insurance on the building or its contents.

Flames raged in the costly structure for four hours, destroying practically all the west wing, and were declared to be under control. Later they broke out again in the southwest angle of the building and threatened to complete the work of destruction. In two hours, however, the fire was subdued.

It was reported that several mss were missing, but all have been accounted for except Samuel Abbott of Syracuse, night watchman in the state library, who is believed to have been burned to death.

Several firemen were knocked unconscious by falling debris in fighting the second outbreak of flames, and were taken to a hospital.

The governor summoned Architect Ware, Police Chief Hyatt and Fire Chief Bridgeford into conference as to the safety of the capitol. Mr. Dix feared it had been so badly damaged that all parts were unsafe. The conference refused an opinion on the matter until a thorough examination had been made.

Firemen considered the senate and assembly chambers practically intact, with the exception of slight fire and water damage, but Mr. Ware advised against their use until they had been tested. The building was placed under martial law.

On the third floor, where the flames gained their start, the departments wholly or partly destroyed by fire or seriously damaged by water were:

State library, containing 600,000 volumes, among them the most valuable genealogical works in the United States, together with relics and priceless documents, some of them dating back to 1776 and irreplacenbin.

Assembly and senate libraries, stored with thousands of volumes of law and code books; also a number of documents and manuscripts that can never be replaced.

Both houses met at the city hall in a recession to a call by Governor Dix. It is expected that the legislators will take up a rigid investigation of a report that an electric pushbutton was reported out of commission by a watchman Tuesday and not repaired during the day. This button is held responsible for the conflagration.

Try to Capture Ex-Sultan.

Tangier, Morocco—An army of 3,000 Berbers attacked the Moroccan capital city of Fez Thursday and attempted to capture Sultan Mulai Hafid. In a fierce battle with native troops they were driven off.

Fire Wipes Out Dixie Town.

Alexandria, La.—A $500,000 fire practically wiped out the business section of Pollock, La., Thursday. Twenty-eight buildings, including two hotels, several stores and residences, were destroyed.

141 PERISH IN FIRE

SCORES DIE BY JUMPING FROM BURNING FACTORY.

Fire Marshal's Inquiry Reveals Fact Workmen Was Locked in Trap—86 Victims Are Identified.

New York.—Of the 141 employees, mostly girls and women killed in a fire in Triangle Shirtwaist factory at the corner of Greene street and Washington place Saturday, 86 have been identified.

Seventy of the bodies were those of girls and young women, the remaining sixteen those of men. There are 12 injured in the hospitals. Scores of others more or less seriously hurt were taken to their homes.

The building was occupied by a number of factories, and at least 1,500 persons were at work when the fire started.

The victims were either burned to death or were crushed into lifeless forms on the pavements when they leaped to escape the swift rush of fire which quickly enveloped the building.

Not since the burning of the excursion steamer General Slocum, on North Brother's island in 1904, when 1,020 persons perished, has the city been so excited by a fire horror.

Many perished in the flames on upper floors, remaining afraid to leap until the fire surrounded them.

A great crowd gathered around the scene of the fire. Factories in the neighborhood were soon emptied of their employes.

Some of the revelations brought out by Fire Marshal Beers in his public inquiry into the causes of the fire show that the poor girls in that panic rush to escape from the flames found traps at every turn.

It seemed that the very arrangement of the workroom was a trap, with 700 women jammed back to back at their machines. When the panic started, the narrow aisles became blocked with chairs and the girls were in confusion before they even started for the doors. Then there was a scarcity of exits, the inward opening doors and the death trap "fire escapes."

"The fire, without any question, started from a cigarette or a match thrown into a pile of lawn clippings—light cotton stuff," said Marshal Beers.

JOHNSON IS RESENTENCED

Colored Pugilist Must Serve Twenty-Five Days in Jail for Speeding Automobile.

San Francisco.—Ordered into the police court, Prize Fighter Jack Johnson was again sentenced to serve 25 days in the county jail by Acting Police Judge Treadwell. Judge Treadwell said that in took this action to forestall any question of the legality of the original sentence, from which Johnson appealed to the superior court.

Last Spike in New Alaska Road.

Cordova, Alaska.—The last spike completing the Copper River & Northwestern railroad between Cordova, on Tidewater and Kennicott, where the Bonanza Copper mountain is situated, was driven Thursday. Ore trains will be in operation within two days.

Pass Sanatorium Vote Bill.

Columbus, O.—The house Thursday passed, by a vote of 99 to 15, the Wyman bill providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote on the Oregon plan.

DECLARES LAW VOID

BUCKET SHOPS WIN OVER GOVERNMENT BY DECISION OF JUSTICE WHITE.

GOVERNMENT IS TO APPEAL

Has Severe Setback in Campaign Which Began With Raids in Seven Large Cities—Just Says Act Violates Right of Contract.

Washington.—"Bucket-shopping" is a lawful occupation, according to a decision handed down by Justice Wright in the district supreme court, and as a result the widespread movement by the department of justice to end the practice in nearly half a score of cities threatens to come to naught. Justice Wright based his decision on the ground that the amendment to the code defining "bucketing" is unconstitutional because it deprives citizens of the liberty of contract guaranteed them by the constitution.

The decision was rendered in the case of Edward Altenus of Jersey City and Louie A. and Angelo Cella of St. Louis, who operated a so-called bucket shop under the title of the Standard Stock and Grain company. With 26 others they were indicted and, while six of them pleaded guilty and were fined in sums aggregating $6,100, the remainder decided to fight.

Movements of the government leading to the indictments were shrouded in the greatest secrecy. On April 12, 1910, however, when indictments were obtained, raids on "cheps" in seven cities were made simultaneously, wires were cut and customers were thrown into panic. Since then, according to Attorney General Wickersham, "bucket-shopping" has become a thing of the past east of Denver.

The government announced its intention to appeal from Justice Wright's decision. The attorney general, when informed of the finding, declared he would carry the question to the Supreme court of the United States, if necessary, for he is anxious to have the matter determined in order that the department may proceed with further prosecutions along the same line if the law is upheld.

In the meantime the law officers of the government will watch carefully the progress of an appeal of other of the indicted "bucket-shoppers" pending in the district court of the district court. This appeal is not taken on constitutional grounds, but raises technical objections.

CONFESSES HE SLEW GIRL

Frank E. Heidemann Collapses as He Pleads Guilty to Murder of Little Marie Smith.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Frank E. Heidemann pleaded guilty to the murder of Marie Smith, the ten-year-old Asbury Park school girl Thursday, when arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Willard P. Voorhees in the county courthouse at Freehold.

Heidemann, who was arrested on the Atlantic City express at Red Bank on March 16 while endeavoring to escape to Honduras, was brought to the grand jury following the reading of a signed confession made to the detectives who arrested him.

In his confession Heidemann told of luring the little girl to the woods near Deal Lake on November 9 last. He said he killed the child on the spot with a heavy club and left her there.

With the prevailing rapidity of Jersey justice, Heidemann was led into court three days after the indictment of the bankers, but they have suggested was found. His face was white and drawn and his hands shook as he entered a plea of guilty to murder. He was a picture of despair.

When the indictment was read Heidemann collapsed. His plea was announced in a voice so faint as to be almost inaudible. When he uttered the word "guilty" he sobbed audibly and clutched at a table for support.

SMILES ON WAY TO GALLOWS

Slayer of Woman at Pottsville, Pa., Places Noose on His Neck—Execution Witnessed by 1,500.

Pottsville, Pa.—A remarkable display of nerve was made in the county jail here Thursday by Joseph Christock, who was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Ann Richards last fall.

Declining the proffered assistance of Deputy Sheriff Kline, the slayer of Mrs. Richards walked smilingly from his cell in the foot of the gallows and ran lightly up the steps.

It was a public hanging and before him stood 1,500 persons, to whom he waved his hand. Then he rounded up, grasped the noose and placed it around his neck, put his arms by his side to be pinioned and unflinchingly said: "Good-by, all." The nervy man held his head in position for the adjustment of the black cap and in another moment the trap was sprung. He was dead in a 12 minutes.

Prominent Mason Dead.

Urbana, Ill.—The funeral of Edward Blackshaw, a prominent Mason, was held here Wednesday. Mr. Blackshaw passed the last step in the Knights Grand Council with the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, where it remained until 1823.

Treaty Ratified by Japan.

Tokio.—The privy council Wednesday ratified the treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States. The signatory members will be made on April 4.

HINES' STORY DENIED

DECLARED IN WASHINGTON TAFT NOT LORIMER AID.

President Wrote Letter Last November Saying There Was No Truth in the Statement.

Washington.—A flat denial was made of the report from Springfield, Ill., that the president had joined with Senator Aldrich in urging the election of William Lorimer to the United States senate.

Edward Hines, the millionaire lumberman of Chicago, testified at the Lorimer hearing that Senator Aldrich had told him President Taft was anxious to have Lorimer elected.

Last November there was a similar report. Then President Taft wrote a letter to a personal friend who had made inquiries that there was absolutely no truth in the statement. A paragraph of that letter says:

"I have seen certain reports or statements that I consciously limit any weight of the administration to the election of Lorimer are wholly untrue."

President Taft himself would not answer the Hines statement. He believes the one denial is enough.

Following the Hines charge came the statement that the Lorimer case will be reopened soon after congress convenes next Tuesday. That action will be heed on the developments in the Lorimer hearing now in progress in Springfield. It is expected that much evidence will be developed which might be of use in reopening the case here.

RAILROAD MAN GOES INSANE

Dickinson MacAllister, Becomes Crazed, Battles With Friends and Officers and Attempts Suicide.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dickinson MacAllister of Harrisburg, Pa., went mad on a Pullman car on Pennsylvania train No. 10.

The man was taken from the lavatory where he had locked himself in and had smashed the windows ready to jump out.

MacAllister, who is said to be a high official with the Chicago Terminal Railway company, left Chicago for his home in Harrisburg. He was accompanied by two friends, J. M. Jackson and John Gray of Chicago, and occupied a drawing room aboard the train. Somewhere between Conway and Dennison, O., MacAllister grew violently insane and kicked out the lights in the drawing room having the compartment in darkness.

He made a rush for the windows in the car, and before he could be prevented, he is said to have smashed out two of them. When he companions attempted to calm him, MacAllister took refuge in the lavatory where he barred the door. Here he remained, and all the efforts of the Pullman conductor and the men's two friends failed to dislodge him.

BANKERS LIKE ALDRICH PLAN

Currency Bill is Acceptable, But Minor Changes in Phraseology Are Recommended.

Washington.—After a conference of two days with the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association, the monetary commission adjourned to meet at the call of Chairman Aldrich.

The conference has been devoted to a careful analysis of the Aldrich currency bill. In the main the provisions of the plan outlined by Mr. Aldrich have been found to be acceptable to the bankers, but they have suggested minor changes in phraseology in other portions of the measure, and considerable attention has been given to a few of the features of the bill.

The plans of the commission embrace an active campaign for the summer, with the view of having the measure completed by the beginning of the first regular session of the Sixty-second congress, on the first Monday of next December.

TRUSKETT IS FOUND GUILTY

Wealthy Kansan Convicted by Jury of Slaying J. D. L. Neeley of Ohio.

Independence, Kan.—A. A. Truskett, seventy years of age, a wealthy business man of Caney, Kan., was found guilty of murdering J. D. L. Neeley, a millionaire oil man of Lima, Ohio. The jury returned its verdict of second degree murder after being out 27 hours.

Forbids "Pals" to Marry.

New York.—An interlocutory decree of divorce in favor of Edna Goodrich Goodwin, the actress, from her husband C. Goodwin, was granted Judge Dian, who signed by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. Mrs. Goodrich receives permission to be married again, but Mr. Goodwin is denied permission during the lifetime of his former wife.

Kills First Three to Pass.

Burlington, Wash.—William Wegin, a rancher of South Prairie, became violently insane Thursday, and, taking a rifle, went out on a county road and shot and killed three passers-by, who were John Ranke, William Ranke and John Ware, all of Burlington.

Russian Edict Is Blow at Jews.

St. Petersburg.—The holy synod Thursday issued an edict prohibiting Jews bearing Christian first names.

$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE.

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

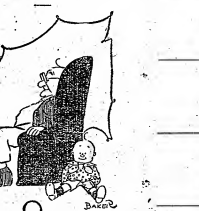
Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say good-bye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passages of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing nuisance weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $2.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-252 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

PA'S ANSWER.



"What is an indeterminate sentence, pa?"

"Matrimony, my son."

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New York Physicians Have Many Cures to Their Credit.

New York, April 4.—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by the specialists of the Dr. Waterman Institute is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Dr. Waterman Institute, 122 East 26th st., Branch 63, New York, for a supply of the remedy, which is being distributed gratuitously.

Somewhat Satirical.

A whist enthusiast wrote and published a book on the game and sent a copy to a famous player for his opinion of it. In about a week the book was returned to him, with the following letter:

"My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 10th instant, accompanied by your book, was duly received. I have read it very carefully. It seems to be a very good game, but I don't think it is as good as whist!"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Popular Publicity.

"That tall waiter seems to be very much in demand."

"Yes; he never opens a bottle of champagne without attracting the attention of everybody in the room."

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Free sample. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

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What is passing in the heart of another escapes the observation of one who is a strict anatomist of his own.—Shelley.

Household troubles: Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach ache. Hamlins Wizard Oil cures these aches and pains so why don't you keep a bottle in the house?

Men astonish themselves far more than they astonish their friends.—John Oliver Hobbes.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

It is the rarity of loyal cities which helps most to win a good cause to victory.—W. S. Royston.

To restore a normal action to liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, take Garfield Tea, the mild Herb laxative. All druggists.

Some sermons come near being demonstrations of eternal punishment.

Better general health is sure to follow the use of the natural Herb laxative, Garfield Tea. It corrects constipation.

If life is one running, to set out betimes is the first point.—La Fontaine.

HONOR J. A. TAWNEY

PRAISES OF EX-CONGRESSMAN ARE SOUNDED AT BANQUET IN WINONA.

AFFAIR ENTIRELY NON PARTISAN

Legislator's Right to Compromise, Tawney's Main Theme—Modern Theory of Representative's Duty Lowering.

Winona.—The citizens of Winona Wednesday paid a glowing tribute to James A. Tawney, ex-congressman and for 18 years representative of the First congressional district in the national house of congress. There was no political significance in the banquet held in his honor at the Masonic Temple and the banqueters were composed of many men who have played prominent parts in past campaigns as supporters and opponents and in the low-fest political lines were blended and wiped away as "Our Jim" was lauded and complimented upon completing almost a score of remarkable years as a statesman, during which period he attained one of the most important positions in the national government—that of chairman of the house appropriations committee, the "watchdog" of the national treasury.

It was fitting that L. L. Brown, lawyer, former Democratic mayor and once defeated by Mr. Tawney in the contest for congressman, should have acted as toastmaster at the function. During the evening toasts were responded to. During the evening toasts were read as follows: Frank L. Eddy of Minneapolis; J. J. Esch of La Crosse; J. Adam Bede of Minnesota; Thomas D. Whipple, veteran Democratic editor of Winona, who for years has penned his political doctrine in opposition to Mr. Tawney as a candidate. The toasts all lauded the ex-congressman as a man of great enterprise and sterling personality.

The final toast of the evening was that of Mr. Tawney, who spoke at considerable length, the principal theme of his talk being a defense of the legislator's right to compromise where he thought it would accomplish greater good than holding out for a fixed idea. He said to that the "uplift" magazines had changed the public view and that the modern theory of the representative duty was lowering.

DITCHES INCOMPLETE.

Special Legislative Engineer Inspects Drainage Work in Aitkin County.

Aitkin. — Nine miles of Drainage Ditch No. 66, located about in the center of Aitkin county, was inspected by C. B. Stewart, the legislative drainage engineer retained by the legislative committee which is investigating charges made against State Drainage Engineer George Ralph.

The ditches examined comprise about half of Drainage System No. 66 and include the lower end of the main ditch, and lateral ditches 7 and 8. Mr. Stewart, who is accompanied by E. V. Willard, assistant state drainage engineer, as guide, would give out no information regarding his findings, all of which will be first presented to the investigating committee.

The charge made in testimony in the hearing against Contractors Foley and Gleeson, on the part of which the work was that in many places the ditch was not deep enough or wide enough. It was pointed out, also, apparent to the casual observer that further work is necessary before the ditch is brought to a proper grade. This is notably true at the junction of the main ditch and lateral 8.

Much material, whether deposited by the water, left there by the dredges or which caved in from the sides, remains to be removed. When asked in regard to this material both Gleason of the contracting firm and Willard explained the ditches are incomplete, and assert that a light gasoline-operated dredge is now being assembled to clear out these obstructed passages.

NEW ULM DEFENDER DEAD.

John Tobarac, Minnesota Pioneer, Helped Fight Indians in 1862.

New Ulm.—John C. Toberer, one of the first settlers of New Ulm, died at his home in this city. He suffered a paralytic stroke which hastened the end.

Mr. Toberer came to New Ulm in 1856 and conducted a jewelry store here continuously for a score in point of time of his last illness. He was one of the defenders of the city during the Indian massacres in 1862 and was one of the two surviving charter members of the New Ulm Turnverein. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

SNAGBOAT READY FOR WORK.

Government Vessel Will Leave Winter Quarters at Keokuk April 1.

Winona.—The United States snagboat is to leave its winter quarters at Keokuk about April 1 and start on its first trip of the season up the river. The Tipton will this year be in charge of Captain F. B. Martin, with Captain F. M. Ruby as pilot. The business of the boat is to remove snags uncovered in the river channel and adjust buoys. It generally makes two trips a season to St. Paul.

STATE BANKS GROWING.

Large Gains in Deposits and Loans Shown By Reports.

St. Paul.—Covering the bank call sent out by the commissioner of banks at the close of March 7, State Bank Examiner Kelsey Chase has issued a comparative statement showing an extraordinary increase in business of the banks of the state.

In all, 701 banks made answer, an increase of 41 for the year, and their total increase in resources is $12,748,535.36. The comparison as made covers the call of March 7 and a similar call sent out March 29, a year ago. The showing is as follows:

	RESOURCES. March 29, 1910.	March 7, 1911.
Loans and discounts	$85,451,492.10	$96,503,127.47
Overdrafts	843,804.23	577,099.61
U. S. Bonds	24,222.50	19,300.00
Other stocks, bonds, securities	2,010,306.18	2,262,461.61
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	2,433,547.90	2,870,599.11
Other real estate	1,037,121.41	1,202,200.61
Due from banks, bankers and cash	18,468,646.00	17,503,630.02
Checks on banks	490,661.02	726,413.90
Cash on hand	4,102,291.42	4,292,330.07
Other resources	112,419.06	171,027.24
Totals	$115,564,447.53	$126,434,784.66
	LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	$12,725,300.00	$13,570,300.00
Surplus	2,025,000.00	2,476,370.17
Undivided profits	1,900,581.55	1,940,163.58
Bills payable	314,952.07	653,071.22
Time certificates	56,175,806.09	67,130,868.77
Dividends unpaid	7,006.57	17,240.00
Deposits subject to check	24,864,625.35	26,674,648.10
Cashier's checks	1,041,225.14	1,161,288.45
Certificates of deposit	4,006.10	4,001.00
Cashier's checks.	1,535,924.22	1,622,951.48
Due to banks	2,921,162.64	2,965,185.64
Other liabilities.	74,162.60	219,093.65
Totals	$100,564,447.53	$126,434,784.66

CO-OPERATIVE STORE FOR "U."

Students and Faculty May Take Over University Book Business.

Minneapolis.—After three or four years of agitation the University of Minnesota is to have a co-operative book and stationery store. The faculty and students may be the stockholders.

H. W. Wilson, proprietor of the book store near the university, has offered to sell the book and stationery departments, and the offer is now under consideration of the faculty and student body. It is said preferred stock, expected to pay a stipulated amount of interest, about 6 or 7 per cent, will be reserved for members of the faculty.

Librarian Gerould suggested it would be better for the faculty not to contribute, but that students be made stockholders.

"Such an arrangement should be remunerative to stockholders and still effect a great saving to the student body as a whole," said President Northrop. "The thought that the faculty is freeing the sale of books on the students must be guarded against. With efficient management it should be a good venture for all concerned."

STEEL TRUST RIVAL PLANNED.

Former Heads to Merge Interests and Fight Corporation.

Duluth.—A stir was created in financial and business circles in Duluth when it was rumored that a giant merger of steel, iron ore and shipping companies was to be perfected to compete with the United States Steel corporation, with prominent Duluth men and others in it. It is said that former heads of the steel corporation, including Thos. F. Cole, formerly president of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, would merge their interests and fight the older corporation, just as soon as the supreme court renders its decision in the American Tobacco and the Standard Oil cases.

According to report, the G. A. Tomlinson line of ore freighters will be the keke transportation at end of the business. Mr. Tomlinson was asked about the proposed merger, but he had no comment to make. Ztc. Cole is out of the city.

Negotiations were opened some time ago, according to the report, with owners of extensive iron ore properties near the head of the lakes but the man seid to be behind the merger.

SEEK ORE NEAR BRAINERD.

Many Drills Prospecting for Iron on the New Range.

Brainerd.—J. Huddleston, of Ospizce, was in the city and said that five drills owned by John Whiteside, of Duluth, were drilling for iron ore on the Ven Horn property about three miles south of the farm. The scene of this drilling is but seven miles north of Brainerd.

Thomas Keating, of Deerwood, has shipped a drill from his Crosby properties to Ironton. C. W. Potts, of Superior, Wis., has been drilling for the Juin Lakes Iron Company, in the seventy-ona acrnn leased from Congden & Sherrig, in secon 15, township 46, rango 29. Ha has also had a drill working for M. Weum, of Moorhead, and J. A. Bede, of Minneapolis and one Duluth, in lot 3 and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 46, range 28.

WATER FOR WHITE EARTH.

New Agency Well Will Supply Indians and Village This Spring.

White Earth.—The Indian Office has granted the request of the Indians in the matter of piping water from the new agency well to furnish the people of the village with a supply of pure water. It is feared that the work of establishing a reservoir, digging trenches and laying water mains will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

KASOTA STONE APPROVED

Washington, D. C., Engineer Inspects the Minnesota Quarries.

Kasota.—Kasota stone of marble will probably be used hereafter in the construction of government buildings at Washington, D. C. A day or so ago Mr. Lyna, representing Architect Woods, superintendent of the capitol buildings and grounds at Washington; J. A. Brown, contracting engineer for the government; Mr. Serrill, a photographer, also of Washington, and Charles L. Hilgartner, president of the Hilgartner Marble Company, of Beltimore, Md., were in Kasota, inspecting the quarries and the Kasota yellow marble with a view to determining its adaptability for use in the interior decorations of the house of representatives. After completing their inspection the party, accompanied by C. W. Selcock, went to Madison, Wis., to look at the Knoxin yellow marble used in the state capitol there. They seemed much pleased with the stone and the character of the work done in polishing it.

DEATH OF MINNESOTA PIONEER.

Joseph Schaaf, 83, Came to North Star State in "Fifties."

Joseph Schaef, o veterun of the Civil war and a resident of Minnesota since the early fifties, died at St. Alexander's hospital, New Ulm, at the advanced age of 83. He is survived by n widow, who was with him at the time of death, and eight children, three sons and five daughters—Joseph, Jr., and Vel, Murdock, Minn.; John, Rockford, Wash.; Mrs. William Emerson, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Michael Frank, Delano, Minn.; Mrs. E. T. Dunn and Mrs. John Weber, Murdock, Minn., and Mrs. Lyle Bushart, St. Paul.

Mr. Schaaf was for many years a farmer, residing near Victoria. In St. Paul he was engaged in the fuel business, but retired several years ago. He was a member of Battery B, First Minnesota heavy artillery, and was mustered out with his company in 1864. He was a member of the German-American Veterans' Association.

MUCH CORN EXPECTED.

Expert Predicts Record Breaking Acreage This Season.

Minneapolis.—Minnesota's corn acreage promises to be the largest ever planted and it is probable that the corn production of the state will reach new high figures, in the judgment of D. E. Willard, development agent of the Northern Pacific. This expectation is based upon observation made on the trip of the good farming train over that line. Not only is diversified farming increasing, and not only are the farmers raising more stock, but it is becoming more evident every year, said Mr. Willard, that Minnesota is an ideal corn state over its greater portion.

"Diversity of work in farming and the raising of livestock," said Mr. Willard, "as the managers of Minneapolis and other cities of the state have advocated for years, is having its beneficial effect upon the state."

BIG BARGE FOR HOSPITAL.

Mayo Brothers of Rochester May Install Floating Sanatorium.

Lake City.—Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the big barge built by the Lake City Boat Factory to the Doctors Mayo of Rochester. This barge which is the largest one of its kind ever constructed on the upper river was built for the defunct Minneapolis River Amusement company and was left on the hands of the local company at the time of the Amusement company's failure.

It is reported that the Mayos will convert the barge into a floating hospital and sanatorium to be used in connection with the steamer Rutledge which they recently purchased. The barge is a triple decker and could be made to accommodate several hundred patients. It has recently been inspected by the government inspectors and pronounced safe.

POTATO SPECIAL STARTS.

Northern Minnesota To Be Told How To Raise Tubers.

Duluth. — Duluth's potato special left for a ten days' tour of Northern Minnesota. The special train consisted of four coaches and two baggage cars. It will swing around the range, stopping at every town and siding. Institutes for farmers will be held on the train, and they will be instructed on the proper methods of growing potatoes and the best potatoes to grow.

A. B. Hostetter, agriculturist expert of the Duluth Commercial club, is in charge of the train, and the expense is being borne by the Commercial Club and the range roads. Interest in the train has been aroused in the train among the farmers, and big crowds are expected to visit it.

Liquor Question is Issue.

Albert Lea.—The blennial city election will be held here Tuesday, April 4, and the candidates are all in the field. For mayor there are four candidates: A. A. West; Socialist; V. Gulbrandson, anti-saloon; C. L. Swanson and L. O. Green, the latter a candidate for re-election. There are several amendments to the charter to be voted upon, one of which provides for the recall for city officers, which is likely to be adopted. The anti-saloon forces are planning a series of meetings to stir up their friends.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, March 29.—G. F. Doyle of St. Paul told the house drainage investigating committee that George A. Ralph, state drainage engineer, attempted to cancel ditch contracts with him and to give them to the Standard Dredging company, of which D. A. Stuart, his attorney, is part owner. Mr. Doyle is a ditch contractor and was called to tell what he knew about the contract for ditch No. 61 in Polk county, which wee taken away from him.

The committee held an executive meeting to confer with Examiner O'Hearn of the public examiner's office who has just returned from northern Minnesota where he investigated the 20k county records relative to the indictment of Mr. Ralph some years ago. At that time the state drainage engineer was indicted for alleged irregularities in the construction of a judicial ditch, but the cases was later dropped. An attempt was made to inject evidence relative to this ditch in the present investigation, but Attorney Stewart objected on the ground that it had already been disproved of by the grand jury. C. H. Werner of Alta Vista declared that the case was dismissed on a technicality. Mr. O'Hearn recently investigated the records in Polk county to ascertain whether or not there was sufficient reason for an indictment.

B. A. Stuert heeded off an attempt to pry into the Wawina Lend company. The special committee of the house investigating the state drainage engineer, O. S. Doyle was on the stand when Attorney General Clifford Knapp asked him who wee benefited by the construction of the ditch through the Wawina land which he objected and was sustained.

Mr. Knapp sustained the objection. A. W. Rieck, a former ditch inspector, was brought prominantly into the investigation when four letters of his to Mr. Doyle were read. They hinted directly of some understanding between the inspector and Doyle, and spoke of confidential matters. Mr. Doyle said he did not know what the confidential matters were. In one letter Rieck wrote, "there is something doing with the bunch." There is no explanation of what constituted "the bunch."

The spirit of economy is permeating the house committee on rules. Plans are under way to save the state $100 a day by releasing a dozen clerks. Committees and sergeants whose services they believe the lower branch of the legislature can forego for the rest of the session. Two clerks of the reapportionment committee who have been drawing $10 a day since the beginning of the session and who heve had nothing to do since the reapportionment bill was reported out six weeks ago will be among the unfortunate ones. A stenographer for the committee at $5 a day and also a draftsman at $10 a day will come under the ax.

W. B. McEwen, former lobor commissioner, defended before the senate finance committee a bill approving to him $150 for expenses on an Europeen trip with the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation commission. He said that, aside from the code now before the legislature with his name attached, the state of Minnesota was benefited by the ideas of safety device he had brought back, many of which were already adopted by employers here.

Senator Moonan's recoll bill passed the senate committee on rules. The bill was declared for in the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties. It was introduced in the senate by Senator Moonan, a Democrat, and by Representative Rosenberg, Kneeland, e Republican. The Moonen bill that passed the senate, will probably be substituted in the house for the Kneeland bill, which is now on general orders.

St. Paul, March 30.—The women's suffrage bill was laid to rest in the senate by a vote of 22 to 36.

Senator Segeng made the only speech of the day. No one seconded him. No one argued against him. Without a word of explanation, 22 senators cast their ballots against allowing the people to decide on woman suffrage. But the vote contained one dramatic incident. Senator Moonan voted "no" with Glotzbuch and McGrath still to vote. It takes 32 votes to pass a bill.

Senator McGrath was surrounded by suffragists. "Ladies," he said, "I don't believe in woman suffrage." Then told Miss McFadden so since the session started. But if Glotzbuch votes "no" I'll say you will pass the bill and you can have it."

Senator Segeng, in his speech, quoted from the records of Lincoln, Blaine, Roosevelt and McKinley, and the arguments and words of such women as Clara A. Berton of the Red Cross; Julia Ward Howe, author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, to show the justice of the women's demand for votes.

The roll call wes as follows: eyes, Bedford, Benson, Boyle, Cashmen, Chesnik, C. P. Cook, Dale, Donegre, Duxbury, Elwell, Froehsug, Gunderson, Honeon, Hayeraft, C. D. Johnson, V. L. Johnson, Lemke, Monsen, Nelson, Odell, Olson, Peterson, Putnam, Rustad, Segesg, Saugsted, Scheller, Sundberg, Theo, Wilson. Total—30.

Noyes, Ahmann, Anderson, Carpenter, Clegun, Coller, L. O. Cooke, Dobbins, Dunn, Dunn, Dwinnell, Fossem, Gloisbech, Gunn, Heckney, Hendlen, Johnston, Klein, L'Hereult, McGrath, Merdes, Murray, Pauly, Poehler, Pugh, Rockne, J. D. Sullivan, G. H. Sullivan, Swanson, Van Hoven, Wallace, Weis, Worke. Total—32.

The Day in the House.

Knute Knutesen's bill providing a board of conciliation to settle labor disputes wes killed in the house. The measure wee e copy of the Canedian law.

The house defeated the Kerry-Conley bill forbidding lumber companies to offer lumber for sale which is not up to grade. It would require the six-inch boards be six inches in width instead of 5¾ inches.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the handling of livestock at the Northern Pacific railway wee submitted to the house. It finds that livestock cers have been held up at the Minnesota transfer for five hours, causing the cattle to lose weight, thereby reducing the price received by the farmers. The committee recommended legislation which would compel the railroad companies to forward stock cers to the markets.

The house by a unanimous vote decided to pay to his widow the legislative salery of the late W. A. Fisher, former member of the legislature. The bill was introduced by F. L. Palmer. The appropriation is $750.

That the speaker of the house of representatives should be elected at general elections by the people at large and not selected from among their own number by the members of the house was the substance of a bill for a constitutional amendment introduced.

L. C. Spooner's bill providing for a vote on a constitutional amendment raising the rate of gross earnings tax on railroads from four to five per cent, was defeated in the house by a vote of 88 to 26.

St. Paul, March 31.—The state of Minnesota will turn itself into a vast employes' insurance company if a constitutional amendment by Senator Putnam, recommended for passage by the judiciary committee of the senate, is adopted. The amendment provides that employers and employes shall be taxed a specific amount of the insurance paid and received.

By a vote of 31 to 27 the house passed the Minette-Schwerts bill placing Minneapolis and Minneapolis under the supervision and regulation of the state tax commission. Mutual rural companies and companies doing only a city business are excepted.

The house passed the Poresery committee bill reorganizing the state forestery department to bring about greater efficiency in the prevention of forest fires. As introduced the bill provided that the forestry board as it stood in 1909 be reinstated instead of $5,000 a year the clerk of the forestry board a selary of $1,800 instead of $2,400.

The bill as it now stands provides for o state forestry board made up of the dean of the state agricultural college, the director of the state forestry school, three members to be appointed on the recommendation of the board of regents of the state university, and four members to be suggested by the state agricultural society, horticultural society, state forestry association and the state game and fish commission. The state forester must be an expert in forestry. The bill allows a corps of assistants to patrol the forest regions during the dry seasons of the year.

The secete, on a committee of the whole, recommended for passage the bill introduced at the request of the game and fish commissioner, requiring the governor and commissioner to take out license to fish with hook and line when they come here in the summer. After a heated discussion the house refused to require payment of a $1 fee for license.

The senate after sitting as a committee of the whole, recommended for passage, the measure giving negroes the right to be served in ice creem and soda water parlors and prescribing penalties for proprietors who discriminate against them.

$20,000 FINES FOR ART FRAUD.

Duveen Brothers Plead Guilty and Judge Martin Assesses Maximum.

New York, N. Y.—Louis J. Duveen and Joseph Duveen, members of the art importing firm of Duveen Brothers, pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud the federal government by making under-valuations of imports. Judge Martin, of the United States circuit court, fined the importers $10,000 each, the maximum fine which was paid.

WON'T PARDON BANKERS.

President Will Follow Recommendation of the Attorney-General.

Washington, D. C.—From sources close to the president it was learned that the pardon appeals of the two convicted bankers, Charles W. Morse, of New York, and John R. Walsh, of Chicago, undoubtedly will be denied. It is stated that the attorney general's recommendation in both cases is adverse and that the president will follow his findings.

To Get Its Beneficial Effects, Always Buy the Genuine

SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Sold by all leading Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

Don't Buy a Common Refrigerator



Let us show you why the sanitary refrigerator is the one for you. Write today for catalog, book and free sample of wall paper lining.

GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR CO.
152 Clyde Park Avenue Grand Rapids, Mich.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and one dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free. If you have kidney trouble let us find out if you have kidney trouble. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Pettit's Eye Salve 100 YEARS OLD GOOD VALUE TO-DAY

SPINSTER LOSES HER TEETH

Go Astray in Mails and Lady Puts It Up to the Postmaster General.

A Jersey spinster intrusted her false teeth to the mails, and they went astray. Postmaster General Hitchcock received the following appeal from her:

"Dear Sir—I suppose you have received a note from the Camden postmaster that the upper plates of my teeth have been lost in the mails. They were mailed at Camden on December 1. I should like very much to hear from you. If you are unfortunate enough to have false teeth, you know how inconvenient it is to have to do without them, and I have not had them over a year. I paid $35 for them, and I cannot afford to get any more just now. So will you kindly write me if you can for me, and as quickly as possible?

"P. S.—They were very good teeth."

The postmaster general put one of the best inspectors in the service on the job to find the missing ivories.

Molasantz's Comparison.

"Then take John D. Rockefeller as a genial as well as a skillful airman," said a Chicago editor.

"I remember well a visit he once made me, with drawings of an aeroplane of his own invention under his arms. He looked with pride upon the machine—it certainly had a heavy, awkward look. But he said with a wave:

"'Oh, don't judge even an aeroplane by its outside. What if the man who discovered it hadn't stopped to pry open the shell?'"

COFFEE HEART

Very Plain in Some People.

A great many people go on suffering from annoying ailments for a long time before they can get their own consent to give up the indulgence from which their trouble arises.

A gentleman in Brooklyn describes his experience, as follows:

"I became satisfied some months ago that I owed my palpitation of the heart from which I suffered almost daily, to the use of coffee, (I had been a coffee drinker for 20 years) but I found it very hard to give up the beverage.

"One day I ran across a very sensible and straightforward presentation of the claims of Postum, and as was impressed by them that I concluded to give it a trial.

"My experience with it was unsatisfactory till I learned how it ought to be prepared—by thorough boiling for not less than 15 or 20 minutes. After I learned that lesson there was no trouble.

"Postum proved to be a most palatable and satisfactory drink to me, and I have used it ever since.

"The effect on my health hes been most salutary. The heart palpitation from which I used to suffer so much, perhaps every other day, has disappeared and I never have a return of it except when I dine or lunch away from home and then the old kind of coffee becomes Postum is not served. I find that Postum cheers and invigorates while it produces no harmful stimulation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Ten days' trial proven an eye opener to many.

"Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The legislature gave the 61st, District some grass seed so they could continue to keep green.

The bill to prohibit the sale of "malt" is likely to become a law. This will compell the brewerys to give their "blind pig" stock a new name, which will be less expensive than to try to stop the passage of the law.

The legislature must adjourn on April 19th,. It will go down into history as the legislature that made lots of smoke and very little fire. About all the good laws will be left to sleep in the pigeon holes at St.Paul.

There is no better location for a good Doctor and a drug store in northern Minnesota than at Highlanding. He would have a well settled territory on every side of him and no other Doctor nearer than Thief River Falls, a distance of 25 miles Any letter of inquiry addressed to this office will receive prompt attention.

The talk of state division and and a special session of the legislature will soon be sleeping in the same bunk. We can't see what the newspapers in the 61st district are kicking about, as they wanted county option, and they got just the men they was told to represent them: Good honest county optionists. We told you what you would get last September, and you have got it and you can take your medicine.

Trudging For the Wash.

The Portuguese country people as a usual thing have great physical endurance, doubtless as a result of the "survival of the fittest" for many generations. The laundry workers are an example of this. People come to them long distances to get soiled clothes of their customers. The clothes will be placed in big bundles on the family donkey, and the peasants will start back late in the afternoon. Some of them will travel all night, and it will be sunup before they reach their homes, many miles from Lisbon or Oporto. A day or two later they are trudging back to deliver the clothes, now spotlessly clean, and to get another lot from the same patron. Many a countryman and his wife take a jaunt of fifteen miles or more, which makes one think that there might be many who could rival the feats of Weston and O'Leary as walkers if they tried.—Christian Herald.

An Early "Trust."

As an example of trusts and monopolies prevalent even in that early day it may be mentioned that in 1750 one Benjamin Crabb obtained the exclusive right to make sperm candles in Massachusetts for fourteen years. A year later, however, a factory was started in Providence, R. I., and with its the deeds there were eight factories in New England, and one in Philadelphia. Their output greatly reduced the price of candles, which not long before sold for 5 shillings a pound to those days $1.22 was worth fully three times as much as it is now.—N Hudson Moore in Designer.

The Sixteenth Century Critic.

"But why, prithee," contended the first critic, "should this new play, wright, Shirpey, have introduced a comic eavesdropping scene into his tragedy, perdie?"

"'Tis easy of solution, by ben," answered the second critic. "Our author hath put in eavesdropperre for the purpose of unsettling a plot! Boy, a cup of sack!"

Wit was crude in them days.—Cleveland Leader.

Placing the Blame.

Little Eva—Mamma, didn't you say that if my nice dolly got broke somebody would have to be punished?

Mamma—Yes, dear. Little Eva—Well, she broke her arm today. Spank her please.—Exchange.

Interested.

"What did the rhinoceros do when you fired at him?" asked the eager listener.

"He stood still and watched me reload."—Washington Star.

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding, grass nery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced break land, ballence meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland,

Highlanding Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Mayfield. 1½ miles from Malone p. o. and telephone line. 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 15 acre's broken. 100 acre's good plow land, from ch timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address,

Ole T. Waale, Kuehnel Minn.

To Subscribers.

The fact that the postoffice department will not permit weekly papers to circulate in the mails at pound rates when subscriptions are more than one year in arrears is an old story. But it may be news to some that this order is being rigidly enforced and all publishers must cut off all delinquent subscribers. THE SUNBEAM, as well as nearly all publishers, regret the situation, but there is no way of evading it and we ask every subscriber to kindly put his account in shape so as to satisfy the postal department. We would sincerely regret cutting off any subscriber, and if it is not convenient for any one to pay cash we will gladly accept a note for the amount payable next fall, and credit your subscription so as to comply with the rules. We hope that everyone will realize our position and help us out.

HOT DRINKS.

If Taken Above 130 Degrees They Injure the Stomach.

Many people without realizing it are in the habit of drinking tea at much too high a temperature. Sir Henry Thompson points out in the book on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity."

"Few persons are aware that they habitually swallow hot liquids, tea especially, at a temperature which if applied to the hands or feet would inflict painful scalds. Most tea drinkers take it about 140 to 145 degrees F., which the mouth bears very well if slowly sipped, while the cup itself is too hot to be held by any hand.

"But the habit of swallowing such tea is injurious to the stomach, and it ought not to be taken above 130 degrees at most. Again, water at 120 degrees, which feels a little more than lukewarm in the mouth, causes severe pain if the hand be dipped in it and cannot be endured."

He has, however, some good words to say for the early morning tea.

"This morning tea in my case should be taken at least an hour and a half before the first meal of the day. For many years I have been accustomed to write for an hour every morning before I get tea, or to lodge at this moment, and at no time do I find the brain clearer for work, while the appetite for solid food is excellent when the hour for breakfast arrives."+

Crossed by the Corpse.

Most of Walthamstow is too modern to have many stories about it but the Walthamstow strip of Leyton preserves the memory of a curious old tale. Surely a hundred yards beyond this strip of land, belonging to Walthamstow parish, run right across Leyton from the inn to Snaresbrook, paralleled with the southern border of Walthamstow. How came Leyton to be crossed by this alien strip? Leyton, it was said, had once refused to bury a body found in the lane; Walthamstow once favored to do it. And in such cases it was the rule that the volunteering parish might take from the other as much land right through to the other side as the men who carried the corpse could cover walking in the land in head arms extended. The benevolent result worried both parishioners until the growth of population made new parishes necessary.—London Chronicle.

Wasted on Him.

"Occasionally," remarked the visiting Londoner, "I see in some American paper a supposititious colloquy referring to an aeroplane line to Mars. Do you suppose that strikes me as being exceedingly funny. Evidently the writer is ignorant of the fact that our atmosphere does not extend upward more than fifty or a hundred miles and becomes more and more tenuous as it nears the limit. He does not seem to know that the air is absolutely necessary in flying an aeroplane. It is highly probable that no aviator ever will ascend to a higher elevation than ten or fifteen miles even if he can endure the excessive cold he will encounter at that altitude. The idea of sailing an aeroplane through the higher ether is decidedly absurd."—Chicago Tribune.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, Peder E. Reskin of Rhoda Minnesota, who on July 6th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 8525, Serial No. 04302, for Lots 2, 3, 4, S ½ N ½ & W ½ Section 3, Township 154 N. Range 47 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 9th day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Ensign, Oscar Nesland, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

ANDREW P. TOURPE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 24-1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 23, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Ensign, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 877, Serial No. 04315 for E. ½ & Section 21 Township 156 N. Range 49 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Singer, Peder E. Reeshaw, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

ANDREW P. TOURPE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Erickson, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 876, Serial No. 04314, for S. W. ¼ Section 29, Township 156 N. Range 49 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edward Nestas, Edward Singer, Peder E. Reesha w, Oscar Nelland, all of Rhoda, Minn.

ANDREW P. TOURPE, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1911.

TO Gustaf L. Reimann, of Bursa, Minn., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that David Stahl who gives Nelson R. Route No 1, Minn. as his post office address, did on January 11th, 1911, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. 4310, Serial No. 04168 made June 29, 1904, for S/W. ¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., 5th, P. Meridian, and he has grounds for his contest he alleges that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract, that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgement of the receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered, if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

ANDREW P. TOUPIN, Register.

First Publication March 24, 1911.

Second " March 31, - 1911.

Third " April 7, 1911.

Fourth " April 14, 1911.

Dying of Love.

"Och!" said a new stick Hibernian. "What a recreation it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so delightful there's no making a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain."—London Telegraph.

Not Jealous.

Mrs. Jawback—John, I do believe you are jealous of my first husband. Mr. Jawback—Well, no; I don't believe I'd call it jealousy. Envy is the word.—Cleveland Leader.

Yet.

He—is Maud thirty yet? She—Yes, yet.—Boston Transcript.

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 25 town 156 of Kratka, at a big bargain. 30 acre's broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced in pasture. Grainery on the farm and some other improvements.

Owner has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 36 town of Kratka. All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in value in three years. $600 cash, ballance on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN!

The S.E.¼ Section 25, town of Kratka. Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some light timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt., Agent.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minnesota March 4th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Stanley Depty, contestant, against homestead entry No. 1059, made March 3, 1905, for N. E. ¼ Section 23 Township 152 N. Range 46 W., by Henry C. Strandberg Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated as said party is required by law.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgement of the receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered, if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

JOHN PETTERSON, Receiver.

Entryman's record Address, Lambert Minn.



Take What Pill? Why, a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill,

of course. Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxia, Backsche, Stomachache, Periodical Pains of women, and for pain in any part of the body.

"I have used Dr. Miles' medicines for over 12 years and find them excellent. I keep Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in the house all the time and would not think of taking a journey without them, no matter how short a distance I am going. I cannot praise them enough."

Mrs. M. CRANCHILL,
63 High St., Penacook, N. H.

At all druggists. 25 doses 25c.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Joy For Johnny.

Johnny's mother was telling Johnny stories from Bible history. And Johnny for a long time was very silent. At last he sighed and looked up questioningly into his mother's face.

"When I get to heaven shall I know every one?" he asked.

"Yes, indeed," answered his mother. "Napoleon, and Samuel, and George Washington, and Solomon, and—and David?" persisted Johnny.

"Certainly, dear!"

"Well, then, mother, if I'm very good—if I'm ever so good and ask him ever so nicely, do you think that David will let me touch his slingshot—just touch it—once?"—Philadelphia Times

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to Inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and on such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that "in a further purpose (or thinking) throughout 20 ... and in every part of the work" they sustained in many parts, with the utmost confidence it to meet the largest and severest requirements of modern practical use."

We are of the opinion that this allegation must, on the evidence submitted, be sustained. The work that has been accomplished and the claims made for it are fully set forth in the affidavits now filed in the case. The defendant, as stated in every detail, has been successful in every way in admirably adapting it to meet the largest and severest requirements of a generation which demands more of practical philological knowledge than any generation which has preceded it.

The plaintiffs are entitled to recover according to the Statutory in our judicial work as an aid to the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES G. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
GEORGE E. DOWNEY,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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WEBSTER INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

His Worried the Judge.

A story was recently told of the elder Judge Peckham, father of the supreme court justice. In the early days of dentistry a tooth drug was put into the cavity to fill the space where a tooth ought to be. This plug had to be gently pounded into its desired position. The old judge was somewhat addicted to strong language, and when the dentist began his work he fairly indulged in some classic comment. As the tapping of the plug continued he threw all dignity to the four winds of heaven, and his language became decidedly "more forcible than elegant." When, however, he arose from the chair after what seemed to him an interminable period of agony he pulled out all the stops in his vocabulary for a grand climax. The impression on his listener seems to have been deep and lasting. As the judge passed out the dentist grimly remarked to a waiting patient:

"Wasn't it beautiful? It wasn't really necessary to pound half so long, but I did so enjoy his reflection that I thought pounded the hickory plug into splinters. Wonderful command of language the judge has!"—Case and Comment.

"Three Sheets in the Wind."

What was the origin of the phrase for drunkenness, 'three sheets in the wind?'" a landsman asked a sailor the other day.

"Well," said the sailor, "I'll explain that matter to you. The two lower corners of a ship's sail are held taut by two ropes, one called a tack and another called a sheet. The tack is always kept very tight, but the sheet is loosened according to the wind, that the looser the sheet is the more freely the sail swings. If the sail is quite free its sheet is said to be 'in the wind.' Now, suppose that all three of a ship's sails were quite free. They would then fly about very crazily, and the ship would wabble. The course of the ship would be a zigzag one, and the reason for this would be that she had 'three sheets in the wind.' That, I guess, is why a man when he signals in his course is said to be 'three sheets in the wind' also."

The Tea Chewers.

"Chewing tea comes from Siam," said a traveler. "They call it miang. It is in a plug, like chewing tobacco, and it has a villainous smell. The smell is due to the fermentation it has undergone. The tea that the Siamese smudge for chewing purposes is a very coarse, rank plant. It is gathered like ordinary tea, but the leaves after being compressed into plugs are buried for fifteen days. They ferment during burial. On their resurrection they are very, very fragrant indeed. The Siamese bestmen chew tea. The rickshaw men chew it. The litterateurs chew it. They say it makes them work better. This is probably the truth, for I chewed a plug myself in Anam, and it excited me strangely. But the aftermath was bad—a headache, smarting eyes, and nervous depression."—Washington Post.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Sigurd Sigurdson is very sick with the rheumatism.

C.L. Clark has taken a contract to haul the wood from Hilda to the Sherwood ditch.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anderson, of Rhoda visited at Sunbeam on Sunday.

Knut Sannes of Malone was over taking a contract of clearing land on the Sunbeam farm.

Mr. and Mrs Herman Lillo, of Lillo were transacting Notary business here Monday.

We had quite a snow storm last Tuesday, something unusual for this time of year, but the water in it was just what the Dr. ordered.

County Superintendent of schools E A. Mostue drove up from Thief River Falls Wednesday for a few days visit with his home folks.

Miss Mildred Hooper, our popular school marm visited with her parents at St. Hilaire Friday and Saturday, returning on Sunday.

Ole Narveson was dehorning cattle in the neighborhood this week. He has a first class rig for doing the work, and if you want an work done give him a call.

Edward Singer passed by here yesterday on his way to Kratka, where he will assist his brother Stephen in the store for a month or so during the spring rush.

I have a fine line of heavy working shoes of the best make, and fine shoes of the neatest make, which will be sold at prices that will suprise you. G.Singer.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your storekeeper for it and take no other.

Who said Pennington County warrants were n.g. Present your warrants and get your cash, in gold,silver or green backs. Which do you want? Pennington county isn't broke!

Ole T. Wasle was over here yesterday to make application to make final proof on his valuable farm in the town of Kratka. Mr. Wuale does not propose to take any chances by letting his seven years run out.

If you had any land burnt over last fall you can get grass seed of the state to seed it. O'Neil and Bob Dunn can tell you how to work after they get their state appropriation turned over to be used in improveing state swamp lands.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

We are devoteing a good deal of our time and attention to farming this week, and expect to be doing the same thing for several weeks until we get our crops in, as editors must live and we prefer to take our chances on raising our living on the farm than to depend on the newspaper for it, for we have had plenty of potoes all winter, and salt.

County Treasurer Trovaton informs us that the next week after he sent out his tax notices, that the money came in so awful fast that it kept him busy to count it. Pennington county is not broke and don't you ever think it! It took a little time to get the new county in shape to do business, but as soon as they did get ready, they produced the coin to pay their bills, promptly.

POST OFFICE TO BE MOVED.

The patrons of the Kratka post office have petitioned for the removel of the office one half mile farther north, on request of post master Singer. This is the most important office on the long star daily mail route from Erie to Thief River Falls, as about all the mail from both directions passes throu and is made up at that office, and Mr. Singer seems to be the right man in the right place to do, and has done work to the entire satisfaction of the patrons of that office and the other offices along the line.

RHODA LOCALS.

C.W.Johnson and Peter Rensla drove down to McIntosh last Monday to take in the Ole Rustan auction sale.

John Buckstrand came up from Fosston last week for a few days visit

Wm Swanson made the round trip to Oklee Monday.

John Polbrook made a business trip to Plummer yesterday.

Knut Sevesrud went down to Erskine last Saturday, returning Wednesday with a new team,

Charles Ericuson and Ed. Rustan went down to Lessor last week to visit their parents.

Charles Kulberg left for Howie Minn. last Monday for a weeks visit at home.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Miss Lou Green left for her school near Red Lake Falls last Saturday.

Nellie Short, Tillie Rindal, and Sigra Brakke spent last Sunday with Annibell Rolandso.

Ted Johnson and J. A. Wallin from Battle Lake Minn., spent a few days in Deer Park last week

Aurthur Rosenberg and Joseph Tionet came out from Oklee on Thursday to call at Roland.

Mr.Gilbert Roveland and family left for Winger on Thursday, after a short visit with friends and relatives near Lillo.

Mr.Oscar Lillo is visiting at the home of Mr.Gunder Hofstad this week.

Ida Lillo had the misfortune to loosing the only driving horse she had, the other day.

Cream days at the Clearwater Creamery are Mondays and Fridays. All must come on these days

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all County Revenue Warrants against Pennington County, registered on or before March 28, 1911, are now payable. Interest will stop 30 days after the date of this notice.

ANDREW TROVTON,
County Treasurer.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

An unjust constitution is like a barbed arrow, which must be drawn back toward with horrible anguish or else will be your destruction.—Jeremy Taylor.

Strange Storehouses.

In the old birds' nests that are placed near the ground in shrubs and small trees close to basebant bushes and blackberry vines one will often find a handful of hazelnuts or bittersweet berries. They were put there by the white footed mice and the meadow mice, which visit these storehouses regularly. Very often a white footed mouse will enter a bird's nest with fine dried grass and inner bark and make a nest for itself.—New York Tribune.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices



Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Apr. 7th, 1911.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Turnbull, of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 8,025 Serial No. 04130, for Lot 12 & 14 of Section 29 and Lot 2 Section 31, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Jacob, R. Hesjr., Louis O. Kongelf, Ole Breiland, Carl Jensen, all of Kratka, Minn.
ALBERT P. TROVTER,
Register.

HOME OF FALCONRY.

The Kirghis Hunt Wolves and Foxes With Great Golden Eagles.

All wanderers are lovers of the chase, but for sheer love of sport and daring exploits the Kirghis take the palm. Central Asia is the home of falconry, which was not introduced into Europe until the crusaders brought back falcons with them from their eastern wanderings. But imagine the audacities of the men who fly their birds at wolves and foxes instead of at quails and partridges! Not content with hunting game birds with small falcons, the Kirghis captures and trains the great golden eagles, with which they hunt such game as gazelles, foxes and even wolves.

A well mounted Kirghis falconer, carrying on his wrist one of these magnificent birds, is a fine sight. The weight of the eagle is such that the owner requires a support for his wrist, and the hunters are usually to be seen with a little wooden bracket that supports the arm against the hip. The eagles are hooded, as all falcons are, but can be used only in winter, when they are hungry and keen. In summer they are fed on marmots and live a restful life, sitting in the sun in front of the tent doors.

When gazelles or wolves are the objects of the chase the eagles are aided by long, sleek greyhounds of a small breed, the dogs running in and pulling down the quarry when the eagles have sufficiently bewildered it.—Wide World Magazine.

Confidence in the Mails.

Having sent a strong box key by mail in an unregistered letter, a clerk was told by his employer that the key "arrived O. K.," but that the means of transportation adopted showed too much confidence. In answer the clerk said, "Ever since a New Year's eve incident of two years' standing my confidence in the postoffice is great." And pressed for an explanation he said: "That evening, or early in the morning rather, a man came out of a restaurant rather the worse for celebrating. He had a wallet in his pocket containing considerable money and was uncertain as to the honesty of his companions. He went to a letter box, forced the wallet through the slot and continued to make a night of it. It required considerable red tape to recover his property, but he got it."—New York Tribune.

Tipping and Treating.

There are two practices in this country that are being justly condemned. One is tipping and the other treating. To be sure, we are not responsible for originating either. Away back in the days of Queen Elizabeth every coffee house had a box bearing the inscription, "To Insure Promptness;" hence T. I. P. Neither is treating an undivision. Some of the Cæsars, or says history, used to get lushy when their guests could not see the bottom of the glass often enough. But both have got such a hold on Americans that they have come to be recognized as national habits, and the latter sometimes as a national evil.—Indianapolis News.

A Willing Witness.

"Did his actions have an air of vertisimilitude?" the lawyer asked the witness.

"What was that, sir?"

"I say, did his conduct wear an air of verisimilitude?"

"Oh," replied the witness. "Sure! He was verosimitudin' all round the place."—Saturday Evening Post.

Women and Their Idols.

"Women adore idols."

"Do they?"

"Don't they? Why, when a woman's idol proves human she's strongest for it than ever."—Toledo Blade.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

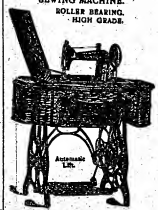
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Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,
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The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.
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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

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WASHING FURNITURE.

Easy to Restore Tarnished Pieces to Original Freshness.

"Very few people know that furniture ought to be washed," said a cabinet man in the furniture section of a large department store; "but," he continued, "it is like best thing one can do to keep furniture looking as well as it should. One should take a bucket of tepid rainwater and make a suds with a good pure soap. Then with a soft piece of cheesecloth all the woodwork should be washed. It is astonishing how much dirt will come off. A second piece of cheesecloth should be wrung dry out of hot water. On this should be poured a tablespoon of first class furniture polish. The heat will spread the polish through the cloth. Next the furniture should be gone over with the second cloth. There will be no need of putting on more polish, for that much will be all one needs. Too many persons make the mistake of using too much polish and leaving it thick on the furniture, where it looks dusky and where it gathers more dirt."

There is furniture in homes today that is cast off because of its appearance when it might be brought back to its original freshness by this simple process of washing. Many persons do not know that a fine bit of mahogany is improved by constant washing, and hundreds of pieces have never been more than dusted in years. A square of cheesecloth for the washing and another for the polishing will do the work, and the result will well repay the effort.—Indianapolis News.

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"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

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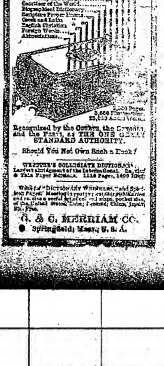
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Electric Cleaner Co.
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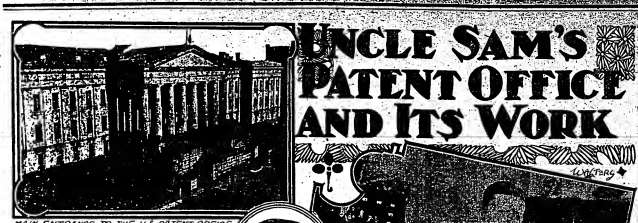
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

UNCLE SAM'S PATENT OFFICE AND ITS WORK

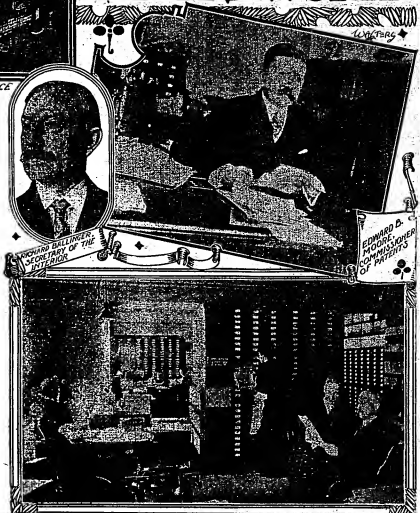


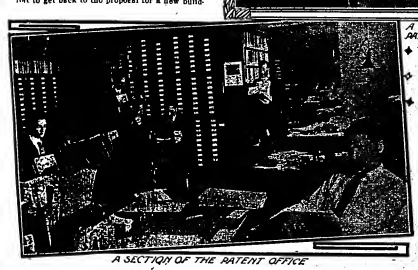
MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE U.S PATENT OFFICE

CONGRESS is just now being urged to provide for the erection of a new building for the use of the United States patent office, and this plea for better facilities for taking care of the business of the inventors of the country has brought out some interesting facts in connection with this unique branch of our national government. And, it may be added, for all that the people of the republic take a keen interest in invention no business the greatest inventive nation on the globe, very few of our citizens have any intimate knowledge of the machinery which the federal government maintains for examining inventions and granting patents.

This comparative ignorance of the facilities and methods of the government institution that devotes itself to invention extends even to a majority of inventors themselves—the hundreds of thousands of men and women who are either engaged in inventive work today or have, at some time in the past, exercised their nimble brains in an effort to devise something that would be an improvement upon the existing state of things. That even interested parties are thus in the dark is due to the fact that the patent business of the country is largely in the hands of attorneys—special lawyers who devote themselves exclusively to this line of practice. Nine men out of ten who evolve an invention and desire to have it patented soon come to realize that the operation is an intricate one, requiring special knowledge, and so they turn the work over to some one of these go-betweens and have nothing more to do with the matter until they get the coveted parchment a year or two years hence and pay the bill, which may be $75 or $100, if circumstances warrant, for you know getting a patent is not exactly a cheap operation.

But to get back to the proposal for a new build-





A SECTION OF THE PATENT OFFICE

A TYPICAL DIVISION HEADQUARTERS IN THE PATENT OFFICE

ing for the patent office. This institution has for many years past occupied a portion of the building of the department of the interior at Washington and since the volume of inventions pouring in to be considered as candidates for patents has steadily increased year by year it has naturally followed that the present quarters are hopelessly inadequate. In order to make room the authorities a few years ago arranged to get rid of the thousands of original models of old inventions which had accumulated in the days when it was necessary to send a working model as well as drawings with an application for a patent. But this was by no means a complete solution for the problems. The patent office must needs file and keep on permanent record the papers in every patent case, and these have been piling up at such a rate in recent years that it is a grave problem how and where to store them in such fashion that they can readily be brought to light when needed for reference—as in the case of the lawsuits that are always growing out of patents on inventions.

However, there are other branches of our national government that need new buildings just as much as does the patent office, and this brings us to the novel argument that is being advanced in behalf of the patent office being granted a new home in advance of all others. It is being pointed out to congress that the patent office is one government institution, and almost the only one, that is self-sustaining. For other activities Uncle Sam has to go down in his pocket, or rather the people do through the medium of taxes. In maintaining the patent office, however, the inventors and they alone "pay the freight." What is more, not only is this bureau for inventors self-supporting, but it actually returns a profit, or in other words, it has on hand a surplus at the end of each year after all expenses have been paid. This net surplus has been piling up in the United States treasury until it now amounts to about $7,000,000, and it is this money, or such part of it as may be necessary, that it is desired to have expended for a new building for the patent office.

As is well known, we Americans are the greatest nation of inventors in the world. About a million United States patents have been granted, whereas the aggregate number of foreign patents granted by all foreign countries combined has amounted to data to only about two million patents. The favor of invention in the United States has waned temporarily in "panic year," and it slumped at one time during the Civil war, but otherwise there has been a steady increase in the number of patents issued, and from 35,000 to 40,000 new patents are now issued each year. In proportion to population, more patents are issued to citizens of Connecticut than to residents of any other state, thus holding up the long-established reputation of the "Connecticut Yankees." Next comes the District of Columbia and then California, Washington, Nevada, Colorado and other western states.

The present commissioner of patents, Mr. Edward B. Moore, is one of the ablest administrators who has ever been at the head of this branch of the government. It has been his aim and ambition to expedite in every manner possible the examinations of all applications for patents presented—thereby enabling the quick issuance of patents whose novelty if not validity can be made guaranteed by the government. This will do away with the criticisms of the patent office for its "slowness" in passing upon patents, and it will also do away with a large amount of the litigation which now devolves upon inventors by being drawn into suits for infringements, etc. In line with these improved methods there is now in progress a "classification" of all the material in the patent office. This means the systematic classification of all the material through which the patent office's expert examiners have to search when they are passing upon the applications of inventors. When this vast accummulation of data is arranged for ready reference it will enable the issuing of patents more quickly after applications are received than has ever heretofore been possible and, more important yet, it will give to every patent issued a greater guarantee of validity than is possible now when such a document is issued following what may eventually be proved to have been an incomplete "search," in which the examiner inadvertantly overlooked or failed to find an earlier patent on a similar invention.

The work of the patent office is carried on through the medium of some half hundred different divisions, each devoted to some one class of inventions, such as carriage and wagons, or firearms, or harvesters, or typewriters. At the head of each of these divisions is a principal examiner who is a specialist in his particular field, and he is assisted by one or more experts who have made a life study of the particular section of the inventive field to which they are assigned. Many of these men have been in their present positions for twenty or thirty years and have at their finger tips everything connected with the history and development of invention in their respective spheres, and yet Uncle Sam gets the services of these experienced authorities for salaries that in most cases do not exceed $1,800 to $2,000 per year.

In each division there is a force of clerical workers who file the drawings which must be presented with every patent application in lieu of the small working models which were once required. These clerical workers also have to stamp the date and hour of the receipt of every patent application, and this little detail often becomes a matter of the greatest importance when two or more men discover the same invention at about the same time. Indeed, in the case of certain of our most valuable inventions, such as the telephone, more than one man hit on the idea simultaneously, but the wenith that lay in wait for the lucky inventor went to the man who won in the race to the patent office. It is because of this keen rivalry that inventors all over the country are welcoming the present movement to issue patents more quickly. In days gone by inventors have in some instances had to "mark time" for years before they could get their patents, and this not only did an injustice to the inventor and to the workmen who might have been employed meanwhile in manufacturing the new product, but it also deprived the public at large of the benefit of new discoveries designed to benefit it in one way or another.

In an average year there are upward of twice as many applications for patents an are granted. Some of the things upon which patents are sought are not patentable, and in many instances it is a case of "another fellow found it first." The patent office has had many really pathetic stories of men in isolated localities who have devoted years of hard work to working out some invention—ignorant all the while that some other person had gone over the same ground, worked out the invention and secured a patent, perhaps many years before. The number of men doing this work well ahead of the number of patents that expire, the latter totaling in the ordinary year not more than two-thirds as many as there are new patents issued. One hundred to two hundred patents are also refused each year.

Each applicant for a patent must pay to the government a fixed fee of $25, but if his application is made through an attorney—as is the case in most instances as above explained—the total expense are an inventor secures his coveted protection on his brain-child is likely to be at least double the amount of the fee. It is sometimes said that our American patent system is not so effective as it that in vogue in Germany, but certain it is that Uncle Sam's patent machinery has been the indirect means of returning greater wealth to inventors then has been attained by the patrons of any foreign patent establishment. Incidently it may be noted that there is a disposition on the part of all the leading nations of the world to get together on patent matters and to work in harmony with the inventors of patents. Indeed, in late years, one of the most important duties of the United States commissioner of patents has been that represented by negotiations in connection with international treaties on this subject, and seldom a year goes by that he does not visit one or more foreign countries in the effort to bring about a better understanding between nations on this score.

Mendelssohn in a Rage.

Mendelssohn in a rage was a fine sight; for then his eyes simply blazed out from under the long lashes. This was not rare with him. The orchestra at Dusseldorf was responsible for much of his irritation. He given a humorous description of their lack of time and tune: "Every allegro leaves off twice as fast as it began, and the oboe plays Enetural in C-minor, and they carry their fiddles under their coats when it rains, and when it is fine they do not carry them at all; and, if you once heard me conduct this orchestra, not even four horses could bring you there a second time."—Dole, "Famous Composers."

PROBABLY DOES.



Howell—My wife is a woman of few words.

Powell—But doesn't she make the few work overtime?

BETTER TEETH FEWER DENTIST'S BILLS

Your teeth decay because particles of food get into crevices between and around the teeth and create germs of decay. Ordinary tooth powders and washes are entirely inadequate to prevent it.

Try Pazfine Toilet Antiseptic, a delicious, harmless germicide. Just a little in a glass of water, and rinse the mouth and brush the teeth thoroughly. It will whiten the teeth, prevent and remove tartar, destroy all germs of decay and save you dentist's bills. Pazfine thoroughly cleanses, deodorizes and keeps pure and odorless false teeth and bridgework. Pazfine is far superior to liquid antiseptics and peroxide for all toilet and hygienic uses. At Druggists 25 and 50c, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

Tuberculosis in Japan.

Japan is not lagging behind in the fight against tuberculosis. The Japan Health association has over 200,000 local members, and carries on a campaign of lectures in the cities and towns of the country. Tuberculosis is increasing in Japan due chiefly, Prof. S. Kitesato of Tokyo says, to the rapid development of the factory system of industry, the introduction of modern methods and manners of civilization and the increasing acuteness of the struggle for existence.

Much Easier to Handle.

Mehel—Father's so glad you're a poet.

Scribbler—Ah, like yourself, he adores poetry?

Mehel—Oh, no. But you see poets can't fight. The last lover of mine he tried to throw out was a football player!

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only relieve but they permanently cure Constipation. Millions of men and women use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

WANTED!

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN

By the Duluth Street Railway Company

Steady employment for able-bodied men of average intelligence, with common school education. Takes about ten days to learn a trade that pays good wages and has no "lay-offs" on account of bad weather or hard times.

Steady and Industrious Carmen Can Earn From $75.00 to $85.00 Per Month

We pay 21 cents per hour for the first year, increasing to 25 cents per hour with longer service.

This Company has no labor troubles, has had none for many years and does not anticipate any.

Call at office of the company, Twenty-seventh avenue west and Superior street, Duluth, Minn., at 9 a. m., or address

Duluth Street Railway Co.

D. C. MOORE, Supt.

CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Made Safe by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—Mrs. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.



No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

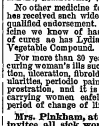
For more than 30 years it has been curing woman's ills such as inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Monmouth, Alberta, Canada, got from 44 acres of Spring Wheat in 1909. Reports from other districts are equally good.

100 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE



The Silver Dog

At the recent Spokane Land Show was awarded to the Province of Alberta for the best exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables grown in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 per acre are to be had in the choicest districts.

Write for literature telling how, when and where to get it, layout of roads, railway lines, local markets, etc. Descriptive matter regarding irrigated lands, for sale at reasonable prices, mailed free on application.

Write to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, for certificate entitling you to one return ticket free on single fare from point in Canada where you purchased your ticket to point in Western Canada.

W. H. ROGERS, Room 11, Bardwell Block, C. F. Delmer, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

Northwestern Conservatory 40 Instructors 500 Students

Send for Free Catalog

All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art. Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses for Teachers. Dormitory for Young Ladies. Dr. Ernest Catenhusen, Director. Dr. Carl Wolfsohn, Associate Director. O. A. EVERS, Pres. Minneapolis, Minn.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS A RELIABLE PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN EFFECTUAL FEMALE PILLS 50c

PLANTEN 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

A Typographical Error

By JANE LUDLUM LEE

"It's no use, Edna, the Lord never meant me to be very happy in this world. I'll have to take what I can get, so I be thankful."

Edna looked up with a bored expression. "Some people don't deserve even what they get."

The two girls were directly opposite types. Eleanor was tall, graceful, high strung, nervous, full of life and energy. Her most attractive features were her eyes, dark and deep set, with a longing, unsatisfied expression. Edna was a type much less interesting, cold, phlegmatic and clear-sighted; a much smaller woman, too, with colorless gray eyes.

On the bed lay flagerie of the most alluring kind, the sort of things that only women can appreciate. Fine lingerie of lacy stuffs were scattered about the room. Negligee so attractive that one might almost wish for an illness as an excuse to wear them. Surrounded by these pretty things that women love, sat Eleanor Godfrey, who tomorrow would be the bride of Tom Grant.

"There's one thing I can never regret," she said. "I told Tom everything before he took me. It was horribly frank, I admit, to tell your future husband that the best love of your life has been given to another."

"Poor boy," murmured Edna.

"Poor boy, indeed. Don't I have to live with him? Don't I have to see him every day? And is it nothing to me that I have to eke out so existence crushing down my sighs, forcing back my tears?"

Walking across the room to where Edna sat, she put her hands on a pair of very unsympathetic shoulders.

"How can you judge? You do not know the pain. Now listen. Every breath I breathe, every prayer I utter, every bent of my aching heart is for Jack Winston. I've loved him ever



Surrounded by the Pretty Things That Women Love.

since I was a little girl, but you see I couldn't very well marry him because he never asked me. Then, too, Jack is so poor, and all my life I've been longing for things that Tom Grant's money will buy for me. I didn't deceive him. I said I couldn't love him, but he, still knowing this, wants to marry me and I accepted. Now judge me if you will."

Edna straightened up a bit and the lines about her mouth seemed to grow deeper in an instant.

"One question, please, before I render the verdict. You take upon your soul the wrecking of the life and existence. You will suck the honey from the flower of his life and leave him nothing but the stem. This is easier for you than being an 'old maid.' Then, too, supposing that Tom was in love with some other girl?"

"I plead guilty to the charge, judge, and accept the sentence of the court. Your logic is getting stale; so let's go to bed that I may get my beauty sleep and make a handsome bride. Think of it, dear girl, tomorrow at this hour my visiting cards will read 'Mrs. Thomas Kemp Grant.'"

The lights were put out and Eleanor was soon fast asleep, while Edna propped alone, as through her brain ran the words "I do not love him and he knows it." If she only knew.

The next morning was colorless, the air heavy; in fact, just the sort of day to make a bride look out of the window and wonder if she really were superstitious. It was about 9 o'clock and Tom was whistling in the street and singing the next. He walked into the bedroom where his friend and best man lay peacefully sleeping.

"Get up, you lazy vagabond. We can't keep the bride waiting, you know. That's her privilege."

The best man rubbed his eyes, growled a bit, and finally crawled out.

"Guess I'll take a shower," he said. "Need some sort of a bracer to put me through this ordeal. I wouldn't do this for every fellow I know, Liquor," he went on, "as a bracer is far superior to water in my personal and valuable opinion, but the maid of honor might object. Better take one or the other yourself, old chap. You're looking pretty ragged for a bridegroom."

Tom was practically ready. After working about an hour on it, he had managed to arrange his white put tie to his entire satisfaction. He had buttoned and unbuttoned his waistcoat until his thumbs were blistered. He had pulled it down in front and backed it at the back until the seams threatened to give way.

"I say, old man," he yelled at the bathroom door, "do you believe in presentiments?"

"Bet I do," screamed the best man. "Got one now."

"What's that?" shrieked Tom.

A shaggy head appeared at the door and until the suspends came this: "I've a presentiment that this is going to be a jolly cold proposition."

"What, my marriage?"

"What a conceited ass you are, Tom. I had reference to my shower."

The door closed just in time to receive a well-aimed boot.

By 11 the men were ready and on their way to the house. As they neared it, Tom became more and more nervous. There seemed to be a weight on his heart that he could not lift. At that moment the best man was booging out the cab window, cursing the driver for the snail-like pace they were pursuing.

"I say, Cabby, this is a wedding that we are going to, not a funeral. I'll give you an extra half dollar if you hurry."

"An extra half, is it? You talk like a politician. Well, sir, you might corrupt me, but this horse can't be bribed and waddle's or funerals, his gait is all the same. Rest easy while you can, sir—the lady will drive you fast enough once she gets the reins."

The best man was about to roll at the Irish as a nation, when Tom said: "If anything should happen—"

"Jumping Jupiter, Tom, brace up. You look as if you had curvature of the spine. Pull yourself together, will you? Any girl that had such a looking object as you on her calling list would be ostracized by good society and one who would marry you would be declared mentally incompetent."

"All right, I'll pull up, but I've a heavily idea that something is going wrong. Jack, old man, I can't do it. I'm in love with Edna Cross and not with Eleanor. I've just begun to realize it."

"You old poacher, then why did you ask Eleanor to marry you, when you knew that I have loved her all my life, and I have been trying to forget her for months? Night after night I went over and sat with Edna, trying to make myself think I was forgetting Eleanor."

"And every night," said Tom, "I went to see Eleanor because you were over at Edna's and I had no right to trespass on your preserves. A nice mess we've made of it. What are we going to do?"

"Do? Why, that's easy enough," assured Jack. "I am going to be the groom and you can just slide back into my boots as best men. We'll blame the whole thing on the printer. Trust me, old man. I said I'd see you through this ordeal, and I'm going to keep my word."

As the cab finally reached the house, the men stepped out and were ushered into the room where the minister was waiting for them. No word of explanation was uttered, and the men took their places by the minister, who was to pronounce them man and wife. The wedding march was played and as Eleanor in her gorgeous robes came forth to greet the man of her choice, Jack Winston stepped forth and offered her his arm. Eleanor was speechless, but too happy to resent, and before the gaping crowd the minister tied the knot that made them one "till death do them part."

Then Jack began his explanations: "Simplest thing in the world," he said. "You see, Tom ordered the invitations, and of course the printer took it for granted that it was his wedding—merely a typographical error, nothing more."

Eleanor's mother stepped in at this moment and with a haughty manner inquired:

"Then may I ask why Tom gave the bachelor dinner—why Tom bought the ring?"

"Yes, mother," said Jack, with a very propitiatory manner. "You see, I was broke at the time, and Tom, as you all know, is just loaded with money, so I gave him carte blanche to just go ahead as if it was his own wedding and I'd pay him back in good time. You see, I only came into my inheritance yesterday, and that would have been too late to order invitations, give dinners, etc. Anyway, how could you ever think that Tom was going to marry Eleanor. Why, he's engaged to marry Edna, and if you don't believe me, ask them for yourself. I tell you it was a typographical error, nothing more."

The color that suffused Edna's face, and the smile that glorified Jack's revised the statement, and the guests formed in a flutter of pleasurable excitement when, in the corner, Jack was shaking Tom by the hand and saying:

"Didn't I tell you I'd see you through it, old man?"

Well Matched.

Dramatic Critic—But your play hasn't any plot, man!

Dramatic Author—Oh, well, most of the people in the audience haven't any brains.

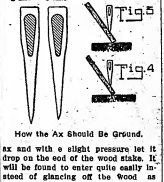
Farm and Road Improvement

MANNER OF CUTTING STAKES

Trouble Avoided in Driving Bean Poles If Care Is Taken to Sharpen the Ax Properly.

When sharpening the ends of bean poles and other stakes to enable them to enter the ground easily it takes several blows with the hatchet to obtain the desired effect.

All this trouble may be entirely done away with if you take care to sharpen the ax properly, says the Scientific American. When sharpening an ordinary ax or hatchet you first put one side against the grindstone and then the other, thus making a bevel on both sides ea in Fig. 1. But, instead of doing this, allow one side of the hatchet to be nearly flat on the grindstone. Then lay the other side on the stone and put e bevel on it in the ordinary way. Now the hatchet has an edge like a wood cutting chisel (Fig. 2). When pointing stakes let the flat surface, which must be the left side when the edge is pointing away from you, be nearest the wood. Lift up the



How the Ax Should Be Ground.

ax and with a slight pressure let it drop on the end of the wood stake. It will be found to enter quite easily instead of glancing off the wood as often happens with the ordinary hatchet, and the resulting cut will be straight, as shown in Fig. 4, instead of being curved as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3.

With the edge only half as many strokes and half as much energy need be used over a job and the work will possess the advantage of being far more neatly done.

GIVE SEED MUCH ATTENTION.

Importance Cannot Be Overestimated, as Quality Has Great Influence on Yield of Crop.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

This is a subject which has received a great deal of attention from thoughtful persons but is still very little considered by the majority. Its importance cannot be overestimated for the quality of the seed has a great influence on the yield of the crop.

Every one likes to get bargains and many think that bargains and low priced articles are one and the same thing while in the matter of seed low prices and bargains seldom go together.

Take, for instance, turnips. When we see one man charging twice the price quoted by another of course the higher priced is usually the one with improved varieties, but we often find difference of price for one variety. One man may charge for a seed which only germinates 30 per cent, while another charges half as much again for a seed germinating 60 per cent, while another charges half as much again for seed germinating 95 per cent. From this a calculation can easily be made as to the amount of seed required, for it is the low germination that makes thick sowing a necessity.

The high-priced seed is economy, inasmuch as so many more seed germinate. When the farmer knows that germination is poor he tries to insure a crop by thick sowing, but there are times when he gets seeds of poor germination, without knowing it, and probably paying the full price for good seed.

The should be sufficient reason for testing seed. Considering the number of purchases of seed each year there are a ridiculously small number of tests made. I know of one instance where samples tested comprised all the various crops grown on the farm. In some crops the average of samples was reasonably good, but there were miserably poor samples in practically every crop.

Poles for Vining Plants.

Vining beans and all other vines should have pole or similar mechanical supports. Some plant corn or sunflowers for beans to vine on. This is the lazy gardener's method. Two thrifty plants cannot occupy the same soil space at the same time and thrive. Plant corn and sunflowers by themselves and beans by themselves, and give the beans good pole support if you wish to secure a big crop.

Mature Cabbage and Potatoes.

In few sections in the northern states is it possible to bring cabbage, potatoes, sweet corn or tomatoes to maturity in the open air by July 4, and tomatoes are likely to be considerably later.

ROMANCE OF COLD WEATHER

Man Saves Two Lives but Subsequent Ironing Is Much to His Disadvantage.

Two lovers were strolling along a canal bank on the outskirts of Perth the other day when the woman suddenly was from her companion and threw herself into the water. Though but a bad swimmer, her companion at once plunged in to rescue her, but he was unable to do so, and both were in peril of drowning. At this moment two policemen came along and seeing the struggling couple, bravely jumped in and succeeded in bringing both the man and the woman to the bank, where they were soon revived.

A cheering crowd assembled to congratulate the rescuer who, however, showed great reluctance to be lionized. He was quickly walking away when two policemen came on the scene and insisted that the name and address of so brave a man should be taken. Their surprise was great when they found that the gallant rescuer was a burglar for whom the police were anxiously searching. He was taken into custody and will be brought up for sentence. It is expected that the gallant rescue will lead to his dismissal, or at least to a reduction in any sentence that might otherwise have been passed on him for his sea heroic deeds.

SCALES ALL OVER HER BODY

"About three years ago I was affected by white scales on my knees and elbows. I consulted a doctor who treated me for ringworm. I saw no change and consulted a specialist and he claimed I had psoriasis. I continued treatments under him for about six months until I saw scales breaking out all over my body save my face. My scalp was affected, and my hair began to fall. I then changed doctors to no avail. I went to two hospitals and each wanted to make a study of the case and seemed unable to cure it or secure me of a cure. I tried several potent medicines and was finally advised by a friend who has used Cuticura on her children since their birth, to purchase the Cuticura Remedies. I purchased a cake of Soap, the Ointment and the Resolvent. After the first application the itching was relieved.

"I am still using the Soap and Ointment and now feel that none other is good enough for my skin. The scales have disappeared and I every-where feel better. My hands were so bad before using the Cuticura Remedies that I had to wear gloves all the time. Now my body and hands are looking fine." (Signed) Miss Sara Burnett, 2135 Pitzwater St., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1910.

Cuticura Soap (25c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, for free book on affections of the skin and scalp.

How He Averted a Duel.

The following is told of former Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky:

In the days of his youth the Kentuckian was asked by a friend to second him in a duel. He consented, and at once the parties came to the appointed place. Now, it was this Kentuckian's duty to say the last words touching the terms of the duel. But, although he faithfully performed this duty, the duel never took place.

A measure of "duty" not" invariably goes around whenever this story is told, whereupon the enewer is as follows:

"For a very simple reeeon. When Joe finished speaking it was too dark for a duel."—Harper's Magazine.

SASKATOON'S splendid English-speaking agricultural college is the source of phenomenal prosperity from a wonderful soil. Why not participate in our prosperity? Come here if you want to make the most and best of your energy and ability. At any rate, do not keep your children's sake. Write for all information to Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

Chicken, All Right.

A Camden lawyer walked into a restaurant the other day prepared to order himself a chicken dinner.

The waitress approached him. He looked at her and said:

"How's chicken?"

"I'm all right," she answered, cheerily; "how's yourself?"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think.—Delaram.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood, eradicates chronic rheumatism, gout and other diseases.

A suspicious woman raises a large crop of doubts.

Up-Set Sick Feeling

that follows taking a dose of castor oil, salts or calomel, is about the worst you can endure—Ugh—it gives one the creeps. You don't have to have it—CASCARETS move the bowels—tone up the liver—without these bad feelings. Try them. 25c

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 14-1911.

"Miss Intimate: "You are going to interest yourself in this reform enterprise?"

"Certainly," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I thought it was unfavorable to your friends."

"It is. And I'm going to interest myself in it for enough to let me offer suggestions that will render it impractical."

Unfortunate Allusion.

Shoe—Too many men expect their wives to run their homes on 'procs' usually nothing. They forget that no one can make bricks without straw.

He—My, she does—out of doors.

Spring Humors

Come to most people and cause many troubles—pimples, boils and other eruptions, headache, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner you get rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system is to take

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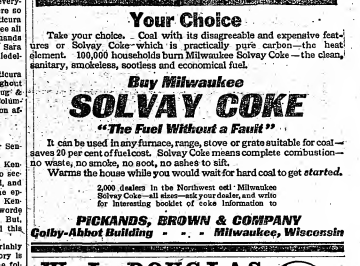
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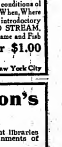
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THE ROMANCE of the CENSUS

By PROF. BERNARD J. CIGRAND

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THE future greatness of the Unlted States as a nation of world-wide power is a theme that has heen exploited hy many orators, poets and artists in daye gone by; but the followiag quite unknown liass from the quill of Philip Frsnsau—written prior to the Deglaration of Indspendence—merit especial notice now that a national ceneus is nearing completioa:

"I see, I seel
Freedom's establisbed reign, cities and men
Numerous as sands upon the ocean shors,
And empires risiag wbere the sun descendsi
The Ohio soon shall glide by many a town
Of notel and wbere ths Mississippi's stream
By forests shaded, now runs sweeping oa,
Natioas shall grow, and states aot lsss in fama
Than Greece and Rome of old."

This verse, composed before the nnion of tho 13 coloaies, was probahiy criticised hy the practical msn of the author's gensratioa as belog manufactured from the "stuff that dreams aro made of." But to Freaeau's inspired visioa ths chaagss he foretold wers clearly outlioed ia time's maglo mirror. If the poet were alive todsy and could read the marvelous ceosus figures which coms daily from our federal capitol he would fiad not only evsry word of bis propbecy fulfilled, but discover that dsstioy hsd added svea grester surprises to the predictioo.

Tho first natiooal ceasus was taksa during Washlogtoa's admioistrstion la 1790. Jeffsrson, theo secrotary of state aad uadsr whose directioo tho count wes made, expressed disappoiatmeot whoo ths final figurss—3,929,214—wsrs shown him. On August 24, 1791, he wrote to William Carmichasl as follows:

"I locloss you a copy of our ceasus, which so far ss it is writton ia black lok is fouaded on sctual rsturns; what is ia red lak belog coojectural hut very aesr tho truth. Making very small allowaocs for omissioos, which wo know to have heea very grsat, we msy ssfsly say we are sbova four millioos."

Thomas Jeffersoa personally assumed the responsibility of correcting ths first census, and with red iak mads iacreases in figures, as wsll as suppiylog such otber numbsra as bs deemsd correct. Hs then, ia bis official cepacity, ioformed the world through our foreign rspresentatives that tbs federal count was iacorrect, but with his additions and amendatioos could bs relled on.

Whea tho secoad decsnaial count was completed Jeffarson was president, and a latter written by bim ia 1801 cootalns the following assertions:

"You will perceive that the iacrease of numbers (popnlation) during the last ten years—1790-1800—proceeding in geometrical ratio, promisas rapid growth and the prospect it holds np to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do others ia some future day, but to ths settlement of the extensive country still ramaialag vacant."

This second census was intensely gratifylag to Jefferson and ha assamad the role of propbet again, but proved ovar-enthusiastic when be declared that the American population would coatiaue to increase at tha sama ratio. Sucb was not the case, nor is there any such definite thing as an exact ratio in population increase. In 1813 ha wrote to Humboldt:

"In fifty years more (1863) tha Unitsd States alone will contain fifty millions of inhabitaats."

Bat tbs population in 1863 was figured at 23,218,117, sbowiag that Jefferson's reliance on a definite ratio increase ied bim about 17,000,000 too high. In 1815 we find Jefferson writing as follows to Mr. Maury:

"Forty millioas in forty years, and in sixty years eigbty millionsl This would be 1815 plus 60, making it in 1875 as 80,000,000."

But at that date ths enumeration resulted ia 44,886,207, or about 36,000,000 bslow Jefferson's estimate. Jefferson was a careful student of natural increase in ths buman family, but his knowledge as to wbat death, marriage and immigration would do for a nation was meager. If that great statesman could not form a fair calculatioa, it is safe to say that it would be a bopeless job for anyone to indulga in predictions of what the population will be fifty years bance, nccording to geometric ratio. Abraham Lincoln was another chief executive who endeavored to solva the population puzzle. Like Jefferson, he attempted to indicata the exact figures, hat acquitted himself with more credit in the problem of human fluctuations. Lincoln at one time practically proposed an amendment to tba constitution of the United States, with a view to emancipating the slaves, and paying the southern owners a reasonable purchase price. He pointed out that after the slaves had passed into the possession of the federal government they could be liberated, and the dreadful civil strife thns ba brongbt to a close. In endeavoring to furtber this project Lincoln set out to foretell tha greatness in population of tha federal union at the ceasus periods of 1900-1910 (present ceasus), 1920 and 1930. The argumeat hs ssat to coagress in 1862 reed as follows:

"The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would bs larga. But it would require no ready casb, nor boads even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not and probahly would not closa hsfors the end of ths 87 years; at that tima we sball probably bave a hundred millions to share the burden, instead of thirty-one millions as now. And not only so, but the increase of population may he expected to coatinue for a loag tima after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not hava becoma full."

He then proceeded to analyze the problem of popnlation increase, and decided that the population of the United States grows at tha decannial ratio of 34.60 per cent. He submitted the following tabla to verify his deductions:

	Population	Increase Per ct.
1790	3,929,827	.....
1800	5,306,937	35.02
1810	7,239,814	36.45
1820	9,638,131	33.13
1830	12,866,020	33.49
1840	17,069,453	32.67
1850	23,191,876	35.87
1860	31,443,790	35.58

He then added: "It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these pariods ia either two per cent. below or two per cent above tha avaraga, thus sbowing how inflexible and consequantly how reliable tha law of increasa in onr case (conntry) is. Assnming that it will contiona, it gives the following resnlts:

	Population.
1870	42,323,341
1880	56,967,216
1890	76,677,872
1900	103,208,415
1910	138,918,526
1920	186,984,335
1930	251,680,914

According to Lincoln the census of 1910 should nat 138,918,526 people, bnt, like Jaffarson, "Old Abe" was millions too high in his estimate. Tha latast census returns from Washington, subject to further correction, places the total at 91,972,266, which wonld show Lincoln's calculation to have oversbot the mark by 46,946,260.

However, it is only fair to remember that Lincoln's estimates were based on the possibility of the war coming to a sudden termination after the people had learned of his intentions regarding the slave purchase. Bnt the death struggla went forward relentiessly, and nothing was done townrd carrying out the life-saving and humane policy advocated by the great preaident. Therefore the abova decrease from his estimates mnst be allowed to bis credit, since hundreds of thousands of the male population were killed outright on the battiefields, and othara died later as a result of their wounds, or disease contracted throngb tha privations they suffered. It was the flower of yonth that was offered as sacrifice to the war-god by both north and sonth, and it is an interesting surmise as to what extent the contamination of the fraticidal strife decreased the population. A superficial estimats would easily make the loee et ten millioa, placiag the population of 1910 at 101,972,266—or about 38,000,000 less than Lincoln's nctual count.

The next and lest preeident to sbow definite iaterest in ths population problem wes Williem McKinley. His remarks on ths subject ara historical, since he was ths first of our chief executives to eetimate the equstioa of popalation on the basle of the meaning of the signature of the netion, or tbe great seal of the Unlted States. In 1899, just prior to the ceaeus of 1900, President McKiuley was the guest of Chicago. He wae called npon to respond to the toast, "The Greet Seal of the United States," and spoke in part, ae followe:

"On the reveraa side of tha great seal of the Unlted States authorized by congress Juns 20, 1782, and adopted as the eeal of the United State of America after its formation under the federal constitution, is a pyramid, signifying strength and duration."

Having described the meanings of the additional emblem, the preeideat continued:

"In peace we have been eignally blessed, and our progreee bas gono on unchecked and ever increasing in the intervening years. In boundlese wealth of eoil and mine and timber nature bas favored ns, while all racee of men of every nationality aud climata have contributed their good blood to make the nation whnt it is. From 3,920,214 in 1790, our population bea grown to npward of 62,000,000 in 1890, and our estimated population today made by the governora of the statea is 87,803,231.

"We have grown from 13 etates to 45. We have annexed every variety of territory, from the coral reefe and cocoanut grovee of Key West to the icy regions of northern Alaska."

Aftar dwelling on the immensity of the population and ita future destiny, he concluded:

"After 123 years the pyramid stands unbrokon. It has had some severe shocks, bnt it remains immovable. It hnd endured the storms of war, cnly to ba etrongar. It stands firmer and gives greetar promise of dnration than when the fathera made it the symbol of their faith."

Preeident McKinley was correct in stating that the foundera of our nation adopted the design of an unfinished pyramid, over which wns placed the eye of Providence, and beneath it the date 1776, with a later motto eetting forth the idea of a "new order of things." Bnt be omitted to mention that the reverse or pyramid side of the great seal was naver engraved, and never employed as a part of the signature of tha nation. Snch is the case, bowever, and therefore tho unfinished pyramid is an unknown factor in beraldio Americana.

The forefathera intended this device to mean that not any generation of Americane would sea the apex or crest of popnlation—that it would go on to eternity, and the cope-stonee of onr population's strength and republlican triumpha be placed by divine and not human hands. It was a grand symbolic concsption, but eagerness to possess a seal, and elowness in baving it executed, changed our national signature from a eeal enpendant to a eeal enplacard, thne robbing later generatione of a eplendid emblem of power and numerical greatness.

Nothing illustrates the magnificent march of weetern civilization better than the diecnssion in congress immediately following the census of 1830, and the said discussion also portrays the progress in transportation, as well as the western spread of population. At that date a Mr. Smyth of Virginia, while addrssslag the hoase of repreeeatatives regarding the advisability of lending aid to or ehowing interest in ths region west of the Stony mountains—ae the "Rockies" were then called—made the following eseertione:

"Thle federation of etatee can never be safely extended bsyond the Stony mountains. I can conceiva that mutual intereet in tha Mieeissippi valley msy, becauee of common rivsr facilities, help bind the peopls to the unioa; but beyoad the mountains—I can ees a fsw statee formed just weet end hordering on the Mieeissippi—but further west the federation eyetem muet not he attempted."

In the eenate Mr. Dickerson of Nsw Jersey also entered e vigorous proteet in theee words:

"The distance thet e member of congress from the etate of Oregon (all west of the Rocky mountaine was then known as Oregon) would bs obliged to travsl in coming to the eeat of government and rsturniag home would be 9,200 miles. If hs should travel at ths rate of thirty milee a dey it would require 306 deys; ellowiag for Sundays forty-four, and it would emount to 350 daye. This would allow the member a fortnight to reet himself at Washington before hs should commence hie journey home. It would be more expeditious, howsvsr, to come by weter eround Ceps Horn, or to pess through Behring straite round the north coaet of thie continent to Beffin's bey, thence through Davis' straits to the Atlantic, and so on to Washington. It is true that this pesseg is not yet discovered, except on our maps, hut it will hs, as soon as Orsgon becomes a stats."

The concludiag words of Mr. Dickerson's addreee wers, of course, epokea in sarcastic vsin. At the time of thie unique argument the geographic center of the Unlted State wae at a point near Pittsburg, while the center of population wae at a point nlneteen miles southwest of Moorfield, Weet Virginia. In eighty ysars the geographic centsr has been moved westward to a point northweet of the center of Kansas, while the center of population is at Nashvilla, Brown county, Indiana. Strange indeed are the changee whicb have taken placa since 1830, and remarkable the transformation from tha census of 1790—when the geographic center wee near Waebington city's present location, and tbe center of population marked ae twenty-three milee eest, not weet, of the city of Beltimore.

Odd as it mey eeem, the movement of the center of population followe close to tha old "Mason and Dixon'e line," the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which was eetablished as early as 1763. This line was practically the imaginary division between the slave and free statee.

John Randolpb said: "This Meson aad Dixon's line is the partition between theee wbo make elavery profitable, and those who could not make it profitable," and ever afterward the line waa referred to as the bounds of the slave end anti-slave etatee. The centers of population have traveled nearly perallel with it, an ept illustration of how closely balanced were the contending forces in the federal and anti-federal eentimente of 1861.

From 1790 to 1800 tha center moved weetward forty-one milee, landing it about Washington, which was practically the geograpbical center also. In 1810 the center shifted to forty milee northweet of the national capital; in 1820 it bad moved fifty milee, locating sixtean miles north of Woodetock, Virginia. In 1830, traveling thirty-nine miles, we find it nineteen miles eonthwest of Moorfield, West Virginia; while in 1840, a jump of fifty-five miles placas it sixtean miles eonth of Clarksburg, W. Va. In 1850, a move of fifty-fiva miles eets it twenty-three milee sontheast of Parkersburg, W. Va. A remarkable journey of eigbty-two milee in 1860 placed it twenty miles eouth of Chillicothe, Ohio; bnt tha tarrible intervention of the life-destroying Civil war is eeen in 1870, wben it moved ouly forty-two milee, landing at forty-eight miles northwest of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880 tha center ahifted to a point eight milss weet of Cincinnati, after traveling fifty-eight miles. In 1890 it bed gone west forty-eight milee, arriving twenty milee eaet of Columbns, Indiana; in 1900 it went bnt fifteen miles, landing at Wiggs, Indiana; and the official records of 1910 ehow the center of popnlation located at Nashville, Brown county, Indiana.

In order to determine exactly bow strong the nation is at preeent, and to get at an approximate estimata of our assembled under the Stars and Stripes, the government is now laboring with indefatigable zeal to count and systematize the csnsue of 1910. An army of experte is eagerly toiling to bring fortb tbe figuree in which not only Americane, but ths world at large, is intsrested. Upon the result depends more than the aversge reader reelizes. It is impossible for anyone to determine tbe iafluence the censue figures will have upon the educational, political and religious iatersets of tha people. These numerals will affect every etate, county, city, town, viliege and hamlet in the union. The eize of the Unlted Statee eenate, ee well ae many etats senates, will bs immediately enlarged, end in a few cesee diminished. The nationel house of representativee and state aeeembliee will eleo shere in this cheage. Even states will be bounded differently, and ths internal outlines of the preeent map of our country will undergo most drestic elterations. Governors of certain states ere anxiously anticipating eubdivisioae of their respective domains. Each fears the setting up of another stete government on ths eeet, west, north or eouth of bis present undisputed territory. Tbe eize of our army, the etrength of our aevy, will bs shaped into accord witb ths findinge of the household of Uncle Sem.

Millioae of booke are being held over in ths press until such time es the exect and official information of tbie census is mede public. Absolutely nothing whicb the governmeat doee seems to heve so fer reaching e power, end exerte such en influence on the deetiniee of the netion es ths taking of the ceasus; and nothing is excepted with euch calm indifference by the peopls concerned in its findings. Liks the Passlon Pley, it is in svidence every ten yeare; and not unlike ths business inventory which takes plecs evsry year, it establishes untold changee, cauee many unforeeeen alteratione, and brings to the eurface valuable details of both retrogrssion and progressioa.

Triviel and profound themee elike receive eerneet ettention. Even ths oft recurring argument that the capitol of the Unitsd States is not centrally located will be thoroughly thresbed out in meny columns of space sre ths official report of the csneue ie eent broadcast through our land.



TABULATING THE RETURNS

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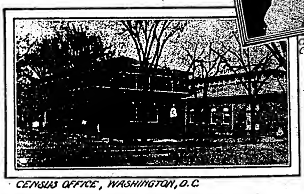


EDWARD DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS



PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY WALDON FAWCETT

CARD PUNCHING MACHINE USED IN CENSUS BUREAU



CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, O.C.

DECISION LEFT WITH JUDGE

International Trihunal Is Compared With Unsatisfactory Casa of Hypnotism in Murder Trial.

P. J. Corcoran of tha western aviation circuit eald at a recent henquet in Selt Leke:

"The internationel tribunel hee decided againet ue in the Graheme White cleim. Well, that international tribunal ie always uneatisfactory, enywey. It is elmoet es bed ae the hypnotist in the murder trial.

"In the daye when hypnotism figured in every murder triel, a femoue hypnotist offered to hypnotize the prieoner and get a confession out of him. Thle offer wae accspted.

"Accordingly, after a thrilling ecene in the courtroom, the accused man fell back stiffly in a trance, the hypnotist csesed the weird movements of hle white hands, and there was a tense peuse.

"'Well,' said the judge in a low voice, 'you've hypnotized him, heven't you? What ara you waiting for?'

"'I am waiting,' the hypnotist answered, 'till you tell me whether I'm to make him confeee that he did it or make him confess that be didn't.'"

An Eya for Composition.

An artist in Chicago tells of e women in that town, who, with her maid, want to purchese a still-life pictura for her dining room. She selected a canvee on which were peinted a bunch of flowers, a pie cut in two, and a roll, and was about to pay $25 for it, when her maid epproached to whispsr in her ear.

"Excuse me, ma'am," said the eervant, "but you are making a bed bargain. I saw a picture very much like thie eold the other day for $15."

"And wae it as good ee thle?"

"Better, ma'am. There was a good deel more pie in it."—Lippincott's.

Would Compel Houseswork.

Frau Woerner is the German suffregist who would maka a couree in houeework compuleory for every German girl, just ae military training is compuleory for the boye. She is trying to interest the man in the project by telling them that they will reap the benefit, ae all the German houeewives will soon be good cooks.

Quit Whining.

Do yon whine? Do you find fault with everything and everybody? Then make an effort to quit it. You are not only harming othera, but wbat is worsa for a selfish pereon of your etamp, you are harming yourself.—Atchison Globa.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY

Miss Holman the Florence Nightingale of the South.

How One Woman Has Becoms Foster Mother to Many Thousands of Poor and Nsedy Southern Mountainesra.

Raleigh, N. C.—There is a small, slendsr woman, with quiet mannsr, and quist eyes, known to hundreds, ney thousands of rich and poor in this stata, who has suddenly found hsrself called to bscome foster mothsr as it were to millioas of psople in the United Statss whom she has never eeen.

Shs is Lydia Holmen, e trainsd nurse. For ssvsral years pest she hes heen an American Florence Nightingala in e wlds region of this state. Aloas in the midst of tbe victims of e hundrsd yeers' war with the forgotten mountainesrs and hackwoodsmea havs wsged in the south with neture's grim, primsval forces, she hes fought many narrow iocal prejudicss and locel selfishaess to bring tbem the aid whicb her two traiasd bends could give in eickness end in maiming accidente.

Suddenly, when she hsd no thought other thsn tbat ehs wes destiaed, by opportunity and by choice, to go on iadsfinitely doiag her loaely best for ths elievietlon of thsir nesds, ths othsr women of ths land discovered her, and hsr cherges. Within n year a nationel organization spreng lato powerful bslag, planasd to meet gigentic necessity with more thsn gigentic mesns, ead besriag hsr nsms es its wetcbword.

Mies Holmsn was practiciag her profession in Philadelphie wbea e fsw days prior to Christmss, 1900, shs wss summoaed to Ledger, this stete, to ettead e petieat sufferlag from typhoid fever. Ths petlent recovered. The mountain folk, who knsw typhoid precisely as they know desth — for the fevsr inveriehiy brought deeth in their section—were estoundsd et tbs mirecle. Whatever prejudices they might havs cherished egainst women doctors felled to epply to this oae; for e doctor they iasisted she must bs if she could sevs the doomed ss summsrily ss thet. They flocked to Miss Hoimsn's dwelling, wers told shs wss simply e aurse, griaaed incredulously and demended that shs curs thsm of every compleiat ths hsrdy mountaineers had in stock.

She geve them of her skill snd hsr rsmsdies for e psriod of four months and then returned to Philadelphia.

But she could aot dispsl from hsr mind the picturs of thsse simpls people end their petient eufferlng, and ebe returned to them. She bes been in their servics aver since, nursing them end pointing out the wey to a more hygienic menner of life. If she hae received eny pey for her eervices it hes been generelly in potetoss and gerden truck, for the people of Mitchell county, which has been the chief seet of ber lebors, are very poor. Primitivo herter prevails for the nscessaries of life. The cabins, about 16 hy 18 feet, are usually of two rooms, where a family of from six to ten children eet end sleep. But the Bihle ie in every household end the very languege draws its inspiretion from the eublime English of thet universal font. In the district where Mies Holman has been carrying on her work there are neerly 40,000 people in dire need of help from the outside world and in the entire south there are closs to 3,000,000 white psopie similerly pleced. Nursss, doctore and soclel workers ere urgently needed among them and theee will he furniebsd es rapidiy ns poseible through the Holman aseociation. While tbe center of activity is still in Mitchell county, the reform move will extend throughout the state and eleo in West Virginia, Tennessee aad Kentucky.



Dogs as Polica Assistants.

In the countries of continental Europe the police act in a dual capacity. Primarily they are guardians of tho peaca; secondly, they ect as spies for the governmeat.

One of the ueual features of tho police eervice in some of the citles of Europe is the employment of doge. In Parie they are used along tbe Seine as life savers for those who bave fallen into the water or who have attempted suicide. One of these dogs has a record of saving 23 lives, which is perhaps a better record than thet of any of the human attaches of the department.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Make Their Homes on House Tops



NEW YORK.—All of New York's solmate myriad do not dwell on the surface. High over the heads of sightseers, at the summit of some of the tallest office buildings in the world, live men, women and children, who find life particularly good there in the hot nights of summer.

A writer for the New York Tribune was invited to visit such a home the other day, and after using the elevator to the roof entered a comfortable looking living room, occupied by a happy looking family. Far from earth as it was, the room looked pleasingly earthlike and real.

The living room had one entrance, through a passage from an office, and two exits, one to the roof and the other into a large parlor. Beyond that was a big bedroom. The roof was, of course, at noon in summer, a hot desert surrounded by a hot parapet. But the view from an altitude of 350 feet was splendid, and at night, when the moon came out over the thousands of lights of river and bay, the sight was enchanting.

The "sky pilot" who led the way said that the heat was not overwhelming to him up there or to his household at any time, "for," he remarked logically, "if there is any breeze going, don't we get it?"

"Do you ever have any mosquitoes up here?"

"Very seldom."

"How about thunderstorms?"

"Being near the clouds doesn't make it any worse."

Being asked if he did not miss the grass and flowers he sighed a little, recalling some country bower, no doubt, but quickly pointed out a bed of flowers in a cupola that "the boys" called their "flower house" or "hot house."

"Busted" Cupid Kicked Out In Cold



MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—A sleepy and "busted" Dan Cupid, kicked out into the world because of his poverty, one morning recently wearily "hoofed" it along the ties to Oktaha, whence he had come a few short hours before.

Little Jenny Hosmer, an Indian maiden of sixteen years, who had eloped from Oktaha with Wesley Moran, about her own age, was not long in deciding that a couple cannot live on love alone, and ten hours after the elopement had begun the young lover, tired and dejected, was returning to the plow he had hurriedly left standing in the field, having been given his dismissal by his little sweetheart.

Jenny Hosmer, although only sixteen, is heiress to a thousand acres of land near Oktaha. The entire town site of Wiebert belongs to her, having been given it in a will by a relative. When she grows up Jenny will be rich, but riches could not compare with her love for Wesley Moran. To wait several years was out of the question.

And so Moran left his plow standing in the furrow, the team still unhitched, and in his shirt sleeves eloped with Jenny Hosmer, who wore nothing but a little dress of cheap calico.

Being without a penny, the two walked along the railroad ties to Muskogee. When this city was reached at four o'clock in the morning Jenny had already tired of a poverty-stricken love, and she "sent Wesley back to Oktaha."

Taking the maiden at her word, back to Oktaha Moran walked. The girl's aunt and guardian, Mrs. John Newberry, who came to the city looking for the girl, found her at the home of J. R. Redding on Oak street.

When the aunt rode up before the house in the police patrol, Jenny climbed in, smiling, but said not a word. On the long ride back to headquarters she refused to answer questions, but later told a reporter that she had sent Wesley home. In the same little calico dress in which she eloped, Jenny was taken back to her home in Oktaha.

Grandmas Quote Spirits in Suit



DES MOINES, IA.—In the remarkable suit just tried here for the custody of little Jeanette Edwards between her rival grandmothers, in which testimony purporting to be the wishes of the child's father and mother, both of whom are dead, conveyed by means of a spiritualistic medium was offered. Judge Ransler awarded her to the temporary care of the child's mother's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, and assessed the costs of the action against Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Edwards, the parents of her dead father.

Mrs. L. H. Edwards of Cedar Falls, sister of Secretary of Agriculture "Tama Jim" Wilson, and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, a physician of Denver, were the litigants for the possession of Jeanette, who is eight years old. The opposing grandmothers are spiritualists, each marshaling what she believed to be a formidable line of ghostly evidence in support of her cause.

The principal oral witnesses were the grandmothers, but a lot of documentary evidence was submitted, all purporting to have emanated from the spirit world. Mrs. Edwards testified that she was able to get into communication with her son, Bart, father of Jeanette, more satisfactory when she had the child with her and that he was far happier under such circumstances than when his child was with her maternal grandmother.

Mrs. Robinson gave precisely similar testimony with respect to the spirit of her daughter, and gave this as the principal cause of action. On cross-examination she admitted she was not fully informed on all the ins and outs of spiritualism and was not entirely clear as to whether she actually talked to her daughter or whether it was only her "subconscious self" with whom she conversed, but she was sure the influence of her daughter was directing her in the suit.

Sells Wife and Children for $1



PHILADELPHIA.—According to the story told by Mrs. Mary Gugisa of 1817 South Lee street, this city, to Magistrate Hughes she and her three children were sold by her husband for $1 to a man who, she declares, has threatened to take her by force.

In broken English she asked that her husband be found and made to support her and the three children whom he had left at home to starve.

Though the alleged transaction took place some time ago and though the woman repulsed the man who claimed her as his property, she declared that she was still in fear that he might come forward, now that her husband has disappeared, and force himself into her home.

"It was three years ago," she said, "that my husband sold me. He wanted money for more liquor. He gave me and the children for $1, and I didn't know anything about it. When the man came to me and said: 'I will live here, I own you, you belong to me, I paid for you,' I thought he was crazy. I said, 'you won't live here,' and I tried to drive him out of the house; then he showed me my marriage certificate and said he had bought me for $1. I snatched it from him, and I have it now where he can't get it; but I am afraid."

Magistrate Hughes sent two of his officers to the woman's home to verify her story.

The youngsters were huddled together on the kitchen floor before the stove, which apparently had not had fire in it for days. The baby of nine months was crying, and the other two, Joe, five, and George, a year or so younger, were gnawing at chips of wood which they had picked up in the street to kindle a fire.

Magistrate Hughes provided enough money to buy food for the family for a few days.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

WAS ONCE A CABINET-MAKER



The career of Gov. George W. Donaghey, twice chief executive of Arkansas, shows how success comes to the man who struggles for it and is worthy of it. Not many years ago Mr. Donaghey was an obscure cabinet maker in an Arkansas village. He branched out as a contractor and earned for himself a splendid reputation as a square-dealing business man by the erection of many public buildings in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Some ten years ago it was decided to erect a new state house in Arkansas. Donaghey was one of the bidders, but the contract went to another. Then and there he vowed that he would be the first to sit under the dome of the new capitol as governor of the state. He had never been in politics, and had all to learn about that intricate game.

When he entered office the new capitol was involved in a bribery scandal and legislative tangle that had delayed its construction for several years. Gov. Donaghey took hold of the situation with firm hands, brought order out of chaos, assumed the direction of the work himself, and on January 11 last had the satisfaction of seeing the assembling of the first legislature in its marble-lined halls. A few days later he took the oath of office for the second time, and thus fulfilled his vow, to be the first governor to sit beneath its finished dome.

ROSE FROM PINBOY TO BOSS



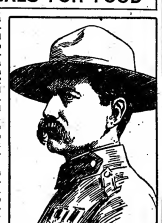
George B. Cox, the political boss of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, who is now under indictment on the charge of perjury, is essentially a self-made man. Success has crowned him in business and politics and the reason be assigns for this is that he has never broken his word.

Born amid humble surroundings in the West end of Cincinnati, he began life as a pinboy in a bowling alley. Then he drove a delivery wagon and became one of the best known young men in the Eighteenth ward, then a Democratic stronghold. There was a rebellious sentiment against the "kid-glove" element, and Mr. Cox was nominated for the council and elected as a Republican. He had just reached his majority. With a friend he started a saloon and billiard parlor and laid the foundation of his political leadership.

In his power over government in Cincinnati and Hamilton county Cox is despotic. Through coalition with cliques outside of that domain he has projected himself into state and national politics, and is today reckoned the most fecund political entity in Ohio.

Cox is today a man of great wealth. He is at the head of a trust company, or bank, is a big stockholder in steam and electric railways, telephone companies, manufacturing enterprises, including a couple of car building concerns, is treasurer of an insurance company and controls a number of theaters.

SEEKING ANIMALS FOR FOOD



The time may possibly come when residents of Louisiana may shoot hippopotami from their back porches and settlers in the Rockies may chase the nimble eland and springbok—all animals now indigenous to Africa. For a year or more considerable study has been given to certain wild animals of Africa as a source of food supply and the proposition has been seriously advanced to stock the marshes and bayous of the south with hippopotami. In this way some enthusiasts have seen a way for getting even with the beef trust, oblivious of the fact that the trust might corner the hippopotami equally as the wild western steers.

The idea of stocking certain parts of the country with animals from Africa, which might prove valuable as a food supply, is now to be tested. One of the notable globe trotters of England and a man who is as familiar with Africa as he is with London, Maj. Fred R. Burnham, has gone to Africa to capture wild animals, with the object of bringing them to this country and domesticating them. Associated with him in the enterprise is John Hays Hammond, one of Jamieson's raiders.

FRYE IS NESTOR OF SENATE



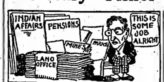
Senator William Pierce Frye of Maine is the Nestor of the United States senate, and but few have had a longer record in that body. The late Senator Merrill of Vermont served 33 years in the senate and 11 in the house of representatives, while Senator Allison of Iowa, for many years before his death a senate leader, sat in congress 43 years.

Senator Frye ranks next to Mr. Allison in length of service, entering the house of representatives in 1871, and serving continuously either in that body or in the senate ever since. On a recent Wednesday he celebrated his thirtieth anniversary as senator. It was on March 15, 1881, that he was elected by the Maine legislature to succeed James G. Blaine, and as often as his commission has expired it has since been renewed.

The senator is now in his eightieth year and entered public life half a century ago when he was elected to the Maine legislature. After several terms in that body he was elected mayor of his native city, Lewiston, later became attorney general of the state, and then entered upon his long career in congress. Ordinarily the leadership in the senate would fall upon Senator Frye; but he is hardly physically capable of the onerous duties of that position. His term will expire March 4, 1913.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Secretary Fisher Faces Big Task



WASHINGTON.—Some idea of the gigantic task which confronts Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, the new secretary of the interior, can be gleaned from the fact that approximately $200,000,000 is expended annually in the department of which he has just been made the chief; 700,000,000 acres of public land is under his immediate jurisdiction, not including the territory of Alaska, and nearly 15,000 employees take their orders from him.

The importance of the department to the country at large cannot be overestimated, especially at this time when the country is insisting upon an administration favoring use of the national resources of the country on the public domain and in Alaska, which will not only permit immediate development, but conserve these resources for future generations.

At the present time the secretary of the interior has supervision over the following offices and institutions:

General land office, in charge of Commissioner Fred Dennett, which supervises the survey, management and disposition of the public lands, the adjudication of conflicting claims relating thereto, the granting of railroad and other rights of way, easements, the issuance of patents for lands, and with furnishing certified copies of land patents and of records, plats and papers on file in that office. In the national forests, he executes all laws relating to surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, reconveying or patenting of public lands, and the granting of rights of way amounting to easements.

Of course, the big thing in the public eye in the department of the interior at the present time is the conservation question, involving as it does a definite policy for the administration of the public domain with especial reference to Alaska, as well as the contiguous territory embracing the states. Arising under the present laws, however, is the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska and the water power sites' controversy, both of which were involved in the Ballinger-Pinchot embroglio, and both of which will have to be dealt with by Secretary Fisher. Even while considering these important items, however, Mr. Fisher must ever have an eye on the general administration of the whole department, which is one of the most comprehensive in the entire government.

Sun Blamed for Variable Climate



AS A result of the action of congress at the last session in making a special appropriation of $5,000 for the purpose, Dr. C. G. Abbot, director of the astro-physical observatory of the Smithsonian institution, will be able to complete within the next year an investigation which was begun in 1905 and which, if it arrives at the expected conclusion, will result in a discovery of the first rank, such as is not often made in astronomical work.

This investigation is expected to prove that the radiation of the sun varies and that this variation produces a corresponding variation in the temperature of the earth. While this discovery, if made, will have its highest value for pure science, it will also be of great benefit in its application to agriculture, to long-distance weather forecasts and other practical purposes.

To complete the tests which have been and still are being made at the observatory here in Washington (sea level), at Mount Whitney (three miles elevation) and at Mount Wilson (one mile elevation), Dr. Abbot finds it necessary to establish a station in the cloudless region of southern Mexico. Observations then will be taken at the new station, and at Mount Wilson simultaneously, and if the two sets of measurements should agree the conclusion will be proved.

Congress has provided for this trip to Mexico by adding $5,000 to the appropriation regularly made for the work of the astro-physical observatory, to the intense gratification of Dr. Abbot and Secretary Wolcott of the Smithsonian institution, as they are hopeful of success attending the undertaking. While the expedition will not set out for Mexico until next July, when, it is hoped, peaceful conditions will be restored in the southern republic, the work of preparation already is under way.

MacVeagh Will Abolish Red Tape



WHILE the customs service is being rehabilitated there is a disposition at the treasury department to clip off red tape wherever possible. The abuse has grown up through many years, and Secretary MacVeagh wants to eliminate it and practical politics whenever he can. A collector at a small port in New Jersey, who has a record of collecting 60 cents a year and drawing $40 in salary and expenses recently was called to account for not sending certain documents in connection with the payment of his salary. He made this protest, which has been preserved among the archives of the treasury:

"I was criticised because I had failed to make an affidavit that I had paid myself my salary. In spite of the fact that I had sworn to my monthly accounts that I had paid myself my salary, I had not sworn that I had received the salary which I had sworn I had paid myself. This last affidavit cost me 25 cents.

"I then had to put in a voucher for the 25 cents and make an affidavit that I had paid myself the 25 cents. This, according to a new ruling, was accompanied by an affidavit that I had received the 25 cents. I had sworn I had paid myself. This has started an endless chain, which threatens to land me in an insane asylum."

Uncorseted Girl Belle of Capital



DEALERS in corsets are not pleased with the latest fad of the Washington smart set.

On excellent authority it is said that to be strictly swagger nowadays a women must discard the engirdling stays—a thing not impossible with the present style of empire girdled frock. The younger set promoted the "back to nature" idea. There have been many smart dances this winter, and one after another the youthful damozels have cast aside the artificial form.

The first girl to appear at a dance uncorseted created a mild sensation. But so materially did her innovation affect her career as a belle that the subsequent dances were remarkable for the number of girls who had suddenly taken up the dress reform she started.

The older folks didn't like it so well, and the criticism stirred up even drowned the commotion caused by Justice Harlan's overhauling of the swagger set for its disregard of proper Sabbath observances.

But it was different elsewhere, and not to be outdone by the younger circle a number of the smart matrons introduced some novelties into their costumes.

Mrs. Huntington Wilson attracted much attention by adopting the heelless slipper. Mrs. Wilson, who is one of the most picturesque women in Washington society, "dresses to her own style." Her gowns, which follow the lines of her supple figure, are unlined and weighted by a fall of crystal embroideries.

Her hair she dresses with Grecian simplicity—the whole ensemble agreeing perfectly with the satin shod feet, guiltless of the erstwhile popular Cuban heel.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

POLITENESS.

The decay of French politeness has become a subject for passing concern on the part of the French themselves. It has been frequently remarked by visitors to France, who have alleged a change in French manners within the period of their recollection, says the Charleston News and Courier. The same phenomenon is something alleged of the weather in New England. Scientific meteorologists pooh-pooh this. They declare it to be all out of the question for climate to be materially affected except by imperceptible processes requiring ages to show results. So as to politeness in France; some contend that the change is more apparent than real. Most of those taking part in the controversy insist or admit it to be a fact. These urge that the causes be identified and corrective applied. There is a disposition, of course, to attribute it to women, "especially elegant women whose ill-manners have no limit," as one expert submits. Is the matter worth serious consideration? Or, rather, should not the symptom be welcomed? Is not politeness itself a symptom of decay, like the beauty of old cathedrals, the mellowness of long-stored vintages, or the art of telling the truth? Man in a natural state is not remarkable for good manners and will lie cheerfully. That school which holds that the decadence of a people may be traced by observing its cultivation of the habit of telling the truth would probably reason that the diffusion of politeness is in the same way significant, if a less important, barometer of falling physical and intellectual virility. A robust entity does not bother about etiquette.

Modern life is complicated. It is swift. We live at high tension. The sins of society people have become blurred to detail. Neurasthenia, one knows, is often the inevitable, though much-to-be-deprecated, result of going the pace, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. But what is one to think of nourasthenia in the poultry yard? Comes a publication which devotes itself to poultry and other topics of the farm. In it a correspondent writes of the symptoms of one of his hens—listless, nervous, indifferent to food and society. And the editor replies that the symptoms are those of a nervous disease, and he declares that the only cure for the hen is the vest cure is some quiet retreat, away from the feverish atmosphere of the poultry yard. This is a withering indictment of present-day civilization. A neurotic hen—think of that! A debutante of last season, no doubt, who should now be in the full feather or glorious youth a victim of nerves!

The form of Curtiss biplane which travels on the water and land as well as in the air is winning admiration at San Diego. The machine is a standard biplane equipped with bicycle wheels and a pontoon about three feet wide by twelve feet in length placed immediately beneath the aviator with its long axis at right angles to the planes. At the extremities of its lower plane are two small triangular copper tanks, whose function is to prevent the planes from cutting too deeply into the water. Mr. Curtiss seems to have thought of everything but a name for his novel craft. The suggestion that it be known as the hydrotarreroplane shows closer acquaintance with the classics than with the habit of the American people to insist upon cutting long words short.

The February fire loss this year in the United States and Canada amounted to $16,415,000. This is $2,000,000 in excess of the February loss in 1909 and $3,000,000 in excess of the January loss, but it is five millions below the aggregate for last month, and somewhat below the average monthly loss during the twelve months last past. There is nothing alarming nor is there anything encouraging in the fire loss figures of the first two months of the present year. On account of the heavy fires in January, they are eight millions in excess of the total for the first two months of 1910, but half a million below that for the corresponding period of 1909.

Because a Chicago man insisted upon being a candidate for trustee of one of the large New York life insurance companies, the company has been obliged to spend about $50,000 in having ballots and proxies printed in eleven different languages and mailing them in sealed envelopes to all parts of the world. He is the only candidate on the so-called policyholders' ticket, although 26 trustees are to be elected. It was a wise law which made provision for policy-holders' tickets, but in this instance it has not been advantageous from a financial viewpoint, at least.

FOR PUBLIC CONTROL

VAIL FOR REGULATION AS WELL AS PUBLICITY.

SAYS BOTH HERE TO STAY

Frank Racogniilen of Public Rights by the President of Western Union and Telephone Companies.

Public regulation of public service corporations has come to stay. It ought to have come and it ought to stay. That is the flat and unequivocal assertion of Theodore N. Vail, president of both the American Telephone and Telegraph company and the Western Union Telegraph company. It came in the form of his annual report to the seventy thousand stockholders of the two great corporations. Although Mr. Vail's advocacy of full publicity in connection with the affairs of such concerns was well understood, nobody in financial circles had anticipated so frank an avowal of full public rights in the shaping of their general conduct. It came consequently as a surprise, not only because of its novelty and squareness, but also on account of the unqualified acquiescence of a board of directors comprising such eminent and conservative financiers as Robert Winson of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Henry L. Higginson of Boston, Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Senator W. Murray Crane, George F. Baer, T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., Norman W. Harris, John I. Waterbury and others.

The keynote of the declaration is heralded as the first recognition by those in high corporate authority of the justice of the demand that the public be regarded as virtual partners in all matters that pertain to the common welfare. He goes directly to the point.

"Public control or regulation of public service corporations by permanent commissions," he says, "has come and come to stay. Control, or regulation, to be effective means publicity; it means semi-public discussion and consideration before action; it means everything which is the opposite of and inconsistent with effective competition. Competition—aggressive, effective competition—means strife, industrial warfare; it means contention; it oftentimes means taking advantage of or resorting to any means that the conscience of the contestant or the letter of the enforcement of the laws will permit.

"Aggressive competition means duplication of plant and investment. The ultimate object of such competition is the possession of the field wholly or partially; therefore it means either ultimate combination on such basis and with such prices as will cover past losses, or it means loss of return on investment, and eventual loss of capital. However it results, all costs of aggressive, uncontrolled competition are eventually borne, directly or indirectly, by the public. Competition which is not aggressive, presupposes co-operative action, understandings, agreements which result in general uniformity or harmony of action, which, in fact, is not competition but is combination, inimitable, but for the time effective. When thoroughly understood it will be found that 'physical' will give more of the benefits and public advantages, which are expected to be obtained through such ownership, and will obtain them without the public responsibility of public office-holder or public debt or operating deficit.

"Written through a wise and judicious state control and regulation all the advantages without any of the disadvantages of state ownership are secured, state ownership is doomed."

"If Mr. Vail is right," says Harper's Weekly, in a concise summing-up, "then it seems pretty plain that we are entered upon a new era in both economics and politics. And it is high time we did if evolution is to supplant revolution as an efficient force in the development of civilization."

Unreliable Physiognomy.

I am a profound disbeliever in physiognomy. Features are false witnesses. Stupidity frequently wears a mask of intelligence. I know bankrase men who look like poets and poets who look like business men. Men of genius invariably look like idiots, and if you pick out the men who looks most eminent in a party you are sure to find he is a nobody. I always distrust man who look magnificent. Nature is a funny creature. She seldom gives a man the double gift of being great and looking great. She took care to lame Byron and deform Pope and disfigure Johnson. But the crowning example of her jealous paramnoy is Shakespeare. I have always been disappointed with Shakespeare's face. It does not live up to his poetry. He is dull, heavy and commonplace.—Adventures in London.

Vegetable Fancy Work.

Little Mrs. Bride had almost everything to learn about housekeeping, but she was so enthusiastic in her interest that every one was glad to help her.

"I have some particularly fine asparagus," the marketman told her one day, and he displayed a bunch for her admiration. "Picked not three hours ago," he added.

Mrs. Bride looked at it with unaffected amazement.

"Does it grow like that?" she asked. "I always supposed the cook braided the ends of it."—Youth's Companion.

LOOKING OVER THE MENU



HARRISON IS VICTOR

CARTER H. HARRISON IS ELECTED MAYOR OF CHICAGO FOR FIFTH TIME.

HAS PLURALITY OF 17,132

Springfield, Ill., Holds First Election Under Commission Form—Two Indiana County Seats Go "Dry"—Socialists Make Gains in Wisconsin.

Chicago.—By a plurality of 17,132 Carter H. Harrison was elected for the fifth time mayor of Chicago. He won over Charles E. Merriam, his Republican rival.

The complete returns give Harrison 177,528, Merriam 160,791, Rodriguez (Soc.), 22,284; Bruhaker, (Pro.), 4,871; Prince, (Soc. Labor), 1,013. Henry Stuckert, Democrat, was elected as city treasurer and Francis D. Connery, Democrat, city clerk.

Galesburg, Ill.—A hard, unexpected fight occurred in the city election here. It looked for a time as if John C. Spodin, Socialist candidate for mayor, would win over the present incumbent, George Sanderson. However, the final outcome gave Sanderson a majority of 540.

Springfield, Ill.—Springfield, the first city in the state to adopt the commission form of government, held its first election Tuesday.

John S. Schnepp, the present mayor, was re-elected by an overwhelming majority of 3,700 over Roy Seeley. George B. Coe, Frank H. Hamilton, H. B. Davidson and Willis J. Spalding were elected commissioners.

Coe, Davidson and Spalding and Schnepp ran on a platform of open defiance to the old bi-partisan organizations in this city.

Indianapolis.—Two county seats in Indiana Tuesday voted against the readmittance of saloons. In a local option election in Frankfort, the seat of Clinton county, the "drys" won by a majority of 165, and in Sullivan, the seat of Sullivan county, they won by 59. Both counties had eliminated saloons in election two years ago.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The election of scattering Socialist nominees in various portions of the state was the most significant phase of Tuesday's elections in Wisconsin. Most of the cities in Wisconsin elect the mayors in the even years, but this odd year saw many minor contests, such as the election of aldermen in cities where the mayors hold over, determination of the liquor question, and other similar matters. The cities which did elect partisan mayors as a rule went Democratic. Fond du Lac and Janesville elect Democratic mayors, the largest cities holding mayoralty elections, except Oshkosh, which went Republican.

New Jersey Man Kills Self.

Camden, N. J.—Herman Henry Mihoefer, past grand master of the New Jersey grand lodge of Masons and widely known in secret society circles, committed suicide at his residence Saturday by shooting. Despondency, due to the death of his wife, is ascribed as the motive.

Has $1,200 Bogus Coins Held.

Kansas City, Mo.—With $1,200 in counterfeit ten and twenty dollar gold pieces in his pocket, Marion E. Little, a former real estate man, was arrested Thursday while attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar gold piece at a corner drug store.

Ratifies Income Tax Amendment.

Nashville, Tenn.—A resolution ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution was adopted by the senate Thursday. The house had adopted a similar resolution.

VOTES FOR COOPER

INSURGENT REPUBLICANS SUPPORT WISCONSIN MAN.

Champ Clark Emphasizes Measures Which Democrats Expect to Put Through.

Washington.—The vote for speaker of the house indicates that the insurgent Republicans will maintain a separate working organization during the special session of congress.

Although not nominated for speaker Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin received 16 votes for that office and Mr. Norris of Nebraska was given one vote, which was cast by Mr. Cooper. Messrs. Norris and Madison of Kansas voted with the regular Republicans for Mr. Mann.

Those who voted for Mr. Cooper were: Akin, New York; Anderson, Davis, Lindbergh, Minnesota; Davidson, Kopp, Nelson, Morse and Lenroot, Wisconsin; La Follette, Warburton, Warrington and Kent, California; Murdock and Jackson, Kansas; Lafferty, Oregon. French, Idaho.

Speaker Clark received 217 votes to 131 cast for Mr. Mann.

The newly elected speaker, in assuming office, made an address, in which he elaborated the legislative program already outlined by the Democratic caucus.

Intelligent revision of the tariff, election of United States senators by popular vote, changes in the house rules to permit proper consideration of public measures, economy in handling the purse-strings of the country, the publication of campaign contributions, and the early admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood were some of the things the speaker emphasized as measures which would be undertaken by the majority party in the house.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the committee on appropriations introduced a bill repealing the law appropriating $50,000 for a special commission to investigate the cost of transportation of second-class mail matter.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts reintroduced his reciprocity bill, which failed of passage at the last session of congress.

U. S. SUES ROCK ISLAND ROAD

Government Seeks to Recover $30,000 for Alleged Violation Act Limiting Employes' Hours.

St. Joseph.—Suit was filed by the government against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company to recover $30,000 for alleged violations of the federal statute prohibiting railroad companies from requiring employees in the train service to work more than nine hours in the 24-hours period. The action is brought at the direction of Attorney General Wickersham at the suggestion of the interstate commerce commission.

This is the first action the government has ever brought against the railroad companies for violation of the act.

Oklahoma Bank Suspends.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Planters' and Mechanics' bank of this city, capitalized at $50,000, closed its doors Thursday. It is in the hands of the state banking board. Announcement was made that depositors will be paid in full.

Gen. Henry C. Young Dead.

Paris.—Gen. Henry C. Young, a veteran of the Civil war and probably the most widely known American resident in Paris, died Thursday at his home in the Rue Canero.

PUBLISHER A SUICIDE

CRAIGE LIPPINCOTT, VICTIM OF BULLET, IS FOUND DEAD BY HIS VALET.

NONE IN HOUSE HEAR SHOT

Although Son of Philadelphian Believes Father's Death Result of Accident. Business Associate Declares He Took His Own Life.

Philadelphia.—Craige Lippincott, head of the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott company, and prominent in the financial and social life of the city, shot and killed himself in his magnificent home, 218 West Rittenhouse square. The coroner has led Mr. Lippincott to end his life is not definitely known.

Although one of his sons, Jay B. Lippincott, made a sworn statement on his belief that his father's death was an accident, a letter apparently issued by a member of the publishing firm, expressly stated that Mr. Lippincott took his own life.

No one in the house heard the shot that ended his life. He was found by his valet, who had entered the room to shave him and assist him to dress. Physicians later gave the opinion that he had shot himself about five o'clock. The bullet passed through the temples.

The fact that Mr. Lippincott had suffered from insomnia of late lent support to the first theory of accidental death. He was intensely nervous and since his mansion had been entered by burglars a few months ago he had been constantly expecting another attempt at robbery. It was the first belief of the family that he had heard a noise in the night, had arisen and picked up the revolver to repel a possible intruder and had accidentally discharged it. But the nature of the wound refuted the idea, as the powder marks showed that the pistol muzzle had been placed close to the head.

Mrs. Lippincott, the wife of the dead publisher, is prostrated. They had been married 40 years. She was in an adjoining room, but did not hear the fatal shot.

Mr. Lippincott's death caused a sensation in financial and social circles, and the circumstances under which he was found dead have greatly shocked his relatives and friends.

Mr. Lippincot was born in this city on November 4, 1846, and was the son of Joshue Bellingar Lippincott and Josephine Craige Lippincott. He was educated from the University of Pennsylvania and in 1866 he entered the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., which has been the J. B. Lippincott company since 1885. In 1871 he married Miss Sallie R. Buckwell of this city. In 1886 Mr. Lippincott succeeded his father as president of the publishing company. He was a member of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants and of the Art, Union League, Rittenhouse and Racquet clubs of this city.

Besides his interests in the publishing house, he was a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National bank and a director in the Pennsylvania railroad company. He was in good standing annuities. Mr. Lippincott is survived by his widow; a daughter, Mrs. Samuel K. Reeves; a son, Jay B. Lippincott, and a brother, J. Bertram Lippincott.

BANDIT ROBS FAST TRAIN

Masked Man Holds up Passengers on Big Four Road—Escapes as Victims Shoot.

Muncie, Ind.—As the fast express train No. 27, on the Big Four railroad, was within a few miles of Muncie a lone bandit, armed with a revolver, held up and robbed the male passengers in a westbound car.

After taking about $300 in cash from ten men, the robber dropped off the rear platform of the car as the train slackened speed to enter the city. Several shots were fired at him as he ran, but he escaped.

Attention of the 50 men and women in the coach was attracted to the front vestibule when they heard the crash of glass at Selma, six miles east of Muncie. Benjamin Basta of Detroit went forward to investigate and was confronted by a man that slipped his arm through the broken glass of the door, unlatched it and entered.

"Hande up, everybody!" shouted the man, covering Basta with a revolver, and then added: "Come forward, everybody; shell out!"

The women were too frightened to move, but the men crowded to the front of the car.

"Only cash, not jewelry," said the robber and he passed among the men. Ten of them had contributed their money when an electric light, marking the edge of Muncie, flashed in the car windows and the robber, quitting his work, ran through the car and jumped from the train.

Steal $400; Overlook $7,000.

Tulsa, Okla.—Three robbers blew the safe of the First State bank at Skedee Arrow, near here, securing $400. The men overlooked $7,000. They escaped on a handcar. A posse exchanged shots with the robbers.

Hits at Dry Goods Frauds.

Springfield, Ill.—Among the bills introduced in the house Thursday was one to prohibit frauds in dry goods stores. It provides a penalty of $200 to $500 for merchants selling misbranded textiles.

Always Makes Good

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

You'll be delighted with the results of Calumet Baking Powder. No disappointments—no flat, heavy, soggy biscuits, cake, or pastry.

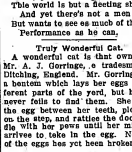
Just the lightest, daintiest, most uniformly raised and most delicious food you ever ate.

Received highest award World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

An Ambassador's Nose.

An ambassador to Russia, formerly a leather merchant in this country, discovered certain secret processes regarding a special kind of leather manufactured there. He would have been locked on with suspicion had it been suspected that he could learn anything of these methods. But during his sojourn he got near enough to certain factories to register, through his sense of smell, some impressions with which he was able to work out the formulas when he returned home.—Atlantic Magazine.

NATURALLY.



"The world is but a fleeting show,
And yet there's not a men
But wants to see as much of the
Performance as he can."

Truly Wonderful Cat.

A wonderful cat is that owned by Mr. A. J. Gorringe, a tradesman of Ditching, Sussex. Mr. Gorringe has a bantem which lays her eggs in different parts of the yard, but his cat never fails to find them. She takes the egg between her teeth, pieces it on the step, and rattles the door handle with her paws until her mistress arrives to take in the egg. Not one of the eggs has yet been broken.

Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it.—Phillips Brooks.

It Does The Heart Good

To see how the little folks enjoy

Post Toasties

with cream

Sweet, crisp bits of pearly white corn, rolled and toasted to an appetizing brown.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

TRAIN LOAD AFTER TRAIN LOAD OF SETTLERS

ARE GOING TO CENTRAL CANADA.

The question of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada has provoked considerable discussion and interest. Whatever else the discussion may have done, it has brought out the fact that on the Canadian side of the line the agricultural situation is one that forbids attention, and it has also brought forth the fact which it is well to face, that on the American side of the border, there is a vastly increasing population to be fed with a somewhat decreasing proportion of food products. This article is intended to point out to those who may wish to become of those who can raise wheat, oats, barley, flax, cattle and hogs at the least cost that the opportunities in Central Canada are what they are seeking. During the past year the official figures show that upwards of 150,000 Americans located in Canada, and the greatest majority of these have settled on farms, and when the time comes, which it will within a few years, they will be ready to help serve their parent country with the food stuffs that its increasing population will require. The immigration for the spring has now set in in great earnest, and trains load after train load of a splendid class of settlers leave weekly from Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and other points. Most of these are destined through to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reports that come from the different farming districts there are that the spring is opening up well, and the prospects for a splendid crop this year are very good. In some districts good homesteads are yet available. The price of all farm lands has naturally had an increase, but it is still away below its earning capacity. The immigration branch of the Dominion Government has just published its 1911 illustrated pamphlet, which may be secured on application to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or any of the agents of the Dominion Government, whose advertisement may appear elsewhere in this paper.

A GOOD BET.



Mrs. Newpop—Mrs. Jones says that only can woman in a thousand is capable of bringing up children.

Mr. Newpop—I'll bet she thinks she is one of the ones.

ITCHED SO COULD NOT SLEEP

"I suffered from the early part of December until nearly the beginning of March with severe skin eruptions on my face and scalp. At first I tronted it as a trivial matter. But after having used castile soap, medicated washrags, cold cream, vanishing cream, etc., I found no relief whatever. After that I diagnosed my case as eczema, because of its dry, scaly appearance. The itching and burning of my scalp became so intense that I thought I should go mad, having not slept regularly for months past, only in intervals waking up now and then because of the burning and itching of my skin. Having read different testimonials of cures by the Cuticura Remedies, I decided to purchase a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap. After using them for a few days I recognized a marked change in my condition. I bought about two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and five cakes of Cuticura Soap in all, and after a few days I was entirely free from the itching and burning. My eczema was entirely cured, all due to using Cuticura Soap and Ointment daily. Hereafter I will never be without a cake of Cuticura Soap on my washstand, and I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone suffering from similar skin eruptions and hope you will publish my letter so that others may learn of Cuticura Remedies and be cured." (Signed) David M. Sheer, care Raymaster, Pier 56, N. R., New York City, June 3, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies sold everywhere. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, for free book on skin and scalp troubles.

No Excuse at All.

N. C. Goodwin, the comedian, was condemning a new comedy at a dinner in New York.

"Its climax," he said, "is false and unsatisfactory—as false and unsatisfactory as Rowndar's excuse.

"On Rowndar's return at a very late hour, his wife said reproachfully:

"'You used to woo I was the sunshine of your life, but now you stay out night after night!'

"'Well, my love,' said Rowndar, 'I don't ask for sunshine after dark.'"

His Future.

Knicker—Is he a has been?

Bocker—No, a going to was.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, April 5.—

At the meeting of the general committee, consisting of the finance committees of the senate and the appropriations committee of the house the tax levy for Minnesota was fixed and the bill introduced in the house. The sum to be raised during the biennial period will approximate $15,000,000.

In making the appropriation bill the sary to cut down the appropriation general committee has felt it necessasked for by the state university. The sum asked for was $6,000,000 for the biennial period. For the first year the university will be granted $1,200,000. For the second year it will be given $800,000. Of this sum $405,000 is appropriated for the new chemistry building. Seventy-five thousand is appropriated for repairing Millard hall. Twenty-five thousand is appropriated for the purpose of repairing the medical building.

The chief item of interest is the appropriation of $250,000 for maintenance, an increase of over $100,000 for the past year.

The forestry department of the state gets an appropriation of $75,000.

The appropriation for the support of the county farm of the state is fixed at from $60,000 to $75,000, an increase from $28,000.

As a backset to this item the appropriation asked for by the state agricultural society for a new agricultural building was absolutely denied.

In considering the general elements of expense the R. C. Dunn good roads measure received its fair measure of consideration. Under the provisions of this bill $150,000 is appropriated for good roads for the biennial year in counter-distinction to $6,500 appropriated for the same purpose last year.

Agricultural School Gets $160,000.

The agricultural school will receive about $150,000 for the new mechanic arts building, it already has $100,000 for the same purpose. It will receive an appropriation of $150,000 for a girl's dormitory.

Appropriations asked for the state capitol approaches are absolutely cut out.

Investigation in the work of the state drainage commission has had its result in the plan of the appropriation committee. The appropriation will amount to only about $35,000, just enough to complete ditches already contracted for.

The board of control will receive an appropriation of about $5,000,000, an increase of $800,000. This is largely for the erection of new buildings and for the care of delinquents. It is represented that 1,000 patients are now sleeping in the corridors of insane asylums and that 400 are uncared for in the home of the feeble-minded.

The Crookston agricultural school will receive for the first year $150,0.30. The average appropriation for that school will be $175,000 a year.

The common and graded schools will be given $600,000 as a year for maintenance. This will be a large increase over what has been given in the past.

The St. Peter hospital draws $240,000 for maintenance. The school for the blind at Faribault only draws $32,000 for current expenses.

For the school for the deaf at the same place, $60,000 is appropriated for a new girls' administration building and $120,000 for a dormitory and dining room.

The Anoka state asylum draws $170,000 for the completion of three cottages. The Hastings asylum draws $170,000 for like improvements.

The Fergus Falls hospital draws the sum of $250,000 a year for maintenance, and $11,000 is given the Rochester state hospital for maintenance.

The senate passed Senator J. A. Lord's bill giving a pension to Mrs. J. A. Johnson, widow of the late governor, $7,000, the salary of the governor for the second year of the unexpired term.

Four reform bills were put to sleep by the lower house of the legislature. The Palmer-Hopkins measure prohibiting trading in drinking places lost by a vote of 54 to 50. Although receiving a majority of the votes the bill did not recieve the necessary 61 to secure its enactment.

The state tax commission bill providing for a system of county assessors was killed by a vote of 65 to 41. The measure was fathered by R. C. Dunn. County members objected on the ground that it would be an added expense and no improvement over the present system of town and village assessors.

St. Paul, April 6.—

The house passed the four-year county official bill by a large vote. The bill was introduced by the committee on towns and counties and provides that county treasurers, auditors, registers of deeds, sheriffs, county attorneys and superintendents of schools be elected for four-year terms beginning January 1, 1911. The A. N. Lee measure, providing for a constitutional amendment to allow the state investment board to loan state money on improved farm lands, also was passed. W. T. Stone's bill, making it a misdemeanor to engage in the white slave traffic, passed by a unanimous vote.

The Minneapolis hotel zone bill eliminating the Radisson and Dyckman hotels to serve liquor with meals in their dining rooms passed the lower house of the legislature by a vote of 89 to 35.

The house passed the Kuntz-Pelmer bill prohibiting the Minneapolis Gas Light company from building a gas plant within a half mile of any church, school, or established park. The vote was 85 to 18.

St. Paul, April 7.—The report of the committee investigating the boys' reform school at Red Wing is sweeping and drastic in its character. It recommends the abolition of corporal punishment except under exceptional cases, these to be under the direction of the board of control. It recommends the dismissal of Superintendent S. A. Whitney and three of his assistants, including Assistant Superintendent Dorr. It recommends the establishment of a gymnasium, swimming pool. It secommends the use of the whipping machine.

J. F. Jacobson of Lac qui Parle county, for several years member of the legislature and Republican candidate for governor in 1906 addressed the house. Mr. Jacobson was given an ovation as he stepped to the platform. As former chairman of the committee on appropriations he took occasion to advise the house on the appropriation bills now being considered. He declared that the committee had not been generous enough in it appropriations for state institutions, especially those which care for the unfortunates.

The house bill allowing counties to expend money to advertise their resources passed by a unanimous vote. The Cowles bill making it a misdemeanor for an intoxicated person to drive an automobile and the Holmberg bill regulating the sale of oleomargarine were also passed.

Presidents of several Minnesota colleges opposed the plan to give Bachelor of Arts degrees at state normal schools before the joint committee on education. Presidents Holgrave of Macalester college, Frank Nelson of Minnesota college, J. M. Kildahl of St. Olaf, L. A. Weigle of Carleton, and F. A. Matteon of Gustavus Adolphus objected to the plan on the grounds that it would lead to the attendence of the state colleges. Presidents Frank Weld of Moorhead Normal, Bohannon of Duluth Normal and Maxwell of Winona Normal favored the bill. No action was taken.

The house committee on appropriations reported favorably on the Robertson bill appropriating $40,000 for the Snake river cut-off in Marshall county. The cut-off will drain the Marshall county swamp lands in the Red river.

St. Paul, April 8.—After a stormy session the house friends of reapportionment failed to kill the Duxbury-Hayward-Noonan-Weiss senate bill providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment limiting the legislative representation of any one county to six senators. A motion to indefinately postpone the bill lost by a vote of 55 to 53. It was then placed at the foot of general orders.

The bill had passed the senate by a vote of 36 to 24 and is considered a blow at Governor Eberhart's plan to secure the passage of a fair reapportionment bill. It is aimed at the cities and if passed would disfranchise thousands of people.

Election Bill is Passed.

The senate passed one bill for direct election of United States senators. The bill was one providing for direct election but strictly within party lines. It simply pledged the candidates for the legislature to vote for the candidates for United States senator receiving the highest vote in the party primaries. That is the majority party in the legislature would be pledged to vote for their party nominee.

The political wars as follows: Ayers-Anderson, Bedford, Benson, Boyle, Cashman, Clegne, Collet, L. C. Cooke, Dale, Dempsey, Dunn, Dwinnell, Ellis, Elwell, Fosseen, Froshaug, Gunderson, Gunn, Hackney, Hanson, Heycraft, V. L. Johnson, Johnston, Kirch, Lende, Marden, Moonan, Murray, Nelson, Odell, Olson, Pauly, Peterson, Pugh, Putnam, Rockne, Sageng, Stebbins, G. H. Sullivan, Sunberg, Swanson, Thoe, Wallace, Wilson, Yetka, C. F. Norgaard—Abraham, Cheadle, C. F. Cook, Donaldson, Duxbury, Glotzbach, Handlan, C. D. Johnson, Lifferath, Lommen, Rosenberg, Schaller, J. D. Sullivan, Van Hoven, Weis, Works.

WOMEN TEACHERS WIN FIGHT.

Will Receive Same Pay as Man in New York Schools.

New York, N. Y.—Men teachers in the elementary schools of New York city appointed hereafter will receive the same pay as women. This will mean that the present salaries paid to men in those positions will be cut almost one-third to the cause of future appointees. The controversy over this question has been bitterly waged for several years.

THIEVES AT ALBANY.

Picking Up Valuable Curios in Capitol Ruins.

Albany, N. Y.—The sacrifice on duty at the state capitol have doubled their vigilance to prevent thievery, which has been rampant since it became known that many valuable old coins are scattered among the debris in the burned state library. Some of the desks in the senate clerk's room were broken open and rifled of their contents.

CONGRESS GETS TAFT'S MESSAGE

Brief Document Is Transmitted to Country's Lawmakers.

IS ALL ABOUT RECIPROCITY

President Tells of Negotiations Leading to the Canadian Agreement, and Asks Early Action Confirming the Pact.

Washington, April 5.—President Taft's message to the 62nd congress in extraordinary session was transmitted to both branches of congress today. The message in full was as follows:

To the senate and house of representatives: I transmitted to the sixty-first congress on January 9th, last, the text of the reciprocity trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction by the secretary of state with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada. This agreement was the consummation of earnest efforts extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both governments to effect a trade arrangement which, supplementing as it did the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

The agreement in its intent and in its terms was purely economic and commercial. Its general subject was under discussion by the commissioners, I felt assured that the sentiment of the people of the United States was such that they would welcome a measure which would result in the freeing of trade in the products of the boundary line, would open up the reserve productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our own consumers on advantageous conditions and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess products of our farms and many of our industries. Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conferences were pending. However, the full text of the agreement with the accompanying correspondance and data explaining both its purpose and its scope became known to the people through the message transmitted to congress.

Approved by the People.

It was immediately apperent that the ripened fruits of the careful labors of the commissioners met with widespread approval. This approval has been strengthened by further consideration of the terms of the agreement in all their particulars. The volume of support which has developed shows that the broadly national scope has fully appreciated and is responsive to the popular will.

The powers of representatives of the Sixty-first congress, after the full text of the arrangement with all the details in regard to the different provisions had been before it, as they were by the American people, passed the bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to congress. This measure failed of action in the senate. In my transmitting message of the 26th of January, I fully set forth the character of the agreement and emphasized its appropriateness and necessity as a response to the mutual needs of the people of the two countries, as well as its common advantages. I do not feel that message or any reciprocal trade agreement, as integrally a part of the present message, before the thirty-second congress and again invite earnest attention to the considerations therein expressed.

Early Action Is Urged.

I am constrained in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great masses of our people whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration early action on this agreement.

In concluding the negotiations the representatives of the two countries bound themselves to use their utmost efforts to bring about the enactment into law of the agreement by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa. I have felt it my duty to use my constitutional prerogative and convoke the Sixty-second congress in extra session in order that there shall be no break of continuity in considering and acting upon this most important subject.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, April 6, 1911.

Has No Excuse.

"Do you expect to play golf this summer?"

"No. I'm on the water wagon."

Should Be Prepared.

"There's one thing about the American Japanese war is it is over pulled off."

"And what is that?"

"Hobson has given plenty of notice to the moving picture concerns."

His Cough.

Restaurant Proprietor—So you were in your last place for three years. Why did you leave?

New Chef—I was pardoned.—Catholic News.

NO PEACE IN MEXICO

MADERO REJECTS TERMS OFFERED TO HIM BY GOVERNMENT.

Whole Federal Army in Northern States Bottled Up in Larger Towns.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—Whatever negotiations were in progress elsewhere peace seemed to be remote here, where the insurrectos were known to be encamped near this city in great numbers, practically "bottling up" the federal army. It was learned on a high authority that for 36 hours telegraphic communication had been kept up between Mexico City and a point in the field occupied by Francisco I. Madero.

Efforts were made, it is said, to ascertain without the help of an interpreter just what would induce Madero to lay down arms and bring immediate tranquility throughout the republic.

Concessions of even greater importance than were offered in the first message were suggested, it is said, but when, without avail, the communications between the two men ceased, it was apparent determination that they would not be resumed.

Immediately the work of building defenses for the security of the city were resumed with renewed vigor.

The number of insurrectos who are reported within marching distance was variously estimated at from 8,000 to 4,000. The garrison is said to number 2,000.

At Torreon rebels are reported to be about the city. All the railroads to the south have been blockaded.

Washington.—The informal conferances in Washington ten days ago between Senor de la Berra, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, and Dr. Francisco Gomez, head of the revolutionary party's confidential agency here, details of which gradually are leaking out, has resulted in the taking of steps which soon may effect a settlement of the Mexican imbroglio.

Doctor Gomez sent messages to his colleagues in both El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., informing them that he hoped soon to be in direct communication with Francisco I. Madero, the insurrecto chief in Chihuahua, and suggesting that it perhaps may be unnecessary for them to hazard the trip to the Madero camp.

WILSON SEES WIDE REFORM

Governor of New Jersey Says Reaction Has Set in Against Government by Interests.

Burlington, N. J.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson, speaking to the toast "The State of New Jersey," at the Democratic dinner here, said that it was against the theory of government by interests and that the "great reaction" had set in.

The country had supposed New Jersey devoted to the service of interests, of big business, irrespective of the interests of humanity," he said, "but the people have been mistaken; New Jersey has waked up.

The tariff the governor characterized as the chief ambush of special privilege" and declared that the interests had sought to control legislation "partly because of a fundamental distrust of popular government."

KANSAS WOMAN IS MAYOR

Mrs. Ella Wilson Entitled to Executive of Hunnewell, Judges Decide.

Hunnewell, Kan.—Hunnewell has a brand-new mayor, and, more then that, the mayor is a women.

At the election here Mrs. Ella Wilson received a tie vote with O. M. Akers for the mayoralty of Hunnewell. The judges of election were called in and decided that she was entitled to the office. And Hunnewell is jubilant.

The newly elected mayor insists that there are many reforms that she will institute. The issue on which she was a candidate were to enforce the law against bootlegging and gambling.

BIG LINER GOES ASHORE

Princess Irene With 1,720 Passengers on Board Runs Aground Near Fire Island.

New York.—The steamer Princess Irene of the North German-Lloyd line ran ashore off the Lone Hill station, ten miles east of Fire island, Thursday night.

The Fire Island life savers report that the Princess Irene is lying easy on the sand, with a slight list to port. There is no apprehension among the passengers.

On board the Princess Irene are 235 cabin passengers and 1,485 in the steerage, all from Naples, Genoa, Palermo and Gibraltar.

Buys Stamps to Burn.

St. Petersburg.—M. Stemmer, e St. Petersburg postage stamp collector, paid $15,500 for five duplicates of a set in his possession which he had believed to be unique, and burned them, Wednesday, so that his set should remain unique after all.

Charles Frederic M. Sail Dies.

London, England.—Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, managing director of the London Times since 1908, died suddenly in his office of heart disease Wednesday.

PHYSICAL WRECK RESTORED TO HEALTH BY GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

I feel it my duty to furnish you with my testimonial as to what your remedy, Swamp-Root, did for me when I was a physical wreck from kidney and bladder trouble.

Some years ago I was not able to do any work and could only just creep around and am satisfied that it is not been for Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I would not have lived. After using the preparation for one month I was able to work some and when I had used $8.00 worth of Swamp-Root, I could do a good day's work. I used about $10.00 worth altogether and would not take $10,000 for the good that it did me. I consider it a God-send to suffering humanity for the disease for which you recommend it, and have recommended it to many sufferers.

H. L. HUGGINS,
Welch, Ark.

Personally appeared before me this 20th of September, 1909, H. L. Huggins, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

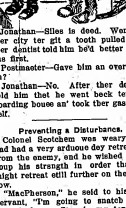
[Letter of Inquiry Department.]

W. A. PAGE, J. P.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

NATURALLY.



Jonathan—Silas is dead. Went to her city ter git a tooth pulled and ther dentist told him he'd better take gas first.

Postmaster—Gave him an overdose, eh?

Jonathan—No. After ther dentist told him that he went beck ter his boarding house an' took ther gas himself.

Preventing a Disturbance.

Colonel Scotsheem was weary. He had had a very arduous day retreating from the enemy, and he wished to recoup his strength in order that he might retreat still further on the morrow.

"MacPherson," he said to his new servant, "I'm going to snatch forty winks' sleep. Stay in my tent and see that I'm not disturbed."

He assisted. Five minutes later the snores of Colonel Scotchem were cut short by the loud report of a gun.

"Great Scott!" cried the colonel. "Are the enemy upon us?"

"Na, dinna fear," replied Mac, inserting his head reassuringly through the tent flap. "It was only a wee mousie. But as I thought he might wake you up I shot him."—Answers.

He Might Have Earned a Vote.

Little Johnnie stood gazing solemnly on the decrepit form of an old countryman. Noticing the boy's attention the old men asked: "Well, what is it, son?"

"Why," the inquisitive youngster asked, "did the politicians kiss you when you was a baby?"—Success Magazine.

REASONED IT OUT

And Found a Change in Food Put Him Right.

A man does not count es wasted the time he spends in thinking over his business, but he needs to give it the same sort of careful attention to himself and to his health. And yet his business comes first the world little about health to care for it. A business man tells how he did himself good by carefully thinking over his physical condition, investigating to find out what was needed, and then changing to the right food.

"For some years I had been bothered a great deal after meals. My food seemed to lay like a lump of lead in my stomach, producing heaviness and fullness and sometimes positive pain. I had been rendered more or less unfit for business, and I made up my mind that something would have to be done. I did not see that it was to the conclusion that over-eating, filling the stomach with indigestible food, was responsible for many of the ills that human flesh endures, and that I was punishing myself in that way. So that was what I was making me so dull, heavy and uncomfortable, and unfit for business after meals. I concluded to change my food and see what it could do for me.

"I have been using it for some months now, and am glad to say that I do not suffer any longer after meals; my food seems to assimilate easily and perfectly, and to do the work for which it was intended.

"I have regained my normal weight, and find that business is a pleasure once more—can take more interest in it, and my mind is clearer and more alert."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Thief River Falls has certainly got a newspaper whose editor is a wonder. It is named "The Thief River Falls Times"

Detroit gets $10,000 for a state fish hatchery, and Wadena will likely get the same amount from the state legislature, but we got some grass seed.

The state legislature adjourns next Wednesday and we hope that governor Eberhart will not so far forget the duty that he owes to god and humanity as to call them together again.

Well the legislature has passed the law making it a gross misdemeanor to steal chickens. We don't know how our representatives voted on the question, but it would be a devil of a note if they voted against it.

The Northwestern Agriculturist is certainly putting up a big fight against that reciprocity treaty, in the interests of the farmers of the Northwest. If it does not do anymore good than to put the farmers next to Taft it will help some, for whether the treaty is ratified or not, he has shown a great desire to take the hard earned dollars from the farmers pockets to build up trusts.

The democrats are smiling, and they have a smile coming as they watch Tafts reciprocity treaty grind out democrats in the Northwest. They know that if that treaty is ratified that yeast will just get to working good in about two years, when the farmers of the Northwest discover that they are being did for about $40,000,000 a year on what they sell, and are paying the same old price for what they buy.

It has been called to our attention that John Lattimore, the publisher of the Eleven Towns has been walking around the country soliciting final proof notices, even coreing into this school district and to parties who live on the section adjoining us. It may be all right to make your application with him, but it is safer to keep your five dollars, publication fee in your pocket until you see what paper publishes your notice, for John is not the man that says what paper is to publish the notices, as that is done by the U. S. Land office at Crookston, and if you pay him, you may have to pay the paper that publishes your notice when you make your proof.

Today is the date set for the opening of the vacant lands on the eleven towns to be opened for settlement. There will not be any great rush, for the land as there is no chance for the speculator, as all the valuable lands were taken before the lands was was withdrawn from market. The homestead law as to settlement, making your home on and improveing the land must be complied with, and speculators that are figuring on proveing up in fourteen months, selling their shanties and leaving the country will surely get caught at it, and loose what money they invested. But if a man is looking for a new home and is short of cash to buy one he can get one here and the government gives him seven years to pay for it, without interest at the rate of 6% an acre.

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlandine creamery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, balance meadow and light timber. Clay and soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland, Highlandine Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Mayfield. 1½ miles from Malgoe P. O. and telephone line. 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 15 acre's broken. 100 acre's good plow land, enough timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address,

Ole T. Waale, Kuehnel Minn.

To Subscribers.

The fact that the postoffice department will not permit weekly papers to circulate in the mails at pound rates when subscriptions are more than one year in arrears is an old story. But it may be news to some that this order is being rigidly enforced and all publishers must cut off all delinquent subscribers. The SUNBEAM, as well as nearly all publishers, regret the situation, but there is no way of evading it and we ask every subscriber to kindly put his account in shape so as to satisfy the postal department. We would sincerely regret cutting off any subscriber, and if it is not convenient for any one to pay cash we will gladly "accept a note" for the amount payable next fall, and credit your subscription so as to comply with the rules. We hope that everyone will realize our position and help us out.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Apr. 7th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Torrwall, of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 1405 Serial No. 04150, for Lot 12 & 14 of Section 22 and Lot 2 Section 23, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. H. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jacob B. Healy, Louis O. Kongsli, Ole Ireland, Carl Jensen, all of Kratka, Minn.

AGNTHUN P. TOUPIN, Register.

HIGHLANDING SCHOOL.

The following is a list of the scholars attending school at the Highlanding district the past month with number of days of each opposit their names.

Peder Pederson	10
Lenard MacAndress	20
Hans Jacobson	20
Oliver Pederson	19
Ella Cousins	16
Elsie Cousins	19
Harry Cousins	19
Marie Cousins	17
Otto Cousins	16
Sadie Arndt	17
Hilda Hammerstoen	20
Harry Engen	20
Herbert Cousins	14
Stanly Jacobson	20
Halvor Sigurdson	9
Leon Rockstad	19
Alma Pederson	15
Sigurd Sigurdson	6
Emma Dunn	18
Laura Wold	10
Russelia Clark	9
Genevia Overum	19
Palmer Wold	18
Augusta Wold	19
Oliver Howard	18
Thelm Lew	10

Average 20.8

Visitors Emma Wald; Christa Wold.

Mildred Hooper, teacher.

National Shortsightedness.

"In this country," said the socialist, "everything possible is done to discourage people from farming."

"How so?" inquired one of the listeners.

"You have to buy the marriage license, fee the preacher, the boys give you what they call a shivaree, your friends throw old shoes at you, the newspapers print columnes of rot, and the fourteenth ageous bound you to stay right up against the cost of living, and if you find you've made a mistake you have to go to the end of trouble to get a divorce"—Chicago Tribune

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 25 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 80 acre's broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced to pasture. Granary on the farm and some other improvements.

On per has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 36 town of Kratka. All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in vale in three years. $600 cash, ballence on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN!

The S.E. ¼ Section 25, town of Kratka. Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some tight timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt., Agent.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. United States Land Office Crookston Minesota March 4th, 1911.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Stanley Depty, contestant against homestead entry No. 1693, made March 3, 1905, for N. E. ¼ Section 22 Township 152 N. Range 40 W., by Henry C. Strasberg Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation, at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 28th, 1911, before Stephen Singer, a Notery Public at Kratka, Minnesota (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o' clock a.m. on April 29, 1911, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Crookston, Minnesota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed March 4, 1911, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

John Patterson, Receiver.

Entryman's record Address, Lambert Minn.

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in their pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself, with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know that I have taken a pill. Frequently being troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and get immediate relief in every case."

A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.

Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

are different from others. Many kinds of liver pills are "impossible" after one trial on account of their harshness. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills do not act by sheer force but in an easy, natural way, without griping or undue irritation. They are not habit forming.

If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return the price. Ask him.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Joy For Johnny.

Johnny's mother was telling Johnny stories from Bible history. And Johnny for a long time was very silent. At last he sighed and looked up thankfully into his mother's face.

"When I get to heaven shall I know every one?" he asked.

"Yes, indeed," answered his mother. "Napoleon and Samuel, and George Washington, and Solomon, and—and David!" persisted Johnny.

"Certainly, dear!"

"Well, then, mother, if I'm very good—if I'm ever so good and all, I'm ever so sleepy, do you think that David will let me touch his slingshot—just touch it—once?"—Philadelphia Times.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peder E. Benson of Rhoda Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 837, Serial No. 04003, for Lots 7, 8, 11 & S.E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Sieglar, Oscar Nerland, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

AGNTHUN P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 24 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Runtan, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 577, Serial No. 04016 for S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Singer, Peder E. Benslie, Oscar Nerland, all of Rhoda Minn.

AGNTHUN P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior.—U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Erickson, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 576, Serial No. 04214, for S. W. ¼ Section 22, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edward Erickson, Edward Singer, Peder E. Rensla v. Oscar Nerland, all of Rhoda Minn.

AGNTHUN P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1911.

To Gustaf L. Reimann, of Buran, Minn., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that David Stahl who gives Nelson R. Route No 1, Minn. as his post office address, did on the 13th day of March, 1911, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. 4985, Serial No. 04158 made June 29, 1904, for S.W. ¼ Section 26 Township 159 N. Range 41 W., 5th, P. Meridian, said as grounds for his contest he alleges that said entryman has wholly abandoned said tract, that he has changed his residence there from for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registard mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgement of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

AGNTHUN P. TOUPIN, Register.

First Publication March 31, 1911.
Second " April 7, 1911.
Third " April 14, 1911.
Fourth " April 20, 1911.

Scottish Names.

No country has experienced the flux of time more than the descendants of one Siffland in a district here intense by than Scotland. With a whole century's population by Campbells, Frasers or Gordons; some more distinguishing nomenclature has to be sought. And no doubt this was the chief reason why on one thus then were always known by the name of their seats of farm. Thus Halliday remembered all old cowherd wife was always known as Bogsey (Bogside farm) and Sandy Archibald, but he had office owned a wretched farm called Boggerdrop, and he was known by the day of his death.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

NATURE'S PAINT BRUSH.

Colors, Shades and Tints That Cannot Be Reproduced by Man.

Nature paints in the most striking colors and shades and tints with a delicacy never achieved by the brush in the hands of the artist. The highest ambition of the manufacturer of paints is to produce colors which look like naturals. That claim never was admitted. Grass has a green of its own. So has the leaf and so has the distant ocean. Note of these has ever been reproduced and put in cans with a price label on them.

Winter applies new reputes on the shelves of the paint chemists. Hood awaits the paint with cash combine offers or peddles the lists of rest of the Baldwin and Northern Spy. They calls pretty fruit it, that is call. The apple is true of the apples with what October first touches the "ripple leaf."

If all the paint grinding spirits in the world were annihilated ten thousand times their existence turn out pigment enough in a year to do what nature does in a change from season to season.

Nature's brush is truly everywhere all the time. Let the eye of a seer it applies the wheat day by day, following with its tints from budding time until it flutters from the branch. It touches the valleys and the hills, the growing grains, the flowering lands. Never is it idle.—New York World.

Shes.

"Make your hay a-way, sir!" plainly exclaimed the indignant maiden.

"No," said the young editor smiling, "I'll disdpleted accident, to go get to my interests our going to press."—Chicago Tribune.

Judged by Himself.

Townsite—Why does a boy grow the fastest?

Townsite—Really don't know!

Then hasn't any father.—Boston Transcript.

Repentance is the golden key that opens the palace of eternity.—Milton.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it is, in fact, the purpose of Congress, and especially by the act of March 3d, 1909, that in the purchase of dictionaries for the use of the several departments of the government the latest and best dictionary of the English language should be obtained.

We are of the opinion that this allegation was clearly and indubitably proved on the work that the Merriam-Webster and the work that the Funk & Wagnalls Company, and that the Merriam-Webster was thoroughly established in every detail; has been corrected in every way and is fully adapted to meet the largest and highest requirements of a practical and scholarly and comprehensive dictionary of the English language, and that the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard is not; that the Merriam-Webster is the best one extant to be found in our judicial work as a dictionary of authority, and that the Government of the United States of America is the party who will be the losers if it is not.

CHARLES G. DOTY, Chief Justice.
WENDELL P. STAFFORD,
ANDREW C. HOWLAND,
Associate Justices.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
THE GRAND PRIZE
(the highest award) was given to the Merriam-Webster at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

GET THE LATEST AND BEST

The best is specified on all Government Printing Contracts

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Publishers
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Young Man's Test.

The test who was having his picture taken in the photograph gallery was an indecent interest in the contest between two young ladies on the other side of the screen:

"You know, Katie, I always wore a lock curl hanging down the back of my neck?"

"Yes?"

"Well, when Phil was calling on me the other evening he asked me if he might have that curl, and I jokingly said yes. Before I knew what he was about he had taken a little pair of scissors out of his pocket and clipped it off close to my head."

"Why, the idea! Didn't that make you furious?"

"Not for the smallest fraction of a second. I thought it was splendid. I let him do didn't seem and pull it off."

His Pet Fault.

A doctor was summoned to attend the mother's little boy. He wrote out a prescription, which was promptly made up and administered in due form. The next day he called again to see his patient and found the child fairly in tears.

"Why, what's the matter, sir? shouldn't have thought that my pill could have died of the measles!"

"Measles!" exclaimed the doctor. "Did you find the measles, and you never told me?"—Paris Journal.

The Girl Answer.

Irritable Pessimist to Flaxlee, who had asked him for a writer—Sir-r, you have my-y-y sympathy. There is my cook—she my seconds via the door and—

Flaxlee—Don't mind your seconds, Pessimist. Just tell your cook-ing to write. She's the one we want.

Pessimist—Oh, is she? Then I'll tell her to write, and she'll write about it.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Our Roland and Rhoda locals failed to show up this week.

Peter Hunstad lost three hogs by breaking thro the ice on Red Lake river last week.

The ice moved out of the Red Lake River Tuesday, and we hid it good by gladly.

Work was commenced setting poels on the Highlanding and Lillo telephone line Tuesday.

C.L. Clark was down to Thief River this week after a load of gasoline for the dredge engine.

We have had several good heavy rains this week which will put the land in fine condition for seeding.

We have about cleased a deal for three quater sections of land this week, to parties that will settle on it and make their home.

Owing to the bad storm yesterday the farmers did not deliver the cattle to Highlang that Krist Larson had bought, so he had to call an ajourument.

The Martain Bros. have their floating dredge set up at the head of ditch near the residence of T.G. Rome and will start work as soon as the frost is out of the swamp.

Some parties from Gooview were over here yesterday looking up land and may decide to locate in this part of the country.

This is a good time of the year to scatter tame grass seed on the meadows and pastures. A dollar invested in grass seed will bring big returns next year.

S. L. Holm is having a good deal of trouble with his ferry, and it is now sunk in the center of river at Highlanding. Some of farmers thought it was pier for the new O'Neil bridge.

Krist Larson, of Anton was up this way selling Nursery stock last week. He got two car load of cattle to ship to St. Paul out of the deal, but he did not pay for them with currant brush.

I have a fine line of heavy working shoes of the best make, and fine shoes of the neatest make, which will be sold at prices that will suprise you. G. Singer.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It cocains no opium, it is safe for child dren. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

Highlanding is in need of a good Dr. and drug store. They now have two general stores, a first class creamery, a blacksmith shop and a hotel. A new church is being built, and if we can get a drug store and Dr. our wants will be supplied.

Bennie Rindahl living east of Hilda had the misfortune to loose three fine cows last Friday by drowning in Red Lake River. The cows went out on the rotten ice to the water hole where they had been going to drink in the winter and the ice broke and let them in, and it was good by cows.

There was a man up through this part of the country last week trying to trade automobile for farms. Some fellows blame enough commissioner Hedeen for giving him a "steer" up this way, but he was to early in the season. He should have waited until Hanson and O'Neils grass seed gets to growing, which it is expected will add lots to the green appearance of the country.

REAPING AS YOU SOW.

Last fall they told us that in order to pass a reapportionment measure it would be necessary to elect county option candidates, but how different the result of the vote makes it appear. Of the twenty three senators who voted for the county option bill only three voted for reapportionment. —St. Hilaire Spectator.

Again we arise to remark; that we told you what you would get out of that county option deal and now you have got it—In the neck—take your medicine like a man.

There is some of our friends that condemo us for being so bitterly opposed to county option. To them we want to say, that it is not the principal of county option that we are opposing, but it is sacrificing the vital interests of the northern part of the state to a hobby. The above record shows how much PULL Senator Hanson and Saugstad had with the county optionist's. Now we will make the statement that we believe that if we had put Albert Berg and A. O. Stephens in the place of the above two men that northern Minnesota would have had reapportionment

Let Us Hand You Our

98th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and eet. You to eed it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Sheaten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

BEAT HIM TO THE STATION.

The Message That Got There Before the Patrolman Did.

"When I was a patrolman," says a prominent detective, "there used to be a sergeant on the force who had it in for me. He reported me for various delinquencies, and—well, he's dead now, and I won't say anything against him. He got sick, and it was reported at the station that he wasn't expected to live. So the boss called me and told me to go around and see if I could do anything for the old fellow. I called at the house and asked if I could see him. They let me in. I ushered into the room where the sergeant was in bed and said, 'The lieutenant sent me around to see how you were getting along.'

"He spoke with difficulty, but I could make out what he said. 'Go back,' he grunted, 'and tell 'em that I'm getting along fine. The boys have fixed me up all right, and I don't need anything. I'm feeling better.'

"So I went back to the station. I was moved a couple of times on my way and got in about half an hour later. There I made my report. 'He says he's better and doesn't need anything,' says I. The lieutenant jumped up. 'Do you mean to say that you saw him?' says he. 'I did,' says I. 'And he told you he was all right?' 'Yes, sir.' 'You blamed liar!' shouts the lieutenant. 'I got a message ten minutes ago that he was dead!'

"And it was true. What do you think of that old scoundrel trying to get me in bad with his dying breath?" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Picture of Night.

Along the high bedged lane John Strong swung, the June gloaming deepening into night. He loved to shove his face into the night. He gloried in the uncertainty of night, the indefiniteness of night, and his soul cried back a wild response to the cry of the nighthawk and the owl. Night is more primitive than day; night is more calamitous; night is a savage; night everywhere is the true aborigine. Day has taken on civilization. Night hurled the world back to the day of the war club, the flint arrowhead, the painted visage. John Strong loved the night with an almost malevolent love. In the night he could hear the valkyries screaming, the witches riding their broomsticks, the ghouls scraping the mold from off the new buried coffin. John Strong swung along, his face set in most oncoming night.—Adventure.

Where He Drew the Line.

Thomas was an old gamekeeper on Sir Greville's Scotch estate, says Sir William Kennedy in "Sport in the Navy." When he was sixty years old he contracted measles and was very ill for a time. Sir Greville, with characteristic kindness, sent the old man some barbecue grapes and a pineapple. The next time the two met Sir Greville asked Thomas how he liked the fruit.

"Weel, Sir Greville," answered the gamekeeper, "the grapes was good, but I think think much of the turnip."

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**



Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 14 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. April 12th, 1911.
NOTICE is hereby given that Ole T. Waale, of Knstead Minn., who on June 29th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 6311, Serial No. 0981, for N. W. ¼ Section 24 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 22nd, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Orenco, Peter Hunstad, of Kneshed Minn. William Paroo, Ilaivor T. Waale, of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam April 14, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 12th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Healey, of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 6865, Serial No. 04156 for Lots 2,3 & S. ½ of N. E. ¼ Section 30 and Lot 11 of Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Michael Conley, Thorsteelee Ellekson, Ole Christopherson, Ludvig J. Lilness, all of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

His Strong Point.

"This is a pretty bad report card," said the father of the young hopeful as he looked over the teacher's figures. "You seem to be 'poor' in pretty much everything."

"That's cause teacher only puts down my studies I ain't good in. I ought to have 'excellent' in one thing."

"And what's that?" hopefully inquired the father.

"Fightin'. I can lick any boy in the class!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A RECORD FALL.

It Was Remarkable Not For Distance, but For Results.

Writing in 1841 of a fall from an immense altitude which did not result in death, a French observer, M. Maillet, declares that he had searched in vain in the annals of science for a similar case. We can well believe it. The victim or patient was a tinsmith who had been engaged in putting up decorations on the occasion of the belated obsequies of Napoleon the Great in the lofty dome of the Church of the Invalides in Paris. When busy moving a ladder on the top of a high scaffolding he overbalanced himself and, in obedience to some obscure instinct, jumped clear of the ladder and the platform, crying to his fellow workmen as only a Frenchman would, "Behold me gone!" With these cheerful words on his lips he fell eighty-two feet, bounding in one place off the roof of a little dome, which caused him to describe a special parabola in the air, and landing finally, feet first, on the slate roof of a small sacristy.

Crashing through the slates, he landed astride a rafter, where he was found sitting, surprised but coherent, for he was able to give his name and address when asked for them. He had no recollection of this and became unconscious while but to be laid shortly afterward under the care of the great Dupuytren. His insensibility lasted a very short time, however, and he made an extraordinary rapid recovery, having sustained no apparent injuries, either external or internal. At the end of a month Polychler found himself quite well.—London Lancet.

THE SQUAW'S SHAWL.

It Must Be Just So Is Each Her Fastidious Taste.

The Indian whare his blanket on the hottest summer days. His theory is that if it keeps out the cold in winter it will keep out the heat in summer. Says Big Ed. Hyde of Pocahontas City.

While he might put this in his talk, thinks that explains the price of a suitable blanket is never questioned, but it would be difficult indeed to deceive him as to the texture of any shawl

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samul Gibson Vic. Pre.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruzon.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in eastern Pennington County.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT.

Sunbeam Minn.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



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Save Money by buying this reliable, handy, high grade sewing machine.

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"A squaw will imitate almost anything that pleases her fancy, but in the matter of her blanket or shawl she exhibits an unusual amount of individuality. With great care and patience she designs her blanket, and when she places the order with the trill man he does not dare distribute it until she has had an opportunity to weat it.

"If she thinks the request that it shall not be duplicated her wishes are regarded, because it is the one efforts she possesses in which exclusiveness is held coveted and dear. Besides what would please one squaw, would not appear at all attractive to another.

"The lightweight shawl or blanket is thrown over the head of the squaw, still unless she is able to purchase a bright colored silk kerchief it will serve as her only bonnet as well. It is just as common a sight now to see the hideous scarlet board of the back of the mother by a portion of her blanket as it used to be to see the red head of the Indian babe peeping from the bark cage or frame cradle." —Washington Herald.

The Donkey's Choice.

This vexed question of the future life of animals has troubled the Mohammedan, as it has other religions. The question, it seems, was submitted by Allah a long time ago, and all the Mohammedans were asked if they wished to enter paradise. They at once said yes, except the donkeys. These were entitled to ask instead if little boys went to heaven. The answer being yes, they replied, "In that case we prefer to go to the other place!" So, to the question for the ages in Paul Doucet Gaiewey.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every Neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for this most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.



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A trial package of Munyon's Paw Paw Pills will be sent free to anyone on request. Address Professor Munyon, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. If you are in need of medical advice, do not fail to write Professor Munyon. Your communication will be treated in strict confidence, and your case will be diagnosed as carefully as though you had a personal interview.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They exert the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, they do not gripe, they do not weaken, but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. To my opinion constipation is responsible for most all ailments. There are 26 feet of human bowels, which is really a sewer pipe. When this pipe becomes clogged the whole system becomes poisoned, causing biliousness, indigestion and impure blood, which often produces rheumatism and kidney ailments. No wonder those who suffers with constipation or any liver ailment can expect to have a clear complexion or enjoy good health. If I had my way I would prohibit the sale of nine-tenths of the cathartics that are now being sold for the reason that they soon destroy the lining of the stomach, setting up serious forms of indigestion, and so paralyze the bowels that they refuse to act unless forced by strong purgatives.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverish it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it.

These pills contain no calomel, no opium, they are soothing, healing and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without physic.

Regular size bottle, containing 45 pills, 25 cents. Munyon's Laboratory, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.

PUT YOUTH ON HIS GUARD

Evidently Recital of Romances Long Passed Made No Appeal to His Feelings.

"Charles," said a shrnp-voiced woman to her husband in a railway carriage "do you know that you and I once had a romance in a railway carriage?"

"Never heard of it," replied Charles to a subdued tone.

"I thought you hedn't; but don't you remember, I was that pair of slippers I presented to you the Christmas before we were married that led to our undoing? Don't remember how well they fitted, don't you? Well, Charlie, one day when we were going to a picnic you had your feet upon a seat, and when you were not looking I took your measure. But for that pair of slippers I don't believe we'd have ever been married."

A young sumnarried man sitting by immediately took down his feet from the seat.—Idcns Magazioc.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Feeble Guardianship.

"I wonder," said the Sweet Young Thing, "why a man is always so frightened when he proposes?"

"That," said the Chronic Bachelor, "is his guardian angel trying to hold him back."—Stray Stories.

Not Responsibln.

Toncher—You are late avery morning.

Pupil—Well, it isn't my fault that you didn't build your blamed old school hoan nearer my home.

Chillsomn.

"I once proposed to n girl in a conservatory."

"With what result?"

"A lot of expensive plants were nipt by frost."—Washington Herald.

Sickly Smile

Wipe it off your otherwise *good looking* face—put on that *good* health smile that *CASCARETS* will give you—as a result from the *cure* of Constipation—of a torpid liver. It's *so easy*—do it—*you'll see.*

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

DEAN PATTEE DEAD

HEAD OF UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LAW SCHOOL DIES AT MINNEAPOLIS.

WAS FOUNDER OF LAW SCHOOL

Wife and Family at Bedside—Death Follows Long Illness and Days of Unconsciousness.

Minneapolis.—After an illness of and on for more then a year, Dean W. S. Pattee, of the university law school, died at his home. His wife and family were at the bedside. Two sons, Richard B. Pattee, of Scanlon, and C. B. Pattee, of Spokane, and a daughter, Mrs. E. W. Evanson, of Spokane, were called to Minneapolis late last week.

Worked Way Through College.

William Sullivan Pattee was born in Jackson, Me., Sept. 15, 1846. His father, though a hard working man, was not rich, and the boy was given vacations, he earned his way through was not satisfied with this, and determined to go to college. By teaching school and working hard during his married Miss Julia Tuttle, of Plymouth, Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me., graduating in 1871. To his teachers he was known as an exceptional student.

A few months after graduation he married Miss Julia Tuttle, of Plymouth, Me. It was at this time that Horace



DEAN W. S. PATTEE

Greeley was advising the young men of the east to "go west." Dean Pattee made up his mind that the best place for the young man was in the west, and in the winter of '71 he came west, arriving at Minneapolis. From there he went to Northfield, where he was later to practice law. Becomemended as an able student at Bowdoin, he secured a position as instructor in Greek at Lake Forest university, Illinois, in the fall of '72. Ha held this position until 1874, when he returned to Northfield as a teacher in the high school.

Sent to Legislature.

He taught at Northfield for four years. The spare moments at his command he put to the study of law, and in 1878 he took an examination in law at Faribault, and was admitted to the bar. He determined to practice at Northfield, with such success that he was elected from Rice county to the state legislature, in 1884. While there he was known as one of the ablest men in the house of representatives.

In the spring of '83, the legislature appropriated money for the establishment of the university law school, which had been provided for by the general statutes of 1862. The regents of the university, looking about for a man fitted to build up the school, selected the young Northfield attorney, William S. Pattee. He took charge of the new department in September, 1888.

Law School Beginnings.

While the present law building was being built, Dean Pattee was given quarters in a room of the basement of the old Main hall. His called a rough bookcase to the wall of the room, put to it his own books, and prepared to put ten forty students who had been referred through a course of law. The tered through a course of law. The 1885. Dean Pattee has remained at tbà bénd of the school.

From 1888 to 1911, 763 students have received their bachelor's degree, 101 their master's degree, and two bova been given a degree of doctor of civil law. From an attendance of twenty-seven students in 1888, there are 400 students registered in the day and night classes. The only requirement for admission in '88 was a common school education. Two years of college work are now required for entrance. The first library of the college was the private one of Dean Pattee. It now numbers 17,000 volumes.

NEW ULM FOUNDER DEAD.

Former Minnesota Man Dies at Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore.—At the age of 80, William H. Hummel, one of the founders of New Ulm, Minn., Civil war veteran and one of the most prominent residents in that section of the Minnesota German settlement, died here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. D. Timms. Hummel caught a severe cold last week and pneumonia which set in, resulted in his sudden death.

INSTITUTE FOR PASTORS.

Minnesota Methodist Conference Ministers Prepare For Meeting April 24.

Minneapolis.—Study and discussion of religious matters by pastors of the two Minnesota conferences of the Methodist church will take place in the fifteenth annual institute of the Postgraduate Association in Wesley M. E. church, April 24, 25 and 26. To spur the ministers to efficiency in work and to foster reading and study among them a postgraduate association was formed fifteen years ago. A committee is appointed each year to plan a course of study. Rev. B. M. Dick is president of the association. The special theme for the institute this year is "Jesus." All meetings will be open to the public and an especially large attendance is hoped for the evening lectures.

Noted Scholars to Talk.

Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the Theological school of the University of Chicago, accounted a leading Bible teacher, will give four lectures, while Rev. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., of the Church of the Redeemer, Rev. S. M. Dick, D. D., of Wesley Church, and others are to present papers. The institute sessions will open at 5 p. m. April 24, with a lecture by Dr. Mathewe on "The Watchword for the Modern Church." There will he three sessions April 25 —at 9 a. m., to be addressed by F. B. Cowgill, of Mankato, on "The Personality of Jesus," and by F. M. Rule, of St. Paul, on "The Messianic Consciousness." At 2 p. m. Rev. W. J. Grant, of Minneapolis, will speak on "Jesus' Teaching Concerning the Kingdom;" Dr. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, "Jesus and Institution Work," and Dr. Mathews, "The Social Teachings of Jesus." Dr. Mathews will lecture in the evening on "The Gospel and the Modern Man."

Aggressive Church.

The closing day, April 26, Dr. Mathews will lecture at 8 p. m. on "A Progress for an Aggressive Church." It is planned to have the general public attend the evening sessions. At 9 a. m. session, April 26, Rev. E. V. DuBois, of Redwood Falls, speaks on "Christianity and Social Science," and Rev. C. G. Hohns, of St. Paul, on "Jesus and Modern Evangelism." Dr. Mathews, Dr. Shutter and Dr. Dick will speak at the 2 p. m. session, Dr. Mathews on "The Social Teachings of Jesus;" Dr. Shutter, "Jesus as Social Reformer," and Dr. Dick, "Jesus and Psychic Health." Each peper will be followed by a general discussion. Ministers from all parts of the state are expected to attend, the visitors to be entertained by the local committee.

The Postgraduate Association officers are: President, Rev. B. M. Dick; vice-president, Rev. G. E. Smith; corresponding secretary, Rev. F. A. Cone; secretary-treasurer, Rev. C. E. Kern. Directors are: Rev. F. M. Rule, Rev. Samuel Ellery, Rev. E. P. Christ and Rev. J. A. Wagner. The corresponding secretary is located at 938 Cromwell avenue, St. Paul.

STATE IS BIG MONEY LENDER.

Bulletin of Treasurer Smith Shows $17,558,162 is Out.

St. Paul.—State Treasurer Smith has issued a bulletin showing the rate at which Minnesota sbtis funds are invested. The permanent school fund bins loaned to the various cities and school districts of the state $9,313,877.01. The name fund also has loaned $5,197,000 on bonds of other states, and $800,000 of the million-dollar debt of the new capitol is tnken up by bonds from this same source. In addition to tbis there are contracts filed for approximately $6,000,000 in school land to be sold during the next two months. The permanent university fund has loans to municipalities aggregating $561,641, and those of other states amount of $896,300. The third big fund of the treasury, the swamp land fund, has a county loane of $528,791, interstate bonds of $138,000 and state capitol certificates amounting to $200,000. The total investments and loans of the state exclusively of a small fund of $128,000 belonging to the internal improvement fund, are $17,558,162.61.

St. Paul Pioneer Dies.

St. Paul.—Captain Michael J. O'Connor, prominent in St. Paul G. A. R. circles and formerly city clerk of St. Paul, died at the St. Paul city hospital, where he bnd been confined following an attack of apoplexy. He was elected city clerk in 1870, continuing in this office until 1879, when he formed a partnership with Martin Delaney, and they together built the Northwestern stockyarde.

Postoffice Nominations.

Washington, D. C.—Nominations of the following persons to be postmasters at the Minnesota towns designated were sent to the senate: Georgia M. Knapp, Bine Earth; Emma Ehlers, Lewiston; Chauka; Oscar E. Linquist, Doeeel; Oscar Krock, Marshall; L. O. Hangen, Harmony; N. C. Nelson, New Richmond; Martin L. Murphy, Bowersville; J. D. Haradon, Park Rapids.

Mankato Librarian Named.

Mankato. — To succeed Miss Maud Van Buren, who goes to Madison, Wis., to take a position under the state library commission the Mankato public library board chose Miss Flora S. Carr of Pittsburg, Pa., and fixed her salary at $1,000 a year. Miss Carr will take up her duties Aug. 15. She is a former Iowa girl and has been librarian at the public libraries of Grinnell and Charles City, and is at present in charge of the children's department of the Pittsburg public library.

MANY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Taylor Wins at Mankato—Lamb Leads at Brainerd.

Mankato.—A very hot municipal campaign came to a close when former Mayor Charles T. Taylor was elected mayor over the present mayor, R. G. Meyer, by 29 majority. Both men are staunch advocates of the high license form of government and are leading business men.

Taylor was a member of the charter commission that framed the present commission form of the charter. The fight was largely a matter of personality, although the saloons were opposed to Mayor since his finding of foot prints in the snow leading from the rear of saloons on a Sunday morning last winter, and thereupon put the lid on so tightly that it has not been tilted since.

The present commissioners, Robert Lamb, Lawrence Hamlins, Ben Bangerter, Jr., and Jud: D. Humieton were re-elected. Judge W. L. Comstock was re-elected municipal judge over W. A. Plymat by a small majority, and W. R. Gaddes, special judge.

Democratic Mayor at Brainerd.

Brainerd. — Honorable H. P. Dunn, Democrat, was elected mayor by a plurality of 34 votes. Ha received 605 votes; A. Oundahl, public ownership, 571; Edward Crust, Republican, 406. City treasurer, A. N. Ophsal, Republican, plurality, 54. The Republicans elected six aldermen, the Socialists three, and the Democrats one. On the board of education are three Republicans and two Socialists.

Blodgett Mayor of Faribault.

Faribault, April 6.—In the most hot, contested municipal election in the history of the city, Alho Blodgett, Jr., won over Geo. L. Smith for mayor by a majority of 104. There was the largest vota out thnt has ever been recorded in a city aloction, despite drizzling rain which fell all day.

The commissioners elected are W. H. Holden, Benson Brown, F. M. Chase, and J. F. Sies. This is the first election under the new charter.

Fergus Falls is Wet.

Fergus Falls. — Fergus Falls went wet on the hotly contested kind of a fight. The vote was 1,113, the largest cast in years. License won by 20 majority with 22 blank ballots. Counting the blank ballots as again license with the supreme court decision this was wet by four. Officers are: A. G. Anderson, mayor; Hanny Dahl, treasurer; N. P. Wolberg, A. H. Bales, Henry Winther, and B. Butler, aldermen.

Winona Democrats Win.

Winona. — Julius R. Schroth, Democrat, was elected mayor of Winona over Thomas E. Hamlin, progressive incumbent and "reform" candidate, by 600 to 700 plurality. Schroth carried all but two precincts in the city.

The vote was the largest polled in the city in years and the reform and conservative elements were lined up in a bitter battle.

Damp Spot At Albert Lea.

Albert Lea. — Liquor license was voted bere by a large majority and C. L. Swenson was elected mayor by about 100 over bis nearest opponent. The total vote on mayor was as follows: C. L. Swenson, 465; A. Wood, 372; V. Gulbrandsen, 295; A. A. Wost, 132. West was the Social candidate. A total of 1,264 votes were cast, the largest in the history.

Benson Favors Liquors.

Benson. — In a very hotly contested city election here Attorney C. L. Kane won out for mayor over Dr. H. J. Rice by 94 votes. License carried by 39 votes.

Commission Plan Turned Down.

South St. Paul. — South St. Paul voted down the commission plan of government only 60 out of 200 votes cast being in favor of the change.

MUSIC TEACHERS TO CONVENE.

President Vincent, Hamlin Hunt and Others to Speak May 9.

Minneapolis. — The tenth annual meeting of the Minnesota State Music Teachers' Association will convene May 9 at the Radisson Hotel. President Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, will open the session with an address.

Hamlin Hunt, president of the association, will make his address Tuesday at 9 a. m. The report of officers will follow and at 10:30 a "violin round table" will be conducted by Carl Rupp, of Minneapolis. The afternoon's music section will ha conducted by T. P. Giddings, Minneapolis, at 1:30 p. m. This feature will be illustrated by classes of children from the schools of Minneapolis.

An organ recital will be given at Plymouth church at 4:30 p. m. by G. H. Fairclough, of St. Paul, dean of the Minnesota chapter American Guild of Organists. At 8:30 p. m. a compliment to the convention will be paid at the Commercial Club will ha tendered by the public affairs committee of the Commercial Club. The convention will continue over Wednesday and Thursday May 10 and 11.

Mayor Cuts Party Lines.

Red Wing.—Arthur P. Pierce, who is now serving his seventh term as mayor of the city, announced that he would get his candidates for the office before the Republican primaries, but will run independently, and from a party standpoint C. H. Tiedman has a clear-field.

Butte.—Hiram Knowles, of Missoula, former United States district judge for Montana, died suddenly on an Oregon Short Line train en route from Ogden to Butte.

Spring Debility

Felt by so many upon the return of warm weather is due to the impure, impoverished, devitalized condition of the blood which causes that tired feeling and loss of appetite as well as the pimples, boils and other eruptions so common at this season.

It is cured by the great constitutional remedy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than twenty different ingredients. There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

How Sea Birds Drink.

Under the headline, Where Do They Get Water? a writer in the Young Folks' Catholic Weekly says: "When I was a cabin boy I often used to wonder, seeing birds thousands of miles out to sea, what they did for fresh water when they were thirsty. One day a squall answered that question for me. It was a hot and stifling day in the tropics, and in the clear sky overhead a black rain cloud appeared full of a sudden. Thousands of empty spice over a hundred sea birds came darting from every direction. They got under the rain cloud and waited there for about ten minutes, circling round and round, and when the rain began to fall they drank their fill. In the tropics, where the great sea birds sail thousands of miles away from shore, they get their drinking water in that way. They smell out a storm a long way off, they travel a hundred miles maybe to get under it, and they swallow enough raindrops to keep them going."—New York Tribune.

MADE HIS ESCAPE IN TIME

Metaphors of Millionaire Found No Response in the Breast of the Farmer.

The millionaire accepted the farmer's cordial invitation to ride, and with much scrumbling gained a seat on top of the hay.

"My good man," said the millionaire, patronizingly, "this swaying, rolling, sweet-scented diven is a couch upon which I could with alacrity and be irresistible to the arms of Morphsus whenever I courted sweet sleep."

The farmer stiffened. "I'll hear no more of your talk; I'm a respectable married man, an' I'll ask you where you're goin' so I can avoid the place."

Dreamily the millionaire smiled. "I'm getting back to Mother Nature, who hae been outraged and abused by me for years; I am a broken man, and she will forgive me and bring me back to health."

The farmer stopped the team and pulled a three-tined pitchfork from the hrace socket—but his passenger was gone.—Succese Magazine.

SASKATOON'S

district has never known even failure, even in most adverse seasons. Hence the prosperity of our English-speaking agricultural community. Hence the fact that Saskatoon's population has jumped from 113 to over 16,000 in less than seven years. We have lots of land. Why not keep the family together by getting some for yourself and the boys? For all information, write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

Indication of Wisdom.

"Why do they call the owl the bird of wisdom?"

"It stays out all night and doesn't tell what it sees or does."—Judge.

You Never Can Tell.

A certain cellist was once snowbound for three hours at a small railroad station. He unpacked his 'cello and played the dozen fellow sufferers a request program with the result that one of them took him to Europe for a year. You never can tell as you hear your gracious fiddle-case through the streets what magic casement may not open on the foam (of stelene), and what fairy hand may not beckon you within to the one thing needful to opun fifty-nine, or draw a vallant bow in the hattle of Schumann quintet.—Robert H. Schauffler, in the Atlantic.

"SPOHN'S."

This is the name of the greatest of all remedies for Distemper, Pink Eye, Heaves, and the like among all ages of horses. Sold by Druggists, Harness Makers, or the manufacturers. $.50 and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Send for free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Vagaries of Finance.

"I understand you have paid the mortgage off your place."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossed. "Then why do you complain of hard times?"

"All the neighbors have done the same thing. They leave me with money on my hands that nobody wants to borrow."

There is an ancient saying, famous among men, that thou shouldst not judge lightly of a man's life before he diath, whether it should ha called bleot or wretched.—Xopbocles.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Prevents sweating feet and all foot discomfort. Relieves corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

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Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice *free of charge* and in *absolute confidence* and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

The many and varied symptoms of women's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (908 pages), newly revised and up-to-date Edition, cloth-bound, will be sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of wrapping and mailing only. Address as above.

Easter Music



GREATEST COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC EVER SEEN AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FRATTICHINI AT EASTER 3000

ONE churchgoers in the United States they are declared to be a bit old-fashioned, by their opponents—have been protesting of late years against the growing disposition to give greater prominence to music in our church services. It is said, say these good people, who cling to the ideas of our grandmothers' time, that they would have church services without music. On the contrary they recognize that music is an important, not to say essential, feature of devotional exercises. What they complain about, though, is the seeming disposition to some churches, particularly the fashionable ones, to have the musical numbers completely overshadow the sermon and the prayers and worship.

But for all that there exists this wide difference of opinion as to the part music should play in church services there is one occasion during the year when practically all churchgoers are agreed that it is fitting and appropriate that melody should dominate the whole interval of worship. This exceptional occasion is, of course, Easter. As the anniversary of sad tidings—the most joyous holiday in the whole church calendar—it is but natural that the keynote of every observance should be one of rejoicing and praise in song. Consequently the pastors and musical directors and choir masters of all denominations up and down the land devote more attention to their Easter musical programs than to those of any other Sunday in the fifty-two, and, with all due respect, it is the musical programs rather than the pastor's texts which are objects of the keenest interest when the churches announce their Easter programs.

Church music, which finds its best exemplification on Easter morning, has undergone marked development during the past dozen years. It is well within the memory of the present generation when almost the only music in our churches was congregational singing. This chorus singing by the assembled worshipers is still in vogue in many of the smaller churches, particularly those in small towns and rural districts, and just here be it confessed that there are a good many people who to this day declare that it is more devotional and inspiring than the solos of the highest salaried singers. But, be that as it may, the soloists have supplanted the congregation as singers in practically every city church and in many of those in the smaller towns.

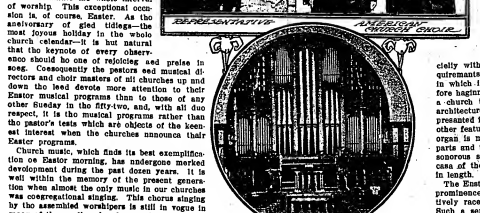
The first entry of the soloists into this field came when one, two, or a quartette of singers in each congregation who possessed the best voices were induced to specialize to the extent of preparing some number for rendition each Sunday, as well as, in effect, leading the congregational singing. Or, in some churches where the congregation was not strong vocally or the members were diffident about engaging in the chorus singing, there was organized a choir of anywhere from eight to sixteen members that bore the whole burden of the musical responsibility just as do the vested choirs in many of the Episcopal churches. Under this plan the singers have almost invariably been members of the church where they sing and as a rule they have given their services free or have received very modest sums for their services.

While the above mentioned plan or one in which choir singers are employed and paid is confined to still in vogue in thousands of churches all over the country, a further step in musical development has been taken by most of the prominent and wealthy city churches. In these places of worship one may hear an Easter morning music of as fine a quality as can be listened to in any grand opera house. The secret lies in the fact that in these fashionable churches the music is provided by high-salaried musicians who are engaged solely for their musical ability and without reference to anything else. Indeed, since good voices have come to be demanded above all else we find that not once in a dozen cases is a highly-paid choir singer a member of the church in which she sings. Mayhap she is not a member of any church. There are also well-known instances in which Catholic singers appear regularly in Protestant churches and vice versa.

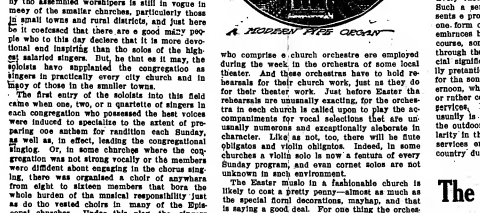
Similarly the pipe organist of the twentieth century fashionable city church is chosen solely because of his musical ability and not because he is a fellow-churchman, which he probably is not. Even more odd in the eyes of some folk with oldtime ideas is the system of recruiting the orchestras of the leading churches. But, perhaps, to pause for a moment, the reader had not realised that an orchestra is now considered essential in every fashionable church. Such is the case, however, and in a majority of cases the musicians



AN ELDERLY CATHOLIC PROCESSION



REPRESENTATIVE MODERN CHURCH CHOIR.



A MODERN CHURCH CHOIR

who comprise a church orchestra are employed during the week in the orchestra of some local theater. And these orchestras have to hold rehearsals for their church work, just as they do for their theater work. Just before Easter the rehearsals are unusually exacting, for the orchestra in each church is called upon to play the accompaniments for vocal selections that are unusually numerous and exceptionally elaborate in character. Like as not, too, there will be flute obligatos and violin obligatos. Indeed, in some churches a violin solo is now a feature of every Sunday program, and even cornet solos are not unknown in such environment.

The Easter music in a fashionable church is likely to cost a pretty penny—almost as much as the special floral decorations, mayhap, and that is saying a good deal. For one thing the orchestra is a pretty expensive luxury, which can be appreciated when we figure that there are presumably seven or nine men who receive, say, $4 or $5 per Sunday. The organist, if he is an accomplished artist, receives perhaps twice as much as any member of the orchestra. After all, however, it is the vocal soloists who run up the expense bills in these churches which are always crowded—pertly, let us suspect, because the music is so fine.

The cost of church singing of the professional class has advanced in recent years even more rapidly than the cost of living. There are yet to be found professional singers of some ability who are singing in churches for $5 per Sunday, but all the more prominent soloists have advanced far beyond that figure for their services. Indeed, there are church soloists in New York and other large cities who receive salaries of $5,000 a year, and in some instances such salaries are paid by churches that have never been heard of by the average citizen outside of the city in which they are located. For her $100 a week a choir "star" is required to sing once and more likely twice on Sunday and is supposed to attend at least one rehearsal—say on Friday. However, she has plenty of leisure for teaching music if she cares to do so, or for accepting outside concert engagements if the condition of her voice will permit. Indeed, she can make of her church singing simply a "side line."

The Easter season sees the culmination of an ever-existing rivalry between churches for soloists of marked ability, for, be it known, choir singers of the first rank are not much more operatic stars of the first eminence. Of late regular "booking" or employment bureaus have been established specially to carry on negotiations looking to the engagement of choir singers. Some singers are so much in demand that they sing in two or even three churches each Sunday, and an amusing illustration of the lengths to which churches will go to secure coveted soloists was afforded recently when a rich church in a leading Eastern city had a special door constructed so that a vocalist after singing her solo might slip out unobserved in time to fill a similar engagement in another church down the street.

In the wrangle among the church greatest factor, next to the vocalists, in making the Easter music is the pipe organ. These monster instruments with their rich deep tones in tremendous volume seem to provide the ideal background for the soaring melody of the Easter anthems. Nowadays every church that is very ambitious aspires to a pipe organ, but here again we find it possible for churches to be decidedly extravagant, for $10,000 is by no means an unusual price for pipe organs of the large-est size in this day and age. The demand for these instruments may be imagined, however, from the fact that America, which leads the world in such manufacture, now has seventy-five pipa organ menufacturers.

Church organs, except in the small sizes, are not built in accordance with stock designs, as are pianos or other musical instruments, but each is designed and built specially with reference to the conditions and requirements presented by the particular church in which it is to be installed. Accordingly, before beginning work upon a large pipe organ for a church the builder must study not only the architecture of the church, but also the colors presented in the frescos on walls and ceiling and other features of the decorative scheme. A pipe organ is made up of several thousand different parts and the great pipes from which peal forth sonorous sound on Easter morning are, in the case of the largest organs, each thirty-two feet in length.

The Easter season always brings into especial prominence the "song service," another comparatively recent development of church activities. Such a service, as its name would imply, consists principally of almost wholly musical in one form or another and that in most churches embraces both vocal and instrumental solos. Of course, song services are held in churches all through the year, but those at Easter have especial significance and present more than ordinarily pretentious programs. The most popular hour for the song service is at four o'clock in the afternoon, which time prevents it from interfering or rather conflicting with any of the other church services. In the southern cities where Easter usually is characterized by a balmy atmosphere the outdoor Easter song service is gaining popularity in the same measure that open-air church services are gaining vogue in all parts of the country during the summer.

The First Easter Day

BY STANLEY WATERLOO.

Never so sweet a hush
In all Judean nights,
Never so fair a sun
Rose o'er Judean Heights,
Never so fragrant rose
Did all of heavan lean
As when approached the tomb
The weeping Magdalene.

What marvel greets her eyes!
Too tear-badimmad are they?
Behold no portal barred;
The stone is rolled away!
Vacant the sheltering depth
Where he was laid to rest,
Vacant the narrow space
Wharoon his body prest.

Only the cerements white
Whare He, the Son, had lain
Only at head and foot
The guarding angels twain,
The guarding angels twain,
Of gentle mien and grave,
To speak of words of love
Of him who died to save.

How spread the mighty truth,
How all the earth divined!
What glorious promise kept
The saviour of mankind!
And, so, the world is glad
And men, rejoicing, pray,
As did his servants when
Came the first Easter day.

Before Allowing an Operation

Please Read These Two Letters.

The following letter from Mrs. Orville Rock will prove how unwise it is for women to submit to the dangers of a surgical operation when it may be avoided by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was four weeks in the hospital and came home suffering worse than before. Then after all that suffering Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored her health.

HERE IS HER OWN STATEMENT.



Paw Paw, Mich.—"Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement—I could not be on my feet for a long time. My physician treated me for several months without much relief, and at last sent me to Ann Arbor for an operation. I was there four weeks and came home suffering worse than before. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I did. To-day I am well and strong and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advise every woman who is afflicted with any female complaint to try it."—Mrs. Orville Rock, R.R. No. 5, Paw Paw, Mich.

"There never was a worse case."

Rockport, Ind.—"There never was a worse case of woman's ills than mine, and I cannot begin to tell you what I suffered. For over two years I was not able to do anything. I was in bed for a month and the doctor said nothing but an operation would cure me. My father suggested Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so to please him I took it, and I improved wonderfully, so I am able to travel, ride horseback, take long rides and never feel any ill effects from it. I can only ask other suffering women to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation."—Mrs. Margaret Meredith, R. F. D. No. 3, Rockport, Ind.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful—or that either of these women were paid in any way for the testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



MRS. E. PINKHAM

Forestalled.

District Attorney J. P. Clarke of New York was talking about the recent kidnaping cases.

"Kidnapers," he said, "are apt to disappear now. They have become too unpopular. Why, a kidnaper is as unpopular as a widower.

"Widows, now, are very attractive, but about a widower there is always something uncanny, something almost clammy—I mean, of course, from the matrimonial point of view.

"I know a widower who is thinking of marrying again. He thought he'd broach the matter delicately the other day to his little daughter, so he said:

"'Ah, my dear, how I did love your mother!'

"But the little girl gave him a suspicious look and snapped:

"'Say 'do,' not 'did,' papa.'"

Grouch Still With Him.

When Brown died he left an old friend living, by the name of Jones, who always has a grouch. After Brown had been in heaven some time, he met Jones just coming through the gate, and as the newcomer did not look as happy and contented as he should, Brown asked him what was the matter. "Matter," he said, "I got my feet wet coming across the River Styx and caught a terrible cold, broke my left wing and have to carry it in a sling, and my halo don't fit worth a darn."

You are not trusting yourself or your family if you don't keep Hamlins Wizard Oil in the house. It's the best substitute for family doctor and a mighty good friend in case of emergency.

Good breeding is benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in the little daily occurrences of life.—Chesterfield.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

An institution must be propped up by precedent when it is no more uplifted by sap.

Garfield Tea assists overworked digestive organs, corrects constipation, cleanses the system and rids the blood of impurities.

Why quarrel over religions when all men agree—all men, that is, at the same grade of intellect?

FREE SAMPLE CURED OLD PERSON'S BOWEL TROUBLE

One of the most remarkable proofs of the unusual laxative merit contained in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is that it is effective not only in people in the prime of life, but at the extreme of age. As many letters are received from mothers regarding the cures of children, as from men and women of sixty, seventy and eighty years of age. It must be truly a wonderful laxative.

In the cure of constipation and bowel trouble in old people it has no equal. It corrects the constipation, dispels the headache, biliousness, gas, drowsiness after eating, etc. People advancing in years should see to it that their bowels move freely, and if they do not to take Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, as for years long your life by healthy bowel action. Clogged bowels invite disease. Women about to pass the menstrual period cannot do better than use Syrup Pepsin a few times a week until the system has settled to its future condition.

Among the strongest supporters of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin are Mr. W. G. Corn of New Decatur, Ala., and Mr. George E. Spaulding of the National Soldiers' Home, Kansas, both elderly men. The regular size bottles can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents and one dollar, but a free sample bottle can be had by sending your address to the doctor.

If you like free sample address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Secure your own homestead in the prosperous and prolific Province of Saskatchewan, Alberta or Manitoba. Splendid crops and enormous profits are being made in mixed farming, dairying and stock raising.



How's the Time

—not a year from now, but right now? Are the prices satisfactory? Are you getting enough for your grain, stock and dairy products as well as cattle raising, dairying to his little daughter, as he said:

"Ah, my dear, how I did love your mother!'

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—not a year from now, but right now? Are the prices satisfactory? Are you getting enough for your grain, stock and dairy products as well as cattle raising, dairying and mixed farming? According to latest Government returns there are 2,717,000 acres of land in Western Canada from which the U. S. will not 80 per cent more than the value of the entire crop.

Thousands of farmers have sold for big profit out of the Provinces and made

Over Fifty Thousand Homesteads of 160 acres each were taken up in 1910 and the acreage of crops (including fall wheat) would average 25 bushels per acre.

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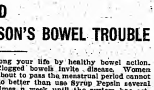
Can. Office (Official), Room 2, Manning Chambers, Toronto, Can. or W. H. Rogers, Room 12, Bullock Bl., Fort Wayne, Ind. Use address nearest you. 21

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A COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

in New York City. Best features of country and city life. Out-of-door sports on school park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Academic Course Primary Classes Graduating. Upper class for Advanced Special Students. Music and Art. Write for catalogue and terms.

Miss Rose and Miss Walker, Riverside Avenue, near 252d St., Post, N. Y.



Cleanses and promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

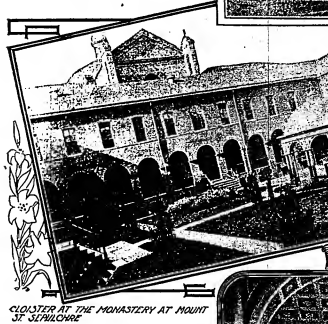
If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

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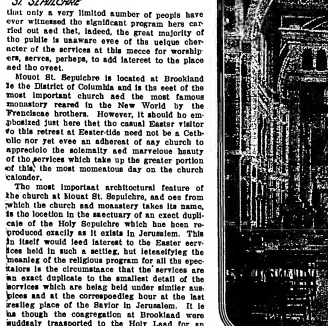
Easter at Mount St. Sepulchre

By Waldon Fawcett

THE United States is the scene of a number of widely varying forms of church observance on Easter morning, ranging all the way from the sovel rites in the Moravian churches of Pennsylvania to the fashionable services in the churches on Fifth avenue, New York, attended by the "400" of metropolitan society. There is little doubt, however, that the most impressive and the most picturesque of all Easter services is that which takes place on the joyous spring holiday at Mount St. Sepulchre. The fact



THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY AT MOUNT ST. SEPULCHRE



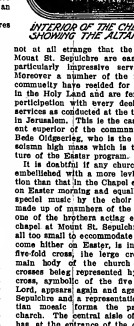
CLOISTER AT THE MONASTERY AT MOUNT ST. SEPULCHRE



FATHER BEDE OLDGERING CELEBRATING THE MASS AT EASTER



REPRODUCTION OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE IN THE CHAPEL AT MOUNT ST. SEPULCHRE



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT MOUNT ST. SEPULCHRE SHOWING THE ALTAR

that only a very limited number of people have ever witnessed the significant program here carried out and that, indeed, the great majority of the public is unaware even of the unique character of the services at this mecca for worshipers, serves, perhaps, to add interest to the place sed the event.

Mount St. Sepulchre is located at Brookland le the District of Columbia and is the seat of the most important church aed the most famous monastery reared in the New World by the Franciscan brothers. However, it should be emphosized just here thet the casual Easter visitor to this retreat at Eester-tide need not be a Catholic nor yet eves an adherent of say church to appreciate the solemnity aed marvelous beauty of the services which take up the greater portion of this the most momentary on the church calender.

The most important architectural feature of the church at Mount St. Sepulchre, and oes from which the church and monastery takes its name, is the location in the sanctuary of an exact duplicate of the Holy Sepulchre which hse been reproduced exactly as it exists in Jerusalem. This in itself would lead interest to the Easter services held in such a settieg, but iteseifetyeg the meaning of the religious program for all the spectators is the circumstance that the services are an exact duplicate to the smallest detail of the sorvices which are being held under similer auspices and at the correspeeding hour at the hsrsiieg place of the Savior in Jerusalem. It is ha though the coagregation at Brookland were suddealy transported to the Holy Land for an hour or a day.

To appreciate the novelty of all that tanspires at Easter at Mount St. Sepulchre it is necessary to know something of the history of this fasitiution. The Franciscan brothers have a number of monasteries or houses of the order located le various parts of the United States, but the community in the District of Columbia is in a class by itself in that it is in effect the American "branch office" of the Franciscan friars who are laboring in Palestine. For, of course, the Franciscans are a brotherhood whose work is of world-wide scope and one of the most important branches of this work is found in their function of "keepers of the holy places." For more than seven hendred years the Franciscans have been in possessica of almost all of those places in the Holy Land, which are the most dear to all adherents of the Christian faith-such places as the spot where Jesus was born in Bethlehem and the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem—and this order of monks has made of it a labor of love to restore and preserve these sacredly historic localities.

A large share of all the foeds with which this work is carried on comes from America and most of the Franciscaas who are now serving actively as "keepers of the holy places" have been educated for their task in the United States—at the impressive institution at Mount St. Sepulchre. Officially this community is designated the Chapel and College of the Holy Land and the thirty monks who meke ep the communaity are known as the Fathers of the Holy Land. Not only is this a college for the education of the young members of the order who are to go as guides and missionaries to the Holy Land, but it is also the headquarters eed business office of the Commissariat of the Holy Land. This latter is a legally organized corporation which is authorized by law to receive bequests and donations of all kinds made for the purpose of commemorative and restorative work at the holy places le Palestine. A country-wide organization of laymee known as the "Crusade for the Holy Land" is ever active in the cause and the fneds raised by the "Crusaders" or by means of the collection taken ones a year in all Catholic churches are sent to Moeet St. Sepulchre for transmission to Palestine.

With anch an inspiration it is, of course, not at all strange that the Franciscans at Mount St. Sepulchre are enabled to preeent particularly impressive services at Easter. Moreover a number of the members of the community have resided for years at a time in the Holy Land and are familier from long participation with every detail of the Easter services as conducted at the tomh of our Lord in Jerusalem. This is the case with the present superior of the community, Rev. Father Bede Oidgeerieg, who is the celebrant of the solemn high mass which is the principal feature of the Easter program.

It is doubtful if any church in America is embellished with a more leviah floral decoration than that in the Chapel of the Holy Land on Easter morning and equally notable is the speciel music by the choir of male voices made up of members of the community with one of the brethren acting as organist. The chapel at Mount St. Sepulchre, and which is all too small to eccommodate the throngs that come hither on Easter, is in the shape of a five-fold cross, the large cross forming the main body of the church and the small crosses being represented by chepels. This cross, symbolic of the five wounds of our Lord, appears again and again at Mount St. Sepulchre and a representation of it in Venetian mosaic forms the pavement of the church. The central aisle of the large cross has, at the entrance of the church, a portico which supports a gallery, while at the other end is the sanctuary. The whole interior with its rows upon rows of colamne and arches and its significent white and yellow decoration, is stately and majestic in the highest degree and affords the best poesible background for the Easter decorations.

The whole arrangement of the interior conduces to focus attention upon the sanctuary which is the main point of attraction in the church and especially so on Easter when it becomes the locale of much thet transpires. The architect who directed the erection of the duplicate of the Holy Sepulchre spent much time in Jerusalem studying the original and he hss produced a marvelously faithful and accurate replica. Two marble stairways, one on either side of the Sepulchre, lead to Mount Calvary, which forms the high altar of the visitor reaches the representation of the place where the Savior was led. From the ceiling depend memorial lamps and every detail of the tomb in Jerusalem is reproduced, even to the famous silver panel by Raphael representing the Resurrection. Above the Sepulchre, as already explained, is Mount Calvery, the altar being a replica of the one at Jerusalem. While the Sepulchre itself is naturally the climetic point of interest on Easter, services of special character are held in the church throughout the week preceding this, the most significant Sunday of the year.

Of the throngs of Easter visitors to Mount St. Sepulchre, no women and very few men are admitted to the "enclosure" of the monastery—for this institution, being designed as a college as well as a chepel, is built on the old monastic plan with a courtyerd laid out as a garden—the traditional cloister in the form of an open gallery measuring 200 feet on each of its four sides, which serves the friars for their walks on rainy days when it is inconvenient to take exercise in the open. However, visitors, though denied a peep at this sheltered retreat, are admitted to the wonderful shrines and subterranean chambers heneath the chapel and which are in large measure responsible for the rapidly growing feme of this institution.

Rssehed by flights of stone steps from the mein chapel are two underground chepels, one being a representation of the Grotto of Nazareth and the other the Grotto of Bethlehem where Jesus was born. The two grottoes are connected by means of an underground passage which duplicates in appeerance the Catacombs of Rome and this passage has at its central point a crypt in reproduction of the ancient sepulchre) chambers where an altar was erected over the tomb of some famous martyr. From this crypt another underground corridor leade to the subterranean Chepel of Poor Souls which is intended for funeral services. In these underground ehrines burn votive lampe that are never extinguished, day or night, from one end of the year to the other. These underground shrines, representative of the spot where Jesus first opened His eyes upon this world and the humble homs of the Holy Family in Nazareth, are both, as in the case of the Holy Sepulchre, exact reproductions of the originale in the fer-off Holy Land. Indeed, so faithful is the duplication even in little things that we see in its proper places the stone hanch upon the counterpert of which in the Holy Land eit the Turkish sentinels who stand guerd over the spots so hellowed by Chrietiens.

Through a second door in this fecsimile Sepulchre — an opening ever lower in height than thet above mentioned — we enter the tomb. In the middle of this, supported by a low pedestal, there is a fragment of the very stone on which the messenger of Heaven rested when he gave the glad tidings on thet memorable Easter morn. Naturally this is an object of the most intenss intereet to the Easter throng.

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Of the throngs of Easter visitors to Mount St. Sepulchre, no women and very few men are admitted to the "enclosure" of the monestery—for this institution, being designed as a college as well as a chepel, is built on the old monastic plan with a courtyerd laid out as a garden—the traditional cloister in the form of an open gallery measuring 200 feet on each of its four sides, which serves the friars for their walks on rainy days when it is inconvenient to take exercise in the open. However, visitors, though denied a peep at this sheltered retreat, are admitted to the wonderful shrines and subterranean chambers heneath the chapel and which are in large measure responsible for the rapidly growing feme of this institution.

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TWO JUDGES IN COURT.

"A man has been passing judgment on women for centuries. It is high time that a women be permitted to judge men. And I am perfectly sure that a female court would not get eway with it ot a women's tribunal, as handsome women are doing every day in courts preaided over by men."

That's what Mise Mary Coleman, lawyer ned suffragette, remarked when I called on her with the new proposel, hecked by e number of women's clubs, thet eli the officers of the women's rights court, from the magistrate down, he women.

"I don't think an all women's court would be a good thing.

"I don't thiok an all man's court is any better.

"The ideel court will exiet only when justice has gone into partiearship. In this court there will be two judges—a man and one e woman. Each will learn from the other. And they will eit jointly and pass judgment on both men and women."

"I have heard two criticisms of women as judges, especially of their own sex," I remarked. "One person says they would be too sentimental. Another writes essays on women's inhumenity to women."

"Well, we can't be both things," Miss Colemen replied, briefly. "As a metter of fect, I don't think we're either. I believe that the best justice prevails when head and heart works together, and I think this excellent combination is more often in women than in men.

"Either a man is obsolitely inflexible and cold-blooded, or he is wholly emotional. A Judge and jury of men rarely fell to be influenced by a handsome, etractive woman. But I sm equally sure that the fascinated men criminels could wield no such influence over women on the bench."

MECCA FOR LONELY

Rich Tourists Have Unique Club in Paris.

Fabulous Travelers' Club Where Rich Americans Will Meet "Desirable" French, and Avoid "Undesirable" Americans at Palva Palace.

Paris.—When very rich and prominent Americans like J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Frank Gould, Pierro Lorillerd-Reynolds, Jefferson de Mont Thompson—and others too numerous to mention—arrive in Peris it is with two naturel social requirements: to meet desirable French and avoid undesirable Americans.

A unique Paris club, the Travelers', aids them in both ambitions. Nor does it prevent them, in spers moments, meeting and avoiding each other.

We all do it. All Americans of Paris, except simple tourists, are under a strain of meeting and avoiding. It might seem snobbish were the cause less painful; Paris is so lonely for Americans.

Hundreds of ell kinds of depressed fellow countrymen approach us in cafes or public squares and plead: "Do let me hear you talk; I'm dying for the sound of the dear home tongue!" The craving is so genuine, and the thing has been done so often, that we oil "avoid" a little.

Otherwise we would be loaded up with bores and helpless parties, bottenieg on us for emusement and society. And so it is exactly with Mr. Sharpless of Philsdelphia, Mr. Macy of New York, Mr. Keep of Chicago, Mr. Lambert of St. Louis, and all the other American members of the Travelers' club. Only more so.

It is a unique club in Paris. It is not English, French or American, but ell three in one. Americans above the tourist clcss cannot get on alone in Peris.

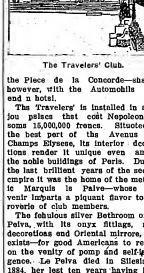
It is, by far, the most magnificently housed club in Paris. The Jockey club is situated above the Grand cafe. The Union Artistique has valuable grounds of the Champs Elysee; but its building is ramshackle. The Club of the Rue Royale has a slice of Gabriel's noble old columned palace on the Place de la Concorde—shered, however, with the Automobils club end a hotel.

The Travelers' is installed in a hijou peiace that cost Napoleon III. some 15,000,000 francs. Situoted in the best part of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, its interior decorations render it unique even among the noble buildings of Paris. During the last brillient years of the second empire it was the home of the meteoric Marquis de Palva—whose convenir imparts a piquant favor to the reverts of club members.

The fabulous drawing-room of Le Palva, with its onyx fittiags, ruby decorations and crystal chandeliers, still exists—for good Americans to reflect on the vanity of pomp and self-gratulence. La Palva died in Silesia in 1884, her last ten years having been spent in piety and charity.

She was a beautiful beauty of the humblest origin. Her husband was a little tailor. He disappeared. She came to Paris to seek work and turned out to be musicel. Introduced to the literary and artistic set by the musician Heinr Herz, she fascinated Napoleon the Third. A Spanish nobleman, the Marquis de Palva, married her—at Napoleon's request—to give her respectebility. She lived with the marquis in this palace pleasantly until one day, the marquis gave a great dinner party, and et dessert blew his brains out. Which gave him heck respectability. Later, she fled Paris, under suspicion es a Russian spy, leaving all her treasures behind to end her life in peace and charity. She married Bismarck's cousin, the Count Schonhausack, first governor of Alsece-Lorreine. There was a woman.

Now the Palva palace, unique for its heavy splendor, is this club house. Arsene Houssoye, in his "Confessions," tells how the reprodiction of its ceiling fired French imeginations of his day. The famous architect, Pierre Manguin, called in the leading artists of the second empire to execute his pleas. Paul Baudry, De Launey and Cerrier decorated its salons. Belleuse sculptured its marbles and painted its allegorical figures. There are panels of wood carving that took six years to execute. In all ten years were occupied. The kitchens in the basement extend under the entire building. Dinners of 110 covers have been cooked in them without straining their resources.



The Travelers' Club.

Easter Betrothals in Hungary

During the first centuries of the Christian church, Easter was celebrated on the same day of the Jewish Passover, because Christ rose from the dead on that day. In the early days of the church Easter was the favorite time for performing miracle plays; priests became actors, and the churches, theaters for the time being. One of the most popular of the mystery plays is based upon the cowardice of Pilate in condemning Jesus.

"Three days after the death of Christ," runs the old legend, "the pious women of Jerusalem came in a crowd to the palace of the great ruler and hurled hitter reproaches at him for his cowardice. Pilate retired to the innermost part of the palace to escape the reproaches. Still the voices of the women reached him, crying, 'Coward!' At last Pilate became so infuriated at their cries that he ordered the pretorians to drive them out by throwing water on them. This seemed effective, for the mob dispersed and quiet was restored. But to the horror and consternation of Pilate, as he passed from his palace and entered the streets of Jerusalem, the cry of 'Coward' filled the air as if from a thousand tongues.

"Nature herself takes up the curse, and a sudden shower breaks, in which every drop of rain calls the wretched man 'Coward!' The sun, the sea and the rivers take part in the great demonstration, and the word coward wrung from the heart of man forced nations not to rag in Pilate's ear until death frees him from the curse."

From this legend springs a curious custom practiced in Hungery on Eester Monday. At dawn the men of the village wait for the meiden of their choice to appear; as each sees the maiden of his heart he runs after her, and drags her, shrieking and protesting, to the nearest fountain or well, where he proceeds to drench her liberelly with water. Thoroughly drenched, the maiden is supposed to pay for the courtesy with a kiss. Often she breaks away from her tormentor, and there is a hot and merry chase until she is captured. Of comse, she is soon caught and is usually a willing victim, for this is one of the Magyar betrothal customs, and an early marriage follows the rite.

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Chinatown Tragedy Is Cleared Up



NEW YORK.—Puzzling conditions surrounding the murder of Dr. Frederick Eugene Post, a wealthy dentist of New York city, have been cleared up, revealing a wanton crime. Dr. Post was mortally shot while in a muddled condition by John Dalton, a youthful criminal with a long record, in the presence of another man and two Chinatown women.

Information on which Dalton is charged with the crime was given to the police after much persistent questioning by Lulu Smith, 28 years old, a lodger in the Chinatown district.

"I hod known Dr. Post pretty well for n long time," she said. "He didn't have to live in Chinatown because he hod a good deal of money, but he seemed to like the life there. I knew him well enough to know he had begun to use morphine like so many of the rest of us.

"Last Thursday I went to see him. I never used to knock at the door, and when I opened it Thursday I surprised him and this May Mascell. They looked foolish. There was a blame good reason for this May Mascell looking foolish, because her fellow, Dalton, is a gunfighter. I run over to Pall street and found Dalton and his pal, John Rice. I told them what I had seen and they went back to Dr. Post's house with me. When we got there Dalton and Rice pulled their guns and Dalton shot the door.

"Now," he soys to Dr. Post, "I've got you right. I'm going to give it to you now."

"He oad Rice jumped on Dr. Post. When they had gotten all the doctor's clothes off they tacked him up sgniast a well and Dalton shoved his revolver ngainst Dr. Post's body and fired. Dr. Post screamed and Dalton fired again. Then he and Rice put their revolvers back in their pockets and walked out." Dr. Post was taken to o New York hospital and died o few hours inter.

Hall and Churches for Courting



CHICAGO.—Lady Tennessee Claflin Cook has become the champion of Chicago tyrants, and would introduce a system in the churches whereby young men and women would be enabled to abandon the street corner as the place of meeting and courting, out of sight of unsympathetic parents. She would furnish halls and churches where they might carry on their love-making unmolested, but under the supervision of not only the church, but also of the state.

Lady Cook at heart is a matchmaker, and says she is proud of it. She declares the reason for so many unhappy marriages is that the young men and women have no real chance to become well acquainted before matrimony.

In her apartments at the Congress hotel, surrounded with flowers, books and candy, tributes from her Chicago admirers, Lady Cook told her views on love-making.

"Yes, I am a matchmaker. Why not? I am proud to be one. There is no better work that a person can do than to start the boys and girls on the right path to a happy marriage. What I would do is to open the churches which lie idle all week and there allow the young people to meet.

"I would it not be better for those young men and girls to meet in a holy place and become acquainted than to be forced to use the street corner as a meeting place? Boys could come from the streets and meet girls who otherwise would be forced to stay at home.

"Some people say that the sexes should be kept apart. I say that it is natural for boys and girls to grow up together to pure man and womanhood, and that this plan will aid in their doing so.

"At these meetings there should be present some older person—he may be a minister or not—who will supervise the whole plan. If this idea were followed, allowing the boys and girls to really know each other, great good would be accomplished.

She Runs Hotel for Good of Town



COUNCIL GROVE, Kan.—Running a hotel for the good of the town is the last word in civic pride and profit for this degree of patriotism belongs to Mrs. Lewis Meade.

Her husband is president of a bank here and amply able to furnish his wife with any money she needs for enjoying life, but she continues to manage the Cottage hotel, much to the satisfaction of her regular boarders and the traveling public.

Twenty years ago Meade sold his hardware business and bought control of a national bank. He and his wife decided they would build a new house and bought a desirable lot on which there was a hoarding house, intending to remove the building and erect a modern home.

The house was full of boarders when they came into poeession and all were told to find other places. Two of them begged so hard to ha allowed to remain that Mrs. Meade yielded and she has been in the business ever since.

"I can't tell you whether it pays to run a hotel," said Banker Meade, when asked about the profits of "The Cottage," "because if there are any profits they go to Mrs. Meade and if there is a deficit it comes to me. The deficits, however, do not come often. What we like about this hotel business that we were forced into is that we are able to furnish a comfortable home for strangers who come here and that is profit enough so long as Mrs. Meada likes to run the place and she seems to enjoy it."

Like Miracles to Mountain Folk



NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Mountaineers regard as miracles the hookworm cures recently performed in Tennessee. The state has 70,000 hookworm out and they have discovered about 1,000 cases since last July.

These field workers do not treat cases unless there is no other physician available. The plan is for the field worker to travel through the country calling upon such persons as are reported suffering for a prolonged period. He explains his mission and asks permission to make the hookwork investigation. If a diagnosis shows the hookworm disease, he calls in the family physiaan and gives him the data obtained and consults with him as to treatment. Dr. Olla West of Nashville says:

"In middin Tennessee a little boy who had had been flat on his back for three years walked six miiiat to see a field doctor and walked home again the same afternoon. This was within a month afar his first treatment."

A woman who had been doctored for years for heart trouble was treated for hookworm and a complete recovery followed.

"We are literally taking them out of their beds," says Dr. West, "and many cases are reported of man bedridden for several years who are now able to work."

While this hookworm campaign is on the field workers are making reports on sewerage, sanitation, tuberculosis and typhoid fever.

Secret Chinese Industry.

Ever since Hongkong was established vermilion making, entirely in the hands of the Chinese, has been an important industry. The secret of manufacture is kept inviolate from European knowledge. The Chinese made artificial cinnabar long before Europe was a civilised country.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING

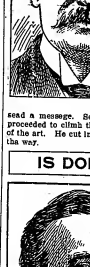


With this spring the city of Memphis, Tenn., inaugurates an experiment which, it is believed, by the foremost authority in the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in Washington will prove the practicability of a plan capable of reducing the cost of living in America by the cost of living in America by reducing it half that amount.

Dr. B. A. Knapp, the chief of the co-operative demonstration office in the department of agriculture at Washington, in announcing the inauguration of the Memphis experiment, dwells particularly on the efficiency of boys in showing that, by the use of proper modern methods, enormously increased crops can be raised on ground which gave previously but meager returns to the toil and the crude systems in vogue among the men farmers of their respective districts. In brief, the corn-club plan is to be applied to town lots and back yards.

The plan, not altogether novel in its central features, yet truly astounding in the imposing magnitude contemplated, proposes that every family in the United States shall utilize the spare ground attached to its dwelling in the raising of the vegetables used on the home table. It is obviously impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that there are many thousands, perhaps millions, of families who, living in city localities so densely populated and so completely bricked, have no spare ground available for even a foot of parsley.

ONCE A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR



United States Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada is a man of varied attainments. He never held an office in his life except one term in the state legislature as a state representative until he was sent to the United States senate. Senator Nixon got his start in life as a telegraph operator. It must have been mighty paying, as he is now the owner of sevoreI banks, land and a theatar or two, all of which would be worth at least 20 millions of dollars.

A story of one of his feats of telegraphy has recently been told. He was on one of the California limiteds a few years ago, when there was a wreck. They were away off in the wilds where, so to speak, with the methods of communication of that day, the conductor of the limited said that they had a telegraph instrument aboord and always carried it, but unfortunately there was no one that could send a message. Senator Nixon heard him, called for the instrument, and proceeded to climb the nearest telegraph pole with all the agility of one born of the art. He cut in, and in less than five minutes a wrecking train was on the way.

IS DOING MUCH FOR PEACE



Never before has the peace movement evoked such unanimous enthusiasm in Great Britain. The most striking fact is the cordial response given by the German official press to the overtures of Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey.

Of all the great European newspapers the Paris Temps alone strikes a discordant note, but its cynical doubts are drowned by the cordial welcome extended to the movement by the other French papers.

Sir Edward Grey himself is optimistic, and he is a man of singularly calm and unemotional character. Peace advocates here, while warmly appreciating his work, wish that he was endowed with more fire and energy to avail himself of the present temper on both sides of the Atlantic, to make an immediate and decisive advance in the good work. Thoroughly sincere, determined and single-minded, Sir Edward Grey lacks the touch of imagination that might at the moment arouse the people of Europe to a full sense of the folly and barbarism of armaments and war.

MEXICO'S NEW AMBASSADOR



The latest addition to the diplomatic corps at the nation's capital is Manuel de Zamacona e Inclan, who was selected by President Diaz as Mexican ambassador to the United States as a successor of Francisco Leon de la Barra, who has accepted the post of minister of foreign affairs in the new Diaz cabinet. Senor Inclan is at present the financial representative of the government of Mexico in London. He has had considerable experience in diplomacy.

He studied in the United States and Europe when a young man, and in 1876-80 filled the position of attache to the Mexican legation in Washington while his father, Manuel M. de Zamacona, was minister. From 1880 to 1895 he was secretary to the local board of the Mexican Central railway. From 1895 to 1897 he was paymaster to the military commandery of the federal district and administrator of the stamp tax at Inclnca, capital of the mining state of Hildalgo. From 1897 to 1902 he was postmaster general of Mexico, and on April 16, 1902, he was promoted to be treasurer of the nation. The new ambassador is 51 years old.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Illinois Is Ahead in Absenteeism



WASHINGTON.—Illinois still holds the national championship for long distance statesmanship in congress. The complete congressional record for the last session just issued establishes the state's claim to this distinction beyond any doubt.

No other delegation even approaches the mark set by Illinois in the number of congressmen absent at all times, the number of roll calls missed by each and the total number of days each was away during the session.

While none of the Illinois representatives achieved the distinction of representing his district without once appearing at the capital, there were several who outdid all former feats and approached remarkably close to this goal. Unfortunately they were handicapped by the provision of the law for the payment of salaries.

A member may draw his salary of $7,500 a year, his $1,500 allowance for clerk hire, and $125 for stationery without coming to Washington, but it is necessary for him to appear at least once in order to receive his traveling allowance of 20 cents a mile.

It is doubtful if an absolutely perfect record of nonattendance ever will be made even by one of the Illinois champions, unless this irksome requirement of the mileage provision should be modified. The generous allowance makes it a real object for a congressman to come to Washington at least once each session.

Unsophisticated persons may suppose representatives who attend a session of congress only a few days of the entire period refrain, as a matter of propriety, from drawing their entire salary, or perhaps return it to the treasury.

For the information of such he it stated the cashier in the office of the sergeant at arms was asked if any member of the house had not drawn his salary for the last congress or had refunded it for any reason.

"Members of the house refund salary!" exclaimed the official. "Never knew it to happen, and I've been here sixteen years."

President Loves Innocent Jest



"LIFE is a jest, and all things show it:
I thought so once, and now I know it."

sang the poet Gay, and although the president appreciates the necessity of upholding the dignity of the chief executive, still, like Oliver Cromwell, he "loves an innocent jest."

He was to attend a fashionable bazear held at the New Willard for a sweet charity's sake, and started out accompanied by Capt. Butt and two secret service guards, Messrs. Sloan and Wheeler and Secretary Joe Mitchell Chapple in the National.

The party was cordially welcomed by the reception committee, and were about to be permitted to enter the hall when the president whimsically decided to pay his way in like the other patrons of the charity. Walking up to a desk where the tickets were on sale, he inquired: "How much are the tickets?"

"Two dollars," replied the young lady in charge sweetly.

Plunging into his spacious trousers' pocket, the presidentiel right head brought forth two one dollar bills, which he pessed to the ticket seller, and nodding to his trio of companions, he entered the hall.

"Lend me two dollars, Jack," whispered Captain Butt to Wheeler, "left my money at home."

"So did I," mourned Wheeler. (The party were attired in dress suits.)

"Never mind, I'll take care of you both," heetily offered Jimmie Sloan, with becoming magnanimity. The others breethed a sigh of relief as he approached the desk. "Three tickets, please," he announced calmly, producing a crisp five-dollar bill.

"Another dollar, please," gently remarked the young lady at the bazear.

"Another dollar! H—how m—much did you say those tickets were?" demended James.

"Two dollers each."

Jimmie was blushing a rosy red when Wheeler came to the rescue. A passing bell-boy was taken by the collar and a few of the morning's tips were removed from his inside pocket. Then four silver quarters were placed triumphantly upon the table, and the three passed inside.

As Breeding Ground for Alaska



AN odd plan is on foot to make the Coloredo mountains a sort of proving ground for agriculture in Alaska. Of course, there are a good many kinds of agriculture in Alaska that not need proving. They are already an established success, both scientifically and commercially. Hundreds of tons of potatoes, oats and cabbage are grown and sold in the territory each year and there are a dozen other successful crops.

But Alaskan nights are too cool to mature string beans and corn, for instance, and the question is whether hardy, cold-resistant varieties could not be produced by selective breeding that would give Alaskans all the fresh luxuries from their garden that the states have.

There are farms in the Colorado mountains near Denver that have an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet and the conditions at this altitude in Colorado are almost identical with conditions at 1,000 feet elevation near the arctic circle. That is the days are warm and sunshiny, but the nights are almost cold even in summer, while the severe winters are apt to kill all but the hardiest perennials.

A bill was recently introduced into congress for the establishment of just such work in Colorado and also for experiments that would breed drought-resistant vegetables for the desert.

Lack of Horses Alarms Officers



ARMY officers and department of agriculture experts are uneasy over the lack of proper horses in the country for use of the cavalry and artillery in case of war.

A comprehensive report on the subject has been published by the bureau of animal industry of the war department. It appears that there is much trouble in finding suitable horses for the army in time of peace, to say nothing of the demands that would be made in case of war of any magnitude.

In this country now are about 23,000,000 horses. It would seem that out of this number there would be an ample number for the equipment of the cavalry and for artillery and other army uses in case of war, but in an article on breeding horses for the United States Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada is a man of varied attainments. He never held an office in his life except one term in the state legislature as a state representative until he was sent to the United States senate. Senator Nixon got his start in life as a telegraph operator. It must have been mighty paying, as he is now the owner of sevoreI banks, land and a theatar or two, all of which would be worth at least 20 millions of dollars.

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"LIFE is a jest, and all things show it:
I thought so once, and now I know it."

sang the poet Gay, and although the president appreciates the necessity of upholding the dignity of the chief executive, still, like Oliver Cromwell, he "loves an innocent jest."

He was to attend a fashionable bazear held at the New Willard for a sweet charity's sake, and started out accompanied by Capt. Butt and two secret service guards, Messrs. Sloan and Wheeler and Secretary Joe Mitchell Chapple in the National.

The party was cordially welcomed by the reception committee, and were about to be permitted to enter the hall when the president whimsically decided to pay his way in like the other patrons of the charity. Walking up to a desk where the tickets were on sale, he inquired: "How much are the tickets?"

"Two dollers each."

Jimmie was blushing a rosy red when Wheeler came to the rescue. A passing bell-boy was taken by the collar and a few of the morning's tips were removed from his inside pocket. Then four silver quarters were placed triumphantly upon the table, and the three passed inside.

As Breeding Ground for Alaska

AN odd plan is on foot to make the Coloredo mountains a sort of proving ground for agriculture in Alaska. Of course, there are a good many kinds of agriculture in Alaska that not need proving. They are already an established success, both scientifically and commercially. Hundreds of tons of potatoes, oats and cabbage are grown and sold in the territory each year and there are a dozen other successful crops.

But Alaskan nights are too cool to mature string beans and corn, for instance, and the question is whether hardy, cold-resistant varieties could not be produced by selective breeding that would give Alaskans all the fresh luxuries from their garden that the states have.

There are farms in the Colorado mountains near Denver that have an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet and the conditions at this altitude in Colorado are almost identical with conditions at 1,000 feet elevation near the arctic circle. That is the days are warm and sunshiny, but the nights are almost cold even in summer, while the severe winters are apt to kill all but the hardiest perennials.

A bill was recently introduced into congress for the establishment of just such work in Colorado and also for experiments that would breed drought-resistant vegetables for the desert.

Lack of Horses Alarms Officers

ARMY officers and department of agriculture experts are uneasy over the lack of proper horses in the country for use of the cavalry and artillery in case of war.

A comprehensive report on the subject has been published by the bureau of animal industry of the war department. It appears that there is much trouble in finding suitable horses for the army in time of peace, to say nothing of the demands that would be made in case of war of any magnitude.

In this country now are about 23,000,000 horses. It would seem that out of this number there would be an ample number for the equipment of the cavalry and for artillery and other army uses in case of war, but in an article on breeding horses for the United States Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada is a man of varied attainments. He never held an office in his life except one term in the state legislature as a state representative until he was sent to the United States senate. Senator Nixon got his start in life as a telegraph operator. It must have been mighty paying, as he is now the owner of sevoreI banks, land and a theatar or two, all of which would be worth at least 20 millions of dollars.

A story of one of his feats of telegraphy has recently been told. He was on one of the California limiteds a few years ago, when there was a wreck. They were away off in the wilds where, so to speak, with the methods of communication of that day, the conductor of the limited said that they had a telegraph instrument aboord and always carried it, but unfortunately there was no one that could send a message. Senator Nixon heard him, called for the instrument, and proceeded to climb the nearest telegraph pole with all the agility of one born of the art. He cut in, and in less than five minutes a wrecking train was on the way.

Never before has the peace movement evoked such unanimous enthusiasm in Great Britain. The most striking fact is the cordial response given by the German official press to the overtures of Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey.

Of all the great European newspapers the Paris Temps alone strikes a discordant note, but its cynical doubts are drowned by the cordial welcome extended to the movement by the other French papers.

Sir Edward Grey himself is optimistic, and he is a man of singularly calm and unemotional character. Peace advocates here, while warmly appreciating his work, wish that he was endowed with more fire and energy to avail himself of the present temper on both sides of the Atlantic, to make an immediate and decisive advance in the good work. Thoroughly sincere, determined and single-minded, Sir Edward Grey lacks the touch of imagination that might at the moment arouse the people of Europe to a full sense of the folly and barbarism of armaments and war.

The latest addition to the diplomatic corps at the nation's capital is Manuel de Zamacona e Inclan, who was selected by President Diaz as Mexican ambassador to the United States as a successor of Francisco Leon de la Barra, who has accepted the post of minister of foreign affairs in the new Diaz cabinet. Senor Inclan is at present the financial representative of the government of Mexico in London. He has had considerable experience in diplomacy.

He studied in the United States and Europe when a young man, and in 1876-80 filled the position of attache to the Mexican legation in Washington while his father, Manuel M. de Zamacona, was minister. From 1880 to 1895 he was secretary to the local board of the Mexican Central railway. From 1895 to 1897 he was paymaster to the military commandery of the federal district and administrator of the stamp tax at Inclnca, capital of the mining state of Hildalgo. From 1897 to 1902 he was postmaster general of Mexico, and on April 16, 1902, he was promoted to be treasurer of the nation. The new ambassador is 51 years old.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

ELIMINATING SPACE.

Or devices for the elimination of space there is no end. There can be none, until the people stop progressing. Occasionally, a project is proposed of more than usual daring. The particular prize for which the commercial world is now striving is the irndo of South America, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. North America and Europe each want the bulk of it. The natural advantage which this continent possesses has so far been more than balanced by European aggressiveness. And now Europe proposes to cut in two the time distance that separates her from the object of her commercial longing. It is figured that five days are long enough to transport European goods to South American consumers. To establish such a schedule involves engineering and financial difficulties which may, of course, finally prove its impossibility. By reliable parties the "Ibero-Afro-American railway is proposed, first, to cross Spain to Gibraltar, where ferry boats will transport trains to the African coast; thence run to Batlhurst, the nearest point to South America. From Bathurst to Pernambuco, Brezil, is but a three-day run for fast steamers. The cost of carrying out this project, daring as it seems, would be but a mere fraction of what the United States alona is paying for the Panama canal. And a half dozen European nations would be benefited by it. It seems by no means impossible.

An unusually peculiar damage suit has just been decided in New York by which the widow of a fire chief has been awarded $25,000 for the loss of his life in a furniture establishment fire. The chief fell through an open well hole in the building into a cellar half filled with water and was drowned before he could be rescued. The open well hole was in violation of a city ordinance. This suit, with its large damages, will help to emphasize the highly important fact that such ordinances are intended to prevent just such accidents, and that disregard of them leads to criminal and civic liability when a life is lost. There are many ordinances of the kind hold lightly in regard until a fatal accident shocks the authorities into enforcement.

Since it has been decided to establish municipal baths for the smallpox at Coney Island, other and ever more ambitious plans for its improvement have been formulated. These include a continuous walk and drive along the entire five miles of its water front, and a new bulkhead line, which has been authorized by government engineers. A contract has been let for a rip-rap wall, forty feet thick at its base and twenty feet at the top, surmounted by a concrete wall. This will protect the island from those periodic invasions by the Atlantic which have frequently been quite destructive. All of which is expected to attract a higher average of patronage than the resort has hitherto enjoyed.

The barbers of Annapolis have appealed to the secretary of the navy to compel the musicians in the Academy band who have opened barber shops "on the side" to abandon competition with local tonsorial artists. From the consumer's point of view there may be poor expectation of getting a velvet shava from the band that hammers the bass drum, although this is offset by the prospect of an expert massage from the nimble-fingered flutist. Possibly the barbers, per se, may force the issue by carrying the war into Africa, form a band of their own and serenade the commandant at unwonted tours.

Alfred Giraudet, professor of operatic expression at the Paris Conservatoire, says that he knows there must be good voices somewhere in the United States, but that thousands of the Americans who apply for instruction in singing are terribly handicapped by never having studied piano-playing. If the gifted Frenchman's statement increases the number of young Americans who take lessons on the piano, he will incur the resentment of folks who live next door.

A certain minister of the Gospel hailing from New Zealand advocates a plan to tattoo the chins of married women to distinguish them from their unmarried sisters. If a mark were tattooed for every marriage, some of our society queens would resemble picture galleries.

A 25-cent piece was recently taken from the foot of an elephant in the New York Zoo, where it had been securely bidden till the creature's discomfort over its ill-gotten wealth became apparent. The animals must be catching graft from the humans.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.



STORM KILLS MANY

WESTERN TOWNS ARE SWEPT BY TORNADO AND TWO ARE WIPED OUT.

NEARLY 100 PERSONS HURT

Whiting, Kan., and Big Haart, Okla., Devastated—Fort Leavenworth is Hit—Many Buildings Reported Destroyed—Wires Are Down.

Kansas City, Mo.—Thirteen persons are known to be dead, two towns practically wiped out, almost a hundred persons injured, scores of buildings wrecked, and almost every telegraph and telephone put out of commission by a heavy windstorm, which in some places attained the velocity of a tornado and which was accompanied by rain, hail and lightning, that swept over western Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Wednesday.

Leavenworth, Kan., is reported devestated. Many government buildings are said to have been destroyed and business houses in the city wrecked. The damage to farming property in the surrounding country is great. All wire communication with Leavenworth is cut off. It is known the storm swept a wide area, and immense destruction of property undoubtedly has occurred.

The tornado levied its greatest toll of dead at Big Heart, Okla., where eight persons were killed, ten injured, and almost every building in the town wrecked. Whiting, Kan., was practically wiped off the map, 40 buildings being blown down, 30 people hurt and Mrs. David Stone killed.

At Powhatan, Kan., a woman and child were killed. A high school building was wrecked at Eskridge, Kan., a number of houses damaged and from fifteen to twenty persons injured.

At Hiawatha, Kan., school was blown down, an eight-year-old boy named Felton was killed and several buildings were struck by lightning. Several persons are known to have been hurt at Netawaka, Kan. A boy was killed at Manville, Kan.

The Kansas end of the tornado started near Whiting and swept in a southeasterly direction for a distance of more than fifty miles.

It is thought that many more people were killed and injured than have been reported at this time. Telephone and telegraph crews are working to get the wires in shape. It is a big task, as only one wire was left intact between Kansas City and Topeka, and telegraph communication between Kansas City and Oklahoma points was cut off.

Gen. Grant Declines Honor.

Washington.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant has decided not to attend the coronation as the military representative of this government. Maj. Gen. A. W. Greeley, retired, was Wednesday selected in General Grant's place and will attend.

Flies From London to Paris.

Paris.—Pierre Prier won distinction in the world of aviation Wednesday by a flight from London to Paris in a monoplane without a stop. He is the first to perform the feat.

IOWA DEADLOCK ENDS

W. S. KENYON IS ELECTED U. S. SENATOR.

Succeeds Lafayette Young and Will Be One of Youngest Members in Upper House of Congress.

Des Moines, Ia.—W. S. Kenyon was elected United States senator by the Iowa legislature Wednesday. Voting on senator has been going on since January. 13, and nearly 100 ballots have been taken. Mr. Kenyon is to succeed Lafayette Young, editor of the Des Moines Capital.

The action of the legislature ends a deadlock which bes existed since the beginning of the session and is a victory for the progressives.

The election followed a stormy session. Mr. Kenyon received 85 votes to 19 for Supreme Court Justice Horace D. Deemer, his Republican opponent, the candidate of the "stand-patters."

The deadlock has existed since January 17, when the first ballot was taken. At that time Senator Lafayette Young, the present incumbent, was the leading opponent of Mr. Kenyon, but was succeeded by Justice Deemer on the twenty-third ballot, about six weeks ago.

Mr. Kenyon will be one of the youngest members of the senate. He was born in Elyria, O., June 10, 1869. His father was a Congregational minister. He was educated at Grinnell, and later was graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa.

He was elected circuit judge when he was barely thirty years old, but left the bench after one year and became the general counsel for the Illinois Central railroad.

A year ago last month he was appointed assistant to the attorney general of the United States, and succeeded Wade Ellis as the "official trust buster" of the attorney's office.

IS LIBERAL TO INSURGENTS

Minority Leader Mann Announces Assignment of Republican Members on House Committees.

Washington.—House Minority Leader Mann announced the Republican assignments to committees Tuesday. Every leading progressive or "insurgent" was given an important committee. The house elected the committees, both Democratic and Republican members, without change or objection.

Mr. Mann takes as his only committee assignment that of chairman of the committee of the minority. It is a new chairmanship and indicates Mr. Mann's purpose to substitute conferences of party leaders for party caucuses on legislative matters wherever possible. Former Speaker Cannon was given ranking minority membership on the appropriation committee, an assignment for which he asked.

Airship Grand Stand Burns.

Minneola, L. I.—Fire destroyed a grandstand and several sheds at the aviation grounds Thursday. The loss was $25,000. Captain Baldwin, the aviator, assisted in moving the flying machines to places of safety.

Collegians Become Socialists.

New York—Reports received by the Intercollegiate Socialist society here Thursday show that the membership of the chapters established in twenty American colleges has doubled since January 1.

HINES UNDER FIRE

BUSINESS RIVAL TELLS OF LUMBERMAN'S BOAST ABOUT LORIMER'S ELECTION.

THOUGHT IT WAS EGOTISM

Packer Tilden Objects to Giving Inquiry Committee Access to His Bank Deposit Records—Marquette Developments Are Related.

Springfield, Ill.—Edward Tilden, the Chicago packer, was a witness before the Helm committee here Thursday. He is alleged to have been treasurer of the Lorimer $100,000 fund.

After naming the different banks in which he carries accounts, he declared he had strenuous objections to giving up his records of deposits in the Drexers' Deposit National bank, of which he is president. The questions of Attorney Healy, conducting the examination for the committee, brought out that a subpoena had been issued for these papers, but that they had not been obtained.

Mr. Tilden was served with a subpoena duces tecum to produce the books and accounts of his bank desired by the committee.

Herman H. Hettler of Chicago, president of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber company, told the committee that Edward Hines declared to him he had elected Lorimer. He said he met Mr. Hines at the Union League club in Chicago May 29, 1909.

"The mailing," said Mr. Hettler, occurred by accident at the cigar stand in the club. I stopped in the Union league club on the day of Senator Lorimer's election. As I was buying some cigars I felt a tap on my shoulder. I looked around and met Mr. Hines.

"Mr. Hines was apparently elated and happy. He said: 'I have just had a telephone call from Springfield and I have elected our next senator.'

"I was not much interested in the senatorial fight and with a view of changing the subject I brought up the subject of the tariff," Mr. Hettler added. "Mr. Hines said that he had been having a great time in Washington and that he (Hines) had beaten President Taft on the tariff."

Mr. Hettler declared under cross-examination that Mr. Hines had said nothing to him regarding money or the use of improper methods in the election of Lorimer.

"I simply took Mr. Hines' actions as an outburst of personal exultation at the election. He was bragging, more or less, about the election of Mr. Lorimer."

M. B. Coan, investigator for the committee, followed Mr. Hettler with a story of a conversation of Mr. Hines with several citizens of Marquette, Mich., in which the Chicago lumberman is said to have boasted how he made from a poor boy to a millionaire and crowned his career by electing William Lorimer senator.

Mr. Coan declared that the Marquette men who had given him the story had refused to come to Illinois as witnesses because of their friendship for Mr. Hines. As a substitute for their testimony Mr. Healy has affidavits from Frank Russell, Robert C. Lowe and I. D. Mosher. The Hines company has been supplied to have been at either Bush's saloon or at a hotel bar. Russell, Selby B. Jones and Robert Culver are three of the affidavits to have been with Mr. Hines.

"We have put Lorimer over, but it cost us a lot of money," was alleged to have been Hines' boast.

HOUSE ADOPTS DIRECT VOTE

Approves 295 to 16 Constitutional Amendment for Election of Senators by the People.

Washington.—Election of United States senators by popular vote was approved by the house of representatives Thursday by a vote of 295 to 16. The constitutional amendment now goes to the senate. Senator Borah, who championed it in the last congress when the resolution failed of the necessary two-thirds majority by a margin of four votes, expressed the belief that this time the senate will give the measure half a dozen more than the necessary two-thirds and speed it on its way to adoption by the requisite number of states.

The debate lasted six hours and while spirited at all times, never dropped into partisan channels.

U. S. Troops Invade Mexico.

Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico.—During a battle between 55 federals and 150 rebels under the command of "Red" Lopez, which lasted all of Wednesday afternoon and resulted in the capture of this city by the rebels, American troops crossed the border and stopped the fighting. The firing was endangering the lives of Americans in United States territory.

Stops Dasia in Futures.

Washington.—Andrew Zorn, the Swedish painter, who is now doing a portrait of Vice-President Sherman, will begin next week a portrait of President Taft.

WINE RIOTS SPREAD

TWELVE THOUSAND TROOPS ORDERED OUT IN MARNE.

Feared Moba Will Resort to Dynamite —One Bomb Thrown, Wounding Three Troopers.

Epernay, France.—The riots which followed the action of the senate in wiping out the territorial delimination on the champegne question is bringing forth startling developments throughout the wine districts of the department of Marne.

The frenzy of the rioters exceeds all bounds, and it is feared that they will use dynamite, a large quantity of which disappeared from the quarries last week. News comes from Ay that a bomb was thrown at the cavalry, wounding three troopers and killing a horse.

All around Epernay the country is dotted with blazing cellars, and the whole sky is aglow.

At Ay two more establishments were wrecked. Cavalry charged repeatedly, but the mob showed stubborn resistance, hurling broken bottles and stones at the men and horses.

Fed by incendiaries, a conflagration threatens all the village. The inhabitants have abandoned their houses. A regiment of cavalry arrived from Epernay. The rioters have left it in the direction of Montreuil, pursued by troopers.

Troops continue to pour into this district. It is estimated that there will be 12,000 troops on duty. The soldiers have orders to use their arms in case of resistance.

Seven thousand wine growers, well organized, are marching on Epernay, the champegne entrepot, from Damery, with the intention of destroying the wine cellars.

An important division of the wine manifestants succeeded in evoiding the troops and reached Epernay. Then the separate bands reformed and sacked several depots of champagne. Troopers charged the rioters with drawn sabers and several persons were wounded.

INDICT MAYOR FOR BRIBERY

Thirty True Bills Returned by Grand Jury Against East Chicago (Ind.) Officials.

Hammond, Ind.—Sterling accusations were made against East Chicago city officials in the Lake county superior court here when 30 graft indictments were returned by the grand jury.

Meyor A. G. Schlieker and Chief of Police Albert Lewis are charged with bribery, the latter having resulted in Whiting sporting man, for permission to run a gambling house.

W. C. Harding, steel commissioner of East Chicago, and Walter C. Spencer are charged with securing the payment of several fraudulent claims against the city. Harding is also charged with the illegal sale of coal to the city.

TOM L. JOHNSON IS DEAD

Four-Time Mayor of Cleveland Passes Away—Succumbs to Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 12.—Tom L. Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland and known throughout the nation for his fight for three-cent street car fares, died of cirrhosis of the liver. He had been ill for over two years but had been confined to his bed only since March 16. Mr. Johnson was at one time a multi-millionaire and, by his own confession a monopolist. But he was the author of the famous 3-cent fare which he will be remembered by the people of the United States long after the other phases of his career are forgotten. He was pronounced by Lincoln Steffens "the best mayor of the best-governed city in the United States."

MICHAEL S. LINK IS DEAD

Ex-Legislator Found Lifeless at Home in Southern Illinois—Laid to Apoplexy—Had Predicted the End.

St. Louis.—Michael S. Link, former member of the Illinois legislature, who was indicted by a Chicago grand jury for perjury and turned state's evidence in the investigation of the election of United States Senator William Lorimer, was discovered by his wife early Monday morning dead in a bathtub in his home at Mitchell, Ill.

GARY HAS NEW BIG INDUSTRY

United States Steel Corporation Opens Coke Ovens—Cost $6,500,000—Will Use 880 Men.

Gary, Ind. — The United States Steel corporation's fourth indus- new plant was formally placed in operation when the first coke was produced at the new coke ovens, built at a cost of $6,500,000. A force of 880 men will be required to operate the ovens, which are 660 in number.

Joy Gould Gets License.

New York.—Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, walked into the city Hall Thursday and obtained a marriage license to wed Miss Annie Douglas Graham, daughter of John Graham and granddaughter of Lydia Kamekeha Liliuokalani ("Queen Lil") of the Hawaiian Islands.

Option Bill is Killed.

Springfield, Ill.—County local option for Illinois was killed in the house of representatives Thursday by a vote of 69 to 83, after an exciting debate.

Busted

Many a man goes broke—in Health—then wealth. Blames his financ- says 'it don't work right; but all the time it's *his bowels.* They don't work—liver dead and the whols system gets clogged with poison. Nothing kills good, clean-cut health sicker like constipation. CASCARETS will relieve and cure. Try it now. 928

CASCARETS 10c for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

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Mrs Sara and Mrs Wilks, Box 824 St., West 57th St., New York City

Symptoms Were There.

"You husband might have a little solid food directly he begins to mend," said the doctor. "But how am I to tell?" inquired the anxious wife.

"The commonest stages of influenza," replied the doctor, "are marked by a slight irritability."

The next day he called and found the patient's wife radiant. "Wheu I refused to order his steak and onions," she explained, "he came into the kiteben and smashed fourteen soup plates and a dinner service; so, of course, I sent out for steak at once."—Stray Stories.

His Destiny.

"I wish Willie bad been born a girl!"

"Why?"

"Oh, he is such a cry baby! I wish I could do something to stop his shriveling at everything that comes up."

"To stop it? Encourage it, you mean! Nature evidently intended that boy for a United States senator."

Need of the Agriculturist.

"Here I am," said the returned wanderer, "back at last, penniless. I said I would make and ready to pay the mortgage off the farm."

"Did that old shack look?" exclaimed the father. "As times are goin' now that mortgage ain't botherin' no more. I'd a heap sooner have seen you broke ah' ready to do regular work for wages."

COFFEE CONGESTION
Causes a Variety of Ills.

A happy old lady in Wisconsin says:

"During the time I was a coffee drinker. I was subject to sick headaches, sometimes lasting 2 or 3 days, totally unfitting me for anything.

"To this affliction was added, some years ago, a trouble with my heart that was very painful, accompanied by a smothering sensation and faintness.

"Dyspepsia, also, came to make life harder by bents. I tried all sorts of patent medicines but none of them helped me for any length of time.

"The doctor finally told me that coffee was not good for me; but without coffee I felt as if I had no stimulation to my system at all. It did not 'come up' as coffee used to. The bad spells with my heart grew less and less frequent, and have ceased altogether, and I have not had an attack of sick headache for more than a year. My health in good, too, and I am thankful that I am once more a healthy woman. I know my wonderful restoration to health came from quitting coffee and using Postum." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is this. Coffee has a direct action on the liver with some people, and causes partial congestion of that organ preventing the natural outlet of the secretions. Then may follow biliousness, sallow skin, headaches, constipation and finally a chance of the blood corpuscles and nervous prostration.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MASCOTS *or* PETS ON OUR WARSHIPS

ONE of the most interesting side-lights on American naval life, and one that gives insight as to the kind-heartedness of Uncle Sam's blue jackets, is afforded by the care and affection bestowed upon the mascots or pets on our warships. There is probably not a single craft, big or little, in the whole American navy, that has not its mascot, and in many instances—particularly in the case of big battleships—there are aboard anywhere from two to half a dozen pets that vie with one another for the homage due a ship's mascot.

The number of pets or mascots aboard ship depends somewhat on the good nature of the captain, for the commander of the warship has the say as to whether or not any prospective pet be allowed to find a home aboard the craft. Indeed, the naval regulations—that hulky blue-bound volume which lays down the law for everything in the navy—dignifies this subject of pets by devoting a paragraph to it. In this reference to pets in the naval book of etiquette it is set down that the officer of the deck (who corresponds to the officer of the day at a military camp) must not allow any pets to be brought aboard unless the permission of those in authority on the vessel be obtained.

However, it is only an exceptionally grouchy commander who ever makes any objection to the presence on board of any reasonable number of pets. Indeed, many a naval officer with a natural fondness for pets, has come to have a genuine affection for four-footed friends aboard ship. Moreover, the presence of pets helps to keep the seamen contented. And finally it is just as well for an officer—considering the well-known superstitions of tars—to recognize that ancient tradition of the sea which declares that the presence of certain animals aboard a ship will bring it luck.

Almost any pet having found a domicile on board a floating fortress, especially advances to the dignity of a "mascot," no matter whether the aforementioned pet belongs to one individual in the ship's company, or is the property of the crew at large. And in this connection it should be mentioned that there are several different ways in which a pet or mascot may find a berth



aboard a naval craft. The most dignified entry is that made by the animal which has been officially designated in advance as the official mascot of o now warship, and is brought aboard with due ceremony at the time the vessel is placed in commission. Often such o mascot is a native of sad o donation from the state or city after which a warship is named, as, for instance, the handsome white goat which was presented to the battleship Kentucky by children of the blue grass state when that craft first went into commission.

Another favored manner of introduction for pets aboard warships is by transfer from other craft. This is apt to occur only when one vessel is being placed out of commission and another and newer craft is being placed in commission at about the same time, and presumably at the same navy yard. There have been instances when entire crews have been transferred thus from one ship to another, and even when a warship is merely being laid up for repairs and will retain A "skeleton crew" aboard it usually happens that there is quite a contingent of blujackets to be shifted to some other floating home. These boys naturally like to take with them their pets or mascots, and the officers of ships to which the tars thus transferred can seldom find much fault with mascots thus enlisted, since such veteran pets are experienced in all the ways of life aboard a warship and there is no dangar of them making trouble, as do some newcomers until they get their "sea legs."

Many a cat or dog has begun an honorable career as a "mascot" rather ingloriously by wandering aboard as a "stray" or wait; being allowed to remain on suffrage, and finally winning a place in the affections of a large portion of the ship's company. After all, however, the method most commonly in vogue in the recruiting of mascots is that whereby the individual blujacket takes aboord ship o pet that has caught his fancy on shore. Under such circumstances the tar who has discovered the mascot is accounted the owner so long as the pet remains aboard ship, and his rights of ownership are respected, however much the other jackies may pet the mascot or teach slim tricks.

The story of a warship usually prefer to have every pet thus individually owned, for it makes one individual aboord responsible for the animal; for his feeding, etc., and for his behavior. Indeed, there are so many advantages to the schema that on many ships it has become the custom to designate one enlisted man as the keeper of each pet, even though the mascot has come aboard under circumstances that make it



the common property of the crew. The problem of feeding a mascot is not one that need give anybody any concern for, as may be imagined, the average naval mascot is hopelessly overfed by his indulgent masters, but the responsibility for keeping o pet in hie proper place aboord the vessel and seeing to it that he behaves, is a different matter. Especially must a sharp watch he kept on his deportment if there be several pets aboard, for then the animal jealousy that usually appears under such circumstances is fanned to a fierce fieme, and free-for-all fights on deck would be a daily occurrence, save for the vigilance of the bluejockete detailed to keep order.

Many persons who seldom visit United States warships have long been of the impression thnt dogs and cats constitute almost the sole representatives of the animal kingdom holding positions as naval mascots. This is very far from being the case. To be sure these household favorites do head the roster, numerically, of navel mascots, but they are by no means in a majority in the whole enseme of pets afloat. On the contrary, wn find included in the census of the mascots of Uncle Sam's nnvy pretty nearly every animal that could be mentioned, except the ones that are too largo to find qunrters aboard ship and thn vnry wild ones which are too ferocious to be tamed, even by the blandishments of the bluejackets. Furthermore, a wide variety of birds have proven their eligibility to classification as naval mascots.

Among the more or less dumb companions selected by Yankee tars to help enliven life aboard our warships there might he mentioned bears, Shetland ponies, monkeys, pigs, geese, deer, ducks, olive, burros, kangaroos, raccoons, canaries, parrots, an endless variety of tropical birds, and almost all the small fur-bearing animals. A warship spending most of her time along the seacoasts of the United States may have a small and circumspect lot of pets aboard, but let a vessel go on a cruise to the tropics or around the world, and she is likely to come home with n veritable menagerie aboard. Once homn ports are reached, however, such a collection is rapidly thinned out, for many of thn sailors send to their homes on shore or hostow upon friends the living trophies they hnvn brought bome, particularly the birds and monkeys and the quaint little dogs that are brought from China and Japan.

It is no morn thnn it to be rxpncted that thn pets aboard our warships are as a rule possessed of a wonderful line of accomplishments. When a warship is engaged in an extensive cruise, thn majority of the nms aboard have, at one time or another, plenty of leisure at their disposal, and they dnvnte a considerabln portion of it to teaching tricks to the pets aboard. Many persons who have witnessed thn really wonderful "stunts" done by naval mascots or have noticed four-footed mascots marching in parade with a naval battalion, and conforming to all the military orders given, have gained the impression that the bluejackets possess an especial and almost unique knack for imparting dumb animals. The secret of their success, however, lies in the devotion of much time to the task, combined with the circumstances that the tars have a seemingly inexhaustable supply of patience and an almost unfailing fund of good bumor, which, when reinforced by plentiful supplies of wrects, will ultimately win over the most stubborn furred or feathered captive.

One of the most remarkable tricks to the credit of any naval mascot is that of a fnmous cat that was domiciled aboard the cruiser Chicngo e few years ago. This cat would sit on its hind legs and "salute" with one front paw when the band played "The Star-Spangled Bennor," and eny person who knows how difficult it is to teach tricks to cats can appreciate what this performance meant. The battleship Vermont has a goat that will smoke a pipe with evident relish and one of the ships bas in a mescot e bear that will engage in wrestling matchee with members of the crew to the delight of audiences of cheering tars. Of course, the pets of our warships have fearful and wonderful vocabularies, and the monkeys ere adepte in clever tricks. Especially is this the cnse with e small rnd monkey on board the cruiser Chester. In some instances a naval pet will evince e fancy for some certain part of the ship, and will not be induced to leave it under any circumstances. A striking case in point is that of an Eskimo dog on the battleship Minnesota. He selected o bome, high up on the bridge of the vessel (possibly because it is cool and airy, and remincent of his home in the north), and he remains constantly on this lofty platform, eating and sleeping here, no matter whether the vessel be anchored in port or cruising in a beery sea.

DEMONSTRATION in METZ

Great stress is being laid in France upon on agitation that hne prevailed in Metz lately, the New York Sun says. It started one Sunday evening when a local association called La Lorraine Sportive attempted to give a concert in e room in a hotel which it had hired for the purpose. No sooner had M. Samain, the president, arisen to make an address of welcome in French than an inspector of police and eight constables took possession of the stage and announced that the concert could not be held because it was a public meeting and contrary to law.

There were loud protests, but in vain. Samain and the leader of the orchestra were arrested but the musicians went on playing. They played thn "Marche Sembre et Meuse," which is a French air. Thn trumpets sounded French fanfares. The police ordered the audience to disperse; instead it hooted the police and shonted "Vive la Lorraine!" Finally it marched out singing the "Marseillaise," the trumpets still playing.

Samain was held prisoner for more than a week. The police endeavored to get a full list of members of La Lorraine Sportive, but failed. One of its committeemen, M. Schl, was arrested, however. Samain was interrogated in court every day on charges of inciting rebellion. Public opinion remained at high tension and in the middle of it all M. Forel, a member of an old family of Metz, was elected mayor, or as the Germane prefer to say, burgomeister.

It is said one ordnr for the police action came from the central authorities of the annexed province of Strasburg. Some are of the opinion that it was designed to provoke demonstrations which would cause postponement of the new constitutional scheme for Alsace-Lorraine. In the long run the government seems to have become alarmed at thn violence of the pro-French sentiment revealed by the holdout. Of a sudden Samain and Schl were released without bail and no one seemed to know whnther they will ever be prnceded any further.

Meanwhile thn bitter feeling nganist Germenization in generally expressed in talk and finds rent in thn papers in protests against the so-called constitution as a scheme of Prussian tyranny. In France there is unmistakable emotion in all classes over what is taken to be irrefragable proof of the innate loyalty of the sundered people to the French flag.

WELL POSTED.



Rhodie—Say, Joe, dere's one of de best places dat I'se got on me route.

Joe—You don't say!

Rhodie—Yep, dem people always buys dere wood sawed and split.

THE ALARMING PREVALENCE OF ECZEMA

Finds Victims Among Every Race, Age and Condition.

Of all the diseases of the skin and scalp which torture and disfigure mankind, three-fourths are eczematous. Millions are born with eczema, and it is the only thing other millions have left when they die. Neglect in infancy and childhood, irritating conditions affecting the skin, ignorance of its real nature, improper remedies and many other causes that might be mentioned have created an eczeme which, with varying severity, has afflicted countless humbers during their entire lives. Eczema is a skin disease. It is not regarded as hereditary, nor contagious) and is impartially distributed among the rich and poor, the high and low. The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, causing loss of sleep, is usually the most distressing symptom and is caused by the bursting of little vesicles filled with an acrid fluid, which burns as with fire the denuded skin. Now vesicles form, fill and burst, scales form upon scales, and crusts upon crusts until disfigurement is added to torture.

One of the most successful treatments for eczema, whether applied to the youngest infant or the oldest person, is hot bathe with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura ointment. For more than a generation these pure, sweet and gentle emollients bove proved the most efficient agents in the speedy and permanent relief of all forms of eczemas, rnshes, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp. Although Cuticura soap and ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, in order that those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in everything may make trial of them without charge, a liberal sample of each will be mailed free to any address, together with a 32-page pamphlet, giving a description and treatment of the various forms of eczeme, as well as other affections of the skin, scalp, hair and hends—send to "Cuticura," Dept. W, Boston.

Deaths From Wild Beasts in India.

Wild beasts and snakes were the cause of 21,804 deaths in India in 1908. Tigers killed 900 people, leopards 303, wolves 266, other wild animals 686, and snakes 19,738, while 17,926 wild animals and 70,494 snakes were destroyed.

AN ESTABLISHED FACTORY

Producing standard goods used by stores, banks, farmers and practically everybody, is seeking a special representative to open a distributing office for this district and other unoccupied territory and desires a resident distributor with $800 to $3,000 cash, who, carrying stock for immediate filling orders; we allow $100 to $200 monthly compensation, extra commissions, office and other expenses, per contract, according to size of district allotted and stock carried; permanent arrangements; references required. If you can fill requirements write promptly, "Liberty," Manufacturing Association, 320 West Huron St., Chicago.

It is not the quality of the meat but the cheerfulness of the guests which makes the feast.—Lord Clarendon.

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

the Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Whatever you lose, you should reck on of no account.—Publius Syrus.

Simple remedies are best! Garfield Tea is simple, pure, gentle in action, and always potent. Composed of herbs. Druggist

Some men are ne easily rattled as others are hard to shake.

MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Man's best possession is a sympathetic wife.—Euripides.

Cuticnl Tea, Herb remedy, overcomes constipation, indigestion and stomach disorders.

Much modesty is only skin deep.

MY DAUGHTER WAS CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Baltimore, Md.—"I send you herewith the picture of my fifteen year old daughter Alice, who was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was pale, with dark circles under her eyes, weak and irritable. Two different doctors treated her and called it Green Sickness, but she grew worse all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking three bottles she has regained her health, thanks to your medicine. I can recommend it for all female troubles."—Mrs. A. CONKRAN, 1103 Rutland Street, Baltimore, Md.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, free.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Get our cathartic and sympathize. They are kind and helpful—unlike—others.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act surely but gently on the liver, bile, and digestive organs. Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dizziness, Sallow Skin, Bad Breath and indigestion, at million hour.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good.

EVERLASTING U.S. NOT-BREAKABLE RECORDS

FIT ANY PHONOGRAPH

Possess a fullness of tone and a roundness of volume unknown to other records—give more music detail—do not wear, chip, break, or crack.

SPECIAL OFFER to Phonograph Owners

On receipt of 25c (coin or stamps) we will mail 1 two-minute record, price 35c, and 1 four-minute record, price 50c. Eighty-five Cents Value for a Quarter.

This introductory offer is for a limited time and only one set sold to each person.

U-S Phonograph Company

The Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

WHO IS TO BLAME

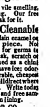
Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy promptly relieves.

At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.

Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't Buy a Common Refrigerator

Our Sanitary System is the only one that positively prevents cheese breeding thing. Our fres are thoroughly dry air.



Buy the Leonard Cleanable

Lined with real porcelain enamel on steel, and is in one piece. No crevices to collect dirt and leaks. You can't break, scratch or mar it, and it will not rust, stain or chip, nine walls to save ice; odor proof, dry air circulation, cheapest in the end. We sell direct when we have no dealer. Write today for catalog, booklet and free sam ple of the porcelain lining.

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We Give Away Free of Cost



The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, a book of 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, in French cloth binding, to any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing only. Over 680,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book were sold at the regular price of $1.50. Afterwards about two and a half million copies were given away as above. A new, up-to-date revised edition is now ready for mailing. Better send NOW, before all are gone. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

THE ONE REMEDY for women's peculiar ailments that enough that its makers are not afraid to print on its outside wrapper its every ingredient. No Secrets—No Deception.

THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots of well established curative value.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT, J

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Penolngton County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act. of Congress of March 3, 1879

County treasurer Trovaton has been kept so busy since the taxes began to be paid in that he has not had time to study law, and County Attorney Stanton has to look after the legal part, without any assistance.

Congressman Steenerson has been appointed a member of the committee postoffices and post roads. It is one of the most important committees of Congress and the people of this district are very fortunate in having our able congressman a member of it.

We have worked at almost all kinds of honerable employment, and growed up in northern Minnesota, but we never trampped around the country begging for a "hand out," and we are not going to commence now, Whether we publish your final proof notices, or not you will notsee the editor of THE SUNBEAM becomes tramp. We are to much of a farmer to run around begging "bandouts".

We are of the opinion that the early variety of dent corn can be successfuly grown here and to prove that it can we are going to plant five acres on the Sunbeam farm this year. We are, not going to give it any extra care but will cultivate it about the same as the Iowa and southern Minnesota farmers do and expect to raise about 60 bushels per acre.

Some of the city dudes that came up here looking for homesteads make the natives smile. Before they leave St. Paul they make up their mind about what kind of a farm they might homestead, discribed as follows. 40 acres of fine maple and black walnut timber, 80 acres of fine prairie land, 40 acres of meadow with a fine brook running across one corner with plenty of trout in it. A fine graded road on two sides of it, to run automobils on. If they can find a farm of this kind they might be reveiled upon to homestead it. But we are of the opinion that opportunities in homestead farms of this kind are rather scarse, but we would advise any tender foot to consult County surveyor C.H. Martz, who will tell them at what station to "get off at," and not charge them a cent for the information.

Miss May Arndt has filed a contest on a valuable claim in the town of Goodridge, and moved on and started farming very early on the morolog of April 15th,. That is what we like to see! Let the farmers have the farms. What is the use of letting Bankers and Merchants get and steal these goverement lands for speculation. They will never go on them and farm, but are taking it to make mooey on. Look up the land records, and if you want to see coo these fellows just drive to his farm and we will tell you what you will find: An empty old shanzie, with an old rusty stove pipe sticking out of the roof, and from one to five acres of land that has been broke up and left to grow up to weeds. Them are the improvements to PROVE UP ON. But if you want to see the homestead flier you have got to go to his store, bank, or law office. That is the class of people that are a detriment to the improvement of a new cotntry and the sooner that they can be weeded out and the land settled on by farmers that will farm it, the better it will be for the country.

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding creamery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 80 acres good break land, balance meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland, Highlanding Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Mayfield. 1 miles from Malone p. o. and telephone line. 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 15 acre's broken, 100 acre's good plow land, Enough timber on farm for fire wood, 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address

Ole P. Wasle, Kuehnel Minn.

To Subscribers.

The fact that the postoffice department will not permit weekly papers to circulate in the mails at pound rates when subscriptions are more than one year in advance is an old story. But it may be news to some that this order is being rigidly enforced and all publishers must cut off all delinquent subscribers. THE SUNBEAM, as well as nearly all publishers, regret the situation, but there is no way of evading it and we ask every subscriber to kindly put his account in shape so as to satisfy the postal department. We would sincerely regret cutting off any subscriber, but if he is not convenient for any one to pay cash we will gladly accept a note for the amount payable next fall, and credit your subscription so as to comply with the rules. We hope that everyone will realize our position and help us out.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Apr. 7th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Turnwall, of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 24125 Serial No. 04190, for Lot 11 & 14 of Section 29 and Lot 3 Section 31, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jacob R. Healy, Louis O. Kengelf, Ole Breland, Carl Jensen, all of Kratka, Minn.

ANTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Halcyon Days.

"Alcyone, or Halcyone, the daughter of Aeolus, married Ceyx," said the Latin professor. "And therefore, therefore, the halcyon days, the last of the year, are therefore called halcyon days—days of tranquility, a kind of very late Indian summer. Here in America we have no real halcyon days, but the myth of Alcyone and Ceyx comes from the Mediterranean, and in that blue and gold region it is a fact that the year is ushered out by a procession of still, mild, splendid days—silent and glittering days of halcyon weather."—Washington Post.

Lifting a Child.

"I wish," said the woman who has children of her own, "that women would understand the delicate mechanism of a child. How would they like a giant to come along and suddenly drag them from the ground by one arm, as I have seen so many people do to children? When you're lifting a child lift it evenly by both arms or around the waist. Don't yank it by a dyeh at one wrist and then wonder why it cries. It makes me so angry I always want to pull the arm of that inconsiderate woman hard and see if she wouldn't cry too. It's a thing that mothers and aunts and sisters ought to learn."—Philadelphia Times.

His Expectations.

"Have you 'Great Expectations?'" asked the fluffy haired maiden as she entered the circulating library and cast her large, lustrous blue eyes upon the bespectacled person at the desk. His mental equilibrium upset for the moment by her loveliness, stammered out:

"Well—er—no, miss. I can't say exactly that, but I believe I'm heir to my old aunt, who's got something just under a hundred pounds in the postoffice savings bank."—London Telegraph.

Insult and Injury.

We are told that the invention of scissors dates back to the fourteenth century.

Just think of it! Delilah must have cut Samson's hair with a knife.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 25 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 80 acre's broke ready for crop. 80 acre's fenced in pasture. Grainery on the farm and some other improvements. Also has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM>

The N.E. ¼ Section 36 town of Kratka. All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in sale in three years. $600 cash, balance on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN>

The S.E. ¼ Section 28, town of Kratka. Peairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some light timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt, Agent.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam April 14. 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 12th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Healy, of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 4585, Serial No. 04192 for Lots 3, 4 & S. ½ of N. E. ¼ Section 30 and Lot 11 of Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 9th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Moskael Conley, Thorwalden Eliefson, Ole ChrisoEmerson, Ludvig J. Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

Anthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 14. 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. April 14th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole T. Wasle, of Kuehnel Minn., who on June 29th. 1904 made homestead entry No. 4585, Serial No. 04185, for N. W. ¼ Section 24 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Grenson, Peter Hoestad, of Kuehnel Minn., William Parco, Halvor T. Wasle, of Kratka Minn.

Anthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Our Little Boy of Fits."

A family can suffer no greater affliction than to have a child subject to fits or epilepsy. Many a father or mother would give their all to restore such a child to health.

"I am heartily glad to tell you of our little boy who was completely cured of fits. He commenced having them at 10 years of age and had them for four years. I tried three doctors and one specialist but all of them said he could not be cured, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills made a complete cure. He is now hale, hearty and gay. It has been three years since he had the last spell. I shall give Dr. Miles' medicines praise wherever I go. You are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit and anyone writing to me I will gladly answer if they enclose stamp for reply."

F. M. BOGUE, Windfall, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is just what it is represented to be, a medicine compounded especially for nervous diseases, such as fits, spasms, St. Vitus' dance, convulsions and epilepsy. These diseases frequently lead to insanity or cause weak minds. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven most effective in relieving these dreaded maladies.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a guarantee. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Finding Issues.

"We've got to buy a paper if we wish to go in politics."

"Sure. Then we'll have a lot of issues to offer the people."—St. Louis Star.

Famoline.

"What is Mrs. Green crying for?" "Mrs. Watson snubbed her in the street car."

"That Mrs. Green doesn't speak to Mrs. Watson anyhow."

"I know, but she's crying because she didn't see Mrs. Watson in time to snub her first."—Detroit Free Press.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peder E. Rosslo, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 6th, 1904, made Homestead entry, No. 857, Serial No. 04209, for Lots 7, 8, 11 & S.E.¼ N. W. ¼ Section 3, Township 163 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Rostad, Oscar Nesland, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

ANTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar.24 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Rostan, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 859, Serial No. 04216 for S. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 163 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal

Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Erickson, Edward Singer, Peder E. Rosslo, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

ANTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Erickson, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 858, Serial No. 04214, for S. W. ¼ Section 23 Township 163 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edward Rostan, Edward Singer, Peder E. Rosslo, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.

ANTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1911.

TO Gustaf L. Reimann, of Buran, Minn., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that David Stahl who gives Nelson R. Route No 1, Minn., as his post office address, did on January 14th, 1911, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. 4433. Serial No. 04182 made June 29, 1904, for S.W. ¼ Section 26 Township 158 N. Range 41 W., 5th, P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said entryman has wholly shandoned said tract, that he has changed his residence there from for more than six months last past since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said alligations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after this FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to the said allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgement of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the name of the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.
First Publication March 31, 1911.

Second " April 7, 1911.
Third " April 14, 1911.
Fourth " April 21, 1911.

Agent—This Spinneter will enable you to know how fast you are going.

Otto Feedal—I don't need one. My bank balance tells me just as well. Puck.

The man who forgets to be thankful has fallen asleep in life.—Stevenson.

His Part.

"Who is the responsible person in this firm?" asked the brusque caller of the office boy.

"Can't tell you, sir," replied the pert lad, "but I'm the one you gets all the blame."

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Winter apples now repose on the shelves of the paint chemists. Honor awaits the man who can combine colors to produce the tints of red of the Baldwin and Northern Spy. They come yet nearer it, that is all. The same is true of the colors with which October first touches the maple leaf.

If all the paint grinding works in the world were multiplied ten thousand times they couldn't turn out pigment enough in a year to show what nature does in a change from season to season.

Nature's brush is busy everywhere all the time. In the life of a leaf it applies the brush day by day, following with its tints from budding time until it flotters from the branch. It touches the valleys and the hills, the growing prairies, the flowering plants. Never is it idle.—New York World.

Judges' Wigs.

The wig is only worn by English barristers to give them a stern, judicial appearance, and no one can say that it fails in this respect. The custom was originated by a French judge in the seventeenth century when, happening to don a marquis' wig one day, he found it gave him such a stern and dignified appearance that he decided to get one for himself and wear it at all times in court. This he did, and the result was so satisfactory from a legal point of view that not only judges, but barristers also, took up the custom throughout Europe.—Boston Globe.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allow that it "is, in certain points, far inadvanced of any formerly issued by them," but, not content with resting upon their laurels, have labored to secure this largest and most accurate of all existing dictionaries of the English language.

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It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our decisions as one of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES G. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
CHARLES A. DOWER,
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Graves in China.

There are various kinds of graves in China. The graves are sometimes from twelve feet to thirteen feet below the ground, while, according to an old custom, the mounds over the graves of emperors were thirty feet in height, those of territorial lords fifteen feet and those of barons without territories and of lord stewards eight feet, while for inferior officials and common people no more than four feet in height were erected. Pines were planted on the tombs of emperors, a species of oak on those of territorial lords, a species of willow on those of barons and lord stewards and elm trees on those of inferior officials. Although the rules are territorial lords and lord stewards now in China, men of high rank still have their tombs constructed in accordance with this old custom.

He Loved His Enemies.

James MacNeill Whistler looked upon life on upon a kind of warfare and was never so happy as when he was quarreling with somebody. He is quoted as having said when asked if he did not have many friends, and I am grateful to them, but those whom most I love are my enemies, not in a Biblical sense. Oh, no, but because they keep me awake, busy, always up to the mark, either fighting them or proving them idiots."

Than He Sulked.

"Mrs. Guschley remarked to me that it must be pleasant to be married to a clever man," said Brindley's wife.

"And what did you say?" queried Prindley.

"I told her, of course, that I didn't know; that I had only been married once."

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

All of the farmers are busy seeding this week.

The meadows are putting on their spring coat of green.

C. L. Clark was transacting business at Highlanding Tuesday.

S. L. Holm got his ferry out of the river this week, by hitching Henry Besses stump puller on to it.

D. A. Kolstrud and Sjur Stoane were at Sunbeam Monday making application to make final proof on their homesteads.

The Red Lake River is lower now than it was at anytime last last fall, and there can not any boats be ran on it until we have some heavy rains

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

Henry Arndt came over to Sunbeam last Friday to exchange some of his burbank potatoes for our early markets. While here he improved the opprotunity to make application to make final proof on his homestead.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasant to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

P.C. Wold went down to Roland Tuesday to take insurance for the Farmers Mutual Ins. Co., of Bray. This is a safe and cheap insurance for farmers, but you have to have your chimney in proper shape

Run Away: A black bronco mare, weight about nine hundred pounds has a saddle and bridle on. Any information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded. Address, Carl Narveson, Sunbeam Minn.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for cough, croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

Wm. Cousins and Andrew Ellingson both squatted on the vacant lands on section 28 on April 15th. Mr. Ellingson, the merchant has gone to St. Paul to order a big stock of spring and summer good for Ellingson Bros. store, and the farmer Cousins is busy cutting in a crop on the land, and there you are.

Charlie Erickson of Rhoda made this office a pleasent call on Wednesday. He will make final proof on his Deer Park homestead next month. Some of his friends who used to live over in Clearwater county lost their land by letting their seven years run out, and he says none of that for mine, I am going to prove up.

D.P. O'Neil and Representative Frankson from Frechorn county had a flat fight in the house of representatives Tuesday. The'dispatch did not say who got the best of it but it is to be hoped D. P. did. That's the stuff Dan, if you can't preach any sense into some of them fellows from the southern part of the state, knock it into them

The school children and teacher had quite an exciteing time fighting prairie fire Wednesday. They were raking up and burning the rubbish on the school house grounds and the fire got away from them and struck out acroass the prairie like a race horse, and did not stop until it got to Red Lake River. Walter McAndress went over and helped them to save the building on the Ellingson farm and the fire did no damage whatever, but was worth lots to the land owners, as it cleared their meadow lands of a lot of old dead grass and rubbish.

If you expect to make final proof before your seven years are out you should make your application in time to get your six weeks publication. No applications will be written at this office after your seven years are out, as your proof will then be what Senator Clapp calls a case to be delt with separatly.

ROLAND LOCALS.

Sarah Lindberg and her brother William returned home from Crookston last Saturday.

P. C. Wold, of Kuehnel was transacting business here Tuesday.

Dr. Melby from Thief River Falls was called out to Knute Severstad and A. Rolandsons last Sunday.

Miss Valida Lindberg has been very sick but is slowly improveing.

Mr. James Alrick, from Plummer was visiting friends at Lillo last Sunday.

Master Clifford Rolandsan has been very sick with brain feavor but is slowly improveing.

Miss Alma Lindberg was called home from Northfield on account of the searious illness of her sister Volida.

Mr. Andrew Hanson was calling on friends in the town of Johnson Monday.

Nels Pore has returned home from Arregard N.D. where he has been visiting his brother Lars and says Red Lake county is good enough for him.

There will be religious services at the school house near R. Ericksons place next Sunday at 10 o'clock a.m. by Rev. Stogean.

Miss Julia Bjorkely has hired out to Otto Dahls for a year.

Mr. Osov Legvold was down to Plummer and bought a bran new drill.

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Knut Olson.

HE PUNISHED GRANT.

The Cadet Was Guilty of Dismounting Without Leave.

While a student at West Point U. S. Grant excelled in mathematics and horsemanship. He jumped his horse over a bar five feet six inches high, which made a record for the academy and a close second to the highest jump ever recorded in American. He received little honor for some of his efforts, however, notably in the case recalled by Nicholas Smith in "Grant, the Man of Mystery." But perhaps the honor of it reconciled him.

The riding master was one Hershberger, "an amusing sort of Grant," and on one occasion, whether seriously or as a joke, he determined to "take down" the young cadet.

At the exercise Grant was mounted on a powerful but vicious brute that the cadets fought shy of and was put at leaping the bar.

The bar was placed higher and higher as he came round the ring till it passed the record. The stubborn rider would not say "enough," but the horse was disposed to shy and refuse to make the leap.

Grant gritted his teeth and spurred at it, but just as the horse gathered for the spring his unwilling body burst the girth, and the rider and saddle tumbled into the ring.

Half stunned, Grant gathered himself up from the dust only to hear the "strident, cynical voice" of Hershberger calling out:

"Cadet Grant, six demerits for dismounting without leave!"

Acquitted.

"Sir!" said the young woman, with what seemed to be indignation.

The young man looked embarrassed.

"Yes, I did kiss you," he admitted. "But I was impulsively insane."

"That means that a man would be a lunatic to kiss me?"

"Well, any man of discretion would be just crazy to kiss you."

This seemed to end the strain, and no jury being present to muddle affairs, a satisfactory verdict was reached

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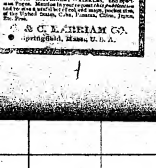
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DO YOU NEED OVERALLS?

If You Do, Why Don't You Make Them Yourself—It's Dead Easy.

Many a man says that he would be glad to do chores about the house, to trim the grass or weed the garden if he had overalls.

The trouble is that when he wishes to wear overalls the stores are closed and he cannot buy them. I wonder that men do not make them for themselves.

To provide a pattern you must have an outline or perspective plan of your contour from the belt line down to the ankles. This may be obtained by sitting in wet clay and, on arising, pouring plaster of Paris in the impression. When this hardens lift the mold, lean it against the wall and obtain measurements with a tapeline. Another way is to dust talcum powder on the carpet until it is thickly coated. Then sit down on the talcum powder and carpet, thus removing the talcum from the floor where you have been. Then cut around the outlines of that impression with a sharp knife, remove the carpet so detached, and you have a pattern for one side of the overalls.

Purchase several yards of denim and cut it into the shape indicated by either pattern you have now obtained. Make two sets of these pieces and sew them edge to edge. Pockets may be made by cutting slits in the material and sewing empty salt sacks.—Wilbur D. Nesbit in Delineator.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Their Use on an Important Scale Dates From 1875.

The first experimental philosopher to discover that electric light could be produced by a dry battery was Sir Humphry Davy, who in 1810 exhibited a light three inches long, between carbon points, before the Royal society of London. But no commercial value was attached to the use of electricity as an illuminant until more than half a century later. The Centennial exhibition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, really marks the era of our present form of electric light, though electric lights had been in use abroad prior to that time. The exhibition of models and practical demonstrations of electric lights at Philadelphia in 1876 attracted the attention of scientists and capitalists in this country, and the first incandescent lamps and the first arc system were put to practical use in a small way in 1878. The Brush arc light gained favor in the beginning as the most adaptable for street light ing, and Cleveland, O., the home of Charles Francis Brush, the inventor, was the initial American city to adopt the arc system for street lighting.

Since 1878 both the Brush arc system and the Edison incandescent system have developed.—Marc M. Reynolds in Moody's Magazine.

He Got Her.

"Do you prefer beauty or brains?"

"Does not the fact that I have proposed to you repeatedly prove that I prefer both?"—Houston Post.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, April 12.—Superintendent Whittier of the Red Wing Training school was given a clean coat of whitewash by the lower branch of the legislature. By a vote of 53 to 30 the house cut out the heart of the majority report of the legislative investigating committee which severely censured the superintendent for his indiscriminate application of corporal punishment and recommended his removal. The report as later adopted simply contains the findings of the committee without any recommendation whatever.

This action was taken in one of the wildest scenes enacted at the present session of the Minnesota lawmaking body.

With the adoption of the report as amended the house went on record as blaming the state board of control for the conditions which exist at the Red Wing Training school and also in favor of corporal punishment. L. A. Lydiard continuingly cross-fired the board of control for its lack of interest in the state school in his opening address. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Lydiard's Speech.

"This report shows that the spirit of kindness and good will at Red Wing has been replaced by the rule of the cash. It shows that instead of recognizing the reform spirit of the institution and instead of recognizing the fact that modern thought has evolved a new method of dealing with delinquent children. Armed with a whip, the present superintendent of this institution has gone about among these unfortunates as the incarnation of the spirit of fear. Fastened to a machine or appliance, hands clenched, backs bared, these boys have received 10, 20, 30 or hamlet, many as 100 lashes.

"The superintendent is recommended for removal. His assistants must go, but fixing the blame upon these men above is a mere subterfuge.

"Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house, the shame of Red Wing is not the asset of a mere subordinate. The members of the state board of control are responsible for that condition, and the sentiment of this state should demand the resignation of the members of that board, save one."

Motion is Made.

R. C. Dunn moved that the entire section D be stricken from the report and that it then be adopted. This was the tone of the contention. Section D declared superintendent's admission that he could not run the training school without corporal punishment and recommended that he should be removed as well as several subordinate officers. R. C. Dunn defended the superintendent.

"We have been hearing too much of this hysterical gush from kind-hearted men and women of this state," declared the gentleman from Millo Lacs. "The conditions at Red Wing have been grossly exaggerated. Superintendent Whittier in my estimate is a worthy man and a perfect gentleman. His methods may not have been absolutely correct, but he has been the victim of circumstances.

"Many people seem to think that the boys who go to Red Wing are saints. They are bad and that is the reason why they are sent there. Supt. Whittier has been cribbed for administering corporal punishment. I believe in corporal punishment when it come to dealing with boys of the class at Red Wing."

Millions Appropriated by Senate.

Just to show how easy it was to do business when they had their minds made up, the Minnesota legislature passed the omnibus appropriations bill, disposing of about $16,000,000 in the senate in less than one hour.

Only one argument was precipitated in the senate and that was over an item of $1,000. It wasn't the money involved that started that argument, but a desire to deal a crushing blow to Dr. Bracken, secretary of the state health department, that caused it. Through the entire session, many senators have expressed their disapproval of Dr. Bracken's methods, and this feeling culminated to the adoption of Senator Moonan's amendment to the appropriations bill cutting Dr. Bracken's salary from $5,000 a year to $4,000.

Senator Hackney said that many members had favored giving the state fair an agricultural building and the state university more buildings, but that perfect harmony had prevailed in committee and he commented on this wonderful unanimity that was shown by the senate in passing practically without an amendment an appropriations bill that necessarily failed to give many senators what they thought they were entitled to and what their districts were interested in.

Few Salary Cuts Made.

After a slight application of the pruning knife the house passed the omnibus bill. The bill providing for state institutions under the board of control was left practically intact. A few cuts in salaries were made on the state department bill.

W. T. Stone of Park Rapids, posing as the watchdog of the state treasury, offered nearly 20 amendments, striking out sections where salary increases were allowed for state officials. He succeeded in only two instances. The house refused a $250 increase for the deputy state auditor and an increase of $1,000 for the actuary in the state insurance department.

Dr. Stone offered several amendments which would have practically cut off the appropriation for the state board of health. In each case the amendment was defeated.

Andrew Anderson of Stillwater succeeded in amending the section governing the $325,000 appropriation for the state university. The bill provided for an annual appropriation of this amount. The Anderson amendment provided for the appropriation only for the next two years.

W. F. Kunze, W. D. Washburn and L. C. Spooner favored the handing appropriation on the ground that the board of regents in planning the future of the state university should know the amount of money that it will receive from year to year. Country members declared that it would be just as well to allow the legislature to make the appropriation every two years. The amendment was passed by a vote of 67 to 32.

Senator Heoson's malt bill prohibiting the sale of malt liquor except in saloons passed the house by a vote of 98 to 13 and now awaits the governor's signature to complete its enactment into a law.

R. C. Dunn's bill prohibiting the licensing of saloons outside of an incorporated city, village or hamlet, passed by a vote of 67 to 47.

The house passed the Lande bill giving o right of action for damages to people injured as the result of the unlawful use of firearms by others. Hoffman bill placing o license of $160 a year on district and county agents of breweries.

After a spirited debate the bill calling for an equal tax rate in every part of the state was passed by a vote of 38 to 11. As finally amended the bill called for the basis of taxation to be 33 1-3 per cent on the actual valuation. Senator Wallace, of Minneapolis, was the author of the bill.

St. Paul, April 13.—Swept aboard the Cashman handwagon by the recent Sunborn decision, which declared the reduction of Minnesota railway rates unconstitutional and confiscatory, the lower branch of the legislature passed the Cronin railroad tariff bill by a close vote of 62 to 56. The bill is now up to the senate, where Senator Cashman, its champion of many years' standing, will attempt to press it to a final vote. The bill which took its present several weeks ago is now claimed by its advocates to have the support of a majority of the senators and as admitted by its opponents to have more than an even chance of becoming o law.

The bill which as introduced was an exact copy of the Cashmun measure was amended extensively by its authors. As introduced it provided for accepting passenger rates from its effect and making it become effective on Jan. 1, 1912. It was also changed so as to discriminate between the large and the small railroad companies. It allows the railroad and warehouse commission to agree upon the maximum rates which may be charged by the companies and provides that the railways should be divided into three classes, the classes ranging from the smaller amount of gross earnings being allowed a higher maximum rate than the larger companies.

With these exceptions, the bill is on exact copy of the Iowa distance tariff law. It simply means that there shall be no variance to railway rates in any part of the state. Railroads can charge no more for carrying a like quantity nod like quantity of product for a distance of one mile or one part of its line than another. In other words, if the company charges five cents to carry one ton of hay one mile out of Winona, it must charge the same rate out of Duluth or out of any other town in the state.

The speaker in a strong appeal for southern Minnesota declared that it was pretty near time that some thing was done to eliminate the unjust discrimination which exists in favor of the cities in railway rates. He pointed out that rates in which the large cities are favored are much lower than those given the country districts and that as a result the cities have shown an abnormal gain in population to the detriment of the country districts.

Mr. Dunn also referred rates which exist in the country districts of the state and compared them with the rates in Iowa, where a distance tariff bill exists, to show the unfairness of the present schedule.

Speaker Dunn in his speech sounded the city against. As country cry was was evident during the debate which lasted for nearly three hours. When the final vote was taken the members representing Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, St. Cloud, Winona and Mankato lined up almost solidly against the bill, while the country members favored it. When the roll call was completed the vote stood 62 for the bill and 56 against, which was one short of passing. Before the vote had been announced by the chair, Andrew Anderson, or Stillwater, and Frank Kelly, of Madella, changed their votes from nays, thereby passing the bill. Great excitement prevailed when Speaker Dunn moved that the vote be reconsidered and expressed the desire that the motion be lost. The eyes and nays were again demanded and the motion lost by a vote of 70 to 47.

The Final Vote.

The roll call was as follows:

Yees—Aker, Anderson, Andraw, Anderson, A. V. Anderson, J. J., Bouck, Brown, G. W., Brown, D., Bricelo, Conley, Convarse, Crane, Davies, Davis, Denzer, Dieszner, Dunn, H. H. Farley, Frahlson, Haffins, Hanley, Hague, Henion, Hoffman, Hopkins, Johnson, C. E., Johnson, J. N., Johnson, J. T., Kelly, Kliemer, Knutson, Lee I. J., Lee, J. F., Lee, S. N., Lindberg, McKenzie, McMartin, Micette, Morier ity, Nelson, A. Nygren, Papke, Peters Peterson, A. J., Peterson, O., Putman Reed, Robertson, Robinson, Rustad Saggau, Sampson, Schwartz, Skeen Stone, W. T., Sulerud, Utechi, Virtue Vorland, Warner, C. H., Warner, E. Wescott, White, Whiting.

Nays—Boothroyd, Borgen, Burnquist, Campbell, Crane, Congdon, Davis, Dunn, R. G., Edwards, Ferguson Fowler, Fuchs, Greene, Healy, Herberg, Hillman, Holmberg, Hoyt, Hurley, Jellnek, Just, Keefe, Knepp, Koenig, Kunze, Lennon, Liberal, Lundeen Lydiard, McDonald, McNeil, Matteen Mettlog, Morton, Nash, Nelson, H. Nolan, Nye, O'Brien, O'Neil, Orr Palmer, Perry, Peterson, J. H. Preseler, Rheocck, Rice, Rines, Schuler Sessenbrenner, Stone, C. B., Sullivan, Thiel en, Untiedt, Washburn, Weis, Winkelwski.

Gov Peterson's bill appropriating $5,000 for o monument over the grave of the late John A. Johnson passed the house by a vote of 97 to 1.

The Koure-Hopkin-Johnson bill repealing the law making it a misde meanor to attempt suicide passed by a vote of 69 to 9.

A Bill to make wills and test laments void unless there were written evidence of the will, was passed by the seonte. Senators Fossem and Wilson of Minneapolis were the leaders of the bill.

The house passed the Hennepin county delegation bill allowing the city of Minneapolis to issue bonds for the purpose of developing the waterpower by the city.

The blow at brewcries which own or operate saloons was aimed in a joint resolution introduced by Senator Sundstad. It directs tha attorney general to dissolve all brewlog corporations owning saloons.

St. Paul, April 14.—There will be no extra session of the legislature following the defeat of reapportion in the senate. Governor Eberhart has decided it would be better to wait an extra session. The governor feels the responsibility for the defeat of reapportionment has been definitely passed the lower house of the legislature by a vote of 107 to 14 after a series of amendments were adopted. The principal amendment included judges of the supreme, district and municipal courts.

The bill does not allow the appointion of the recall until it goes into the official hal taken office. Members of the legislature, however, would be subject to be by as soon as they had filed their oaths of office.

Automobilists without licenses will be subject to arrest, according to a house bill passed by the seonte. No licenses will be issued to drivers under 15 years of age. The original bill required that an applicent be 18 years of age.

A department of weights and measures was created by tha passage of a bill by Senator Fossem. The bill introduced in the house by Representative Nash, had already passed that body. It creates a state department to keep absolutely accurate weights and measures by which the whole state can be regulated. The state standards will be regulated. The state standards will be checked up annually with those of the federal government at Washington.

The house got down to work and passed about 30 bills. G. H. Sullivan's bill abolishing the fixed term sentences of criminals, was adopted by a unanimous vote. The bill provides that all prisonars ha sentenced on the reformatory plan and who are released until tha prison authorities believe that a reform has been affected.

The Farley bill, abolishing the poll tax and providing for a cash payment of road tax, passed without a dissenting vote. Clinton Robinson's bill providing a severa penalty for persons convicted of carrying on a white slave traffic, passed without objection.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

Spain's King Has Another Incipent Revolution.

Madrid, Spain. — A republic has been proclaimed at Comillas de Acetune, in the province of Malaga. The populace of the town rebelled against the royal authority and attacked tha barracks of the civil guard.

Several persons were wounded in the fifhting that followed. Reinforcements of troops are being hurried to the scene.

SUICIDE IS VERDICT.

In the Case of the Death of Craige Lippincott.

Philadelphia, Penn.—A coroner's jury, empaneled to inquire into the death on Thursday of Craige Lippincott, president of the J. B. Lippincott Company, publishers, rendered a verdict of suicide. The inquest was brief. Members of the family were not called as witnesses, instead their sworn depositions were read and accepted by the coroner.

ACQUIT LABOR IMPORTERS.

Who Took Laborers to Rainy River, Ont., From St. Paul.

Toronto, Ont. — Justice Sutherland quashed the conviction of Johnson and Carey of Rainy River, who were fined $200 by Judge Fitch of that place for a breach of the alien labor act for bringing in railway laborers from St. Paul. The conviction is quashed on the ground that the consent to prosecution required by the statute had not been filed.

POINT OUT DEFECTS

ATTORNEY GEORGE SPEAR FINDS NEW CONVENTION BILL MISFIT IN BIG DIVISIONS.

POLITICAL ABUSES ARE FEARED

Races Lawyer of Fifteenth District Cites Supreme Court Nominations as Endangered by Legislation.

Grand Rapids.—The lawyers of the Fifteenth judicial district are not pleased with the pending bill providing for the election of the delegates to district judicial conventions, and also for the selection of delegates at the district judicial conventions to the state judicial convention.

George Spear, well known in this district and formerly prosecuting attorney for Itasca county, points out two objections from the standpoint of the people of the larger districts. The Fifteenth district, in which Grand Rapids is located, is composed of eight counties and is over 150 miles long and hundred miles wide. While the primaries might elect delegates to a convention in that district, Mr. Spear thinks that where there was no party organization and not the ordinary inducement to influence delegates in attending a convention, it would not be reasonable to expect many from remote parts of the district to attend a convention held, for instance, at Grand Rapids.

Few Likely to Attend.

The location of the convention, it will be remembered, is according to the terms of the bill, to be determined by the secretary of state. If for any reason he should select International Falls on the northern boundary, it is safe to say that very few delegates from the southern part of the district would attend and pay their own expenses. The case would not be important as much if the convention was located anywhere along the Great Northern railroad, so far as delegates in Minneapolis and Aitkin are concerned, or from Koochiching county.

The same difficulties occur in a less degree in the Seventh district, which exteods from Clay county, of which Moorhead is the principal town on the northwest to Stearns county, west of the river, and Mille Lacc county, on the east. That would open the door for political manipulation through tha payment of railroad fares for delegates or proxies, and, in Mr. Spear's opinion, is also subject to more politics more than it has been heretofore.

Other districts present problems nearly as difficult to solve in respect to the distence to be traveled by delegates.

Political Manipulation Feared.

The bill provides, also, that the district convention shall select delegates to the state convention. Here again, Mr. Spear suggests the opportunity created for political manipulatiio, if, for instance, the district convention could be left in doubt as to what delegates from all parts of the district, the delegates to the state convention would be left in the hands of those who might seize the opportunity to pack the state convention with delegates in the interests of some particular candidate.

If it were desired, Mr. Spear holds, the present legislature could not be unmindful of the supreme court might be improperly influenced, the provisions of this bill would seem to provide them.

He contends that the present conditions do not apply in the smaller districts, where delegates to a judicial convention could be gotten together more easily and a more general and fair representation expected, but the conditions are quite wide and, in his judgment, are going to create exceedingly unsatisfactory conditions in many of the larger districts.

He recognizes the weaknesses of the primary system and concedes the evil and wrong intent of the framers of the bill, but believes that they have not thoroughly considered all the conditions which must exist and have not realized tha opportunities they create for the introduction of policies into the selection not only of judges of the district court, but members of the supreme court as wall.

FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL.

Promised by P. O. Department For Two Harbors.

Washington.—Free postal delivery for Two Harbors, Minn., is promised by the postoffice department as soon as the postoffice of the city is moved into new and larger quarters. Two Harbors is entitled to free delivery as a volume of business done by the postoffice. Representative Miller took the matter up with tha department today and was assured that it would be granted.

CHAS. ALF WILLIAMS DEAD.

As Result of Injuries Received in Minneapolis Trifluno Fire.

Seattle, Wash. — Charles Alf Williams, aged 51 years, assistant managing editor of the Seattle Times, is dead as the result of injuries received in The Minneapolis Tribune fire on November 30, 1889, when eight persons were killed and tha lives of 40 more were saved by the heroism of Williams, then managing editor of The Tribune.

POLITICAL RIVALS UNITED.

Son of James A. Tawney to Wed Daughter of Frank Day.

Minneapolis. — Two of tha bitterest political rivals in tha county, both of them sons of Minnesota, are to be united by ties of marriage, according to the rumors.

Everett Tawney, of the United States customs service, and son of former Congressman James A. Tawney, of Winona, who went down to defeat in the recent election, is to marry Miss Constance Day, graduate of the University of Minnesota and daughter of Frank Day, private secretary to the late Governor Johnson, and for years chairman of the Minnesota Democratic committee, maker of all its platforms and pilot of its candidates.

Miss Day at present is teaching in a school in upper Minnesota, while young Mr. Tawney is with the customs service in Washington, D. C., but recently won a transfar to the St. Paul district.

The fathers of the young man and the girl have been on opposite sides of all political issues for a number of years and always have been opposed to each other to the utmost. Outside of politics they were the best of friends.

The wedding will take place some time oext fall.

PRESBYTERY MEETS.

St. Paul Churches and Those of Adjoining Towns Make Reports.

Stillwater.—The Presbytery of St. Paul held an all-day session in the First Presbyterian church here. Reports were heard from the several churches in St. Paul, Stillwater, White Bear, Red Wing, Hastings, St. Croix Falls and Forest Lake, which were discussed by the fifty-two ministers and lay delegates.

The following were elected:

The Rev. M. M. Maxwell, Red Wing, moderstor; the Rev. J. C. Rohinson, White Bear, clerk; delegates to the general conference, which meets in Atlantic City, N. J., the third Thursday in May, the Rev. W. E. Shirley, St. Paul, the C. P. Fiske, Forest Lake; Dr. T. C. Clerk, Stillwater; Thomas H. Dickson, St. Paul.

The ladies' aiding women of the church served dinner in the parlors and a number of short-after-dioer speeches were given.

EDITOR NEEDS MONEY.

A. J. Good, of "Fedaralists," Tries to Enlist Country in Vice Crusade.

Sauk Center.—Andrew J. Good, of Minneapolis, editor of the Federalist, is making a tour of the cities and towns in this county in behalf of the interests of his vice crusade in Minneapolis and St. Paul. He is trying to secure capital for the issuing of the Federalist, a magazine devoted to the exposure of the sins of Minneapolis, and attacking the evils in Sauk Center City. At Sauk Ceoter the response to his appeal was generous, and he appealed to the people in all quarters.

Good wants to federate the people against the social evils and to have the Federalist printed on a press in the vica crusade. Good, besides telling up the offerings in the churches, visits the citizens in their homes and secures money for his work in the Twin Cities.

WANTS RIVER SHOAL REMOVED.

Representative Miller Tells Board of Engineers of Mississippi Ledge.

Washington.—Representative C. S. Miller of Duluth appeared before the board of engineers of the war department to-day in regard to the proposed removal of the ledge or shoal on the Mississippi river at Pine Knoll. This obstruction is generally supposed to be largely responsible for floods in the upper Mississippi and a preliminary survey looking for its removal has been made by Major Shunk of St. Paul.

Major Shunk, while favoring the proposition, does not recommend the removal of the ledge as a seperate project, but as a part of the general project for the improvement of the river between Brainerd and Grand Rapids.

MOORHEAD BRIDE IS SAVED.

City Employes Avert Destruction of Structure by Burning Ice Pack.

Moorhead.—Only tha prompt arrival of a half dozen of the city's street department employes prevented the demolishment of the big reservoir dam in the Red river and the carrying out of the Island Park bridge just above the dam.

A telephona call from George Fuller, living resides near the dam and bridge, was quickly responded to by the city authorities, who directed men with pike poles to hasten to the scene and the ice jam. The ice was piling up at a terrific rate and the bridge already was showing signs of being carried away by the ice.

The dam was built last year and was saved hoh structures. The dam recently was constructed at n cost of about $5,000.

WINONA FIRE LOSS IS $19,117.

Winona—The annual report of W. C. Norton, chief of the Winonn Bra department, was submitted to the city council.

The report shows interesting figures and comparisons. The statement shows 170 fires during the fiscal year beginning March 1, 1916, and closing February 28, 1917. The total loss during that tima was $19,117. In the previous year 136 fires were recorded, but the loss was $20,531.

SOIL CONDITIONS EXCELLENT

NORTHWESTERN ISSUES FIRST CROP BULLETIN OF THE YEAR.

Season Two Weeks Later Than Last Year—Seeding Retarded in Some Parts.

Winona.—Over in southern Minnesota, in the territory traversed by the Northwestern Railway, tha soil conditions are in many ways better than in any previous year, according to tha report of General Agent H. J. Wegen, of the Northwestern. The bulletin is the first this season.

"The reports issued from the general offices of the Northwestern road during the past saveral years have been accepted as authentic and an excellent guide for those closely observing farm activity. Mr. Wagen has prepared his first bulletin after careful scrutiny of the conditions, and the report carries an exceedingly optimistic tone. The report follows:

"The present season as compared with 1910 is practically two weeks later. However, the work last fall was more complete then previous seasons and conditions more satisfactory to combine the work this spring, account better preparations being made.

"There is a disposition to refrain from seeding too early, but rather to prepare the land and rush seeding as soon as the weather conditions are more assured.

Ground Conditions.

"The ground froze without snow protection and with not o great deal of moisture during the winter and early laft soil in somewhat dry conditions. However, on March 9 and 26 had a light rain involving into snow to the extent of 1½ inches. On April 2 had from 1 to 2 inches of snow over entire territory; also snow from Winona to Marshall, and 2 inches of snow, Marshall to Watertown, April 4.

"There is now more moisture in the ground then a year ago and sufficient amount to germinate the seed, the conditioos helog far better than any previous year, end with anything like the usual amount of precipitation from now on a good crop can be anticipated.

Seeding.

"In some parts of our territory seeding was started March 20, and with cheoge to cold weather since it is dais, this work has been retarded, but with favorable weather we can look for seedioq to be general in another week.

"Our reports indicate conditions are excellent in every way.

The agitation brought out in the newspapers teuding toward more scientific selection of seeds and their distribution emanating from both federal and state departments of agriculture, with co-operation of the railroads in giving the benefits similarly through the means of good seed trains which have been sent through the territory, has had the effect of considerable favorable attention on the part of farmers which will have the effect of increasing production.

Acreage.

"It is too early to formulate with accuracy our report regarding the comparison of acreage or estimates of the amount of different grains to be sown. This matter will be given consideration and n report made at a later date."

REFUSE TO CONSOLIDATE.

Clay County Fair Association Will Not Join Fargo Attraction.

Moorhead.—A complete reorganization wes the result of the meeting of the stockholders in the Clay County Agricultural sod Mechoeical Society. The officers will remain the same. E. H. Wheeler being president and John Costain secretary, but the charter under which the old organization worked has been amended. New bylaws also were passed. The question of disposing of the society's property at Glyndon was not taken up, the sentiment of the stockholders is in favor of holdiog a regular county fair in Moorhead instead of consolidating with the Interstate Fair Association in its Fargo fair.

New Hotel For Moorhead.

Moorhead.—"A new first-class hotel for this city is a sure thing" was the statement of the unanimous vote of the Commercial Club after completing a day's canvass among local merchants for money to purchase a site. The original cost of the site is $25,000. The hotel company will donate $5,000, St. Paul brewers who have branch houses in the city have given $5,000, the Moorhead banks $5,000 and local business men will make up the remainder. The new hotel probably will be constructed by the Northwestern Hotel Investment Company of Fargo, at a cost of $80,000. This will give n sixty-room modern hotel of nearly fireproof construction.

May Get a Postal Bank.

Red Wing. — Congressman C. R. Davis has taken to the postoffice department the matter of the designation of Red Wing as a postal savings depository, which has recently been inaugurated by the establishment in one depository in each state by way of experiment to undar the supervision of a board of trustees. The secretary of the board has notified Mr. Davis that the Red Wing postoffice will-ha given carafal consideration in connection with the naxt extension of the system.

The Strange Summons

By SUSANNE GLENN

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So they all went to the lawyer's.

None of them had paid much attention to old Nelson Blake while he lived in his humble little home on the lonely mountain side. But now that they had been summoned to the reading of his will the lawyer's office was crowded with expectant relatives.

Who had dreamed the old man had anything to will? Sharp eyes asked this of each other while lips spoke commonplaces.

"Any of my aforenamed relatives who desire to participate in a share of my property must permanently take up residence in my home on the mountain," read the lawyer monotonously.

"Any such person within in residence thars to whom I may give a personal summons shall present evidence of such summons to my lawyer, who is instructed to make over my property to said person. Any attempt at fraudulent evidence will be useless, as my lawyer ond myself understand each other thoroughly."

Judson Blake, sitting in a dusky corner, watched curiously the faces before him. He was the only person in the room who had known the dead man intimately, and he was enjoying to the utmost the singularity of the will.

Some of the faces held a look of baffled greediness; some expressed contempt; others, anxiety and superstitious fear. Opposite him was a slip of a girl in a blue gown. The pale face under the drooping hat seemed to grow plinched during the reading; but when her troubled eyes met Judson's she rose impishly and came to his side.

"This is Mr. Judson Blake?" she inquired. "I am Melrose Madison. Have you seen the place, Mr. Blake? Would it be very ridiculous for me to go?"

"Its greatest drawback is the lonely situation, but we can scarcely feel loneliness, dear cousin-by-marriage," he murmured.

"Do you think they will oil go?" exclaimed the girl, incredulously. "And you?"

"Money is a great magnet," he returned, inscrutably.

"It isn't the money entirely," denied Miss Madison, "and yet it is well. But we cannot live indefinitely on just milk and eggs and potatoes, excellent as they are.

"I have lain awake nights for the last two weeks for fear I might miss his appearance."

"My dear little girl," said Judson, leaning over and taking her hands in his own, "will you tell me just what you do mean?"

"I mean that we are starved out—that I must get back to work. And—oh, I hate to go." She struggled with her tears again.

The young man looked at her breathlessly. If he could keep her! If only his pictures would sell!

"Ben here, girl," he said in a crisp, business-like manner, "you simply must not take your mother away so soon. And you must stay longer for the summons! I've just the dandiest idea, but I haven't dered suggest it before.

"I don't want to leave yet, either. I have just found my forte—I've got to paint nature if I want success, and that means staying here all winter.

"I mean to get down to real work, and I've wasted so much to suggest that your mother keep house for me so here! We'll get old Brown to do the outdoor work and get up our wood. And if you must work, there's the little school down at the corner—"

"Oh, if we could do it!" she breathed.

"Come home with me, you very impractical person," he enswered, "and I will talk with your sensible mother."

"It is going to be a cool night," observed Melrose as they left the car at the steep hillside. "Let us get some logs and have a fire in the parlor fireplace this evening. Then we'll sit cosily roned it and talk over our plans."

In the early twilight they brought in their logs and arranged them on the hearth. Then, kneeling side by side, they lighted the ragged, dry brush.

A tiny column of smoke rose to the mantel level and floated out into the room!

With a surprised exclamation Melrose flung open the outer door, while the young man peered into the chimney questioningly. Reaching up his arm, his hand came in contact with a board that completely closed the opening of the flue.

"This is certainly strange," he said. "I distinctly remember Uncle Nelson having a fire in this grate last spring, so it cannot be that the chimney is defective."

The board slipped easily and as he shoved it loose a coe and a smell in box fell with a greet noise to the hearth helow.

"It is the summons!" murmured the girl, in an awed voice.

The box was not sealed. Blake drew from it a small folded paper.

"To whom it may concern—and I strongly suspect it will prove to he my beloved nephew, Judson Blake!

"If you will present this testimonial to Lawyer Green and if you have complied with the other stipulations of my will, all my property, real and personal, shall be made over—"

Blake dropped the pencil back into the box, and turned to the waiting girl.

"Girl! Girl!" he cried, gladly; "it is the summons. And we are all right. We have got the house and the land on—and everything!"

"We?" murmured she, perplexed.

"We!" very emphatically. And he threw his arms about her in sudden fervor.

"Didn't we find the box together? And do you suppose I would ever be hoppy anywhere without you? Surely you've known I cared—that I could not speak, because I had nothing to contribute toward that hill of fare of yours?"

"Oh, well," she murmured, dosmurfly, "we could have sold the eggs occasionally we bought besides."

"Doe't, precious cousin-by-merriage," he cried, earnestly, "look at me and say that you love me, that you will help me make the most of Uncle Nelson's summons."

"I will—and—we era going to have fried chicken for breakfast," she said.



They Tolled Up the Steep Hillside.

Elk Invade Washington Farms.

The heavy snows in the Olympic mountains are driving herds of elk down to the section, and they are growing the oat and hay and straw belonging to ranchers. Farmers are generally taking the invasion philosophically, as several of them have gone to the length of putting out fodder for the half-starved animals.

It is unlawful to kill elk in this state until 1915. In the meantima the elk may roam at will on the farmers' land. Many of the ranchers figure that by feeding and harboring the elk they may stay on their farms until after the closed season ends in 1915. Elk are more plentiful in the mountain regions than generally supposed and are said to be increasing.—Quinault Lake correspondence Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Not Steadfast.

"I wonldn't go to that woman for an expression of opinion to be depended on."

"Why not?"

"Because she's a milliner."

"What's that got to do with it?"

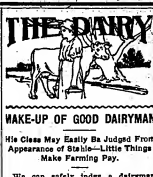
"Naturally, she's a trimmer."

THE DAIRY

WAKE-UP OF GOOD DAIRYMAN

His Class May Easily Be Judged From Appearance of Stable—Little Things Make Farming Pay.

We can safely judge a dairyman from his stable. If when you go into a man's stable you see his cow standing in good, dry straw e foot deep in



A Good Stall.

e roomy hox stall, the fodder box arranged so that all is eaten, a good, roomy feed-box, one deep enough so that when a feed of chop is put in, the animal will not throw it all over before he eats it, you may know the owner is a good farmer.

In that kind of a stall you will not find any corn cobs mixed with the bedding; they are all gathered from the feed boxes and placed in a barrel and used for kindling.

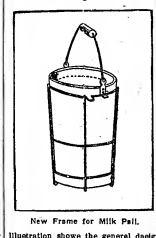
There are other things by which we may judge as to the class in which a farmer belongs. If the farm dwellings and outbuildings are neat, painted, and the fences and gates in good repair, you will not see haystacks or straw-piles standing out all winter, or see this former husking out corn in April so as to get it out of the way for another crop.

It is the little things that make farming pay, and the little things make the losing game, too.

NEW FRAME FOR MILK PAILS

Wire Structure Fits Around Receptacle and Protects It From Dirt at Bottom—General Design.

With this improvement in farming and dairy methods in general, and the demand for pure milk in particular, comes the milk pail frame, designed by an Iowa man. This frame caught he coesidered a necessary article by any stretch of the imagination, but a great many things are being used by the dairyman now that heve decided merit without heiig necessities. The



New Frame for Milk Pail.

illustration shows the general design of the frame, which has a pan in the holtom on which tha pail rests. Two projecting U-shaped portions of the upper ring of tha device fit over two halls at tha top of ths bucket. Whee the balls are under the ring the frame is turned a few inches to afford there a purchase and prevent their slipping out again, and the dairyman thus has hle pail aneesed in a framework that extande on all eides and protects it from dirt at tha hottom.

The Value of the Separator.

The value of the cream separator is hased on the amount it saves out of tha loss of the cream that is commoe under the old or primitive methods. Usually there is a loss of from 25 to 60 per cent. of the cream. The cream separator saves this loss, and, computing that under the average prics of hutter fat the cream separator will save the farmer $10 or more a cow per year, so we see that if the farmer milks five or six cows he saves enough in one year to buy a cream separator above tha old methods.

Dried Beat Pulp for Cows.

That dried beet pulp is a better feed for dairy cows than corn silage was demonstrated by the New Jersey experiment station. It found that the cows fed on beat pulp produced ten per cent. more milk than when fed on a corn silage ration and four per cent. more milk than on a hominy ration.

Use of Separators.

Many farmers in this section are buying separators and shipping cream. They think it pays better than making butter and saves the hard work of churning.

THE PRICE OF LAND INCREASING

THE "BACK TO THE LAND" CRY IS EFFECTIVE.

Traveling through the state of Iowa the other day, and Iowa is no exception to the story about to be related, the writer was shown a farm that was offered three years ago for $350 an acre. That appeared to be a high figure for land upon which the owner depended upon the crops of corn, hogs and cattle that could be raised upon it. But it wasn't. A few weeks since the farm changed hands at $325 an acre. Over in Illinois, down in Indiana, up in Wisconsin, across the line in Minnesota, the same experience was met with. And then attention is directed to Canada, which has been the Mecca of so many hundred thousand Americanee during the past few years. Not only in Eastern Canada has the price of lands increased, but in Western Canada, during the past few weeks, farm lands have increased from three to five dollere an ocre, with the prospect of a similar advance during the next three months. The reason for this is very apparent, and in a few words it may he pointed out that the lands are worth a great deal more than the present prices. The Northwestern Agriculturist of Minneapolis, a paper that was one of the first of the American farm popere to discover the real merits of the lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, says: "The reciprocity schedule would encourage American farmers to move to Canada, where the virgin soil will produce greater crops of grain with less labor than can be produced in our own farme in the Northwest. The result will be to enhance land values in Canada." This paper is afraid land values in Canada will he enhoced at the expence of land values in the United States. The reason for the fact that land values in the United States are increasing the remaining seventy-nine points. The reason for the advance in value of Canadian lends is partly accounted from the fact, admitted by this paper, that Canada's virgin soil will produce "greater crops of grain with less labor." But that is not the only reason. During the past twelve months 320,000 people have made Canada their home and these are mostly of the farming class. They want farme, and the demand as well as the wealth of the soil is regulating the price. A study of the increase in the acreage of land put under crop last year, which can be had from any Canadian government agecentsetive, will prove the point, that the demand is increasing at a greater ratio than even the most sanguine would have predicted.

Wented to Know.

Mistress—Are you fond of children?

Nursemaid—Nope. Are you?

Sore Throat is no trifling ailment. It may carry diresse germs in any part of the body through the food you eat. When you have sore throat coming on, use Hamlins Wizard Oil.

Laugh at a fool and he imagiees that you are laughing with him.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disese. Easy to take.

Ignorance of one's misfortune is oftee gain.—Euripides.

Garfield Tea contains no harmful drugs. Composed of Herbs, it is a mild, laxative.

To do two things at once is to do neither.—Publius Syrus.

Saskatoon Wants Agriculturists

In all branches. Poultry farmers, market gardeners, dairy farmers and hog raisers are badly required. Prices are very high; demand great and supply trifling. This is your opportunity. Before writing for particulars to Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

Not ivy years hit hy disposition is wiadom acquired.—Plotus.

Constipation slowly impairs the general health—Garfield Tea corrects constipation and benefits the entire system.

It is the doing, not the eoying, that makes the hero.

Loss of Appetite

Which is so common in the spring or upon the return of warm weather, is loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease.

It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing or get hedbind.

The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

MILLIONS of FAMILIES are using SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA

FOR COLDS AND HEADACHES, INDIGESTION AND SOUR STOMACH, GAS AND FERMENTATION, CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS, WITH MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS

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THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY OF THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS LED UNSCRUPULOUS MANUFACTURERS TO OFFER IMITATIONS, IN ORDER TO MAKE A LARGER PROFIT AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR CUSTOMERS. IF A DEALER ASKS WHICH SIZE YOU WISH, OR WHAT MAKE YOU WISH, WHEN YOU ASK FOR SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA, HE IS PREPARING TO DECEIVE YOU. TELL HIM THAT YOU WISH THE GENUINE, MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ALL RELIABLE DRUGGISTS KNOW THAT THERE IS BUT ONE GENUINE AND THAT IT IS MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO ONLY

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MINIATURE PICTURE OF PACKAGE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN AS IT IS MILD AND PLEASANT IN ITS EFFECTS, AND ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS. IT IS EQUALLY BENEFICIAL FOR WOMEN AND FOR MEN. YOUNG AND OLD. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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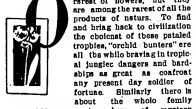
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Raising the Rarest of Flowers—Orchids



ORCHIDS are not only the rarest of flowers, but they are among the rarest of all the products of nature. To find and bring back to civilization the choicest of these petaled trophies, "orchid hunters" ere all the while braving in tropical jungles dangers and hardships as great as confront any present day soldier of fortune. Similarly there is about the whole family of orchids an atmosphere of mystery such as no longer obtains in the case of any other of mlady's standard trinkets—not even in the case of the diemond.

No wonder, then, that as theee facte have becomo moro generally known and as the peculiar history and characteristics of the orchids have become common knowledgo there have swept in upon us a great wave of eastment in behalf of tho orchid—an almost universel femilaso longing to possees and weer these strange flowers with their peculiar lists, soft velvety petals that look so artificial that moro imitations of the orchid pass muster than of any other flower, and their subtle fascination. There is no questios, too, that the secret of the fascination of these wonderful flowers is not by any means explained by the moro fact that they are so expensivo, which has so often been advanced la explanation of why so many people are eager for these flowers.



EXTERIOR OF A TYPICAL ORCHID HOUSE

No moro than half a century ngo the whole orchid femily was virtually undiscovered. Only a few varioties were known, and thoy were by no means in general cultivetion. Now thero is a mad quest in all quarters of the globo for these fashionablo flowers. The uttermost parts of the certh are being ransacked for new varieties, under the spur of the enormous prices which collectors will pay for rare "finds" eed expensivo greenhouses have been lastituted to permit the cultivation of the moro delicate members of the orchid family undor the same conditions as to light and temperaturo which obtain in its ancestral home in the tropics.

Tho orchids in their native haunts are found growing in all sorts of strange ways, and naturally when they are transplanted thor are hard plants to grow. Moreover, there are no rules for the cultivation of orchids. In other hranches of the floral kingdom all the members of a given floral family may bo expected to yield to the same general method of cultivation, varied only in minor detail to permit adaptation to the needs of each member of the family. Not so with tho eccenlric orchids, however. Every plant is seemingly a law unto itself, and likely to require methods of cultivation distinct in themselves, and perhaps the exact opposite of those which obtain in the case of other members of this fascinating family.

The rarest of the orchids, and, of course, the ones most sought and the ones which command the highest prices, do not grow after the fashion of the general community of self-respecting plants which carry their roots in the soil. Instead these orchids are, in effect, parasites, fastening themselves to tree trunks or tree limbs. It is these species which have their native bome deep in the jungles of the tropics and the hotter and damper the atmospbero of these unhealthy tropical forests—for instance, tbose of Brazil—the more the orchids seem to thrive. Now when the descendants of such tropical captives are to be nurtured and cultivated in the civilized environment of the temperate zone, it goes without saying that it is no easy task to duplicate the conditions which produced the species. To do so at all necessitates the construction of the speciel greenhouses above mentioned, with varied equipment, including a steam heating plent big enough to heat buildings many times the size of these greenhouses.



THE ARISTOCRATS OF HOTHOUSEDOM

The lure of rich reword attracts many darling and resourceful men to the orchid business, although as may be surmised, the rich prizes of gold come to the men who discover, or at least the men who bring back to civilization heretofore unknown varieties of this numerous family. Ths leading firms engaged in the orchid trade retain at large salaries men of wide experience whose sole occupation is to trail the orchid in the almost inaccessible haunts where there is ever the magnet of possible unbeard of varieties to beckon one forward.

Sometimes an orchid hunter will search for a year or more, facing the almost intolerable conditions of an unexplored land in order to capture in the end some barefoten unknown variety. During his quest, be it long or short, he must brave foul disease at almost every step; must be ever alert against the hostility of the tribes which inhabit the region he invades; and must risk all sorts of personal mishaps in grasping his prize, even after the quest has been successful, since most of the rare orchids of the tropics flourish only at, the tops of the tallest trees. The hunter must either climb the trees, or more likely he will cut them down, but he dere not trust any hands save his own to undertake the task of gathering these fragile flowers.

An energetic orchid hunter will forward great numbers of plents, some rare and others not so rare, to the orchid consuming centers of Europe and Amerlca every year, but it is no easy matter to get the orchids to the coast after they have been found and wired into boxes by skilful packers, and on shipboard, even though the temperature of special cabins be regulated to sustain these floral natives of the tropics, there are other perils to be possed, and many plants perish during the ocean voyags. Indeed, it is claimed that on every large consignment of orchids from Brazil or Madagscar or other orchid producing paradises there is a loss amounting to thousands of dollars through the demise of plants that cannot withstand the rigors of an ocean voyage and in consequence pass from their dormant condition into a sleep from which they cannot be awakened.

The roots which come safely to market are usually put up at auction, and since there are no flowers on the plants, and no means of positively identifying them—not even the orchid hunter having seen them in bloom—it not infrequently happens that what are sold for orchids of a common variety, and consequently bring low price, turn out to be rarities of great value. In this way one unidentified orchid plant that brought half a dollar at an auction sale in London was, when it bloomed, after a lapse of two years, discovered to be such a novelty that the very firm that had disposed of it at auction bought it back for $2,500. This price is by no means a record-breaker for a rare orchid, as notable specimens have been sold for sums as high as $5,750. Nor is it necessary that an orchid shall be what the layman would regard as distinctly different from all others in order to command a fancy price. It merely has markings distinct from those on the orchids of the same class which have come to light previously, it will be eagerly sought by collectors who take account of all such minor differences as do the collectors of coins or postage stamps.



ORCHIDS—THE RAREST AND DEAREST OF FLOWERS

The raising of orchids from seed is a very slow operation, and one requiring an infinite emount of patience. Orchid growers who are in the business either for profit or pleasure, prefer, as a rule, to simply buy the bulbs—brown and withered and unpromising—and by watchful care nurture the latent spark of life until in time the plant blooms. One ikklish task in connection with the raising of orchids is the keeping up of the successive periods of rest and activity natural to such species of this floral family. As the orchid plant is passing into what is known as the dormant state it requires a gradually slackening supply of weter, whereas when it is revived from this and returned to active growth there must be a continual increase in the emount of moisture supplied to the plant arousing from its drowsiness.

Orchids newly arrived from foreign parts must have an exceptional amount of attention after their long sea voyage. First, all the old leaves are removed and then the plants are allowed to repose for a time in a cool building where they have sbeds. After two or three days of preparation the new arrivals are put in pots sad "nursed" until they give evidence of active growth. After this it is largely a question of regulating temperature and moisture although such are the peculiarities of these exotic flowers that every now and then an experienced grower will lose a number of plants for no apparent reason.

These flowers, some of which are said to bave the ability to kill with their fragrance, are a reality distant cousins of our familier blooms, the snow drop and the lady's slipper. There are, all told, more then 5,000 varieties of orchids, but the ones which have been most prized are the strangely beautiful forms which have come from blistering deserts, fever swemps, the tops of mountains or other localities where it seems as though Dame Neture hed dons her best to hide them away from prying human eyes. To person who have not learned to love them there is often n suggestion eimost of the uncanny about a fanciful orchid, and such persons will not be surprised to hear that one of the choicest of orchids was first found clinging to a tombstone in New Guinea.

Orchid growers would, most of them, be in no end of difficulty in classifying and identifying their specimens, were it not for the Orchid Studbook, which is issued every years just as is the studbook of horses, which lists all of the domestic varieties of orchids with information as to their respective lines of descent from the original wild kinds. There have been many famous orchid collectors. Mrs. Roosevelt was very fond of the flower and it was due to her efforts that a respectable-sized collection of orchids has been formed at the White House conservatories.

Perhaps the most enthusiastic of all orchid collectors, however, has been Joseph Chamberlain, and the name of the English statesman will live forever in the domain or the orchid as a devotee who devoted his leisure and thousands of dollars of his wealth to the indulgence of his hobby for the gentlest and fraitest of flowers.

Ought to Have It

A councillor of the Paris Prefecture, who has not reached the age at which he is entitled to a pension, has applied for his pension on the ground thet attendance at state banquets has ruined his digestion and made him so much of a invalid that he is no longer able to perform the duties of his office.

SEA'S BURIED GOLD

LURE OF LOST TREASURE HUNTING NOT ALL FICTION.

Millions Hidden Under Ocean—Some Has Been Recovered, but Much Remains to Be Found—Case of John Phipps.

Boston.—Not all the tales of vast treasures buried deep under the sea are evolved in the minds of novelists. Robert Louis Stevenson and a dozen other writers have made such stories famous, but there have been man, real men, who have profited by secrets of buried gold, reel gold. In fact, some of the reel stories of lost and recovered treasure can give points to romeneo and heet it with ease.

Tbe successful edventurss of John Phipps ers a case in point. Phipps, who had been a ship carpenter, towards the end of the seventeenth century, spent years trying to convince various peers that there ley a vast Spanish treasure under the sea off Hispaniolo. At last, the Duke of Albemarle lent him a ship, with the result that, after e year of adventure Phipps returned to' England, bringing with bim recovered treasure worth $1,000,000.

Phipps' welcome when he returned to England with this freight resulted, through the influence of the Duke of Albemarle, who shered his treasure, in knighthood and an appointment as governor of Messechusetts.

Ever since the time of Phipps, the search for gold has gone on. However, although centuries have passed, many a million still lies on the bottom of the ocean, and it may continue there centuries longer.

Perhaps the most valuable sunken treasure in the world is now lying at the bottom of Vigo bay. The Spanish, in 1702, to avoid capture, scuttled their largest ships laden with treasure, the harvest of four years' looting in Mexico. The treasure, in gold, silver and previous stones, is estimated to be worth $10,000,000.

On one of the islands of the Leeward group in the West Indies, either Marie Galanti or Descada Le Fitte, a French pirate of 100 years ago, buried gold and specie to the value of $1,000,000.

Among the other treasures of the ocean is the wreck of the Black Prince, which lies at the bottom of the sea off Sevastopol. The Black Prince was dispatched to Sevastopol with a general cargo for the army end $500,000 en service pay. It was sunk the day of its arrival by Russian gun fire, end went down with its cargo end treasure, none of which has ever been recovered. Another English vessel containing a large emount in specie is the East Indiman Grosvenor, now lying under water off St. John's, Cape Colony.



Laden With Treasure.

As an amusing instance of the way in which lost treasure can grow by rumor, Captain Kidd's hoard is instructive. When Kidd was hanged in London in May, 1701, a shipmate of Kidd's said that the captain hed hidden about $1,500 worth of plate and coin, which he had not been able to recover. From this small beginning grew the innumerable stories of Captain Kidd's boards, the last of which placed the emount at $5,000,000.

Find $1,250,000 in Old House.

London.—Treasure trove to the value of $1,250,000 is reported from Jersey, where it was uncovered by Athelstan Riley while he was pulling down the ruins of an old manor house built in the thirteenth century with the object of using the stone to enlarge his present manor.

The discovery includes ancient urns filled with spede guineas bearing the British arms on a spede-shaped shield. One urn heers the monogram of Emperor Vespesian, the Romm who flourished in the first century.

Say Travels 10,000 Miles.

Atchison, Kan.—Howard, son of Major and Mrs. Horace D. Bloomhergh, who arrived in Atchison with his mother the other day, since his birth, seven weeke ago, has traveled ten thousand miles. He came from Manila to San Francisco on an army transport. He is believed to he the greatest traveled baby of his age in the United States.

Use Flattery for Health

What Women Need Is Not so Much Medicine But a Lot of White Lies.

And now comes a very learned man, a psychologist, a physician and a philosopher, who seems to have investigated the whole subject to his own satisfaction, and finds that the world is cursed with truth, or, rather, with a lack of lies. Human beings, particularly those of the feminine gender, suffer physical torments, it appears, because they are not hooyed up by sufficient flattery. What women need is not so much quinine and ipecac as a lot of white lies. When you go home to the wife at your bosom you are not to tell her that she looks bad and ought to have a doctor at once. By no means. You must tell her that she looks younger than she has for years, and that she never was as dear to you, and that you are hardly able to pull through your daily tasks because you are so distracted by thoughts of her.

The remedy at least is cheap. It costs nothing but effort, but, alas! more effort than some men are willing to put forth. It is not because a man is too truthful to tell lies to his wife about her appearance, but because he hasn't the willing mind. It is too common for men to presume that simply because they are married they need not bestow courtesy or sentiment upon their wives. Some men reserve their stories of flattery for other men's wives, which makes particularly interesting reading in the divorce courts.

Now, this learned man is right in his fundamentals. We do not know whether or not a case of appendicitis or of cerebro-spinal meningitis may be cured by flattery, but if more men went home to their wives with cheerful faces, with loving words, with the most tender courtesy and a box of candy or a bunch of violets, a lot of heart trouble would be cured instanter. The principal fact about a woman is that she is a woman. She lives on love. She is made for it and normally cannot exist in good spirits and health without it. The greatest injury that can come to a woman is the feeling that she awakens no romantic inspiration in her husband. If every husband would tell his wife once a day that he loved her, as well as show it, the world would be much happier. It is not alone necessary to love your wife; you must show it by a thousand things that seem meaningless trifles to the men, but are the larger part of life to a woman.

Hats.

"What is the average woman's idea of spring poetry?"

"Oh, something in a millinery way, I guess."

Never Anything Else.

"Is your toothache bad?"

"Well, it doesn't look particularly good to me."

When the Teacher Blushed.

"What is it," asked the teacher, "that binds us together and makes us better than we are by nature?"

"Corsets, sir," piped a wise little girl of eight.—Red Hen.

When He Flourished.

"Used to be a waiter, you say?"

"Yes; those were his palmy days."

Origin of the Piano.

The pianoforte was directly evolved from the clavichord and the harpsichord. In 1711 Scipione Maffei gave a detailed account of the first four instruments, which were constructed by Bartholommeo Chrustofori. It was named by him the pianoforte and was first exhibited in 1709. Marius, in France, exhibited harpsichords, with hammer action, in 1716, and Schroter, in Germany, claimed to have invented the pianoforte between 1717 and 1720.

Marius was at first generally credited with the invention. Plance of that period were shaped much like the modern grand variety. The first square piano was constructed by Frederici, an organ manufacturer of Saxony, in 1758. The first genuine upright piano was invented in England and the United States by John Isaac Hawkins, an Englishman, in 1880.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Open Court to Mend Broken Hearts



CHICAGO.—When the municipal courts of Chicago convened for the first time in their chambers in the new city hall, a new breach of thet department of city government came into being—the court of domestic relations. Judge Charles N. Goodnow is to preside over the court, and his official capacity is to be that of "mender of fractured hearts," while Frank N. Hillis, who is known as "prosecutor," is in reality to be "chief assistant heart mender."

The opening day was essentially children's day, although all the offenders brought to the bar were adults. One onlooker described it, in lugubrious paradox, as the "adult juvenile court."

Both Judge Goodnow and Prosecutor Hillis are married men and their wives are taking a deep interest in the new court, which is the second of its kind in the United States. Both have volunteered to aid their husbands in carrying out their new duties. Judge Goodnow declared that he expected to ask his wife for a great deal of aid.

"Of course, the court must form his own opinions, but the viewpoint of an unbiased woman on subjects which a women alone can understand thoroughly ought to be of valuable assistence," he said.

Mr. Hillis explained that his duties would not be those which usually fall on the shoulders of a city prosecutor.

"The object of the court is, as I understand it, to restore harmony in homes threatened with disruption, and the fewer cases that are prosecuted the more successful is the work of the prosecutor."

Here are some of the problems which are expected to confront the new court:

Nagging wives.
Brutal husbands.
Mothers-in-law.
The servant question.
Women's clubs
Corner saloons.
Suffragists.

Both Judge and prosecutor agreed that they had some busy times ahead of them.

Settlement workers were present in large numbers at the opening. "It is really for the children, you know," was the very thing all expressed their belief in the future of the new court, and it was for the children that Miss Jane Addams spoke in the formal exercises that preceded the calling of the first case.

Millionaire's Son Weds in Secret



BOSTON.—William Stuart Leeds, of Harvard '10, twenty-one years old, of Lakewood, N. J., whose father was known as the tin plate king, married Mrs. May Joyce, a Boston divorcee, in Nashua, N. H.

City Clerk Arthur L. Cyr of Nashua confirmed the news.

"I married the couple myself, in my office," said he. "The bride said she was a divorcee and gave her address as merely Boston."

Mrs. Leeds met Billy Leeds when he came to Harvard from his Lakewood home in the fall of 1906. Billy paid her much attention. While his college friends are not surprised to learn that he has married the girl of his college affections, they did not know that he was planning to be wedded just now.

Billy Leeds is the son of a wealthy family. At Harvard it was evident from the luxurious life he led that he had plenty of money. He did not finish his college course, but left Harvard in the spring of 1908, to be with more year. He took a venture in the automobile business. Then he quit that for brokerage. He is now listed as being in a broker's office at 116 Broadway, New York.

In college Billy Leeds was popular, not for his money, but for his goodfellowship. He joined the Harvard union. He became known among the boys as an expert bridge whister and a pool and billiard player, who was lightning fast on the tables. While not athletic he supported the athletic interests of the college and was properly enthusiastic for the Crimson.

In his freshman year Billy roomed in Brentford hall, one of the exclusive dormitories of Massachusetts avenue. In his sophomore year he moved into Dana chambers.

When the last Boston automobile show was in progress Billy came over from New York to renew acquaintanceships, as it was supposed. A hint of a romance cropped out then, but came to no definite form. It was at that time, however, on March 14, according to the testimony of City Clerk Cyr of Nashua, that Billy Leeds and Mrs. Joyce went to Nashua and were married.

The Palaces of Rome.

The Roman palaces remain intact, says Dr. Muhlbig, but the demands of progress end of business have wrought changes in them.

The Borghese palace is now an art repository; a bank and the Austrian embassy to the Quirinal share the Chigi palace; a dry goods establishment occupies the ground floor of the Rospigliosi palace and a moving picture show of the cheap kind is conducted at the Barnini palace. A savings bank rents the Sciarra Colonna, a restaurant the Ruspoli, and what was once the Altieri palace is now a row of small shops. Dealers in pictures has his sign on the Salviati palace, and the Torlonia palace has on one side of its portal a tourists' ticket office and on the other the "Croltc Italiano." "Palatial" business concerns all.

Just Ahead of Wealth.

Kind Lady—Remember, my poor man, that fortune never chases anyone.

Sandy Pike—Dunno about that, mum. I had $2,000 chase me one time.

Kind Lady—You really mean it?

Sandy Pike—Yes, mum; it was in the shape of a prize bulldog, and I just made the fence by two feet!—Story Stories.

St. Louis Van Winkle Sleeps Long



ST. LOUIS.—Dawn was just breaking in Maplewood when his telephone bell aroused William B. McBride, town marshal.

"There is a man lying dead at Manchester road and Bellevue avenue," called a voice.

There was a man there, but he was not dead. He was a big man, 200 pounds or so, and McBride observed that he was breathing regularly and very deeply. McBride rapped the soles of his feet with a stick, but the man only grunted.

If there had been a patrol wagon in Maplewood McBride would have summoned it. The marshal went to a livery stable and borrowed a wheelbarrow. He then wheeled the man five blocks to the jail.

Five hours after the man was found Justice Willecken tried to awaken him so that he could try him. The man absolutely refused to surrender his subconscious self.

In the evening Willecken tried again. This time the man rubbed his eyes and a smile gathered slowly on his face as he said:

"Gorra, it was a great Patrick's day."

Then he asked Willecken: "Where did I mest you? I was hy myself, I think, when I got on the street car at Benton station this afternoon and told the conductor to let me off at Twenty-first street."

The man said he was Eugene Kelley, fifty-two years old, of 2127 Adams street, St. Louis. His surprise on learning that he was in jail in the county and that St. Patrick's day was ancient history was as great as that of Rip Van Winkle on a certain memorable occasion.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

POINTS TO AWFUL SLAUGHTER



The shocking and needless sacrifice of human life in this country was forcibly pointed out in a recent address by Prof. Charles W. Stiles of the department of zoology of the United States public health and marine hospital service. Referring to the "race suicide" views of Col. Roosevelt he inquired if the real trouble was that not enough children are born, or that so many are permitted to die needlessly." In other words, is it "race suicide" by the women or "race slaughter" by the men?

"What real encouragement is there to the American mother," he asked, "when the American father permits our country to lead the world in advance in science that we sacrifice more than half a million American lives each year from preventable causes? We are shocked as we read accounts of the Aztec human sacrifices. There is, in fact, slight difference between their sacrifices and ours. They conducted their on a religious ceremony; we permit ours to continue because of our carelessness and our failur to insist upon the enforcement of health laws.

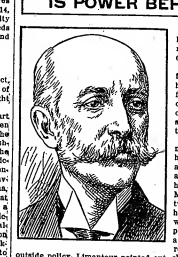
"I submit the cold blooded, brutal fact that of the 1,500,000 deaths each year in this country about 42 per cent, about 630,000, are due to preventable causes.

"Recall that about 35,000 of these 630,000 sacrifices are due to that easily preventable filth disease—typhoid fever. Recall that our typhoid death rate is about 46.6 in each 1,000 inhabitants, that of Germany 6.3 and that of Switzerland 4.8. This means that we Americans permit our country to be about seven times as dirty as Germany and ten times as dirty as Switzerland. And besides these 35,000 deaths there are each year 300,000 persons who contract typhoid.

"Recall that each year we bury about 150,000 of our fellow citizens who die from tuberculosis, yet if proper measures were enforced we could save these lives and this great sorrow to so many American mothers. Besides these 150,000 there are about 500,000 of our citizens suffering from the same disease.

"Recall that about one-sixth of all American children die before they become a year old, and one-fourth to one-third of all American children die under five years of age—children the great majority of whom could be saved to make their mothers happy in aged years. Each year we have more than 1,500,000 cases of malaria and more than 12,000 deaths from this disease. We bury 15,000 to 20,000 persons from diphtheria, 6,000 from scarlet fever and 10,000 from whooping cough.".

IS POWER BEHIND THRONE



As the Mexican crisis is now viewed in Washington, the modern power of money is combating the ancient power of militarism.

The best authorities on Mexican affairs here declare that Limantour, backed by Germans and American financiers heavily interested in Mexican properties, forced the resignation of the Diaz cabinet, and is now himself seeking to become the real dictator of Mexico.

Fresh from his conference with the moneyed masters of the world, both here and abroad, Limantour is said to an ultimatum to Diaz and his associates. It was, simply, that there must be peace in Mexico. The billions of Mexican investments, totaling toward two billion dollars, powerful in their home government, would not stand by while Diaz, with conscripted armies, plunged the country indefinitely into a state of anarchy, while battling the revolutionists. That such was the outside policy Limantour pointed out, clearly is proven by the concentration of the United States regulers in Texas. There must be an abandonment of the reign of the mailed fist, this traveled minister argued, and efforts made at solution through the velvet hand of conciliation be used.

It has been well understood here for some time that the American financial interests, deeply concerned in Mexican oil, mineral and railroad properties, caused the sudden concentration of the American troops in Texas.

It seems likely that Limantour has seized the real scepter. Not that Diaz for the present will relinquish the chief office, but that the old "king" has been made to realize his weakness and has submitted" to a new sort of domination.

Mexicans here say that Limantour has been working to this end for several years. He financed the nationalization of the Mexican Railways, brought outside capital into his country, and regards himself as the trustee of the investments. Now, when a revolt threatens the investments, he is attempting to serve as the executor of the state.

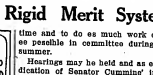
ECUADOR'S NEW PRESIDENT



Senor Emilio Estrada was elected president of the Republic of Ecuador. He will be inaugurated on August 10, 1911, succeeding the present incumbent, Senor Eloy Alfaro. The president of Ecuador is elected directly for a period of four years. The vice-president is elected in the same manner, but two years after the election of president, serving accordingly across two terms. The congress consists of two houses. The members of the senate (two for each province) are elected directly for four years. The house of representatives consists of members elected directly for two years at the rate of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, with a deputy for every 15,000 inhabitants or more. The Indians, being practically in a condition of slavery, are unrepresented. Congress meets biennially, but can be summoned for an extra session by the president. The voting franchise is restricted to every male citizen of twenty-one years of age who is able to read and write. The local administration, from the governors of the provinces down to the lieutenants of the parishes, are all appointed by the president and removed at his discretion

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Cummins Seeks Rigid Merit System



WASHINGTON.—Senator Cummins of Iowa, as chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment, proposes to push the consideration of a comprehensive civil service measure—one that will provide for the designation by law of all places under civil service classification, instead of leaving them to executive order, and which will regulate promotions and retirements.

As a member of the committee on interstate commerce he already has done some work on a bill to reorganize the interstate commission, increasing its membership and dividing it into five parts, these parts to have jurisdiction respectively over sections of the country corresponding to the traffic divisions as designated by the railroads.

It is not certain that the schema for reorganization of the interstate commerce commission will be advanced beyond the preliminary stage at this extra session.

With respect to the subject first mentioned, however, it is the intention to introduce a bill within a short time and to do as much work on it as possible in committee during the summer.

Hearings may be held and as an indication of Senator Cummins' intention to keep his committee busy, the first thing he did after reaching Washington the other day was to move his quarters in the senate office building from the northwest corner to the southeast corner, immediately adjoining the room allotted to the committee on civil service and retrenchment.

For years, until Mr. Cummins became chairman, the committee had been one of the "do-nothing" committees of the senate. In the last congress it held hearings on the proposition to provide for the retirement and pensioning of superannuated employees of the various government departments.

It now is proposed to embrace the civil service classification and the promotion and retirement features in one comprehensive measure.

There is no intention, it is understood, of assailing the executive branch of the government through the proposition to designate by law the positions that shall be filled under the civil service rules. It is designed, however, to make the rules more rigid and to prevent in the future the excepting of certain places from the application of the rules by executive order.

Sherman Hard to Keep in Line



VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN'S fondness for mixing with the crowd, talking politics with his old cronies in the house and a general dislike for formality, especially when the formality is a prolonged affair, almost disarranged the White House plans for the New Year reception.

Mr. Sherman was the first man received by the president. The vice-president then became a member of the president's receiving party. The presiding officer of the senate continued to bow sweetly as long as possible, and then quietly stepped into the line of guests which had already passed the president and walked out to the east room, where there were hundreds of politicians of various brands. The vice-president was having a fine time when he was interrupted by Capt. Archibald Butt, the presidential military aid.

"Mr. Vice-President," said Captain Butt, "you have been missed from the receiving line. Permit me to escort you back in time to receive the diplomats."

"Time's long, here," said the vice-president, waving his hand to his old cronies in the house. "See you later."

Diplomat after diplomat passed the president, and behind them the vice-president saw an endless line of gold laced admirals, threasts of countless officers of the army and navy stationed in Washington.

"Those fellows don't want to see me for anything," said the vice-president as he slipped back into the east room.

Half an hour later, while the vice-president was exchanging the compliments of the season and telling and hearing stories, he was again accosted by Captain Butt.

"I have been looking all over the White House for you," said the military aid.

"Well, here I am," remarked "Sunny Jim," slapping Butt on the back. "What do you want this time?"

"President Taft's party is ready to go to luncheon," said the captain, "and we are waiting for you to escort Mrs. Taft."

Measuring Meteor's Speed.

An interesting use has been found by astronomy for the human wheel. By fitting such a wheel with a series of opaque screens placed at regular intervals and then rotating it with the aid of a small motor at the rate of from 30 to 60 turns in a minute before the cameras used to photograph meteors, one investigator has succeeded in measuring the velocity of the meteor's flight. The principle depends upon tha futerruptione produced by the screens in the trails of light made upon the photographic plates by the flying meteor. The velocity of the wheel is known at every instant by means of a chronographic record, and the length of tha interruptions indicates the speed of the meteor.

The Growth of Russia.

Since its defeat by Japan, Russia has not affected tha imagination of the world with quite the sense of hidden power that it cohveyed before, but those who study its recent statistics find that it is the same giant still. In tha leet thirteen years the population of the empire has increased by 33,000,000, which is 2,500,000 more than the United States bee gained in twenty years. Tha census of 1909 gives the empire, including Siberia, 160,105,000 inhabitants, of whom 116,000,000 dwall in European Ruesia. Its agricultural progress is not less remarkable.

Naturalists Busy on Canal Zone



ENCOURAGING reports are being received by the Smithsonian Institution from the naturalists who are taking part in the biological survey of the Panama canal zone, which was organized by the institution last winter. The principal branches of netural history are represented in the party, which includes seven experienced field naturalists, nearly all of them from the scientific bureaus of the government.

Naturalists throughont the world are greatly interested in this biological survey, because when the canal is opened sweeping changes probably will take plece in the distribution of the animale and plants. A part of the fresh water streame of the isthmus now empty into the Atlantic ocean and othere into tha Pacific.

It is known that a certain number of animals and plants in the streams on the Atlantic side differ from those of the Pacific side, but as no biological survey has ever been undertaken the extent and magnitude of these differences have yet to be learned.

It also is of great importance to science to determine the geographical distribution of the various organisms inhabiting these waters, as the isthmus is one of the routes by which the animals and plants of South America have entered North America and reverse.

When the canal is completed the natural distinctions now existing will be obliterated, while by the construction of the Gatun dam a vast fresh water lake will be formed, which will delve away or drown the majority of the animals and plants now inhabiting the localitys, and might extermineate some of the species before the scientific experts had a chance to study them.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

COLLEGE MEN WHO FAIL.

In every college there is a class of never-do-wells, generally composed of the sons of the rich. They go to college for the life there, to take part in social festivities, etc., and they care very little about study. College is to them merely an excuse for persuading their parents to permit them to spend four years in riotous laziness. At some colleges there are special courses, "easy courses," for such pupils. The college is not to be blamed for the inherent weakness of these men, although blame does attach to them for permitting students to waste their opportunities and their time. The smaller colleges are much more careful of the morals of those in attendance than are the great universities, where students are supposed to have reached the age of discretion, says the Charlton News and Courier. Discipline in the universities is largely a question of surroundings. Professors are there to teach, not to spend their time in enforcing discipline. The result is bad, not because the older men are unable to govern themselves, but because so many parents insist on sending mere boys to universities Where they ought to be sent, is to the small college, finishing their work, if need be, at the university, when they have had enough experience to appreciate freedom from rigid control and to know how to manage themselves. To send a boy of 18 to a university where the vast majority of those in attendance are grown men is to invite his ruin.

It has long been a favorite that girls are smarter than boys, especially in school and college. Dr. Taylor, president of Vassar, explains the reason. "Women," she says, "go to college to learn; men do not. While a good many men do succeed, there are many more who are interested in sport, and even those who do study do not take any pride in letting the others know they are working. Girls are conscientious; they are far more humiliated by failure than men." Dr. Taylor admits there are physiological reasons why the girl is smarter than the man at the college age, says the New York American. But it is also probable that the restrictions imposed on girls in the past have tended to make them concentrate attention on their studies. College men have as many interests as their lasting time permits. It is usually not until after they graduate that they settle down to making a living. Meanwhile they can afford to yield the palm to their sisters for superiority in youthful scholarship.

A Cleveland man who has divorced his wife explained to the court that he had to buy gowns costing $125 each for the lady, that she paid from $25 to $75 each for her hats, that he must set him back $120 and that she insisted on having a $250 diamond ring. Owing to the fact that he needed a few hundred dollars he asked her to pay $40 a month for a flat and keep a maid, not to mention the necessity of patronizing the grocer and butcher. he was unable to continue the arrangement on a salary of $1,800 a year. Some men seem to ha such poor managers.

Platinum is taking pains to emphasize that it is more valuable than gold, its price having gone up to $40 per ounce. A quarter of a century ago its price was practically the same as that of gold, but its industrial and scientific use has increased so as to enhance its value. The rise in the past six months has been $10 per ounce. In 1906 it was up to $40, and a year later had dropped to $20, which indicates speculative operations rather more strongly than the depreciation of gold.

Every day or two we hear of some rich American who has rented a London palace for coronation week. We have personal assurances, however, that a number of Londoners will be there for the exercises.

We are told that a youth in Washington is about to wed a widow of 57 years and $5,000,000. Love may laugh at locksmiths, but it smiles most benignantly on bank rolls.

They have just ended the funeral ceremonies over the body of the late King of Siam, who died October 23, which probably will be a great relief to his many widows.

The first sign of hard times will be an editorial in some newspaper on "The Passing of the Automobile."

The worst about the man who says "it goes without saying" is that he often says it without going.

Tight trousers are coming into style again; but the tailors' bills will refuse to be cut smaller.

BEATING HIM TO IT!



TELLS OF "JACKPOT"

NEW WITNESS IN HELM INQUIRY GIVES STRANGER'S BRIBE STORY.

BOASTS OF LORIMER FUND

Former Senator Hopkins Informs Committee He Had Numerous Suggestions He Could Purchase Votes for His Re-election.

Springfield, Ill.—A statement attributed to C. E. Welhe, brother-in-law of Edward Illnes, was presented to the Helm investigating committee by William Burgess of Duluth. Mr. Burgess testified that on the 7th of last month Mr. Welhe, who was a total stranger to Mr. Burgess, made the boast to Burgess that $100,000 had been raised to elect William Lorimer senator and that he, Welhe, had put up $10,000 himself.

Burgess, on taking the witness stand, told of a railroad journey on the Winnipeg Flyer between Duluth and Virginia in March, 1911. He said a man named Johnson of a trade publication, one Randolph, John and Carl Weyerhauser, Welhe and another man were in the party, the smoking compartment, aboard a sleeping car.

Burgess said the subject of William Lorimer's election came up in the course of conversation. Burgess, during this chat on the subject of Lorimer, said he expressed the opinion that the senator had used money to effect his election.

"You don't know what you are talking about,' Welhe said to me," testified Burgess.

Burgess then said Welhe declared Lorimer never spent a cent, but that a package was handed by Lorimer's friends to effect the election.

"I know what I am talking about," Welhe was quoted by Burgess as saying, "because I put up $10,000 for that jack-pot.

Ex-Senator Albert J. Hopkins testified that he was approached frequently with suggestions that for certain amounts he could purchase votes toward re-election, but invariably replied that he was a candidate for the senate and not for the penitentiary.

Attorney Healy asked Mr. Hopkins regarding reports that money had been used to elect Lorimer.

"Senator McCormick of Madison county," said Mr. Hopkins, "told my private secretary, John M. Peffers, that he had been offered $5,000 to vote for Lorimer."

Mr. Hopkins said that he could not state the time or place of this offer.

Mr. Hopkins told of a conference with Mr. Lorimer at the Willard hotel in Washington, at which he tried in vain to ascertain the cause of Lorimer's opposition to his re-election. He said that he did not know Edward Illnes or Edward Tilden, and did not recall ever seeing them.

"I believed throughout the deadlock that I would be elected by Republican votes," said Mr. Hopkins. "I did not believe they would go home without choosing me after I had been indorsed by the voters."

Mr. Tilden in brief said he did not intend to return to Springfield or bring his private books and papers before the committee. He did offer to select one member of the committee to examine such records and report to the other four members.

Works Makes Maiden Speech.

Washington.—Arizona's right to statehood under the Constitution found a strong advocate on the floor of the United States senate in the person of Senator Works, California's new member of the upper house of congress.

Popa III; Defies Doctor.

Rome.—Pope Pius X. is indisposed. He has been cautioned by his private physician, Dr. Guiseppe Fatezzi, to avoid overexertion, but has refused to change his daily routine.

BILL AIDS CONSUMER

REPORT SHOWS THAT FREE LIST WOULD REDUCE TARIFF.

Reciprocity Not Enough to Lift Burden From the Farmers—Cannot Attacks Canadian Pact.

Washington.—Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee submitted to the house the majority report of that body on the so-called farmer's free list bill. The report is an analysis of the proposed duty exemptions and a Democratic political argument.

The report shows that the bill would reduce the tariff revenue $10,016,496, based on importations for the last fiscal year, an amount described as "inconsiderable in comparison with the great saving and advantages to all of our people from the additions to the free list provided."

The reciprocity agreement, the committee asserts, cannot afford the American people all the needed relief from high prices. "Action on the agreement involves the necessity of further and immediate action in removing a number of duties on imports from other countries in order that justice may be done to the great army of agricultural producers who, in the Canadian agreement, as to have all the alleged protection removed from certain products without a corresponding or reciprocal removal of the protective duties on the commodities they must purchase to sustain their lives and industries."

Former Speaker Cannon vigorously in a speech attacked Canadian reciprocity.

Aided by a large map of the United States and Canada, he played the role of schoolmaster to a crowded floor and filled galleries. Mr. Cannon assailed the proposed agreement as dangerous to American trade, inimical to the best interests of American farmers and certain to result in depreciation of American farm lands.

"We shall never be war with Spain and all that followed it has there been considered by the house of representatives so important a bill as the one now pending," he declared. "On the action of the house rests the well being and the prosperity of all the people of the United States. Is it proper on slight consideration to vitalize into law an agreement that affects the prosperity of every home in the land?"

SOUTH IS TOLD TO BREAK

Secretary MacVeagh Urges Southerners to Become Bipartisan in Politics—Two Parties Essential.

Summerville, S. C. — Secretary MacVeagh, speaking before the South Carolina Bankers' association, made a plea to the southern states to break from one-party rule and become bipartisan in their politics.

He declared it to be of fundamental importance that any party governed a nation should have two available parties that the political life of all the people shall be at its best.

"Two parties with at least fairly equal chances of governing are required in the work of governing the country both locally and nationally," he said.

Secretary MacVeagh discussed partisan conditions in the north and south in a friendly spirit and said that while he fully understood the obstacles to the development of bipartisan party politics in the south, he firmly believed the change would be accomplished.

Wants a New Constitution.

Washington.—Representative Berger, Socialist, wants congress to have power to call a constitutional convention. He introduced a resolution proposing an amandment to the Constitution granting that authority and characterized the Constitution as "antiquated and obsolete."

Sculptor Carabelli Dies.

Cleveland, O.—Joseph Carabelli, sculptor and former member of the Ohio legislature, died suddenly of apoplexy.

PEACE IS IN SIGHT

MEXICANS WILL END WAR TO AVERT UNITED STATES INTERVENTION.

DIAZ TO ACCEPT ARMISTICE

Government's Reply to Taft is an Apology for Battle on Border—Rebels Dismiss Agua Prieta and Federals March Into Town.

Mexico City.—Peace is in sight. A proposition for an armistice, pending negotiations for a settlement of Mexico's internal troubles, was received by the department of foreign relations from Washington, presumably from Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

The armistice is asked for, to avoid "international complications" and is evidently caused by apprehension that the United States would take a hand in the mixup.

The government has sent a reply to the request that it will be glad to receive and consider a formal proposal for a cessation of hostilities.

It can be stated on the highest authority that the Mexican government will meet the Maderistas fully half way, that no difficulties will be encountered as to amnesty or as to the honest carrying out of the reform program, and that if the Maderistas are in the slightest degree reasonable peace is assured in a few days' time.

The minister for foreign affairs, Francisco L. de la Barra, stated that the Mexican government in its reply to the note of the American government with reference to the fatalities which had occurred during the first battle of Agua Prieta had expressed its regret for the same and had offered to repeat the orders already given to its soldiers to avoid shooting in the direction of the American frontier, although it pointed out that the shots which had caused the fatalities in question were fired, according to official information corroborated by the press, by the American volunteers who form the majority of the so-called Lopez company of rebels.

In its reply the Mexican government declared its surprise at the statements of certain subordinate officials, a procedure opposed to the practices of international law and contrary to the friendship which exists between the two nations.

Further, Mr. De la Barra expressed his conviction that these incidents will not affect the friendly relations between the two nations in the slightest, as their respective governments are animated by the most sincere sense of justice.

Agua Prieta, Mexico.—The rebel army, following almost 18 hours of incessant fighting in defense of Agua Prieta, hastily evacuated the town during the night. It turned out that they and when day broke was nowhere to be seen. The Mexican national troops entered this city at dawn, encountering no resistance.

The reason for the evacuation of the city after their all day defense of it was not at first apparent. The rebels' hasty withdrawal seems to be that they had exhausted their ammunition.

Later developments showed the rebel army to ha disrupted. Its leaders gave up the fight and the men, left to themselves, to have fled in directions of their own individual choosing.

The victorious federal force, which occupied the town, numbered about 1,200 men. Lieut. Col. Reynaldo Diaz Bluefields, commander of the forces, were Major Luis Medina Barron of the rurales and Commandant Francisco Ruiz, formerly prefect of the town of Moctezume.

The government losses may never be known. The federal forces found the assistances of the Red Cross, stating that the army would care for its own wounded. During the fighting the federals removed their dead and wounded to the rear. It is understood that they buried a hundred on the field. None was brought into the hill rear of Agua Prieta.

Washington.—That President Taft is more determined than ever that the United States shall not intervene in Mexico became known after a conference of himself and Secretary Knox and a communication from the house of representatives.

The president said difficulties must necessarily arise out of conditions in Mexico because of the proximity of fighting to the American line.

"But I will not intervene later on saying, 'it takes two to make a war.'"

Doctor Gomez, revolutionary agent here, sent an urgent message to General Medero by way of El Paso, cautioning him against attacking Juerez at present.

Roosevelt Ends Long Tour.

New York.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived home from his seven weeks' tour of the west. As he stepped from Mr. Hedley's car he came into contact with a crowd of outgoing visitors, many of whom greeted him with cheers.

Opposed to Estrada's Rule.

New Orleans.—Mail correspondence from Bluefields, Nicaragua, declares that republic is menaced by an anti Estrada outbreak. Several attempts have been made on the life of President Estrada, it is declared.

Taft May Pick Longworth.

Washington.—While President Taft has not decided definitely on a successor to Ambassador Hill at Berlin, one name is be expected to consider is that of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

OPEN BIG CATHEDRAL

CHOIR OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE IN NEW YORK IS CONSECRATED.

Many Distinguished Clergymen and Laymen Are Present—Two Beautiful Chapels Dedicated.

New York. — The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the largest church edifice in the western hemisphere, was formally opened here in the presence of distinguished clergymen from both the United States and Europe together with prominent personages from the various walks of life.

Though the great structure on Morningside Heights may not be fully completed for 75 years to come, the completion of the "crossing" has given between the colossal granite arches of the tower a space where 5,000 people may congregate. It is this part, the choir and the two finished chapels, that was consecrated.

The largest and most distinguished procession ever assembled in an Episcopal church in this country was seen at the opening service. Among those who participated in the ceremonies were 26 bishops, 400 other clergymen and the delegates to the diocese convention. Among prominent laymen who attended the exercises were Mrs. William H. Taft, and Governor and Mrs. Dix. President Taft could not arrange to be present.

Among the bishops who took part in the ceremonies were: Warrell of Nova Scotia, Olmsted of central New York, Millspaugh of Kansas, Vincent of southern Ohio, Lyons of Newark, Burgess of Long Island, Herding of Washington, Mackay-Smith of Philadelphia, Grafton and Condjutor Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Tehbi of Bethlehem, Pa.; Whitehead of Pittsburg, Brewster of Connecticut, Kinsman of Delaware, Lawrence of Massechusetts, Knight of Cuba, Sweeney of Toronto and Morris W. Ewart, head of the Moravian church in this country.

Much of the structure thrown open for use today is temporary, Parts consecrated are the permenent ones only. These are the choir, although that is not yet wholly complete, for much of the interior marble lining is not in; and two of the chapels, both permanent, the one erected by August Belmont, which is the middle one, and is known as St. Saviour's chapel, and the one given by Mrs. Edward King, immediately adjoining and known as the Chapel of St. Columba. The other side of the choir is not yet finished.

The cost of the cathedral to date has been between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Some money has been set aside for endowment, and there is no debt. It is expected that the completed structure will cost a total of $15,000,000. So elaborate and colossal are the plans for the edifice that more than one notable feat of engineering had to be performed and others are yet to be solved. One such precedented achievement was the placing of the keystone in the centre arch, the largest all-granite span in the world, without the use of scaffolding or false work.

EDUCATORS IN CONFERENCE

Big Gathering in Jacksonville, Fla., Discusses Adaptation of Education to Rural Life.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Probebly never before in the history of the city has there been such a gathering of prominent persons in Jacksonville as at present. A thousand delegates sided at the opening of the fourteenth annual session of tha Conference of Education in the South. Leading educators, statesmen, lawyers, editors, physicians, preachers, farmers, agriculturists, governors—men and women in all walks of life—comprise the small army that fills all the hotels of the city.

The visitors were welcomed at the first general session in the Ashley Street auditorium by Albert W. Gilchrist of Florida, William M. Hollowey, state superintendent of public instruction of Florida; Mayor W. S. Jordan and Francis P. Conroy, president of the board of trade.

EDWARD A. MOSELEY EXPIRES

Secretary of Interstate Commerce Commission Dies of Heart Disease, Aged 65 Years.

Washington.—Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the interstate commerce commission and originator of much labor legislation, died here, after a long illness. He was sixty-five years old.

The immediate cause of death was heart trouble, superinduced by acute kidney disease.

As an intimate friend and personal adviser of presidents, cabinet officers, representatives, senators and other public officials during the last quarter of a century Mr. Moseley became established notabin results, especially along humanitarian and philanthropic lines.

Day New Equitable Chief.

New York.—William A. Day, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was elected president of the society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Paul Morton. Mr. Day was elected by practically a unanimous vote.

Says Army is Insufficient.

Washington.—Compulsory military training was advocated by Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States army, in a speech at a banquet of the Sons of the Revolution.

WILL LOOK TO CANADA FOR WHEAT

ONE REASON WHY AMERICANS GO TO CANADA.

In the Chicago Inter-Ocean of a few days since reference was made to the fact that in 1909 the United States raised 737,189,000 bushels of wheat, and last year grew only 695,442,000, a decrease of 41,746,000 bushels. The article went on to say: "True we raised last year more than enough wheat for our own needs, but it is apparent that if production continues to decrease in that ratio we will soon be obliged to look to other countries for wheat to supply our rapidly increasing population."

The purpose of the article was to show that reciprocity was to be desired. This is a question that I do not propose to deal with, preferring to leave it to others who have made a greater study of that economic question then I have. The point to be considered is, with the high price of lands in the United States, and with the much lower priced lands of Canada, and their ability to produce probably more abundantly, is it not well for the United States farmer to take advantage of the opportunity Canada affords with its lower-priced lands and take a part in supplying the needs of the United States, which it is quite apparent must come sooner or later? It is probable there are now about 300,000 American farmers in Western Canada, cultivating large farms, and becoming rich, in the growing of 25- and 30-bushel-to-the acre-wheat, in producing large yields of oats and barley, and in raising horses and cattle cheaply on the wild prairie grasses that are there, both succulent and abundant. All these find a ready market at good prices. Amongst the Americans who have made their homes in Canada are to be found colonies of Scandinavians, and all are doing well. I have before me a letter from an American Scandinavian, now a Canadian, an extract from which is interesting. Writing from Turtle Lake, Saskatchewan, he says:

"I came up here from Fergus Falls, Minn., October 24th, 1910, and thought I would let you know how I have been getting along. We had a very mild winter up to New Year's, but since then it has been quite cold and lots of snow, but not worse than that we could be out every day working, even though we had 65 below zero a few days ago. We do not feel the cold here the same as we did in Minnesota, as it is very still and the air is high and dry. This is a splendid place for cattle raising and mixed farming. There is some willow brush and small poplars on part of the land, which is rolling and covered with splendid grass in the summer. Not far from here there is plenty of poplar timber material. There are only 8 Norwegians here, 6 Scotchmen, 2 Germans. The lake is 20 miles long and full of very fine fish.

"There is a lot of land yet that has not been taken and room for many settlers, and we wish you would send some settlers up here, as there are fine prospects for them, especially for those who have a little money to start with. Send them here to Turtle Lake, and we will show them the land, if they have secured plats, showing the vacant lands, at the Government office in Battleford. Send us up some good Scandinavians this spring."

The Canadian government agents will try to meet his wishes.

Willing to Make an Effort.

A good example in the Scottish highlands was the custom for a piper to play in front of the house every weekday morning to awaken the household. After an overzealous Saturday night, however, the piper forgot the day and began his reveille (and he played the pipes!) on Sunday morning. The angry master shouted to him from the bedroom window: "Here, you are not know the fourth commandment?" And the piper stutterly replied: "Naa, sir, but if ye'll show me what it is—for I'll—for I'll try it, sir."

ED GEERS, "The grand old man," he is called for he is so honest handling horses in races. He says: "I have used SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE for 12 years, always with best success. It is the remedy I know to cure all forms of distemper and prevent horses in same stable having the disease. We call it a bottle. All druggists, or manufacturers, Spohn Medical Co., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.

He who gives pleasure meets with it; kindness is the bond of friendship and the book of love.—Basile.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

There is nothing so easy but that it becomes difficult when you do it with reluctance.—Terence.

Nature's laxative, Garfield Tea, overcomes constipation and is ideally suited to keep the system in perfect order.

It is in the minor acts of our daily life that our character is revealed.—Lee.

Millions Say So

When millions of people use for years a medicine it proves its merit. People who know CASCARETS value them at over a million boxes a month. It's the biggest seller because it is the best bowel and liver medicine ever made. No matter what you're using, *just try* CASCARETS *once*—you'll See.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Largest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Minnesota Legislature

Proceedings at the Minnesota State Capitol for the Past Week.

St. Paul, April 18.—Riotous scenes marked the adjournment of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature at three minutes after midnight this morning after the forced adjournment attacked an alleged representative of the brewing interests and ordered him from the floor.

Belligerent Attitude Assumed.

"You dog— scoundrel," he raged. "You lie—you lie. It is you and the breweries who have tied up legislation and disgraced the state of Minnesota." The man hurried from the assembly room while Mr. Spooner was held back by a number of house members.

As a result of the adjournment, nearly 400 proposed laws, many of them important ones, passed into oblivion. It killed the extension of the local option law to cities of the fourth class, the state-wide primary law and other reform measures which had been sent over from the senate.

During the morning session affairs in the house resulted such a condition that Speaker Dunn threatened to call out the militia.

Pandemonium reigned, and semblance of order had been lost and a fist fight on the floor had been averted only by a score of members separating the combatants. The house was in an uproar. Few if any of the members were in their seats. The sound of the speaker's gavel echoed through the hall.

It was all part of the debate on the bill to limit senatorial representation to not more than seven from one county.

Representatives Dan O'Neill of Thief River Falls and Thomas Frankson of Spring Valley were the actors in an altercation and a personal encounter such as has not occurred in the Minnesota legislature for years.

Bad blood between the two men developed during the debate on the "one senator" bill, in which O'Neill came to the rescue of the cities, and was interrupted by Frankson. They had words at several times. Frankson kept telling O'Neill that he was making a mistake and would suffer at home because he refused to stand for limiting city representation.

During the pendency of W. I. Nolan's motion to recall the bill from the senate, Frankson walked over into the aisle to where O'Neill was sitting.

"I'll send you to political oblivion, old fellow" he said.

O'Neill, who is excitable and remarkably strong for his years, jumped up and made for Frankson. Seizing him by the coat collar, he began rushing him down the aisle and back toward his own side of the house.

"I've stood enough of that from you," he raged. "You can't give me any more of your talk."

Twenty members were on the spot in an instant, and several of them had hard work in releasing O'Neill's grasp from Frankson's coat. The man from Spring Valley was white and O'Neill was shaking as though pained when he was finally induced to take his seat.

All this time the speaker was hammering with his gavel, and it was several minutes after the men were separated before he got order and could speak. Then he began reading the house a lecture on preserving order. As he talked he began to get excited himself, until he came to the climax and threatened to call out the militia. There was applause from a part of the house, but not from the northern end city members, with whom the speaker is decidedly unpopular.

Thomas Frankson, who according to the blue book is 42 years old and a sturdy fellow of 180 pounds or more, strutted around after the incident and said, "I wish he had come out in the corridor a few minutes and I'd fix him." Mr. O'Neill is 58 years old.

In the senate the disorder was almost as great, although there was no personal encounter.

The deadlock which was kept up all night Friday in the Senate was finally broken. The body adjourned at 3 a. m., to meet again at nine and the "all-senator" bill went through with little opposition.

The senate passed the McKinnis bill, abolishing capital punishment, by a vote of 35 to 19. The life of Patrick O'Malley, the La Sueur wife murderer, is thus saved. But he will go to the penitentiary for life.

The bill, turning over from the state to the city of St. Paul new land created by the change of the bed of the Mississippi river was passed. St. Paul, according to its senators, hopes to sell a part of this land for about $100,000 to railroads for terminal facilities and a union depot and built a Mississippi harbor with the money gained. An amendment by Senator Moonan that the railroads should pay an annual tax of 5 per cent a year on property thus acquired was voted down.

State Tax Levy Is Increased.

The state tax levy for general revenue purposes is fixed at 1.9 mills in the tax bill introduced in the house by L. C. Spooner and passed under a suspension of the rules. This is an increase of .7 mills over two years ago. The levy will net the state about $2,200,000 a year. The entire tax levy for all state purposes for the next two years is 3½ mills, as compared with 2.53 mills fixed two years ago. The total levy will bring the state $4,200,000 annually.

The Oregon plan for direct election of United States senators was among the many bills passed by the senate, by a vote of 56 to 5.

The bill provides for the non-partisan direct election of United States senators. The legislators must sign a pledge either that they will refuse to vote for the candidate receiving the highest number of votes or that they will vote for such candidates. This is a choice in name only, according to both supporters and opponents of the bill, as the legislator who refused to promise to support the popular senatorial candidate would stand no chance of being elected, they say.

At each party primary, under the bill, a candidate of the party shall be selected. At the general election, the two candidates shall be voted on and the legislature will be compelled to elect the popular candidate. This might result here as it has in Oregon and Nevada, in a Republican legislature being compelled to elect a Democrat to the United States senate, or the other way around.

Session Cost is $358,792.

Legislative expenses for the present session are more than $10,000 in excess of the expenses of the 1909 session. The 1911 legislature has used a total of $200,248.91, while the 1909 session succeeded in spending but $190,752.76. The standing appropriation of the legislature at the beginning of the present session was $82,000, but this original amount was increased until it totaled $207,000, and with a few incidentals, an aggregate sum of $308,792.43 must be the credit of the 1911 legislature.

Two antiliquor bills were acted upon by the senate. The S. C. Dunn bill to abolish road houses lost by a vote of 29 to 34. The bill to allow cities of the fourth class to vote on the license question was passed.

Senators H. H. Sullivan and Rockna had passed a resolution that five members of the senate be appointed a committee to meet without pay to draw up a workingmen's compensation bill.

By a vote of 36 to 18, the senate passed the "hotel zone" bill, conferring upon the Radisson and Dyckman hotels of Minneapolis the privilege to serve liquor to their guests. The bill passed the house several weeks ago. Governor Eberhart said, after the passage of the bill, that he would sign it.

Doings in the House.

Speaker Dunn interrupted business to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to eject all lobbyists from the floor of the house.

George A. Ralph, state drainage engineer, is practically exonerated on every charge made against him in the majority report of the house investigating committee. It is signed by C. T. Knapp, C. R. Fowler, J. J. Morlority and Ralph E. Cox. The minority report signed by Donald Robertson of Argyle and recommending the dismissal of Mr. Ralph.

Senator Schaller was voted $1,000 for his services in the prosecution of Patrick Gibbons, who killed his wife and a priest in South St. Paul.

Senator Landon introduced a resolution abolishing capital punishment in the state training school. John Lennon gave notice of defiance, and this resolution went over until today.

The house passed a resolution introduced by Speaker Dunn under suspension of the rules. It asks congress to pass a law prohibiting injunction proceedings to be brought in the federal court on a state law until the case has been finally adjudicated in the state's supreme court.

CITY HALL BURNS.

Brussels, Belgium.—The city hall at Schaerbek, a suburb of the capital, together with its priceless works of art including notable paintings and Gobelins was destroyed by fire. Two firemen were killed during a desperate effort to save some of the contents of the building. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

COLLEGE OF BISHOPS

GATHERING OF METHODIST CHIEFS AT WINONA MAY FORMULATE MANY NEW IDEAS.

TO DISCUSS PLANS OF UNION

"South" and "Protestant" Consolidation With Methodist Episcopal to Be Big Factors at Session.

Winona.—The meeting of the Methodist College of Bishops which will convene in Winona late this month may develop into one of the historic ones in Methodism, interesting as many as 5,000,000 persons, not only in the United States, but in various parts of the world. The question of the unity of churches is to be the vital point for consideration at the meeting. The consideration of the union with the Methodist church South, a matter which has been before the methodists for two years, will be threshed out and the proposition formulated for the vote of the different conferences and final ratification at the Minneapolis meeting in 1912.

The Methodist Episcopal church South, was separated from the parent denomination in 1844, before the Civil war, because of differences which arose regarding slavery and slaveholding by members of the church.

It is possible, according to Rev. Frank Doran of Winona, who is in charge of arrangements for the meeting, that the Southern church will send a delegation here in connection with the bishops and to fully discuss the question of organic union. The union of the Protestant Methodist church, which has its strength in the New England states, with the Methodist Episcopal church is another proposition which will receive attention and be brought to a focus. The federation of all evangelical churches in the United States, likewise will come up for discussion.

Interests Entire Country.

The meeting will be the most important gathering to be held this year in the United States by the Methodist Episcopal church and is of international interest, since the decisions of this body will have to do with the special and routine deliberations of the annual conferences which are to be convened this fall in every section where the Methodists are represented.

At this meeting the rulings of the church disciplines during the ecclesiastical year will be reviewed and permanent laws will be recommended to the general conference, which meets next year. Appeals which have been taken from the decisions of the presiding officials of the annual conference will be discussed and matters of doctrine, comity and federation will receive due attention.

Will Name Bishops.

This convention will also appoint the various bishops to the annual conference over which they are to preside during the next year. The church interests in the mission fields of the world, its spiritual outlook and the educational institutions for which it is sponsor will each pass in review.

The senior member of the board, Bishop Henry W. Warren of Denver, Colo., is the dean of the college of bishops and will preside. The twenty-eight Protestant churches of Wisconsin and Illinois ministers have the extensive preparations for entertainment. While here the bishops will occupy the various pulpits of the city.

An invitation has come from the Calvert church of Chicago for Bishop Quayle to preach the dedicatory sermon of that church's new building and fixtures the remaining $13,000 of indebtedness.

Six of the bishops will not be present because they are on a tour of visitation of the foreign mission stations of the denomination. They are: Bishop F. McDowell of Chicago, who is in India; Bishop James W. Bashford, who lives in Pekin, China; Bishop William Burt, who lives in Zurich and who is now holding a conference in Bulgaria; Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, who is in Africa, and Luther B. Wilson of Philadelphia, who is at present in Africa.

Rev. Mr. Doran is at present working out the program, which will be completed late this week.

AGED PAIR TO WEST.

Minnesota Sisters Have First Train Ride in Fifty Years.

Stanwood.—On their first train ride in 56 years and the second of their lives, Miss Anna Nelson, 76 years old, and her sister, Mrs. Sarah Larson, 85, arrived here at the Josephine Old People's home, maintained by Northwestern Norwegians. The trip was made from Christiania, Minn., in four days, and the octogenarians were gleeful over the many sights they had seen.

FIRST INTER-LAKE CLEARS.

Steamer Harry Berwind Leaves Duluth for Fort William.

Duluth. — The first inter-lake boat to clear from Duluth this year was the steamer Harry Berwind, which left for Fort William in ballast. It is expected that by the time she gets loaded and has reached Sault Ste. Marie, on her way to Buffalo, the St. Mary river will be open to navigation. Several vessels are loading grain and package freight.

WRONG MILK MEASURE

Winona Attorney Declares People of City Are Defrauded Out of $100,000.

Winona.—William A. Codmen, local attorney, speaking before the Social Science club here on the subject of "Weights and Measures," declared that the citizens of Winona were being defrauded out of thousands of dollars a year because of the prevalent use of the liquid quart instead of the milk quart measure as provided in the state laws of Minnesota. He defined the law to the members present.

"There is not a single legal standard measure used in the city of Winona by any person in the sale of milk," said the. "The county treasurer has the only quart measure furnished by the state, and he does not know and there is nothing on the measure indicating whether it is a dry, liquid or milk quart.

"Furthermore, the county treasurer, the county sealer of weights and measures, has never been called upon, asked or required to test and seal any scales, weights or measures for any one, as the law provides.

"Assuming that about $300 is spent daily by the people of Winona for milk and cream or $110,000 annually, citizens are being defrauded out of $25,000 a year because of the use of the liquid quart instead of the milk quart measure. Probably $100,000 is lost in this city by the consuming public by reason of false scales, weights and measures each year."

VINCENT IN DULUTH.

University President Puts In Strenuous Day in Zenith City.

Duluth.—President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota was the guest of Duluth. He arrived early and under the escort of a committee of Duluth men he set out immediately to meet Duluth people to talk over the needs and wishes of the University about its needs and its future.

A program that took almost every minute of the day and evening had been prepared, and he entered upon it with energy to see everything to be seen and improved every minute.

Mr. Vincent addressed the Central high school students, the normal students, and was the guest of President W. E. Bohannon of the normal at lunch. He went for a drive around the boulevard with Dean A. F. Woods of the state's agricultural school. He was guest at a reception after the lndies this afternoon at the Commercial club and a banquet was given at the Commercial club in his honor this evening, at which a large number of prominent local people were present.

Mr. Vincent spent some time with H. B. Hovland, Duluth regant of the University. Vincent made an excellent impression on Duluth people.

SCHOOLS WILL COMBINE.

Glenwood Academy to be Merged with Park Region Luther College.

Glenwood.—At a meeting of the Glenwood Academy association it was decided to consolidate with the Park Region Luther college at Fergus Falls. A tentative agreement has been made by the board of trustees of the two corporations, which was ratified at a special meeting of the stockholders. The Glenwood academy for a certain consideration agreed to close the school here at the end of the spring term.

Both schools belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Synod and it is believed it will be to the interest of the church to consolidate and make the Fergus Falls school a college. The Park Region Luther college was two years ago made junior college by the Minnesota district and this year at the general synod to be held in St. Paul is now will likely be made a synod college.

CAN BAR VETERANS.

Law Giving Preference to Army Men Held Unconstitutional.

Duluth.—Judge Dibell declared unconstitutional the state law which provides that old soldiers shall be given the preference in state appointments where they can qualify for the situation.

The decision was in the suit of Albert Woolson against Gov. Eberhart. Mr. Woolson sought the office of deputy boiler inspector.

BLAST IS FATAL TO MINER.

Delayed Explosion Results in Death of Chisholm, Minn., Man.

Chisholm.—Nicholee Sonich, a miner at the Shenango iron mine at Chisholm was killed by a delayed blast. He fired several simultaneously, as was his custom, and went to examine the work he had done. Suddenly a blast was slow and Sonich arrived at the scene of the blasting just at the time that it exploded. He was 25 years old and unmarried.

Injured in Fight With a Bear.

Duluth.—Word has reached Duluth from Knife River, near Two Harbors, that George Blechman, an employe of Alger-Smith & Co., at Knife No. 6, on the Duluth & Northern Minnesota road, is expected to die from injuries that he received in a fight with a bear. Blechman and a campmate named Jack Scanlon were walking to a spring near camp when they suddenly came upon a bear. They thought to frighten the animal, but it would not scare, but attacked them instead.

FERGUS FALLS WINS DAM SUIT.

Jury Decides City Was Not Responsible for Flood.

Fergus Falls.—The damage suit brought by E. W. Barnard against this city for losses incurred in the washout of the municipal electric dam in, 1909, was won by the city. The case was a test suit and was stubbornly contested. The city admitted that it had no theory to account for the washout, but took the ground that an employee of recognized standing was employed to draw the plans and specifications; that the two inspectors were employed to watch the work and see that everything was done properly; that the contract was let as provided by law, and that every reasonable precaution was taken to insure the safety of the dam. It held that the washout was simply an unavoidable accident for which it should not be held responsible.

The plaintiff claimed first that the washout was probably due to the closing of a spring underneath the dam, but this theory has since been abandoned as cutlet when it had gained a headway, and then claimed that the dam was forced an outlet and gradually undermined the structure, and held that the city had closed this spring.

Mr. Barnard's basement was flooded and he lost about $800 worth of goods. The jury was held to the city's theory that no one knew what caused the washout, although some of them were of the opinion that some one had thrown in quicklilver above it, a theory advanced soms time ago by former Congressman and former Alderman Harold E. Boen. In any event, they did not feel that the city should be held responsible.

JEALOUS LOVER SHOOTS GIRL.

Father Searching With Lantern Finds Body of Daughter.

Brainerd.—On the way to a dance at St. Matthias, Bertha Jorden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorden, was shot and killed by her jealous lover, Charles Kunde, 21. In the buggy with Bertha Jorden, her brother, Otto Jorden, 18, and the Kunde boy. Near the farm of David Wickham they quarreled with her and Kunde threatened to shoot. The brother attempted to wrest away the revolver and was thrown out of the buggy by the infuriated man. The horse ran away.

The first shot at the girl missed her. He fired two more and struck her in the temple. The murderer then leaped into the buggy and drove to Motley. Otto, who had been injured in the encounter, heard a shot in the bushes and Kunde had killed himself. The bodies of the girl and her lover lay 30 feet apart.

The mother of the girl was in Brainerd, and the old father took a lantern and went out midnight found his girl in death, her little heart dead amongst with her blood.

Bertha and Kunde had been keeping company for two years, and it is said she did not care to receive his attentions any more, as Kunde appeared to be very jealous. The parents of both are well known farmers.

SIMPSON WINS TWO SUITS.

Minnesta Attorney General Gets Quick Action in Supreme Court.

Washington.—Attorney General Geo. T. Simpson got quick action in the supreme court in the lumber cases he argued last week and as both there is a victory for the taste.

Both involved timber trespass on state lands, the one by the Rat Portage lumber company and the other by the Le Sueur Lumber company. The court has awarded damages at $5,200 to the state in the Rat Portage case and $8,200 in the Le Sueur case.

Chief Justice Start announced that both were dismissed for want of jurisdiction, which confirms the decision of the lower court. The announcement was verbal and was not accompanied by a written opinion.

WOULD EXTEND PATROL LIMITS.

East Grand Forks Saloon Men Circulate Petition to Allow Building.

East Grand Forks.—A petition is being circulated in the city asking the city council to extend the patrol limits, and make the territory in which saloons may be sold, so that saloonkeepers who are unable to lease from the properties may build saloons and obtain their own licenses. At present no saloon is let on either side of Demers avenue from Fourth street to the river is included in the patrol territory and this is all occupied. If the petition is granted several new buildings may be erected for saloon purposes.

Big Saw Mill Begins Work.

East Grand Forks.—The big sawmill of the Grand Forks Lumber Company started operations, giving employment to 300 men who have been anxiously waiting for the opening. This is two weeks earlier than last year, and the logs have been shipped in instead of floated, on account of the low stage of the river. Over 3,000,000 feet of logs are ready to work upon, and another big drive will be here in a few days.

Diamond Salesman Robbed.

Duluth.—G. W. Armstrong, a traveling salesman for a jewelry house was robbed of $2,000 worth of diamonds which he carried in his coat pocket while being shaved in the Lenox hotel barber shop and the porter of the shop, Frank Smith, colored, is under arrest, charged with grand larceny. The case with the jewels in fact was found in the adjoining room, when the police with Armstrong searched the place. The porter denies having stolen the property, although he had taken the coat.

RATE ADVANCE SUSPENDED.

On Malt Shipments on the Milwaukee Road.

Washington, D. C. — Freight rate advances on shipments of malt from Duluth to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway were suspended by the interstate commerce commission until August 15, 1911. Meantime an inquiry into the reasonableness of the proposed advances will be made.

GOING AFTER "LAME DUCKS."

Representative Clark of Florida Would Investigate Sinecures.

Washington, D. C. — An overhauling of the nests of numerous "lame ducks" was prescribed in a resolution introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Clark (Dem., Fla.. It provided for a committee to investigate the "labors" of all commissions, boards and special bodies in the government service.

AFTER 7 YEARS SUFFERING

I Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Waurika, Okla.—"I had female trouble for seven years, would run down



and no nerves. I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different things but did me no good. I got so bad that I could not sleep day or night. While in this condition I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and began its use and wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. In short time I had gained my average weight and am now strong and well."—Mrs. Sallie Stevens, R. F. D., No. 1, Box 81, Waurika, Okla.

Another Grateful Woman.

Huntington, Mass.—"I was in a nervous, run down condition and for three years could find no help.

"I saw my present good health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier which I believe saved my life.

"My doctor knows what helped me and does not say one word against it."—Mrs. Mary Janeten Bates, Box 106, Huntington, Mass.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having failed you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has among many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, and nervous prostration.

A woman's mind enables her to reach a conclusion without starting.

Garfield Tea, invaluable in the treatment of liver and kidney disease!

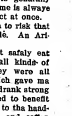
If you move to another flat this spring you will have to get used to a new set of noises and neighbors.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for Tired, Aching, Swollen, Sweating Feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking easy. At all Druggists, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. FREE sample, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Clearing Kansas of Grasshoppers.

A live grasshopper will eat a dead grasshopper. A farmer mixed paris green and bran together and let a grasshopper eat it. It died and 20 grasshoppers ate it up, and they died. Four hundred ate these 20 and they died. Eight thousand ate those 400 and they died. Sixteen and sixty-four thousand ate those 8,000 and died, and then the farmer troubled no more.—Anthony Bulletin.

GETTING READY.



Colored Barber—Is yo' gwine to de cakewalk tonight?

Other Derky—Sush. What do yo' think I got yo' to sharpen mah razor fo'?

DAME NATURE HINTS When the Food Is Not Suited.

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but found them all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which added to my misery at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating.

"A friend persuaded me to quit coffee and the starchy breakfast foods and use Postum and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice.

"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have any headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way. Grape-Nuts meka a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum is easily digested and never produces dyspeptic symptoms."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

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How "Then" Would Work.

"How" is the word which has been augmented for use as an English pronoun of common gender, a luxury which the English language has thus far had the fortitude to forego. It was considered suitable for English because it came from the Greek. Its use may be illustrated as follows:

If a parent desires to spank thou's child or her, as the case may be) child (the or she) should take thou (him, her or it) across thou's knee. Then thou should remove thou's slipper, and after explaining to the child the reprehensibility of thou's conduct thou should apply the slipper to that portion of thou's anatomy which from time immemorial has been dedicated to that purpose.

It may easily be seen from the above how "thou" affects great clarification.—Lippincott's.

In Praise of the Eskimos.

Commander Peary in the narrative describing his discovery of the north pole devotes a very long chapter to the Eskimos, with whom he has had intimate dealings for eighteen years. He tells us that though they are savages they are not savage; that though they are without government they are not lawless; that though they are uneducated they exhibit a remarkable degree of intelligence. He assures us that they have no religion, yet he describes them as destitute of vice and ready to share their last meal with the hungry. He thinks it would be impossible to Christianize them, but they already possess the cardinal graces of faith, hope and charity, for "without them they could never survive the six months' night and the other rigors of their home."

Legend of Holyrood Palace.

Holyrood palace, Edinburgh, Scotland, once a British royal residence, is the subject of a strange legend. Robert Louis Stevenson includes it in his little book on Edinburgh. "There is a silly story," he writes, "of a subterranean passage between the castle of Holyrood and a bold highland piper who volunteered to explore its windings. He made his entrance by the right end, playing a strathspey. The citizens footed it after him down the street, following his descent by the sound of the chanter from below, until all of a sudden, about the level of St. Giles', the music came abruptly to an end and the people in the street stood at fault with knees uplifted. Whether he was choked with gases or perished in some less wasrenowned bodily befell the piper remains a point of doubt, but the piper has never again been seen or heard of from that day to this."

Oh, Thought Right.

Mrs. Young—I want to get a divorce from my husband. Lawyer—Well, what are your charges? Mrs. Young—My charges? Mercy! I thought I'd have to pay you.—Boston Transcript.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Sir Walter's Knock.

"Stuff on the cloak," remarked Sir Walter Raleigh as he spread down his velvet garment before Queen Elizabeth. He could not resist giving her this little wrap.

Just the Contrary.

"I suppose you're one of those idiots that touch a paint to see if it's dry."

"No, I'm not. I touch it to see if it's wet."—London Punch.

A straight line is shortest in morals as well as in geometry.—Rabbi.

The Proper Tree.

Curious Charley—Do nuts grow on trees, father? Father—They do, my son. Curious Charley—Then what sort does the doughnut grow on? Father—The "pan"ee," my son.—Purple Cow

Queer Collateral.

"Here is a fact as strange as it is true," said an Egyptologist. "Mummies in ancient Egypt were used chiefly as collateral.

"When an Egyptian wanted to borrow he gave his father's or grandfather's mummy as security. Sometimes, if he required a large sum, he gave his father and both grandfathers, and he would even throw in the mummy of his mother-in-law if she fortunately happened to be in a manipulated state.

"Joking aside," the Egyptologist continued, "what I tell you is the truth. An Egyptian was not permitted to borrow without pledging the mummy of some near relative. It was deemed in Egypt both impious and infamous not to redeem so sacred a pledge as that, and he who died with a family mummy still in pawn was himself buried in unconsecrated ground."—Claimant Esquire.

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale.

100 Acres of First class land at $10. per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlauding, 60 acres nery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, balance meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland, Highlanding Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Mayfield. 1½ miles from Malone P. O. and telephone line. 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. 1 mile from school house. 15 acre's broken. 100 acre's good plow land. Good timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address,

Ole T. Waale, Kuehnel Minn.

PROGRAM OF EXAMINATIONS

—FOR—

COMMON SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

May 4, 5, and 6, 1911.

THURSDAY MAY 4th.
(First Grade Studies)

A. M.—8:00 Enrollment.
8:30 Geometry.
10:15 Physics.
P. M.—1:15 Algebra.
2:45 Physical Geography or General History.
4:15 Agricultural.

FRIDAY MAY 5th,
(Second Grade Studies)

A. M. —8:00 Enrollment.
8:30 Professional Test.
9:30 Spelling.
10:00 Arithmetic.
P.M.—1:15 Geography.
2:45 Composition.
3:45 Reading.
4:40 Penmanship.

SATURDAY, MAY 6th.,
(Second Grade Studies Continued)

A. M.—8:00 U. S. History.
9:45 English Grammar.
11:30 Music
P.M.—Physiology—Hygen.
2:45 Civics.
4:00 Drawing.

If professional test consumes less than 60 minutes, Spelling and Arithmetic may begin not exceed 30 minuits earlier.

Teachers who have schools now engaged and whose certificates have been extended, Must take this examination. They may close their schools for the time required to take this examination.

Attention of teachers in our rural schools is also called to the fact that the State High School examination will be held May 26, to June 1st, inclusive. Teachers in any rural schools wanting to take the examination should report to me at once the number of scholars and the subjects in which examinations are required,

Respectfully Submitted,
E.A. Mostue,
Supt. of Schools.

Out of Her Reach.

"Does your heart ever reach out for the unattainable?"

"No, but my hands do when my husband is out at home. There are three buttons at the back of my gown that I can't reach."

More Appropriate.

"I teach my parrot only short words."

"Do you? Now, I should think that parrots were better adapted to learning polysyllables."

Source of Supply Gone.

"Why don't you bring out an umbrella on a dreadling day like this?" inquired a man of a neighbor's son.

"Since father gave up his club he's never brought home any more umbrellas," replied the lad.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Good Reason.

"Well, Johnny, do you wish you were a grownup man?"

"You bet I do."

"But why?"

"So people wouldn't ask me such fool questions."—Exchange.

Didn't Wait the Attack.

At Boulogne during a great reception some years ago a number of English ladies in their anxiety to see everything pressed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the line that the soldiers were forced to give way and generally were, as politeness say, "hustered in the execution of their duty." The officer in command, observing the state of affairs, called out: "One roll of the drum! If they don't stand back kiss them all!" After the first sound of the drum the ladies took to flight.

"If they had been French," said a Parisian journal, "they would have remained to a woman."

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 25 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 30 acre's broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced in pasture. Grainery on the farm and some other improvements.

Owner has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 36 town of Kratka. All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in sale in three years. $200 cash, balance on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN

The S.E. ¼ Section 25, town of Kratka. Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some light timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt, Agent.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam April 14, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 13th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Healy, of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 436, Serial No. 04156 for Lots 2,3 & S. ½ of N. E. ¼ Section 30 and Lot 11 of Section 31 Township 158 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th, day of June 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Michael Conaley, Thorsteien Ellefson, Ole Christofferson, Ludvig J. Larson, all of Kratka Minn.
Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 14 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. April 13th 1911.
NOTICE is hereby given that Ole T. Waale, of Kuehnel Minn., who on June 30th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 431, Serial No. 04153, for N. W. ¼ Section 34 Township 158 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 22nd, day of May 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Oyeson, Peter Hoestad, all of Kuehnel Minn. William Parco, Herbert T. Waale, of Kratka Minn.
Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"I Suffered Years With My Back."

Backache resulting from weak kidneys, a bad cold or other cause, usually renders the sufferer unfit for work and often results in permanent disability.

"I suffered for years with my back, or kidney trouble, and have tried a number of remedies from different physicians. More than a year ago, one of our local druggists induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

and after using them some three months I found a decided improvement in my kidneys, and I am glad to say that I hope soon to be fully restored to health." J. P. ALLEN, Ex-Judge City Court, Glasgow, Ky.

As long as pain is present in any part of the body rest is impossible and the system becoming weakened is exposed to any form of disease to which the sufferer may be inclined.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

by steadying the irritated nerve centers, make refreshing sleep possible, thereby enabling the body to recover lost strength. As a remedy for pain of any description Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are unsurpassed.

Sold by all druggists under a guarantee assuring the return of the price of the first box if no benefit results.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

A Comparison.

In a school at Washington a boy was asked to compare the word "stick."

The little fellow arose in his place, looked around him for a moment, his face a picture of deep thought, and then he said:

"Stick, verbe, dead." Los Angeles Times

Easily Managed.

First Girl I mean to be changed when I'm eighteen. Second Girl—But I supposing you can't manage it? First Girl Then I shall remain nineteen until I am engaged.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Peder E. Benson, of Rhoda Minnesota, who on July 6th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 557, Serial No. 04302, for Lots 7, 8, 11 & S.E.¼ S. W.¼ Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 9th, day of May 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Charley Erickson, Edward Rustan, Oscar Nesland, Edward Slager, all of Rhoda, Minn.
AUGUSTUS P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 24 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. March 22, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Edward Rustan, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 577, Serial No. 04315 for S. W. ¼ Section 31 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 9th, day of May 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Charley Erickson, Edward Slager, Peder E. Benslow, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.
AUGUSTUS P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Charley Erickson, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 578, Serial No. 04314, for S. W. ¼ Section 22, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year. Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 9th, day of May 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Edward Rustan, Edward Slager, Peder E. Benslow, Oscar Nesland, all of Rhoda Minn.
AUGUSTUS P. TOUPIN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Apr. 7th, 1911.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 4th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that James D. Turawell, of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1465 Serial No. 04126, for Lot 12 & 14 of Section 29 and Lot 3 Section 31, Township 158 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 9th, day of May 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Jacob R. Healy, Louis O. Kongsli, Ole Breiland, Carl Jorsen, all of Kratka, Minn.
AUGUSTUS P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Try our farm bargains.

His Chance to Vote.

The chronicles of our vice presidents are notoriously barren of incident. This probably was the reason for the way Adlai Stevenson secured the exercise of a constitutional prerogative. It was one sleepy day toward the end of his term as vice president. The United States senate was plowing through the calendar and passing many bills. Bills are considered agreed to in the senate if no oral objection is raised after they have passed through the preliminary stages, but the usual form of asking for the yeas and nays is followed by the presiding officer. The vice president said:

"Senators in favor of the bill will say 'Aye.'" Pause. "Contrary, 'No.'" Not a single response.

"The vote is a tie," announced Mr. Stevenson.

The senator in charge of the bill paused on his way to the clerkroom and looked surprised.

"In case of a tie the vice president may cast the deciding vote. In the exercise of his constitutional privileges the vice president votes 'Aye.'"

Feminine.

"What is Mrs. Green crying for?" "Mrs. Watson slighted her in the street car."

"But Mrs. Green doesn't speak to Mrs. Watson anyhow."

"I know, but she's crying because she didn't see Mrs. Watson in time to slam her first."—Detroit Free Press.

Queer, but the man who doesn't need credit is the one who can most easily get it.—Portland Express.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF ROGERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Clothing.



WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR-MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Youre For Business.— SINGER BROS,

Kratka Minn.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Seed corn for sale at the big Highlanding store.

A.R. Jones of house dealing fame was a caller here today.

There has been some land seekers around here the past week.

Do not worry about the weather, for there will be plenty of rain soon.

Ole Nesland has acquired on a valuable quaker of land in the town of Mayfield.

Wanted- A boy to drive one horse cultivating corn and potatoes. Inquire at this office.

Ye editor and type setter has been devoting about all of his time to farming this week, as we must get our corn and potatoes planted.

We are publishing the session laws this week. Lay them aside so you will have something to read on Sunday.

Ed. Tustan the Deer Park Assessor passed by this way Wednesday going down to Thief River Falls to attend the assessors meeting.

Walter McAndress could have taken an even four thousand dollars for his farm this week, but he shook his head, and we think he did right.

O. car Nesland is assisting the Sinclair Bros. building their new store at Kratka, and had to make a trip to Deer Park after carpenter tools yesterday.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Long Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

Better stop coughing Mark's Long Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

The Highlanding ferry is now in good condition, and anyone using it when I am not present will please leave the ferry for the Ellingson Bros. as it is not a free ferry—S. L. Holm, owner.

The Elven Towns is still fighting the old county 'division bat tle trying to stir up prejudice. That's right John! You attend to that and keep track of who goes to town, and we will do the legal work, for this end of the county.

Mark's Long Balsam is one of the best medicines for Coughs croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

We understand that "Taft" is looking up the legal part of the making of final proof, advising them when and where to make their final proof applications. We did not learn whether the farmers were hoarding him or not. We shall have a little more to say about him and his partner John, after we get our corn planted.

ROLAND LOCALS.

Springs work is in full blast.

Oscar Lindberg is working for J. A. Walker by the season.

Nels Fore returned from Neptune last Saturday.

Mrs. Mostrom and Mrs. B. Rindahl made a business trip to Plummer Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mrs. William Lindberg and her sister Sarah left for Crookston last Monday.

Miss Annie Florence left for Union N. D. for a few days visit.

Miss Alma Lindberg was visiting with Miss Annabell Roland son last Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Bruckman was visiting with the family of A. Roland son Sunday

Read the report of teachers examination published in another column.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

THE "THIRD DEGREE."

Ethics of the Process as Defined by Inspector Byrnes.

"The 'third degree,'" said Inspector Byrnes, the former chief of detectives, "should be a payable rather than a physical process. It is not remorse brought about by continual thought upon the heinousness of his crime that drives a guilty man to confession. It is the nervous strain involved in a long effort to maintain his pretense of innocence, while he is in constant fear that the police are in possession of evidence that may prove his guilt. Something like a parallel case would be that of a prizefighter who should surmise that his antagonist was playing with him in the ring while capable of sending in a knockout blow at any time he felt so inclined. Apprehension that he was dealing with conditions of the nature of which he was unaware would eventually weaken the man in that case. Tell a suspected man who is guilty that you have evidence of his guilt and that he will get nothing to eat or will not be permitted to sleep until he confesses, and unless he is a particularly stupid fellow he will know that you have no proof against him and are only trying to get it. For instance, show him ostentatiously the weapon with which he may have killed a man and tell him that you know all about the crime and he would better confess it. He will say to himself, 'They haven't got sufficient evidence to convict me and are trying to make me furnish it, for if they had the evidence they wouldn't care whether I confessed or not,' and thus he will be encouraged to hold out. Also, if he does confess under duress, he makes a false confession, which he knows it will be impossible to corroborate.

"Now, a guilty man in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is not sure that he has covered every trace of his crime, and he may readily be put into the state of mind of the man in Poe's story of 'The Telltale Heart,' wherein he don't stop believing that proof of his guilt has been discovered and that his cross examiners are mocking him by pretending not to be aware of it. Let the guilty man catch sight of an implement with which his crime is associated in the possession of the police, which he believes has been unintentionally left where he sees it, and it throws him into a panic, because he does not know how they came by the weapon nor what else they may have discovered demonstrating his guilt in getting hold of it. Perhaps he has concocted a story in his mind which the discovery of this weapon renders implausible, and he mentally puts together and rejects one sequence of lies after another, wondering whether it is safe to take chances on this bit of information or that being not in the possession of the police. Then he is overwhelmed every few moments by the thought that everything is known and all his efforts are useless. The guilty man in this condition is no longer normal, and his collapse is only a matter of time."—Frank Marshall White in Harper's Weekly.

The Origin of Oxygen.

That eminent scientist Lord Kelvin maintained that all the oxygen in the atmosphere probably originated from the action of sunlight upon plants. When our earth was a globe of hot liquid it contained no vegetable fuel and probably no free oxygen. But as it cooled off plants appeared on its surface, and these began to evolve oxygen through the medium of the sunbeams. Upon the oxygen thus derived we depend for the maintenance of life by breathing. When we burn coal or other vegetable fuel we use up oxygen, and it is to plants again that we owe the restoration of the oxygen thus lost to the air. If they failed to keep up a sufficient supply the atmosphere would ultimately part with its oxygen, and the inhabitants of the earth would disappear in consequence of asphyxiation.

He Was Generous.

Pallid Clerk—I'm not feeling very well, sir; do you mind if I take things a little easy today?

Grouchy Employer—Not so long as they're not my things—Lippincott's.

Convincing Evidence.

Sportsman (having emptied both barrels at a rabbit)—There, lucch! I'm sure I hit that one!

Jacob—Well, 'e certainly did seem to go faster after you shot at 'im.—London Punch.

Economy is a savings bank into which men drop pennies and get dollars in return.—H. W. Shaw.

This space belongs to VUGHN BROS. & CO. The Big Store At Highlanding. Watch it for their add next week. In the meantime if you need any goods give them a call.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 24th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Didrick A. Kolestrand, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 4th, 1909 made Homestead Entry No. 9677, Serial No. 04226, for Lots 3 & 4 S. E. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian,

has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sivert Stolaas, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

Xurcher P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publn The Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sivert B. Stolaas, of Highlanding Minnesota, who on Oct. 6th, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 727, Serial No. 04239, for Lots 1, 2, 3, ½ N.E.¼ Section 4 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 15th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Didrick A. Kolestrand, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"All Things Come."

The magnate looked up impatiently from his work.

"Well, my good man," he snapped at the disheveled rural person who stood twirling his rusty hat, "what can I do for you?"

"I guess ye don't remember me, Hank," faltered the caller. "But you an' me use ter go swimmin' together in th' old town. Then you got a job in th' bank, an' I got a job in th' grocery store."

"This is all very interesting, and I seem to remember your face. But come to the point—my time is valuable."

"Yes, Hank. You got a better office and left the old village. I stayed plugging along in th' grocery store."

"Well, well?"

"Well, Hank, when you left you owed $12.62 on a grocery bill. Here's where you pay up!"—Cleveland Leader.

Spider Racing.

Lord Devon's property was greatly impoverished by the twelfth earl, who squandered nearly all his fortune and terribly embarrassed the entailed property. He was addicted to a most peculiar form of gambling, namely, spider racing, which he played with the last Marquis of Hastings and the eighth Duke of Bedford. Each player selected a spider, which was placed on the table, and then the latter was gently bented from underneath. The warmth caused the insects to run, and the spider which got to the edge first won. But spiders are curious creatures, and it would frequently happen that a spider which was near the edge and looked like winning would dodge back, traverse the table in all directions and lose the backer the thousands of pounds so nearly won. Lord Tavers, Lord Hastings and the Duke of Bedford each of them squandered enormous sums on this game, which contributed in no small degree to the ruin of the two former.—New York Tribune.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 28th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Eugene H. Beaseon, of Torgerson Minn., who on November 16, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 906 Serial No. 04235, for S. E. ¼ Section 25 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota the 16th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Mackinson, Elev Askre, Carl O. Mathison of Torgerson Minn. John Dobben, of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 28th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. April 25th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Mariala Seberg, of Torgerson Minn., who on Nov. 17th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 911 Serial No. 04213, for N. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Vraa, Peter W. Jilson, Elev Askre, Lars A. Bak, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m

A Lincoln Anecdote.

Jasper Alban Conant tells the following anecdote of Lincoln in the Metropolitan Magazine:

"One of the comliest characters in Washington during the war was jolly old Isaac Newton, the Philadelphia Quaker whom Lincoln appointed commissioner of agriculture—a new office just created by congress. Newton, who tried until at the same time amused the president, had made his reputation as a dairy farm. Beyond this he knew little of agriculture.

"Meeting which, I could not refrain from asking Lincoln why he had appointed such an ignorant man to the office.

"'Because I think he's competent enough to attend to all the agriculture we will have till the war is ended,' was the answer."

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FIRST STATE BANK,

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In Your Own Home
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"Simplex"
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"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 6 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both or part time. Write today.

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The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary always claim it "is, in fact, the popular but carefully and thoroughly modified revision of the International, which has been revised in every part, with the ten years of unsparing labor and lavish expenditure of money required to make it the best work of the kind."

We have now had put to this stupendous claim the most careful and accurate test by the Court of Claims, and seven years' labor has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary of Webster is now shown, has been thoroughly revised in every detail, has been corrected in every part, has been improved in every way that the Editors and experts of the International organization which demands honor of pointing out knowledge than any person found that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the Dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of detail and [illegible] to the fiction as to the past it will be the standard authority forever.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
JAMES HUGHES,
STANTON J. PELLER,
CHARLES B. HOWRY, Judges.

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His Strong Point.

"This is a pretty bad report card," said the father of the young hopeful as he looked over the teacher's figures. "You seem to be 'poor' in pretty much everything."

"That's 'cause teacher only puts down th' studies I ain't good in. I ought to have 'excellent' in one thing."

"And what's that?" hopefully inquired the father.

"Fightin'. I was the best boy in th' class."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IMPORTANT THAT PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW ABOUT GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

The testimonial I am to give you comes unsolicited. I have been suffering from lumbago for ten years and at times was unable to stand erect. A Mr. Dean of this city, saw me in my condition (best ever) and inquired the cause. I told him that I had the lumbago. He replied, "If you get what I tell you to, you need not have it." I said I would take anything for ease. He said, "You get two bottles of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and take it, and if it does not fix you O. K. I will pay for the medicine myself." I did so and am a well man. For five months I have been as well as could be. Before I took your Swamp-Root was in constant pain day and night. This may look like advertising, but it seems to me most important that the public should be made familiar with this treatment as it is the only one I know which is an absolute cure. I owe a great deal to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and am anxious that others situated as I was should know and take advantage of it. Hoping that this testimonial may be of benefit to some one, I am

J. A. HOWLAND,
1734 Humboldt St.,
Denver, Col.

State of Colorado } ss.
City and County of Denver }

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of the State of Colorado, J. A. Howland, who swore to me as the person whose name is subscribed to the above statement and upon his oath declares that it is a true and correct statement.

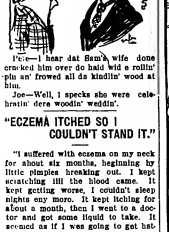
DANIEL B. DRAPER,
Notary Public.

Kilmer & Co.
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

A ROUGH WAY.



Pet—I hear dat Sam's wife done cracked him over do hald wid e rollin' pin an' frowed all de kindlin' wood at him.

Joe—Well, I specks she were celebratin' dere woodin' weddin'.

"ECZEMA ITCHED SO I COULDN'T STAND IT."

"I suffered with eczema on my neck for about six months, beginning by little pimples breaking out. I kept scratching till the blood came. It kept getting worse, I couldn't sleep nights any more. It kept breaking for about a month, then I went to a doctor and got some liquid to take. It seemed as if I was going to get better. The itching stopped for about three days, but when it started again was even worse than before. Then eczema itched so badly I couldn't stand it any more. I went to a doctor and he gave me some medicine, but it didn't do any good. We have been having Cuticura Remedies in the house, so I decided to try them. I had been using Cuticura Soap, so I got me a box of Cuticura Ointment, and washed off the affected part with Cuticura Soap three times a day, and then put the Cuticura Ointment on. The first day I put it on, it relieved me of itching so I could sleep all that night. It took about a week, then I could see the scab come off. I kept the treatment up for three weeks, and my eczema was cured.

"My brother got his face burned with gunpowder, and he used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The people all thought he would have scars, but you can't see that he ever had his face burned. It was simply awful to look at before the Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Ointment) cured it." (Signed) Miss Elizabeth Gehrki, Forest City, Ark., Oct. 16, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of skin and hair, will be sent, postfree, on application in Potter D. & C. Corp., Dept. X, Boston.

Solely to Blame.

Diner—Who is that singing so dreadfully out of tune?

Restaurant Proprietor—It is my wife.

Diner—Perhaps the accompanist plays out of tune.

R. P.—She is accompanying herself!—London Opinion.

A pin scratch may cause blood poison, a mere nail cut is very apt to do so. Sloan's Liniment kills all germs of poor surface infection and makes blood poison impossible.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.—Benjamin Disraeli.

To enjoy good health, take Garfield Tea. It cures constipation and regulates the liver and kidneys.

It's a waste of the other fellow's time when you talk foolish.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

The ship in which many fond hopes go down is courtship.

One of the People

By MARY WOOD AYRES

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Dick CARTON was tall, broad shouldered and good to look upon. Perhaps that is why the head waitress gave him one of the choice tables, at the end of the room, where he could have an uninterrupted view of the guests. If so, the favor was unappreciated. He was also quite oblivious of the fact that he had the prettiest waitress in the room, in his busy life mealtime had come to mean so many additional minutes for reading, and he never neglected the opportunity. But today, looking up from the finish of a rather dry government bulletin, his glance was caught by the carriage of a girl who came down the room lightly balancing a tray on one hand. "She could carry it just as easily on her head," he thought, admiringly. "She is from the Smokies surely."

As she was bringing his own order he soon had a nearer view. Her face seemed familiar.

"Haven't I seen you some place before?" he asked, in his abrupt way.

"Sure you have, Mr. Carton."

He started.

She smiled and explained: "I went to the Forbes-Staton school, and you made the speech when I graduated."

It was the mountain school where he himself had studied.

"I am Kitty Raleen."

His knew the Raleens. Some of them lived not ten miles from his father's farm. He was at once interested. "How did you happen to come down here?"

Kitty finished a deep red. "I thought perhaps you had heard. I ran off to Yellowtown to marry Dan Phelps. Sally Husted was with me. Dan—he never showed up. Sally—she went home, but I just couldn't stand to do it. I had enough money



The Tall Fellow Who Slouched Out of the Smoker.

to come here. It's been six months now." There was a glint of tears in her eyes as she gathered up some dishes and started up the room.

Dick knew the mountain custom of eloping, even when there was no opposition to the match. Had not his own father and mother slipped off to this same Valleytown? Sometimes, too, he knew the courage of one or the other failed at the last moment. But generally the breach was patched up and they made a second and more conventional honeymoon. Re thinking, he opened another treatise and speedily forgot the incident.

Her cheerful "Good morning, Mr. Carton," at the next meal came as a fresh surprise. The six months at Asherville had smoothed off most of the vernacular from her speech, but she still had some of the mountain twang that he loved. They had worked other changes. Even careless Dick Carton detected in her hair and dress a smartness unknown to the mountain girls. As she waited up the room her cheeks rosy and her head held high several of the men gave her admiring glances. A group gathered between the eyes of the pathologist. A public dining room was no place for a mountain girl.

During the next few days they had many an interrupted fragment of conversation. Dick told her the news in his home letters, and her eyes grew wistful.

"Why don't you go home, 'Kitty?'" he asked earnestly.

"I couldn't stand it." She turned abruptly to answer the sally of a man at the next table. Evidently he said something complimentary, but the girl only tossed her head and laughed.

Carton watched them with increasing irritation. Why did not Dan Phelps come and fetch her?

The Phelps boys, as he knew them, were a bad lot. The women did the work while the men loafed and drank moonshine whisky. Never by any chance had he seen one of them in the audience when he traveled with the state agricultural demonstration car. Dan, he could not remember. Perhaps he was better than the rest of his clan. At least the girl had loved him.

Dick ate rapidly, his books untouched beside his plate. A brilliant plan was formulating in his mind. He would send Dan the money to come and get his girl. Saturday was free. He would arrange to meet Dan, bring him to Kitty, and see them married.

That night, on a train going north, he wrote the letter to Dan, and then tried to dismiss the matter from his mind.

Saturday morning he was an hand, eagerly scanning the passengers from the Murphy train. In the hall fellow who slouched out of the smoker, he knew his bridegroom. He had the dark beauty often seen among the mountain boys, although his few years of manhood had already tarnished it with signs of dissipation. It was, however, too late to stop. Briefly introducing himself he hurried Dan up the street to the Pleasant View hotel.

Kitty was setting the tables in the dining room, a hellboy infurred them. Two girls were laughing and talking at the table. The latter soon raised her head. It was Kitty. She clutched the back of a chair and her face whitened.

"I have brought Dan, Kitty," Carton explained, with a vague sense of uneasiness.

The color had come back to Kitty's cheeks. Her eyes gleamed dangerously. "You—brought—Dan," contemptuously. "Well, you might have saved yourself the trouble."

"But he wants to marry you," he persisted awkwardly.

"Marry him!" she flashed back. "I wouldn't marry him if he were the last man on earth. A nice sort of a husband he'd make for me!"

"You mind what you say, Kitty Raleen," Dan began angrily.

Kitty never gave him a glance. "And you thought I would take him, when I had talked to you and you knew how I felt. You—" She burst into tears.

The other waitress stepped up quickly and put her arms around the sobbing girl. "I think you had both better go away," she said severely.

"I never imagined she would take it this way," Carton exclaimed ruefully, when they were once more on the street.

"Might have known," Dan said sullenly. "Kitty always was a spitfire."

"Perhaps she will feel differently tomorrow," Dick suggested. "I can't understand it."

"Looks to me as if Kitty might be sweet on you. I'm done with her for good. I'll just look around for work to see the sights and then I'll make for home." Turning on his heel he walked up the street.

The abashed state pathologist remained for some moments stupidly staring after him.

Kitty was not in the dining room the next morning, nor the next, and the head waitress's uneasiness increased from day to day. To what desperate measures had the girl come, her? Or perhaps she was lit? Either alternative was disquieting. At length he resolved to commit one of the waitresses.

It was near the end of the dining hour, and the room was filled with guests. The waitresses congregated in little knots, talking. To his unrefined conscience it seemed to be watch him furtively. Plucking up his courage, he beckoned to the nearest one.

"Where is Kitty Raleen?"

"She has gone away." The girl spoke meaningly, and he recognized her as the sole witness of the unfortunate Saturday's encounter.

He gave a little sigh of relief. "O, then you know about it." His tone was so miserable that the girl relented.

"Kitty was afraid you might bring that fellow back, so she left."

"But where has she gone?" he persisted eagerly.

The waitress eyed him sharply. "If I were you I would not hunt her up unless"—she hesitated—"unless you like her pretty well."

"But why, why?" Carton stammered, the blood rushing to his face. "Because Kitty likes you. Didn't she hang over your table the blessed time you were in the room? Didn't she turn color if you as much as spoke to her? Anyone but a man would have seen it." The scorn of her tone was inexpressible.

His head whirled. Kitty loved him. And he—and he—like one in a dream he heard himself saying, "And if I do like her?"

"Then she is at the Bixby hospital, starting a course in trained nursing."

He made straight for the telephone booth, and then caught a car to the Sceptlet. All the way his heart was singing. In his chosen work of teaching the mountain folk how to farm he would have a loving helpmate, he would have one of his people.

The Reason.

M. Crapaud—No children?

Mme. Engilez—No, they're too expensive a luxury. What do you expect, when a decent hat costs 602 francs!—L'Illustration.

To find circumference of a circle multiply diameter by 3.1416.

FARM and GARDEN

LOYAL FRIEND OF FARMERS

Lowly Toad is Helpful in Fields and Gardens as He Eats All Kinds of Insects.



Farmers' Friend.

Don't kill the toad. Both lentiginous smerkanus you meet. In short, don't kill the toad. He is harmless, in general, and in the fields and gardens he is helpful, as he eats all kinds of noxious insects.

Scientists have often wondered, just as you have done, what the toad eats. Here is the result of on investigation showing what 100 toads—slaughtered in the interests of science—had eaten: angle worms, thousand legged worms, cutworms, army worms, tent caterpillars, miscellaneous caterpillars, snails, sow bugs, spiders, grasshoppers, crickets, ants, beetles, flies. The quantity is as startling as the variety. The amount taken every twenty-four hours is about four times the stomech capacity. The toads examined averaged 100 bugs a day, not a bad day's work for the mistreated friend of the pollywog. Nearly every bug the toad eats is injurious to plant life.

The toad spends its winters in the ground. It chooses a mellow spot and digs into the moist earth until it reaches a point not effected by the freezing and thawing of winter. Here it sleeps for four or five months, eating nothing and breathing little.

UNNECESSARY TO LEAVE FARM

Old People Not Compelled to Move to City If Boy Wishes to Stay and Run Things.

Much has been said about keeping the boy on the farm. But what will become of the old folks if the boy does stay on the farm? It is not necessary for them to give up the farm entirely and move to town, as many of them are doing.

Director A. M. Ten Eyck, of the Pt. Pleasant experiment station, has given to his class in farm management at the Kansas State Agricultural college recently, said: "I am strongly in favor of one-half of the retired farmers that move to town getting satisfied. Some of them know that they won't be satisfied before they move, but they feel that they must get out of the way and give the boy a chance. I think they are mistaken. The farmer can build another home for himself or for the boy on some other part of the farm. Then, while the boy is running the farm, the parents can think and rest.

"It is no longer necessary to move to town to get the modern conveniences of living.

"It is to the interest of the forming community as a whole to keep the old men on the farm. The man who moves to town loses sight of the interests of the community he lived in and the community loses by it."

Changing Variety of Seed Wheat.

Many farmers make the mistake of sowing year after year a variety of wheat which yields several bushels less per acre under their conditions than some other variety would do under the same conditions, says the Missouri experiment station. One of the only reason why a particular variety has become popular in certain localities is because when first introduced it grew on the same field and beside a well-known or standard variety. It is the ability to determine the possibility of any variety when comparing a field on one end of the farm with another on the other end, or with a field worse, comparing one man's field with that of his neighbor.

Locating Hives.

It is said that bees cannot profitably travel more than two miles for nectar. If they have to fly a greater distance and carry back their load they do not bring to the hive enough during the working hours to make it profitable. The hives must therefore be placed with this fact in mind.

Hillside Farms.

The average hillside farm usually has enough plant food when it can be properly released. Tillage will do this in every case.

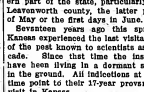
LOCUST EXPECTED IN KANSAS

Will Appear First in Eastern Part of State Latter Part of May or First of June.

The 17-year locust will visit Kansas within the next two or three months, according to a prediction of Prof. P. A. Glenn of the department of entomology at the University of Kansas. The locusts will appear first in the eastern part of the state, particularly in Leavenworth county, the latter part of May or the first days in June.

Seventeen years ago this spring Kansas experienced the last visitation of the pest known to scientists as cicada. Since that time the insects have been living in a dormant state in the ground. All indications at the time point to their 17-year proverbial visit in Kansas.

"Their greatest damage," declares Professor Glenn, "will be done to



Seventeen-Year Locust.

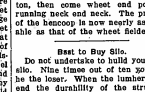
young orchards. In depositing their eggs the insects split the branches of the young trees and destroy them. The locusts will remain with us about six weeks, when they will disappear into the ground for another seventeen years.

The 1911 brood of cicada is limited, however, and I do not expect it to do as much damage as the brood that will appear in the spring of 1913. This latter brood will cover practically the entire state."

GOOD USE FOR OLD BICYCLES

Rear Portion of Discarded Machine Converted Into Wheelbarrow—Handy on Any Farm.

The old bicyclee are gradually being put to other uses. Whet struck me as a very novel idea was the converting of an old bicycle wheel and the frame from the seet post in henger, into the running rear of a wheelbarrow, says a writer in the Homestead. The owner of this wheelhorrow is a city man, but as he makes good use of it, there is no reecon why a like contrivance would not come in hendy



A Bicycle Wheelbarrow.

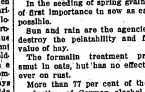
for us on the farm. He simply used the rear part of the hicycle, cutting the frame off in front of the seet post and henger, and attached it with two clips and two brees in the monner eeillustrated. He claime thie runs easier then the ordinery wheelbarrow.

Greetest Crops.

Secreiary Wilson says: "The greatest crop of America is grese and then corn. Next after corn is probably cotton. Then come wheet and poultry, running neck and neck. The product of the hencoop is now nearly as valuable as that of the wheet fields."

Best to Buy Silo.

Do not undertake to build your own silo. Nine times out of ten you will be the loser. When the lumber, time and the durability of the structure are ell taken into consideration, you will find you ere coming out at the emell end of the horn.



Cut millet for hey just after blossoms fall.

Horsecradish is propegated easily by root cuttings.

Horsecradish is generally in demand, why not grow it?

The crimson clover belonge to the cleee of plants which are nitrogen gatherere.

After the corn is planted, and before it is up, it is always advisable to harrow.

In the seedting of spring grains, it is of first importance to sow as early as possible.

Sun and rain are the agencies that destroy the polatability and feeding value of hay.

The formalin treatment prevents smut in oats, hut has no effect whatever on rust.

Less than 77 per cent of the total production of German alcohol is obtained from potatoes.

Experiments prove the violet tinted varieties of white potatoes to he the highest in nutritive value.

A good deal of cultivation can be done on the smeller farms after the corn is planted and before it is up.

Red and white Valeiaiie bunch beans are hardy and may he sown just as soon as the ground is werm and dry.

To prevent hockache a Maine farmer has invented a plated hoe to throw potatoee into a net with which it is provided as they are dug.

The clovers and oats, with corn for hacking, and the use of sanitary conditione, should bring the answer to most swine producing problems.

Rye grass is helieved to he the oldest grass grown especially for forage, having been cultivated for that purpose in England for more than two centuries.

Household Remedy

Taken in the Spring for Years.

Ralph Rust, Willis, Mich., writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a household remedy in our home as long as I can remember. I have taken it in the spring for several years, as it has no equal for cleansing the blood and expelling the humors that accumulate during the winter. Being a farmer and exposed to bad weather, my system is often affected, and I often take Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself. There is no "just as good." Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

U-S HIGH-GRADE DISC RECORDS

Never lose their full tone-value and are guaranteed not to injure the reproducing point of any phonograph. Will not wear, chip, break or crack!

On receipt of 25c (coin or stamps) we will mail 1 two-minute record, price 35c, and one four-minute record, price 50c.

Eighty-five Cents Value for a Quarter.

This introductory offer is for a limited time and only one set sold to each person.

Be sure and write for handsomely illustrated Phonograph Catalog No. 12 of our complete line of Records.

The U-S Phonograph Company
Behoney-Becker Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

In New York City. Best features of country and city life. Out-of-door sports on school park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Academic Course Prepares for Graduation. Upper class for Advanced Special Students. Music and Art. Write for catalogue and terms.

Miss Isaac and Miss Fuller, Riverside Avenue, near 252nd St., West, N. Y.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, Indolent Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swellings, Milk Leg, Wounds, Piles, Fistula, Poisoned Sores. Druggists, or mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. AZ 25, Paul, Minn.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve MAKES SORE EYES WELL

It Came Too Easy.

Cashier—I'm sorry madam, but I can't honor this check. Your husband's account le overdrawn.

Lady—Huh! I thought there was something wrong when he wrote this check without writing for me to get hysterical.

Johnson and the Smart Children.

Fruit of indigestion against such parents es delight to produce their young ones early into the talking world. Semuel Johnson gave a good deal of pain, by refusing to hear the vereee the children could recite, or the oongs they could sing. Lord Chesterfield told the host he two sone should repeet Gray's Elegy to him elmoet at once, he might judge who had the hoppiest cadence.

"No, prey, sir," seid he, "let the deers hoth speak at once."

Youthful Criminals.

One of the most distressing cases he has ever had to deal with faced a Liverpool (England) magistrate recently, and one cannot wonder at his exclemetion: "Whet ces I do with these little boys?" he asked upon five tiny prisoners in the dock. The youngest, wee only seven years old, and the eldest eleven, yet the quintet for two months heve carried out theft and other depredations with such skill and cunning that for two months the police and detectives hove been trying in vain to find out who the thieves. No fewer then 40 charges were brought against the children. The five-old child was the ringleader, and quite on edept at thieving and pleasing thefts.

Makes a Good Breakfast Better—

To have some

Post Toasties

with cream or milk.

For a pleasing change, sprinkle Post Toasties over fresh or stewed fruit, then add cream and you have a small feast.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

TRUE PARADISE *for the* BIG GAME HUNTER

BY W. R. FELTON

Copyright by Field and Stream



THE dream of years was soon to be realized, as our hunting party boarded the Northern Pacific train, which was to carry us to the western part of Montana for a ten-days' trip in the Flathead country.

Our party was composed of H. R. Armstrong, Charles Hedges, Bert Hill and myself.

After an interesting ride through the pines, and past the small ranches along the Big Blackfoot river, we arrived at the town of Ovando and took quarters at the Goodfellow Hotel. After supper we found "Marsh," our guide, and began mixing medicine for the big hunt. We inquired as to the prospects of game such as none of us had ever hunted. We fleetly agreed to hunt for the following: Deer, elk, goats and possibly a bear, as our two weeks' time was not sufficient to make the trip to the sheep country.

The following morning was spent in packing up and talking with the numerous guides, as about 30 per cent of the town's inhabitants follow this occupation. Shortly after noon our train, composed of eight pack horses, six saddle horses and three colts, started on the sixty-mile journey to our proposed camp.

We had traveled but a few miles north from the village, and into the timber, when we came to the well-blazed line which marks the southern boundary of the Lewis and Clark National Forest, within which Glacier National Park has recently been erected. Along the well-defined trail we were continually reminded by the conspicuous signs posted by the forest Rangers of the warning to all campers in regard to fires.

The last day's trip was over a rough trail, crossing and recrossing Young's creek, up and down banks so steep that we would often dismount and lead the horses across.

The valley at this point widens out into an open park of several hundred acres called the "Big Prairie," which is now fenced and used as a horse pasture by the forest rangers. At the lower end of this pasture the river makes a wide detour around the vertical bluffs, the trail going over the top, joining the river again near the confluence of the White river and the South Fork. Here we made our permanent camp in a small open park.

For three days we had heard Marsh tell of his seventeen years' experience in that part of the country as guide, trapper and hunter, which made us all the more keen to try our skill on the game for which we had made the long journey.

On the morning of October 1st, as soon as it was light enough to see, Bert and Charles crossed the river to look for elk near the lick we had passed the day before. Henry, Marsh and I went up on the mountain back of our camp to look for goats, while Ben set to work fixing up the camp.

We headed along the top of the mountain for a short distance, when presently Marsh called our attention to what he thought was a goat lying out on a point of rocks on the west side, and sure enough it settled all doubt by getting up and walking out into plain view. We decided at once to try for this one. It was necessary to walk back a mile to a point where we could get down onto a ledge where we could follow, or half crawl along back to the place where we had seen the goat. This ledge was covered with slide rock, and made walking dangerous, and it was impossible to proceed noiselessly, as we would start rocks to rolling over the edge every few steps.

At length we reached the ledge of timber which hid the goat pasture. Henry took the right side of the ridge, and I the left, and we began to move toward the spot where the goat had been seen. We had gone but a short distance when I heard a shot and going in his direction I saw him and Marsh. Henry had shot the goat which ran out near the edge of the cliff and fell, lodging against the roots of an upturned spruce. It proved to be an old one with two of its kids with it. Needless to say, we took the skin, head and part of the meat on what proved to be a most hazardous trip, at the west side of the mountain in a series of narrow ledges.

Banks of cloud were rising in the west. After two hours of strenuous walking through the underbrush and windfalls, we came out into the park back of our camp just as it began to storm.

Neither Charles nor Bert were in camp, and on my part, at least, were the cause of some uneasiness, as it was raining and both had left camp with only light sweaters.

In the morning as it was growing light, I gazed out through the tent-fly to see the mountains white two-thirds of the way down. A few minutes later I heard a shot up the river, which I immediately answered with a couple more. Shortly after, Bert and Charles were wading across the stream to camp. They had shot a deer within a mile of the camp, and had found a bunch of elk which they followed until night. Each was unable to find the other, and both considered it dangerous to try to walk to camp in the darkness and gathering storm.

The following day was spent hunting through the river bottoms and lower benches, but without results, only a few deer being seen.

That evening we decided on a strenuous hunt for the morrow. Ben, Bert and Heiny were to go over to Ben's cabin on Big Salmon lake and spend two days looking for elk. Charles declared his intentions of trying again for the big bull on the west side of the river, while I had picked a likely-looking mountain across the gulch from where Heiny had shot his goat on the first day's hunt.

We were out of camp early, Marsh and I both taking saddle horses. We cut out a trail through and around windfalls, across Marshall Creek, and by ten o'clock that forenoon were well above the snow line.

While we were yet some distance below the summit, we tied our horses in a sheltered spot and proceeded on foot. Deer tracks were numerous in the fresh, wet snow, and on top of a small ridge I found the tracks of a band of elk. There were eight in the bunch, one track showing plainly to be that of a bull, and Marsh "allowed" we had better try for him. The tracks were easily followed, but as they had led all over the ridge, it took some time to find in which direction they were going. Shortly Marsh, who was walking back of me, touched me and pointed out a yearling which was feeding toward us. We sat down and watched this one which was soon joined by another end another, until six were in sight. The two yearlings came within sixty feet before they winded us and turned back. We could hear the bull scraping his horns on the brush. He was in the background, out of sight. We watched them possibly five minutes, when I saw what I took to be the bull, brushing his head up and down among the branches of a small pine. I fired at a point just back of his shoulders. Then came the one disappointment of the trip, for the animal proved to be a big cow. The remainder of the band stood motionless for a quarter of a minute, then broke into a run down the mountain side.

We dressed the elk and continued our hunt for goats. We were crossing deer tracks every few feet. On coming out into a little park I found one track that looked good enough to follow, and had hardly gone ten rods when I heard him jump out of bed. He came into an open spot on the highest point of the ridge, and stood looking at me over the top of some dwarf cedars. I drew a bead on his neck and fired, scoring a clean miss. The second shot hit the mark, and a ten-point buck sailed back over the hill as the last, and went a long way toward repairing my feelings over the elk.

The reunited party had supper together that evening. Ben put up goat, elk and venison steaks to order. After the big feed was over and pipes filled, we set around the fire in the teepee tent, and planned a further invasion of the game zone across Marshall creek. The result was Bert's bagging of the largest goat of the trip, and Charles getting a black-tail buck.

The shooting of Bert's goat was quite a remarkable feat. He and Ben had just about given up looking for goats and were standing on the edge of a cliff, looking down at a trail along the side of the ledge, when a goat appeared walking leisurely. The animal was about fifty feet horizontally and three hundred feet vertically from him when he shot, hitting the goat square between the shoulders, killing it instantly. Any struggle on the part of the animal would have resulted in his rolling over the cliff, where it would have been impossible to reach him. The two men crawled down over the slide rock out to where the goat lay, and after much careful work, secured the head and hide and climbed back to the summit.

Our game supply now consisted of three deer, three goats and one elk. Charles decided to stay in the valley with Marsh until he shot an elk, while the rest of us took a part of the pack-train, loaded on all our game and left at noon next day for the railroad.

By no means the least interesting part of this trip was the chance to view the Lewis and Clark National Forest, where for ten days we lived near to Nature, the only evidence of men's having intruded there being the cut out pack-trail and the forest rangers' cabins. The timber ranges in size from the giant Norway pine of six feet in diameter to the slender lodge pole thickets. The vivid green of these, brightened by the yellow fall tint of the aspens, against the snow capped mountains and above all a picture which no camera nor brush could do justice to, giving one the feeling that it was good to be alive.

Small game was numerous, three varieties of grouse, Franklin blue and ruffed. Pine squirrels, whisky jacks, magpies and many smaller birds added interest to the trip.



PACK TRAIN CROSSING THE FLAT RIVER



MARSH FOLLOWED WITH THE PACK TRAIN



THE TROPHIES



CROSSING THE SOUTH FORK



FOREST RANGER CABINS, DUNHAM CREEK

The act of ex-President Roosevelt in setting aside these immense tracts of rough, timbered country for national forests, to be looked after by the government, providing a home for the wild life and a recreation spot for future generations, will stand as one of the great acts of his administration.

Less Lonely Club

Confident that New York is the loneliest city in all the wide world, the New York World says, several men and women have organized the Less Lonely league, with headquarters at 97 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. The purpose is to provide a suitable meeting place for persons of refinement and education who are denied home life.

L. J. Wing, a well-to-do manufacturer, is the originator and president of the Less Lonely league. His own lonesomeness is responsible for the movement, which has already gained thousands of recruits in New York and throughout the United States when it gets fairly under way. It was through a letter to a newspaper that Mr. Wing got in touch with the other men and women who fell in with his plan.

"Long ago I realized that New York was a mighty lonely place," Mr. Wing said. "I mean for one accustomed to associating with cultured persons. At first I thought that through a church I might meet congenial people. I attended one in Central Park, west, but it didn't take long to convince me that no friends were to be made there. I attended another church in Lenox avenue. The result was the same. Now I don't attend any church, but on Sunday jump into my machine and take a ride into the country and let nature preach to me.

"It is tough on the young man who ceres nothing for the smoke shop or the barroom. The same with the young women who must remain in her bell bedroom because there is no place to go. Our clubrooms will furnish a place for them to meet; there will be entertainments from time to time. We have received nearly 100 applications."

Lawyers, publishers, teachers and others have written asking about the club, and Mrs. Taylor has had printed a circular setting forth that "four walls and a door don't make a home."

And the term "Bridge of Sighs" is added:

Oh, it was pitiful, near a whole city full,
Home they had none.

Every other Tuesday an entertainment will be given, although the club rooms will be open to the members any time. Mrs. Mary E. Medberry of Dessonhurst, L. I., is arranging the program. Miss Edith North, a grand opera singer, is interested in the work and sang for the members the other evening.

LONGEVOUS GEESE.

Geese will live to a great age, and some few years ago I came across a very venerable goose (male or female I cannot say) in Westmoreland in unexpected circumstances. I was walking from Milnthorpe to Arnside and at Gaisaside found an acquaintance sitting on a seashore bench feeding a pet goose with biscuits steeped in ale. He told me that this goose had been in his family for over 40 years and was partial to beer, stout and even gin. One of the most remarkable records of the longevity of geese with which I am acquainted is to be found in an old book entitled "Travels in Scotland," by the Rev. James Hall, M. A., London, two volumes, 1807. On a visit to a Mr. Charles Grant of Kichles, Stirlingshire, the author was informed of a gander that had been killed by accident after living at the same place for "above 60 years."

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN



Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience —a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no women, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some nostrum-blow medicine dealers may offer you substitutes. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.

THESE MONEY BURNERS.



Miss Bondson Stocks (at Monte Carlo)—What luck yesterday?

Miss Billyns—I won twenty thousand or lost twenty thousand, I forget which.

Avoid the Cheap and "Big Can" Baking Powders.

The cheap baking powders have but one recommendation: they certainly give the purchaser plenty of powder for his money but it's not all baking powder; the bulk is made up of cheap materials that have no leavening power. These powders are so carelessly made from inferior materials that they will not make light, wholesome food. Further, these cheap baking powders have a very small percentage of leavening gas; therefore it takes from two to three times as much of such powder to raise the cake or biscuit as it does of Calumet Baking Powder. Therefore, in the long run, the actual cost to the consumer of the cheap powders is more than Calumet would be.

Why not buy a perfectly wholesome baking powder like Calumet, that is at the same time moderate in price and one which can be relied upon? Calumet gives the cook the least trouble.

Labrador's Future.

According to statements made the other day by Dr. Grenfell of Labrador, the Cinderella of British possessions has a brilliant future before it. Dr. Grenfell, who has lived twenty years in that snowy country, says that in five days to come it will carry a population es eastly es Norwey does today. In the matter of cows "better do something for your children's sake. Join our progressive party. For all information write the Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada. -

Close Guess.

Schmidt—Ve got a new baby py our house yesterday.

Schmalz—Vas it a poy or girl?

Schmidt—I vond dell you. You hef got to guess it.

Schmalz—Is it a girl?

Schmidt—You cho-o-os mieced it.—Youngstown Telegram.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The truth is that the love of dress is, next after drink and gambling, one of the curses of our country.—Mrs. Humphrey.

Who so neglects learning in his youth, loses the past and is dead for the future.—Burgbdad.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain. Try it in Baby's Eyes for Sore Eyes. Keeps Eyes Clear and Healthy.

Most women would be very uninteresting if they couldn't talk.

To keep the blood pure and the skin clear, drink Garfield Tea before retiring.

Some women are like some old hens —sed in their ways.

Splendid Crops

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres

of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many other districts yielded from 35 to 55 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

LARGE PROFITS

are thus derived from

HOMESTEAD LANDS

of Western Canada.

This excellent showing comes from districts where settlers should doubtless two years ago. Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising, dairying, poultry raising are the principal industries. Hundreds of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts. 160 acres are equivalent to a handsome competency in certain districts. Schools and churches in every settlement. Railway facilities excellent. Lumber, coal and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, settlement, railway rates, etc., apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa; Sifton, Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta; Ottawa, Ontario; or any Canadian Government Agent.

Geo. Ries, Elfred Ries, Iowa Falls, Ia. J. R. Reliable, Bower Hl, Waterloo, S. D. C. H. Baker, 315 Adams St., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Use address nearest you.) 38

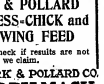
YOU NEVER SAW Chickens Grow

IF YOU HAVE NOT USED

PARK & POLLARD GRITLESS-CHICK and GROWING FEED

Money back if results are not better than we claim.

THE PARK & POLLARD CO.



MAKES THEM LAY OR BUST

When eggs are scarce and high you need our Dry-Mash to produce them. When hens cheap you need our Dry-Mash to get a large yield and keep costs down.

Tell your dealer he can get these goods for you. If he won't get them for you, write us and we will tell you how to get them, and in your dealer's name we will send you plainly written Hill Judge Poultry Charts.

THE PARK & POLLARD COMPANY
105 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable, act gently on liver.



Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN CYCLE AT DRUGGISTS, TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c PLANTEN & SOHN LTD. NEW YORK

OREGON DAIRY FARM, 151 acres. 50 cultivated, balance pasture. One mile from Dallas, county seat. Fine improvements. Price $6,000. Terms. Other farms for sale. Write for free catalog. Swetland & Co., 95 Dermigny Building, Portland, Oregon.

KILLAM, Alberta, Canada Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax Lands. Write for free booklet and free grain samples. Dairy & Large Livestock Lands, Alberta, Canada.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If Afflicted with Sore Eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

EATS WHAT HE LIKES AFTER TAKING FREE SAMPLE

It will be welcome news to dyspeptics to learn of a remedy that, in the opinion of thousands, is an absolute cure for indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble, and, better still, is guaranteed to do so. The remedy is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

We all know the value of pure pepsin in indigestion, and add to this some exceptional laxative ingredients and you have a truly wonderful remedy.—Mr. T. W. Worthy of Forsythe, Ga., got to the point where he could not even eat or digest vegetables and after many years of seeking he found the cure in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. Rindy Kasner of Moline, Ill., was in the same bad predicament with his stomach; took Syrup Pepsin and is now cured. Hundreds of others would gladly testify.

It is a guaranteed cure for indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headaches, gas on the stomach, sour stomach and nausea. A bottle can be had at any drug store for fifty cents or a dollar, but if you wish to make a test of it first send your address to Dr. Caldwell and he will supply a free sample bottle, sent direct to your address. You will soon afterward that you have found something to replace salts, cathartic waters, perfumes and other temporary reliefs. Syrup Pepsin will cure your permanently.

For the free sample address W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

Pepsin and is now cured. Hundreds of

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 17-1911.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE of CANALS



THE KIEL CANAL

THE American tourist who flits rapidly and carelessly across the continent of Europe, looks upon the canals of the countries he passes through as being in the main more picturesque features that add to the interest of the landscape, but have been rendered practically obsolete in a commercial sense by the building of railways. He sees barges upon them, to be sure, and in winter he is delighted by the sight of the people of Holland skating along the frozen water courses. But he would be astonished if he knew the important part the canals and canalized rivers, play in the economic life of European nations.

Canals, as they were originally constructed, cannot compete with rail roads, but as the latter have spread over the land, the waterways have been altered to meet the new conditions. Their chief mission in these days is to connect the centers of population and industry with the coasts—to make them exports—and this has been accomplished to an extent that is surprising to the uninformed.

The pressure of international competition is mainly responsible for the extensive improvement of waterways in the continental European countries that have the highest degree of industrial development. Every manufacturing country, district or city, if it is to prosper, must be able to meet this competition and to assemble materials as cheaply as possible from all parts of the world, and be provided with facilities for placing its goods cheaply and readily upon the chief domestic and foreign markets. The countries of the continent, recognizing this, have adopted the policy of providing with equal care for the development of both railroads and waterways. In Great Britain, on the contrary, with the exception of two canals in Scotland, the inland waterways, both rivers and canals, have been improved and are operated by corporations. The British government is considering the advisability of changing its policy toward waterways.

Of all the continental countries, France has spent the most on canal navigation. Her extensive plans for waterway development, adopted in 1879, provided for a system by which the waterways should be all connected with each other, and with the chief centers of population and industry. They are mainly owned or controlled by the state, but when in 1903 a law was passed providing for the construction of new waterways, it stipulated that the beneficiary parties or localities must advance at least half of the total cost. The interests making this contribution are permitted to recoup themselves from tolls or dues, and from a monopoly of providing towage or traction. Three canals, one from Cette to the Rhone, one from Marseilles to the Rhone, and one from the coal fields to the Oise river—the Canal du Nord—are now being constructed under these conditions.

The most important of the commercial waterways of France is the Seine river, and there is an immense traffic upon it between Havre and Rouen and Paris. At large expense it has been canalized and provided with locks and lateral canals, while other canals connect the river through its tributaries with the Loire, the Rhone, the Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheldt. Another elaborate system of main and lateral canals (bet carries a vast tonnage to Paris connects the capital with Dunkirk and Gravelines, and between Paris and the Belgian and German frontiers there is a perfect network of waterways. The western and southern parts of the country are nearly as well provided with canals. The Canal du Midi, which, running from Bordeaux to Cette, connects the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean, enables the former city to supply the whole of southern France with the products of foreign lands, and of the French colonies which it imports.

In connection with this Canal du Midi, the French government has long under consideration a most interesting and important project—nothing less than to convert the waterway into a ship canal by which sea-going vessels and the warships of France could pass from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean without being exposed to the violent storms of the peninsular coast and without passing through the Straits of Gibraltar. The people of France never lose sight of the possibility of war with Great Britain, and this ship canal plan appeals to them especially because it would relieve their navy from the necessity of steaming under the thousand guns that arm King George's tremendous fortress on the rock. So the project seems almost equally important from a commercial and a military view, and doubtless will be carried out.

Altogether, France has nearly 3,000 miles of canals and 5,000 miles of navigable rivers, and in the last 25 years the rate of increase as regards tonnage and ton-mileage has been more rapid on the waterways than on the railways.

In the Rhine and the Elbe, Germany possesses two commercial waterways of the first magnitude. The Rhine is navigable for small river steamboats as far as Basel, just across the Swiss frontier, and small sea-going steamers ascend it as far as Mannheim. This mighty river has been improved by the Germans at a cost of more than $12,500,000, and its waters bear an immense traffic in coal, iron ore, iron and steel manufactures and other heavy freight. The Rhine valley, dotted with picturesque ruined castles and saturated with legend and romance, is also one of the busiest districts in all Europe, for its densely populated and contains numerous important industrial cities. Canals connect the Rhine with the Meuse, Scheldt, Seine, Danube and Ems rivers. The Rhine-Rhone canal follows the course of the river from Strassburg almost to Basel, and is generally used instead of the river.

The Elbe is second only to the Rhine in commercial importance. It is navigable throughout its whole course in Germany and along it lie some of the chief silver and coal mines, salt fields, sheep pastures and beet-root areas in the empire. Moreover, it links Berlin, the capital, with Hamburg, the chief port, by the canals of the Havel and Spree river systems.

The Weser, the Oder, the Vistula and other rivers are of great importance as commercial highways, and go to make up Germany's grand total of nearly 5,000 miles of navigable rivers, of which about 1,400 miles are canalized.

Germany's canals are many, their total mileage being something like 1,500, and large sums are spent on their improvement. The most important internationally is the great North Sea and Baltic ship canal, which traverses Schleswig-Holstein, saving two days' time by steamer between Hamburg and all the Baltic ports of Germany. This canal was begun in 1887 and was opened to traffic in 1895, and is a source of much pride to Emperor William. The Ludwigs canal in Bavaria united the Danube with the Main, thus supplying a continuous waterway from the North sea to the Black sea. The Plauen canal connects the Elbe with the Havel, and there are systems connecting the Oder with the Elbe and the Memel with the Pregel.



LOCK AND POWER-HOUSE, KIEL CANAL.



AN OLD CANAL AT ANTWERP FOR COAL TRAFFIC



EAST END KIEL CANAL.

SWING ENTERING DOCK, MANCHESTER CANAL.



BREMERHAVEN, A STEAMER UNLOADING CEMENT.



THE MANCHESTER STEAMERS AT THE CANAL

A waterway expert has said that there are too many small craft on the German canals to keep the cost of transportation down as low as it might be, but the government's charges for lockage are small so that rates are very reasonable and the total of heavy traffic is large.

Through close and effective study of economical transportation, Belgium has built up an excellent system of canals and canalized rivers, 29 in number. These are used partly for transportation and partly for irrigation. Both the Meuse and the Scheldt are navigable throughout their entire length in Belgium, and many of their tributaries have been canalized. In addition to these natural advantages, there are canal systems that unite Brussels and Louvain with the Rupel, Brussels with Charleroi and Mons with Conde. Then, too, there are two fine ship canals which by uniting Ghent and Bruges with the sea coast have restored to those cities much of their old time commercial importance.

Mention of Holland instantly creates a mind picture of canals, and indeed that little land of dykes and ditches is completely cut up into small islands by its extensive system of waterways. They cross and interlace one another like the threads of some large fishing net. The North Holland canal was considered, until recently, to be the finest of the kind in Europe. The southern part of the country is especially favored by nature, for the Rhine, entering Holland, divides up into numerous arms, the chief of which are the Waal, the Lek and the Yssel. The Meuse joins the Waal, thus mingling its waters with those of the Rhine, and all of these rivers carry an immense traffic. Four-fifths of the river trade of Holland is carried on the Rhine and the Waal. The Scheldt has its estuary mainly in Holland and carries ocean vessels to Antwerp.

Owing to the level condition of the country, the construction of canals in Holland involves but comparatively little labor and expense. Many of the canals are used constantly as substitutes for public highways, and in the winter their frozen surfaces offer convenient roads for the skaters who throng them on their way to and from market and about their various occupations. So complete is the canal system that by means of it a resident of Rotterdam could breakfast at Delft or The Hague, dine at Leyden and sup at Amsterdam, or return to his home before nightfall. Since not only the surface but the beds of many of Holland's canals are above the level of land, the drainage is of the greatest importance. This is effected by means of pumps worked by the windmills that are such a characteristic feature of the Dutch landscape. The banks of the canals are maintained by the families that live along them, each being assigned a portion to keep in repair.

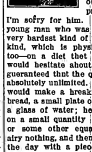
Emory R. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce in the University of Pennsylvania, who recently made a study of European waterways, as the special representative of the National River and Harbor congress, calls attention to the way in which Germany, France, Holland and Belgium have co-operated in establishing standard dimensions for their canals and barges, and connecting their systems. In this manner the through shipment of intermediate traffic has been facilitated. "Another feature of the waterway policy of these European countries," he says, "is that care is taken to provide waterways with adequate terminal and harbor facilities, and to make such physical connections between railroads and waterways at all inland harbors as to guarantee the easy and economical transfer of traffic from cars to boats and water to rails. It is realized that terminal facilities and rail connections are as essential a part of the projects for making waterways useful as are reliable channels of adequate width and depth. The Rhine river, for instance, has 62 harbors equipped as fully as commercial needs require, with storage and transfer facilities. At 42 of these terminals the direct transfer of goods from trains to boats and river to rail is possible. Many of the harbors include large basins, some of which are used for the transfer and storage of commodities, while others are connected to enable big industrial plants to locate on water frontage. Each city constructs its own harbor with but little, if any, aid from the state, the expense being borne by the city, aided in some instances by private interests."

How Vegetarianism Hurts Us

By M. A. LANE, SC. D.,

(Former Research Fellow in Physiology, University of Illinois.)

I sometimes despair for the future of the human race when I see some



poor man or poor woman trying to worry along through an all-too-limited and not over-joyous life on a diet that is fit only for guinea pigs, rabbits and kine.

I have no quarrel with the vegetarian or with his "principles;" in fact, I don't know and have never been able to cut just what his principles are, for guaranteed that the quantity would be absolutely unlimited. This young man would make a breakfast of a bit of bread, a small plate of boiled rice, and a glass of water; he would luncheon on a small quantity of butter-beans, or some other equally insubstantial fare nothing, and then he would top off the day with a piece of cake and a cup of tea—always weak tea, too.

Occasionally he would go on what might be called a veritable "feeding bat," and would wildly dissipate on two bananas for breakfast, boiled rice with grean corn and an apple for luncheon, and a "lentil cutlet," with two bananas for dinner! And after this desperate plunge into the flesh pots of Egypt he would always feel as guilty as if he had just robbed a safe and could hear the police coming to take him in.

You couldn't persuade that young man that he was slowly but certainly killing himself. Had you stood him up before all the physiologists of the world, to be assured by them not only on their reputation as men of science, but on their decency and honor as men, that that sort of a diet was never "intended," by any scheme of nature or any deity imaginable, for the human machinery of digestion, he would probably have come out of the seance with a vague idea that somehow or other they were just trying to fool him for some hidden and vicious purpose of their own.

It would be a good thing if all men and all women were early in their youth put through a course of study—I mean actual study, from the thing and not from the book, which is worse than useless, not even being useless on the vast differences between the digestive apparatus of the plant-eating animal and that of the meat-eating, or omnivorous, animal, such as man.

The young vegetarian mentioned above was very brave; as brave as anybody could be in such circumstances and on such a diet, but he would often look with longing eyes on the steaks and chops his companions consumed at table, while he himself was sturdily punishing himself with rice and other wholly unsavory dishes. Also he was rather dim of eye and not specially active on his feet or at his work. And although he might not have admitted it were he charged with it, I knew he was afflicted with a disorder of the digestive apparatus that always accompanies vegetarianism. He was, in fine, the victim of a prejudice that left him unequal to the work he was compelled to do, and which he was trying at the expense of his health, happiness and success in the world in which he moved.

Upon what grounds does the practice of vegetarianism rest its claims?

The answer is, on no grounds whatsoever, unless it be those of the man who has an "idea" that if he looks over his left shoulder at the moon, or sees a black cat on the thirteenth day of the month, he is dend sure to have bad luck.

And yet it is only when it is ridden to death as a hobby that vegetarianism can be charged with insanity. When it is practiced occasionally and for a limited time, and at irregular intervals, it becomes the useful servant of scientific intelligence. There is a "soul of truth" in vegetarianism, as there also may be, so far as you or I know of the contrary, in the belief that if you see a black tabby on Friday the thirteenth, you will lose regularly at poker for some considerable time thereafter. This soul of truth takes us backward a bit in the natural history of man.

The primitive ancestors of European races, like the savage races of the present time, were naturally fitted for, and therefore "needed," a certain amount of irregularity in their feeding. Sometimes game would be plenty, and sometimes it would be scarce. When it was scarce, or not to be had at all, those primitive ancestors of ours were necessarily limited to a starvation diet. They were very hungry, and their hunger made them keen on the hunt, active, bright-eyed, alert, vigorous and pushing. Then, with a successful kill, there would naturally be a little gorging of meat, followed by a long and lazy rest.

Now, while we, their descendants, are not quite as savage or quite as improvident as were our primitive forefathers of the jungle or the prairies, and while it is true that we are not distressed with alternate scarcity and redundancies of food, we inherit the stomachs and the general digestive machinery of those active old fathers of ours, and a reasonable degree of alternate gorging and starving is good for us. Unfortunately, however, not all us have to attend to business year in and year out, and we cannot do idle around the house digesting all our gorges, whereas fasting is not to be thought of by persons who work at occupations very different from hunting.

But we can do this: We can cut down, or cut out, our meat diet at irregular and fairly frequent intervals; go without meat altogether for a week or so; be vegetarians, not regularly, but quite irregularly, for short lengths of time. And even when we give meat its inning, we will be better prepared to appreciate it, and to extract from it the health and happiness we need.

The vegetarian is therefore herewith supplied with a "scientific principle" as sound and as negotiable as a golden eagle. But if he adopts it he will have to cut himself in two.

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Adamant.

"There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to get married."

"How do you know?"

"I've proposed to several."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911. NO. 6.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Great Sums Spent in Luxuries



WASHINGTON.—When it comes to a keen understanding of domestic economy, there is no man living who has anything on Representative J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia. He has completed a list of luxuries which shows that the candy consumed in a single year represents the cost of a complete chain of canals from Ocean to Key West; that the jewelry sold represents twice the cost of building the Panama canal, and that the nickels annually dropped on soda water counters are sufficient to establish a complete inland waterway system.

The statistics with which Representative Moore backs his assertions are colossal. They represent his investigation into the reason for the high cost of living, and prove that the individual himself is in a large measure responsible for the decline of the dollar's value.

According to Mr. Moore, the boys and girls of the country and the older people, too, spent $25,000,000 last year on chewing gum.

The country's confectionery bill for 1910 amounted to $75,000,000.

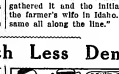
The $80,000,000 spent on jewelry is twice the amount required to build the Panama canal.

Our soda water bill was $320,000,000.

The representative says: "Take the egg, for instance; it doesn't cost the hen any more to lay an egg today than it did 100 years ago, but we pay more than our grandfathers did because we don't let the hen lay the egg where we can get out the back door ourselves and pick it up. The farmer's wife in Idaho goes out and gathers up an egg, keeps it till a man comes along with a buggy and takes it from her. He crates, sorts and packs it along with others and then carries it to the railroad. It is laid in April, May or June; you don't get it until the following Christmas, and you have to pay for its keep all that time, pay for the cold storage, pay the railroad extra, the expense of the man who went around in a buggy and gathered it and the initial price of the farmer's wife in Idaho. It is the same all along the line."

Shoddy in Much Less Demand

A PRELIMINARY statement showing the general results of the 1909 census for establishments engaged in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods has just been issued by the director of the census, E. Dana Durand.



Although the number of establishments has decreased, denoting a tendency toward concentration, which has been the rule in the wool manufacturing industry since 1870, on the other hand the amount of capital reported as invested shows an increase from $256,554,000 in 1899 to $415,465,000 in 1909, or 62 per cent during the decade. The cost of materials used increased 85 per cent, and the amount paid in salaries and wages 58 per cent. The number of salaried officials and clerks increased but 47 per cent and the number of wage earners only 37 per cent.

The value of products increased from $238,745,000 in 1899 to $419,826,000 in 1909, or 76 per cent. The greater part of this increase took place during the second half of the decade; in fact, the increase of over $100,000,000 in the five years since 1904 is far greater than that of any decade prior to 1900.

The quantity of wool consumed, in condition purchased, increased from 230,170,000 pounds to 474,751,000 pounds, or 44 per cent; reckoned on a scoured wool basis, the increase was 50 per cent. The quantity of raw cotton consumed decreased from 40,245,000 pounds to 20,055,000 pounds, or 50 per cent, while the amount of cotton yarn purchased increased from 35,340,000 pounds to 39,160,000 pounds, or 11 per cent. The net result is a decided decrease in the amount of cotton used as a material by wool manufacturers.

The figures also show a marked decrease in the use of shoddy.

Can't Have the Old Portsmouth

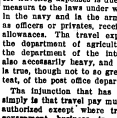


THE navy department probably will be unable to comply with the wishes of the people of California who have asked that the old sailing ship Portsmouth now at the New York navy yard, be towed to the Pacific coast to be preserved there as a naval museum. The people of the Pacific coast are anxious to have the Portsmouth sent to San Francisco by because she was identified with the early history of California. She sailed into San Francisco bay and took possession in the name of the United States. Those who had not taken this action what is now California might have become a part of the British empire, as two hundred British cruisers arrived there only a few hours after the Portsmouth. The San Francisco people want to use the old vessel as an exhibit in connection with the coming exposition there.

The navy department, however, has received a report from a board of survey, which estimated that about $25,000 would be necessary to fit the old sailing vessel for the long cruise to the west coast. In addition the expense of such a long trip would be considerable. In view of the outlay involved in the proposal Secretary of the Navy Meyer feels that it would be inadvisable for the government to undertake the sending of the Portsmouth to the Pacific coast.

The old sailing vessel Independence, now at the Mare Island navy yard, will also be disposed of soon. A board of survey has been ordered to investigate her condition and recommend what disposition should be made of her.

Economy Board to Save Millions



THE economy and efficiency board is beginning to get results. It has reached a point in its labors where it thinks it foresees where a million dollars may be saved during the first year of its existence.

At present it is devoting its attentions largely to the item of traveling expenses of government employees and to the duplication of work in the departments. The president and the members of his cabinet were surprised to learn from this board that the traveling expenses charged against the treasury last year aggregated about $13,000,000.

Just how much this enormous sum can be reduced without crippling the public service in the least is still a question, but the members of the economy and efficiency board are confident that a great saving can be made. The heads of the executive departments have received instructions to pare traveling expenses wherever possible. This order is applicable to the war and navy departments, as well as to all other departments of government.

Of course, the largeness of the item for traveling expenses is due in great measure to the laws under which men in the navy and in the army, either as officers or privates, receive travel allowances. The travel expenses of the department of agriculture and of the department of the interior are also necessarily heavy, and the same is true, though not to so great an extent, of the post office department.

The injunction that has gone out simply is that travel per se must not be authorized except where travel on government business is absolutely necessary.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

KENNEDY TO GET RED HAT



Archbishop Ryan's work two years before Ryan's death.

Miller to the suffragan bishops' meeting the private counselors and irremovable rectors met. The pope's suggestion has been made to them that they piece Bishop Kennedy first upon their list. They did so. Monsignor Falconio, papal delegate, upset by the difference of opinion, requested the 13 Catholic archbishops in the United States to signify their individual choice for Archbishop Ryan's successor. The majority of them have written him favoring Prendergast. Falconio forwarded these letters to Rome, and now, according to precedents, there is but one thing for the pope to do—make Bishop Prendergast archbishop.

Right Rev. Thomas F. Kennedy, Bishop of Adrianopolis, president of the North American college at Rome, Italy, and a personal favorite of the pope, shortly will be appointed by the Holy See as an American cardinal, to share honors with Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

This statement is made upon the authority of a Roman Catholic, so high in church affairs that it should be taken without hesitancy, and according to the same source the appointment will be the direct result of the suffragan bishops refusing to chide by the pope's desire to see Bishop Kennedy recommended as a successor to Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who died recently.

The pope's wishes were made known to the suffragan bishops by Cardinal Gibbons. Instead of selecting three names the suffragan bishops submitted one, that of Bishop Prendergast, of this diocese, who did

NEW HEAD FOR HILL LINES



Carl Raymond Gray, senior vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco line, with headquarters in St. Louis, has resigned to become president of the steam and electric railroads of the Hill system, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., succeeding John F. Stevens. The arrangements were made by James J. Hill.

W. C. Nixon, vice-president and general manager, will succeed Gray as senior vice-president of the Frisco, with Charles M. Levy and W. V. H. Rosleg as assistants to the vice-president and with W. T. Tyler as general manager.

The offer from Hill to Gray was pending while Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, was considering the proposition for the chief executive office of the Missouri Pacific railway and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. Shortly after Elliott left St. Louis Gray met Hill in St. Paul and then inspected the Hill property in Oregon and Washington.

BOOST EDUCATION IN SOUTH

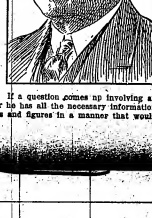


Parents and teachers in the southern states will be interested in the fact that on June 1st James Shelby Thomas, dean of Virginia Christian college of Lynchburg, will become commissioner of education for the Southern Commercial Congress. His work for the congress will carry him into all states of the south, for the purpose of bringing about a quicker exchange among all interests of education; ideas of school improvement suggestions. He will also work out a plan for the Southern Commercial Congress, whereby it can assist college and other students of the south to secure or complete their education along scientific lines.

Mr. Thomas is a young man with an unusual educational record. He was born in Saltville, Va., in 1880. He received his education in public schools, then prepared for college at Tazewell and the city high school at Christiansburg, Ky. He took his degree of master of arts at Milligan college, Johnson City, Tenn., in 1900.

The educational purpose of the congress is to work for the guidance of pupils in the common schools of the south.

IS A WIZARD AT FIGURES



Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, who has come to the head of the committee on appropriations in the readjustment made necessary when the Democrats took over the control of the national house of representatives, will have as his right hand man James C. Courts, who for over a decade has been officially designated as clerk of this most important body. His mastery at figures is nothing short of wonderful; he has had years of experience in which to perfect himself, and there is little doing in the way of committee business that he can't reduce to cold figures.

Congress annually votes an extra $1,000 to his regular salary in recognition of his extraordinary efficiency. Mr. Courts is generally referred to as the "mathematician of the house," and what he doesn't know about the governmental finances isn't worth knowing. He is always "on deck" at committee meetings, and his usual place is by the side of the chairman. An appropriation for some obscure matter at his tongue's end and reels off facts and figures in a manner that would daze the layman.

If a question comes up involving an item he has all the necessary information

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Passing of Old-Time Janitor



NEW YORK.—There was a time when the best trotters that went up the fashionable driveways of New York were owned by the men who had charge of the big buildings in New York; but that was long ago. Today that man whose occupation has become subject to the surveillance of a manager who represents the interests intrusted to him in no half-hearted way and whose system will not permit of the pickings which were so long the recognized perquisites of the janitor who is content to make a fraction of what he formerly received each year.

These are daye of centralization and system, and the old-timers who found it easy to raise a big family, have fast horses and maintain a country residence have either retired in disgust or adjusted themselves to the altered conditions.

The practice for many years was to pay a janitor a salary, sometimes as much as $2,500 a year, but more frequently $100 a month. He was supposed to have the waste paper of the tenants to sell, and it will probably be matter of surprise to some readers to learn that this yielded in a big building as much as $1,000 a year, while in some of the very large ones it would bring in very much more, up to $2,000 at the highest. Then there was the matter of a commission on the ice and towels supplied to patrons, which would run anywhere from 25 per cent upward.

Nowadays under the new system the janitor gets $50 to $100 a month. He is under the control of the assistant manager of the building, and he in turn is subject to the manager where there are several properties under one head.

There is a purchasing agent directly under the eye of the manager, who buys all supplies.

Bride's Feet Cause Sensation



ST. LOUIS.—Miss Young Oy became the bride of Yeong Wing Jow at the city hall.

Attaches of the marriage license office say that, though she is Chinese, Miss Oy was one of the most attractive young women who ever went there. Dainty and graceful of carriage, she was a vision of coy loveliness as she stood at the desk, blushing and screening her face from the view of the curious by drawing about the soft folds of the Chinese silk automobile veil which she wore in lieu of a picture hat.

Her long gray traveling coat was tailor-made and up to the minute in style and finish, and her gown, also in American style, was of blue silk. From beneath the hem of her skirt peeped the tiniest of feet, not bound and deformed like those of many Chinese women, but perfect in outline and shod in American shoes.

Clerks at the marriage license office say her feet are the smallest they ever saw—her shoe, according to their expert estimate, being not larger than No. 13, children's size.

Yeong Wing Jow, also clad in American style, wore a tailor-made dark frock suit, patent leather shoes and a fedora hat.

Miss Oy and Yeong Wing Jow were born and reared in San Francisco. In St. Louis they have both been members of the First Christian church Sunday school.

Both signed the license application and the clerk wrote their names as touched the pen while the clerk wrote the names in English.

They were married in the anteroom of the license office by Justice Krueger.

Short-Weight Thieves on Run



CHICAGO.—Wahbly swings the stentorian of the "short weight crook" in Chicago.

No more do grocers, butchers, candlemakers, coal dealers and cordwood men drive short weight to the purchasing public.

In the early days short weighting was popular in the ranks of the short weight people, but Pro Bono Publico, the prize kicker, has had an awakening and today he is looking for sixteen ounces to the pound and 2,000 pounds to the ton, as most of the work of the retiring inspector of weights and measures—John Kjellandar, exploited as the terrible Swede of the north.

"There are tricks in all trades but ours."

That's an old story.

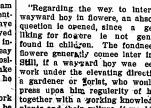
It was King Solomon who said: "A false scale is an abomination unto the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."

For many years dishonest dealers went unpilloried in Chicago. Fees were collected by the official and another, but until Kjellender went into office and with the assistance of William F. Cluett, his chief deputy, the offenders were not brought to book and forced to pay heavy fines. As a result the short-weight fellow is a rarity today.

In the last four years the city of Chicago has prosecuted 1,162 suits against short-weight offenders, and they have paid in fines and costs $38,570.

Thousands of crooked scales have been condemned. There are sixteen deputy inspectors engaged in field work. Their work has attracted municipal officials in all parts of the United States and foreign countries. Since their work began several inventors have invented many contrivances to further their ends and cheat the consumer—the ultimate buyer.

Flowers as Antidote for Crime



BOSTON—The wayward boy—the boy with criminal or mischievous tendencies—may be served with greater advantage to himself and his future development by being apprenticed to a gardener or florist than by going into any other line of work, is the opinion held by Prof. Charles Sargent of Harvard.

"There is no doubt that the line of work in which a man engages acts upon his personality and that gardening has an elevating effect upon the men employed in it," he says. "I am told that a surprisingly large percentage of murderers are men who have at one time or another been employed in a hothouse. That is an extreme instance of occupation, but I might say that at the other end of the proposition is gardening. No man can make a success as a gardener unless he loves his plants.

"A wayward boy thrown into work among growing plants would be brought under a better influence than under almost any other occupation he might find. Any association with plants and flowers cannot fail to have an elevating effect on the human mind.

"Regarding the way to interest a wayward boy in flowers, an absorbing question by onward, since a general liking for flowers is not generally found in children. The fondness for flowers generally comes later in life. Still, if a wayward boy was set to work under the elevating direction of a gardener or florist, who would impress upon him regularity of habits, together with a working knowledge of plants and their culture, it would go a great way toward putting a boy on the right track."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

PLANT TREES.

If in 75 years the present supply of timber in this country will be exhausted, at the present rate of consumption, the admonition to plant trees becomes eloquent with meaning. There is great value in trees, says the Kansas City Times. The big lumber fortunes have been made in the main, not in buying and selling lumber, nor even in manufacturing lumber for sale, but in buying vast tracts of timber land and holding them for the inevitable advances in timber prices incident to the rapidly decreasing supply. Now, it would not profit any man or corporation to buy large areas of land until they could be profitably used for agriculture, fruit growing or grazing, and set them in trees; but it would be profitable for all who own timber lands that could not be profitably used for other purposes to materials them as permanent forests, using only the matured trees and cutting them and clearing the stash in such a way as to give the best possible protection to the immature timber. Also, it would be profitable to every owner of land to plant trees on any part of it that cannot be utilized for other purposes. If this great nation could inspire its landholders with this one purpose for a given time, to the end that all land that should be planted with trees would be so planted, the problem of the future lumber supply would be solved.

The treasure chamber beneath the palace of Necessidades, Lisbon, Portugal, has been opened and examined by the minister of public works at the request of King Manuel, who feared for the safety of the crown jewels and certain personal property of the royal family. The jewels and valuables were found in the underground chamber intact. An inventory showed them to be worth upward of $3,000,000. Among the jewels was the diadem of ex-Queen Amelie and a necklace given her by her father, the Comte de Paris, valued at $200,000. There was found also a table service of solid German silver, weighing over a ton, also a crown and scepter of gold studded with precious stones; also several bricks of gold, the largest weighing 45 pounds. The minister of finance announces that all valuables which are the private property of Manuel and his mother will be returned to them. Those belonging to the state, such as the crown and scepter, will be placed in the national museum.

Some peculiar rights are being settled in New York. A man recovered nearly $1,000 damages from a policeman for clubbing him because the mas in question kicked in his own door. As the man's wife had requested the policeman's interference, she having locked the kicked-in door, this decision for damages looks like a desperate stand on the part of mere mas to avoid being kicked out of domestic supremacy.

A man in New Jersey was lately arrested for assaulting a neighbor. But it developed later that the assailant had been run over by his own automobile, driven by the neighbor. The truth would have been clearly superhuman self-control which would have checked an attack under the circumstances, and the result was condoned by a law recognizing the limitations of human nature.

A Bloomington, Pa., man celebrated his eighty-third birthday by sawing wood continuously from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. The moral is to saw wood early in life, and when you are 83 perhaps you won't have to do so.

Clubwoman in New Jersey are to establish schools for the training of maids. When they get the girls penitent in the arts of housekeeping and cooking they will doubtless discover that it is wives they have been training.

That London hotel where no tipping is permitted has proved such a success that another like it, the largest in London, is to be erected at once. And they say the service is perfectly all right, too.

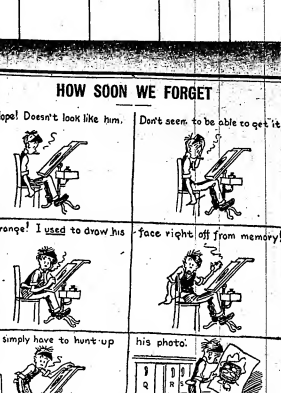
We are told that the convocation of Canterbury proposes to abridge the ten commandments. Evidently the commandments have been broken so often that they need repairing.

"Are vegetarians as strong as meat eaters?" queries a contemporary. Well, the elephant, the ox, and the horse are vegetarians.

A serum cure for insanity is reported to be successful. What will the frenzied finance hankers do for a defense now?

In view of the recent activity of the sun we suggest that it be allowed to replace the eagle as our national bird.

HOW SOON WE FORGET



TAFT THANKS HOUSE

PRESIDENT URGES SPEEDY RECIPROCITY ACTION IN NEW YORK SPEECH.

SAYS ANNEXATION TALK BOSH

Compact With Canada Must Be Taken Up Now or Never Says Chief Executive in Address Before Newspaper Men.

New York.—President Taft openly thanked the Democratic house of representatives for the stand it has taken on the question of Canadian reciprocity when he spoke at the annual banquet of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

His address was the first of a series in which he plans to evoke public sentiment in support of his policies, and he appealed to the company of editors and newspaper owners, gathered from the length and the breadth of the land, to impress on the public mind that reciprocity should stand alone and "ought not to be affected in any regard by other amendments to the tariff law."

All talk of annexation he characterized as "bosh," and said that the United States has all it can attend to with the territory it is now governing.

He praised the house of representatives for its passage of the agreement; declared that it would not injure the farmer nor any special class, answered in detail the objections that have been raised to reciprocity and begged for at least "a kind of test" to dispel the ghosts "exhibited to frighten the agricultural classes."

President Taft devoted the greater part of his address to the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

He said that the proposed agreement was not liked by some because they say the farmers are not well cared for in that means and flour are taken by the free list. The truth about this is, he said, that this country offered to put oil commodities of both countries on the free trade list, but the Canadian commissioners would not accept among other things meats and flour for the simple reason that they felt the American raisers of meats and flour would be able to undersell the Canadian producers in Canada. This, he argued, shows clearly that since Americans could undersell Canadians in Canada, Canadians would not be able to affect the American market in such a way as to reduce the prices of these articles for American consumers. Consequently, he pointed out, there was no reason why Americans should want such items on the free trade list.

President Taft objected vigorously to the proposition that in being made to gratuitously put these items on the list and said that if we were not careful, we might, under the favored nation's clause in many of our international agreements, find ourselves making free trade with the entire world if we put them in the Canadian treaty.

"If any objection," he said, "can be made to the treaty on the ground that any particular class derived less profit from it than other classes, then it is the manufacturer of the country who ought to object, because the treaty in its nature will not enlarge his market as much as it will that of the farmer."

Choose Mayor at New Election.

Aberdeen, S. D.—At the second election of Aberdeen under the commission form, the first one having failed to fill the offices, E. M. Hall was elected mayor. Only one of four candidates for re-election as alderman was victorious.

Short $1,000, Ends Life.

East Chicago, Ind.—Assistant Postmaster Thomas Davis committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. It is alleged he was $1,000 short in his accounts.

GET $20,000 LOOT

BANDITS IN AUTO ROB STORE IN DAYLIGHT.

Thieves Tie Eight Men and One Woman With Ropes Then Escape With Jewels.

Chicago.—Robbery in Chicago reached a thrilling climax when four robbers in a touring car dashed up to the jewelry store of Edward Alberti, 1246 Milwaukee avenue, in broad daylight, forced nine persons at revolver points to lie face downward on the floor, bound them hand and foot, ransacked the display cases and hastily escaped with jewelry and money amounting almost to $20,000.

Messages containing a description of the robbers were sent to every station in Chicago and a city-wide search was started for them. The police declare that the hold up was one of the boldest in the city's history.

Edward Alberti, son of the owner of the store, and Samuel Schmidt, the manager, were standing behind a showcase in the front of the store when four men in an automobile stopped in front of the place. One of the men remained in the machine and the other three entered the store, drew revolvers and compelled Alberti and Schmidt to walk into a rear room, which is used as a biliard storeroom.

When nine persons in all had been tied two of the robbers took two trays containing 28 diamonds each from the window and $500 cash from the safe and bundling their loot into the automobile made their escape.

FORCE PRISON HEAD TO QUIT

Cornelius Collins, Superintendent for Thirteen Years, Requested to Resign by Governor Dix.

Albany, N. Y. — Cornelius V. Collins of Troy, state superintendent of prisons for thirteen years, has resigned. His resignation, which reached Governor Dix, takes effect immediately. Superintendent Collins had supervision of the four state prisons—Sing Sing, Auburn, Clinton and Great Meadow—and of the Matteawan and Dannemora hospitals for the criminal insane.

Soon after Governor Dix assumed office in January he requested Superintendent Collins to resign, but the latter refused. The governor ordered an investigation of the state prisons in hopes, many think, of forcing Collins' resignation. The investigation was begun by Commissioner of Correction Riley, but the latter resigned before he had completed his task. Governor Dix then appointed Commissioner of Charities Hebberd to complete the investigation. Hebberd's report was made public a few days ago.

WOLGAST KNOCKS OUT HOGAN

Lightweight Champion Retains Title by Whipping Californian in Second Round at New York.

New York.—Ad Wolgast is still lightweight champion of the world. In two rounds at the Madison Athletic club in Ruhlen's Harlem Casino he showed very clearly that he was able to batter down the defense of Battling Nelson.

"Oak-Round" Hogna of San Francisco was the victim, and he was a sorry mark for the Michigan lad. Hogna was not actually counted out, but he was unable to defend himself and Referee Charley White very properly put an end to the slaughter just before the gong sounded to close the second period.

Kills Ex-Wife With Cane.

Green Bay, Wis.—Mrs. John Vanderhoom died after being struck with a cane by her divorced husband. The two had quarreled over the division of their furniture. Vanderhoom gave himself up to the police.

Kills Mayor and Marshal.

Redjacket, W. Va.—Town Marshal Music and Mayor Hoskinal of Matewan, W. Va., were shot and killed here by Tom Chaffin, a miner. A feud had existed between the town officials and the labor men.

SAYS HINES BOASTED

NEW, LORIMER FUND WITNESS TELLS OF LUMBERMAN'S 'PHONE TALK.

GOVERNORS ARE DRAWN IN

Names of Deneen and Yates Are Mentioned in Testimony—Tilden and Two Bankers Ordered Arrested by Committee for Contempt.

Springfield, Ill.—How Edward Hines, in a conversation in the Grand Pacific hotel at Chicago on May 1, 1909, boasted that he had elected Senators Stephenson and Lorimer, was told before the Helm investigating committee by W. H. Cook of Duluth, a stockholder in the Hines Lumber company.

He said Henry Turrish, a lumberman now in Oregon, was present at this conversation. The witness said Hines approached him and Turrish and said he was "having a — — of a time in Washington." He said: "There in Washington, we elected him, and now he is working for free lumber." He said Turrish inquired about the senatorial deadlock, and Hines answered:

"It is all fixed. Lorimer will be elected. We had picked Boutell for senator, but when the lumber schedule came up he voted for free lumber. I took the matter up with Aldrich, and we agreed we must have another man. We agreed to take it up with Lorimer, and it is all fixed."

"Whom did Hines mean by Stephenson?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Cook, "but I thought he referred to Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin."

The witness said he met Hines again by arrangement of C. F. Wiehe, brother-in-law of Hines, or Isaac Baker, o hoyer for the Hines Lumber company. He met Hines in the lobby of the Grand Pacific hotel and went to his room to hold a long-distance telephone conversation. While them o message came for Springfield for Hines. Hines took the receiver, he said, and said: "Is this you, governor? Well, I just left Tatt and Aldrich in Washington, and they tell me under no circumstances shall Hopkins be returned to the senate. Now, I will be down on the next train. Don't leave anything undone. I will have all the money necessary."

Witness said he saw Wiehe shout e sad had a conversation with him and William O'Brien, another lumbermen, in the Grand Pacific hotel at midnight.

"Wiehe seamed axcious that we get out of town," said Cook. "He said if we did not we might be called before a grand jury which might investigate the Lorimer case. He said Hines had told him Lorimer had called him and he and told him we were in town and for God's sake to get us out.

"O'Brien said they were making it hot for Hines. Wiehe said: 'Yes, they will get him, too. He talks too much. Every time a reporter approaches him he talks enough to fill two columns.'"

Cook said he was not present at all meetings, but the witness, "Hines and I went down. As soon as we got out of town," said Cook, "Hines had a telephone conversation, and next day I got it all mixed up. He said they bet him $10,000 that Governor Deneen, whereas he said he was talking with Governor Deneen. He said he didn't care a hetney for a conference with Deneen and Aldrich, for if he did he would go back to Washington. 'My impression was that Hines was talking with Deneen when he used the telephone in the room in the Grand Pacific, but Mr. O'Brien, who was present, insisted Hines was talking with Aldrich."

Springfield, Ill.—After battling for six hours as to the reasonableness of the suggestion that Edward Tilden had acted as the banker for the $100,000 fund which elected Senator Lorimer, the Illinois senate voted 40 to 7 to arrest the millionaire for contempt in refusing to produce before the Helm committee his bank accounts and papers bearing on the Lorimer case.

George M. Benedict, cashier of the Drovers' National bank, and William C. Cummiss, president of the Drovers' Trust and Savings bank—two of Tilden's bank which refused to produce his accounts—were cited and will also be arrested.

It was agreed among the counsel that the defendants shall be permitted to test habeas corpus proceedings to determine the legal controversy in the courts.

Booth is Fined $2,000.

Chicago.—On his plea of nolle contendere, Albert Booth, former president of A. Booth & Co., the "fish trust," was fined $2,000 by Judge Kavanagh in the criminal court. Robbins, formerly secretary and treasurer of the same company, was nolle prossed.

Woman Makes $100,000 Gift.

Pishkill, N. J.—A gift of $100,000 to the University settlement of New York from the widow of General Howard, U. S. A., is announced. The gift includes the Miles Howland estate at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. The property consists of about 250 acres.

Blast Kills Four.

Ottawa, Ont.—An explosion at the Dominion Explosives works near Arnprior, Ontario, killed Sidney Brooks, Donald Deanis, Joseph Mills and a man named McMillan.

FOUR ROADS INDICTED

CHARGED WITH REBATING AND VIOLATING ELKINS LAW.

Secret Indictments Are Also Returned by Cleveland Jury Against Three Individuals, Alleging Conspiracy.

Cleveland, O.—Conspiracy on the part of the largest railroads in the country with ore shippers and dock companies in granting rebates is charged in seventeen indictments handed down by the federal grand jury.

The roads indicted are the Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania, the Bessamer and Lake Erie and the Nickel Plate. As a result of the investigation which resulted in the indictments, suits will be brought against a number of subsidiaries of the United States Steel corporation.

Three secret indictments were returned against individuals on charges of rebating and conspiracy. They are Dan R. Hanna and Robert L. Ireland of the M. A. Hanna company and D. T. McCabe, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad.

They are charged in the indictments with conspiracy to violate the Elkins law. A maximum penalty of two years in the penitentiary, and a $10,000 fine is provided by the law.

TAFT ASKS HELP FOR BLIND

President is Leading Speaker at Industrial Exposition Opening in New York City.

New York. — President Taft was the principal speaker at the opening of the industrial exposition of the blind at the Metropolitan opera house. The president's address was a warm tribute to the New York Association for the Blind and a hearty appreciation of the work it is doing for those whose "loss of that sense which enables us to see, to read, to write, to relieve in the rising sun and marvel in the beauty of the setting sun is a deprivation the very thought of which makes our hearts and brings tears to our eyes for those that are afflicted."

He reviewed the history of the movement to "introduce light into the life of the blind," and commended the campaign for proper treatment at birth to prevent ophthalmic neonatorum.

The president delared also that the kindergarten for the blind should be encouraged.

QUITS AS HEAD OF SENATE

Because of Ill Health Senator Frye Tenders Resignation as President Pro Tem.

Washington.—On account of ill health Senator Frye of Maine tendered to the vice-president his resignation as president pro tempore of the senate. The senator is confined to his apartment and his friends, believing he has of advanced age, are apprehensive.

It is probable that Senator Gallinger will succeed him as president pro tem.

Senator Frye has had a long career in Washington and distinction, having served as senathr since 1881, when he succeeded James G. Blaine, and having been for ten years previous a representative from Maine.

This senator is eighty-two years old and has been in public life continuously since his first election to the house of representatives in 1861. His home is in Lewistos, Me.

DUTCH SEIZE U. S. ISLAND

Palmas, Valueless Land Near Mindanao, Taken Over by Holland-ers—No Protest Likely.

Manilo. — Delayed advices received here via Jolo report that the Dutch have taken possession of Palmas Island, sixty miles southeast of Mindanao.

The advices say the Dutch lowered the United States colors and substituted for them the flag of Holland.

It is understood here that Washington does not intend to protest against the action of the Dutch, the United States government regarding the island as valueless.

THROWS LYE, BLINDS BABY

Woman Attempts to Displace Child's Mother, But Misses Mark—She Is Jailed.

Donville, Ill. — Miss Ella Brodley attempted to throw concentrated lye into the eyes of the wife of Richard Gray of this city. Some of the lye struck the intended victim, but a great part fell into the eyes of Gray's infant daughter, blinding it. Miss Brodley was arrested and held to the grand jury in $2,000, which she failed to give, and was locked up. She said the lye was intended for the eyes of Gray's wife, whom she accused of supplanting her in his affections.

Fire Blast Injures 20.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fire in the heart of Buffalo's business district destroyed the five-story building of the Buffalo Glass company. The damage is nearly $250,000. There were several violent explosions, one of which knocked down 20 firemen and badly injured several.

Princess' Condition Alarms.

Tokyo.—The condition of the crown princess, who has been ill with typhoid fever for some weeks, is believed now to be serious.

$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head ache, that stitches and pains in the back; the growing nervous weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen ankles or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $5.00 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. B. Robinson, K-322 Lock Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it to you by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain conquering power.

I will quickly show its power once you use it, as I think you find better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

SHE WAS THE CAUSE.



Hewitt—I am a ruined man, Jewett—Does your wife know it? Hewitt—No, she doesn't yet realize what she has done.

SCRATCHED TILL BLOOD RAN

"When my boy was about three months old his head broke out with a rash which was very itchy and ran a watery fluid. Wa tried everything we could but he got worse all the time, till it spread to his arms, legs and then to his entire body. He got so bad that he could hardly sleep. The rash would itch so that he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin yellowish scab would be left over it. A pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to prevent him tearing his skin. He was so weak and run down that he took fainting spells as if he were dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws.

"He was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura Remedies. I had not told him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long while. I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so much easier that he could sleep. You don't know how glad I was he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment and pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap to cure him. I think our boy would have died but for the Cuticura Remedies and I shall always remain a firm friend of them. There has been no return of the trouble. I shall be glad to have you publish this true statement of his cure." (Signed) Mrs. M. C. Maitland, Jasper, Ontario, May 27, 1910.

Subject to Restrictions.

"I was cleanin' fo' a new lady isa' week an' he dirt in her kitchen was a sight, po' thing," said Rosa, Mrs. Prazer's dark-skinned charwomea.

"But why did she let it get like that?" asked the lady.

"I dunno', ma'am. Guess she never seen it. Some cooks, you know, is mighty portl'ar 'bout ' lovin' de moddam in de kitchen. Dey jes' take dere orders from her upstairs an' she don't have no call to go into de kitchen at all."

CURE THAT CATARRH

Our climate with its sudden changes is conducive to catarrh—which is a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane surface of the head—nose or throat.

One month's local treatment with Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic will convince the most skeptical that Paxtina is not a patent nos but a specific for all catarrhal conditions.

Paxtine is a perfectly harmless antiseptic and germicide in powder form which contains all of the astringent qualities of liquid antiseptics, but with other valuable cleansing, germicidal, and healing ingredients added. Just a little in a glass of water as needed—used as a spray and gargle, will not only remove the accumulated secretions, but heals the inflammation, destroys the germs of disease, and dispels the disagreeable odor caused by chronic catarrh.

For sale at all druggists, 25c and 50c a box, or postpaid upon receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

The alleviation of suffering is one of the means by which the advancement of our race is received.—Sir James Crichton-Browne.

INTERURBAN LINES

LOCAL BUSINESS MEN TOLD OF WONDERFUL ADVANTAGES THAT ACCRUE FROM THEM

BY GOOD RESULTS IN INDIANA

Former Mayor of Indianapolis, at Dinner to Promote Lake City Project, Shows Facts.

St. Paul—Instead of an occasional convention being brought to the city, C. A. Bookwalter, twice mayor of Indianapolis, suggests a plan whereby St. Paul may enjoy all the commercial benefits that would result from a continuous convention the year around.

The prosperity of smaller towns and of farming communities a hundred miles from St. Paul is embraced in the same scheme, which Mr. Bookwalter explained before seventy-five live business men of the city gathered at The Saint Paul to discuss the bill filed by the St. Paul & Southern Railway company of an electric railway line extending down the river to Lake City.

What a system of electric railways, branching out in dozens of directions like the spokes of a wheel, may accomplish for a city was indicated by Mr. Bookwalter with reference to Indianapolis. The Hoosier State capital was declared by the speaker to be the center of one of the largest systems of electric railways in the country.

Merchants Reap Big Benefits.

"Our merchants know the value of the interurban trolley line," said Mr. Bookwalter. "For the year of 1910 alone we have found that 20,000 persons were brought into the city each day by the fourteen different electric lines that center in that city. It means these interurban lines bring into our midst as many as 7,000,000 persons a year.

"Speaking of raising funds for conventions, it impresses me the best way to get people to visit your places of business is to get them into your city, and I know of no better way to get them into your city than to build interurban electric lines for them to ride in on. So much have we become possessed with the idea down in Indianapolis that we have arranged to take care of the companies in a contractual way, which includes a stock of prints & franchises which we keep on hand

All Interests Are Aided.

"Yet would any one represent that because we are benefited some other community of the state probably is being robbed. After eight years of operations down in Indiana the interurban lines have been found of such great worth to all interests that a person who would propose to go down in the state and have them discontinued would be in danger of getting mobbed.

"At first the railways suffered a slight loss for a time, however, matters of traffic and of transportation so arranged themselves that now the railways are doing as much business they ever did.

"Perhaps those of you who may be jobbers or manufacturers do not appreciate the value of the electric lines in getting into the trade territory that immediately surrounds your city. Down Indiana, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and other important jobbing centers had wrested much of our trade from us. With the construction of the interurban lines, however, conditions have changed, we have since come into possession of our own.

Greater Opportunities Here.

"Your city lies at the gateway of a great tributary domain that extends westward. But with us conditions are different. We are hemmed in, and therefore have to enter into competition with our neighboring cities. There are great opportunities before you citizens of St. Paul which if you avail yourselves of there can be no regret, since the evidence can be told on each cash drawer.

"You should have no trouble in showing the importance of the interurban lines to the farmers. No one is more benefited by the electric railway than they are. In Indiana these lines have increased the value of lands through which they run at least 50 per cent, while near the city the values have risen from $80 and $100 an acre to $300 and $500, all due to the interurban line."

Speakers Favor Proposed Line.

Every expression made at the meeting was favorable to proposed construction of the electric line. Mr. Ware pointed out that the right of way for the entire distance of thirty-five miles, and the franchises from the various towns that would be passed through had been procured, also the plans had been drawn and the permit for a bridge to be built across the Mississippi had been given by the government.

Fire in Paper Mill.

Brainerd.—A fire of unknown origin destroyed most of the seventy-five foot tower and elevator of the Northwest Paper company pulp mill at the dam north of this city and completely burned up 200 feet of the trainway leading from the tower to the Minnesota and International railway tracks. Two freight cars on a side track loaded with pulp sheets were also destroyed. The plant is run by water power with the exception of the boiler house which is used to heat the plant in winter.

HIBBING FOR REFORM.

Garbage Collection, Curfew Ordinance and Sana Fourth of July.

Hibbing.—By special direction of the town council Hibbing will present all the evidences of a model town during the coming summer if the rules and ordinances being put into effect are enforced.

First and most important is the rigid enforcement of the garbage ordinance. At the recommendation of the health officer, Dr. Adams, a new and more comprehensive ordinance was passed. The city will purchase special fly-tight garbage cans and will sell these at cost to the citizens. The residents will not be forced necessarily to purchase cans from the city, but they will be forced to use flyproof receptacles, and to keep them closed.

At the request of certain women of Hibbing who appeared at the council last night the curfew ordinance will be enforced during the ensuing summer. One long blast will be blown on the fire whistle, to sound the curfew, as the old fire bell is not loud enough to serve the purpose.

Another ordinance to receive attention was the one restraining the use of firecrackers and fireworks in the village limits; a new ordinance was drawn up by Village Attorney Robert Stratton at the request of three of the councilors, but the old one was found to answer the purpose and the recorder was requested to notify the police department to see to the rigid enforcement of the law. The ordinance provides for a safe and sane Fourth of July and there seems to be every indication that it will be carried out.

DUNN IS BANQUETED.

Albert Lea Business Men Tender Dinner to Speaker.

Albert Lea.—There was an immense crowd at the dinner tendered Speaker F. H. Dunn by the Business Men's League of this city. D. C. Armstrong, president of the league, acted as toastmaster, and he was very happy in his allusions to the various speakers.

Short addresses were delivered by County Attorney Peterson, Prof. E. M. Phillips, superintendent of the city schools; Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner McIntosh, Mayor C. L. Swenson, Representative Wescott of Dakota county and Representative Mackenzie of Sibley county.

Dunn was left to close the addresses. He explained his connection with the "clock" incident, gave a history of the Kiemer incident, told of insuring the banking of the cities by pushing the distance tariff proposition through the House, threw some light on the "seven senator" bill and paid his respects to the journalistic muckrakers who selfishly advocate the cause of "the interests."

Dunn closed by declaring he had no other political ambition than to return to the new house of the Iowa legislature and be a plain clothes man and make another strenuous effort to push through some of the legislation that is so badly needed in the state.

WHITTIER ASKED TO RESIGN.

Red Wing Training School Head Must Quit Post.

St. Paul.—Governor Eberhart will insist on the resignation of Superintendent F. W. Whittier of the state training school at Red Wing, according to information given at the office today. The board of control, it is understood, Wednesday was instructed to receive the resignation. Mr. Whittier has been informed, through F. I. Freeman, member of the board of control, that his resignation is expected. The other two members of the board, Messrs. Ringdahl and Vassaly, are said to favor his retention, but probably will yield to the governor. The question at issue appears to be the extent of time to be given Mr. Whittier.

The board of control believes he should have six months, while Governor Eberhart, not wishing to be hersh or severe, thinks one or two months is sufficient. The board went to Rochester and upon its return will hold a conference with the governor on the subject. It is understood the executive is insistent something must be done at once.

A recent investigation of the school by the legislature found methods of punishment in vogue that were not approved.

RAINY RIVER LOWEST KNOWN.

Duluth.—The stage of water in the Rainy river and its tributaries is very low, the lowest within the memory of men now living. The Rainy is from two inches lower than the previous low water mark. There are millions of feet of logs on the tributaries to be floated to the saw mills, but very few are moving. The big saw mill of the Shevlin-Mathias Lumber Company at Spooner, Minn., was to have started up a week ago, but is delayed because the company does not wish to start up and then perhaps have to shut down on account of a scarcity of logs.

Driving crews have been assembled and have since been dismissed because of the low water. Navigation on the Rainy is interfered with to some extent also for the same reason.

Wood Found Deep in Earth.

Parshnutt.—When the drill at the new city well was reached a depth of 450 feet something remarkable was discovered. While cleaning out the drillings small particles of wood were discovered by the drillers. These pieces of wood indicated that the drill had encountered a piece of wood at this depth. At the time the drill had been working in a fine and apparently dead sandstone. A flow of water was encountered a few feet deeper, which forced itself up within a few inches of the top of the well.

INDICTMENT FOR LAND GRAFT

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA MEN IN FEDERAL NET.

Defendants Charged With Misuse of Mails—Will Fight Case.

Mankato. — The Federal Court completed its business after two days' session and adjourned.

No cases were tried, but the grand jury was busy for two days investigating a scheme alleged to have been practiced on farmers in southern Minnesota and elsewhere by certain parties by which numerous farmers are thought to have been defrauded.

Five indictments were returned charging Samuel D. O'Neill and William A. Bochart, of Sherburn, and Felix L. Perrizo, of Delevan, jointly with conspiracy to commit offense against the postal laws by using the mails in connection with the scheme to defraud Berndt H. Lasson, Foreman, N. D.; Mike C. Eske, De Graff, Minn.; Charles Lonerman, New Richland, Minn. The fifth indictment charges Bochart and Monty G. Thayer, the latter of Chaska.

The Alleged Scheme.

Bochart has not been arrested, but the others both entered pleas of not guilty when arraigned and were allowed to go on bonds of $5,000 and $3,000. The trials will be held at the November term of court. The postoffice department has worked up evidence in the case.

It is claimed by the government these parties put out advertisements in papers claiming to have purchasers for farm land, and for only owners to answer, if wanting to sell. Upon the reply was received two of the parties would go to the farmer, one representing himself to be a real estate agent and other the buyer, and a bargain would be made for the purchase of land at a good price and the buyer would pay down a check to bind the bargain.

The real estate dealer would then ask for his commission, and the farmer would endorse the check at the bank and the alleged real estate dealer would try to get all or as much as possible of the money as commission for making the sale. Later the check would come back worthless and the farmer would have to pay it and he would find that his supposed sale was bogus. O'Neill is said to be a lawyer. The defendants will fight the case strongly.

NEW ROAD INCORPORATED.

Pierre, S. D.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Sioux Falls and Southern Minnesota Traction company, with a capital of $200,000, and headquarters at Pierre, with the privilege of opening offices for the transaction of my business of the company at Chicago, Philadelphia, or Albert Lea, Minn.

The company is incorporated by L. B. Wyckoff of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Davenport, H. W. Hamel, Charles H. Sollars of Chicago; G. P. Peterson, Pierre. The company proposes the construction of an electric railway line for the carrying of freight and passengers between Sioux Falls, S. D., and Albert Lea, Minn.

It is to traverse the counties of Minnehaha, in South Dakota; Rock, Nobles, Jackson, Martin, Faribault and Freeborn, in Minnesota, and is to touch beside the terminal points, the towns of Worthington, Sherburn, Spring Valley, Dresden, Loon Lake, Petersburg, Delmell, Ceylon, Silver Lake, East Chain, and Pilot Grove all in Minnesota.

The promotors of this project have been working through that section for some time asking for privileges, and have finally reached the incorporation stage of their development.

MAN ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Fergus Falls. — Richard M. Hayes, of Minneapolis, was brought to trial in the district court in this city on a charge of forgery of the will of the late Peter Prinsl. Mr. Prinsl died in 1908 and his only heirs were brothers and sisters living in Austria.

A month after his death, Mr. Hayes brought in the will for probate, bequeathing his property, amounting to about $25,000, to his wife's relatives, who reside in Wisconsin. This will was drawn six months before Prinsl's death and Hayes claimed it was brought to him by one of Mrs. Prinsl's brothers about three weeks after Prinsl's death. The main evidence against Hayes is that he is said with no letter accompanying it, the previous November.

The will was admitted and the property divided, but it is now charged that is a forgery and the state proposes to prove that it was drawn on Mr. Hayes' own typewriter. This typewriter will be brought in as evidence and the case hinges largely on peculiarities of letters and papers drawn by Hayes in Minneapolis courts which are to be brought in to show that they were written on the same typewriter as the will. A large number of witnesses are prepared to testify that the signature is a forgery. Hayes is practicing law in Minneapolis.

Notorious Den is Burned.

Winona. — The Childe roadhouse on Stiling, Wis., one of the most notorious places in this section of the country and where last winter John Diegleder was murdered by Al Childe, the proprietor, who has since died of wounds sustained in that affray, was totally destroyed by fire. The origin is a mystery, although it is believed opposition to the continuance of the place by neighboring citizens had occasion for the disastrous blaze.

Two Costumes



CLOTH COSTUME—Magenta face cloth looks extremely smart made up in this style. The skirt, which is quite devoid of trimming, has an inverted pleat at the foot of each of the front seams. The coat is semifitting and has a large square collar faced with white cloth braided in black; the cuffs are to match. A double row of buttons connected by braid loops forms fastening of front in a slanting direction. Hat of magenta tagal, lined with black satin and trimmed with ribbon bows in most attractive style.

Materials required: Five yards cloth forty-six inches wide, one and one-half dozen buttons, about two yards braid, five yards silk or satin for lining coat.

Visiting Dress.—This is a dainty dress that may be made in any fine woolen material. The skirt is slightly high-waisted at back, and has as its only trimming a band of handsome passementerie.

DIVIDE THE HOURS OF REST

Better to Take Sleep in Installments Rather Than in One Long Session.

If you wish to be perfectly fit and healthy don't take your sleep in "one long dose."

Instead of, say, always going to bed at 11 p. m. and rising at 7 a. m., divide your sleeping hours into two portions, as, for instance, from 6 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. (first sleep) and from 2 a. m. to 6:30 a. m. (the second sleep.

This method of sleeping in "watches" gives the brain—for all those who do mental work—just stimulus needed, and promotes fresh energy and vigor to both mind and body.

A doctor who is a serious advocate of sleeping in watches gave the above interesting theory.

"Every man and woman whose work requires a large expenditure of mental energy should divide his or her sleeping hours into two," he said.

"I am acquainted with many people who now always take their sleep in two 'doses,' and they will tell you what a vast improvement it is to the usual rule of ons long sleep in the 24 hours.

"The ideal times of sleep for the brain worker are the afternoon and the early hours of the morning. Of course this program could only be carried out by the womnn whose time is her own."

Novel Vase.

An odd and pretty vase may be made by taking a pickle jar or any other odd-shaped bottle, and covering it all over with putty, then you may use all your discarded buttons out of your button box. Buttons of the gentlemen or other candidates, broken jewelry, even broken china pieces, all these may be used, and stuck down in the putty as close as you can. When dry set it on your mantel. You will be pleased with it. By taking a piece of new sewer pipe and covering it the same way and setting it on a pie plate makes a good umbrella stand.

The New Sleeves.

Although most of the new frocks and coats show the kimono shoulder, the imported lingerie blouses have the regulation sleeve in most instances. Where the straight shoulder effect is preferred it is simulated by a broad band of embroidery which joins the bodice and sleevas.

A notable feature of some of the new gowns is the difference in the two sleeves. For instance, one of the distinct models shows one sleeve of chiffon, close and plain, while the other arm is bare, save for a garland or two of black roses set midway between shoulder and elbow.

Not Afraid of Eva's Fats.

Women are taking to sunkoe. The fashions prove that. The newest silk petticoats that have been imported from Paris and are shown in the Fifth avenue shops have snakes worked on them. Birds, too. Then there is the sunke hat, which has been coming into vogue slowly. It is said woman are adopting snake hosiery. But there also are butterfly styles for stockings, petticoats and hats, and butterflies are worked on handkerchiefs.

NURSERY DRESS.



A delightfully comfortable slip-on dress or overall is this; it may be made up in linen, casement cloth, holland or sqphyr. It is a one-piece pattern that may be fastened either at front or back; the front of our model is laid over in one tuck in the center, and buttons are sown on to give the effect of a front fastening, though the real fastening is at the back.

The "V" shape neck, sleeves, and lower edge are trimmed with fancy braid, which might be replaced by lace or crochet insertion if liked.

Materials required: Four yards three-quarter yards forty inches wide.

To Save Linen.

In some of the best schools the pupils are now taught to roll tablecloths instead of folding them, since the folds in linen are usually the first places that show wear, says a contributor to the Delineator. These tablecloths are ironed flat and rolled while being ironed. It is best to use a table for the ironing board, as this gives more space. Start to roll the tablecloth as soon as a quarter of a yard is ironed and keep the roll directly in front, turning it as fast as the ironing is done. Sometimes three brown paper is used to roll the cloth on, but it must be the width of the linen. A clever woman has procured several rolling tubes, placed them end to end and covered them with fancy wall paper, pasting it on securely. This makes a firm foundation for the roll. Naphine should be folded once with the iron and all other folding done by hand so they will not wear in the creases.

Moths in Furniture.

All the baking and steaming are useless as, although the moths may be killed, their eggs are sure to hatch and the upholstering will be well riddled. The naphtha-bath process is effectual. A sofa, chair or lounge may be immersed in the large vats used for the purpose, and all insect life will be absolutely destroyed. No eggs ever hatch after passing through the naphtha bath. All oil, dust or grease disappears and not the slightest damage is done to the most costly article. Sponging with naphtha will not answer.

Facts About Motherhood

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman now-a-days has a medical treatment at the time of child-birth, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when the strain is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.



Mrs. A. Pinkham

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The remarkable thing is that, with all the evidences of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

It isn't as though the experience came upon them unawares. They have ample time in which to prepare, but they, for the most part, trust to chance and pay the penalty.

In many instances childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy, and strong.

Any woman who would like special advice in regard to this matter is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. Her letter will be held in strict confidence.

Ideal Light for Country Homes

Aeetylene Lighting Systems have solved the problem of country lighting. Our plants are simple, safe and economical. Write for booklet and prices. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

THE DAN MACHINE CO.
105 Clark Street, Albert Lea, Minn.

WHO IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy promptly relieves. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

I HAVE TEN THOUSAND ACRES of wild land for sale in Northern Alberta, Province of Saskatchewan, and seventeen thousand acres in Province of Manitoba, which I will sell at prices ranging from $10 to $15 per acre. Apply to Alberta, Canada. A few with the cheapest power for manufacturing purposes in Alberta, Canada.

KILLAM, Alberta, Canada's Greatest Wheat Belt, of which he owns 30,000 acres, and yielding forty bushels to the acre. Write for literature and prices. Killam Land Agency & Large, Limited, Killam, Alberta, Canada.

Wealth is a bubble that some men try to enlarge by blowing.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

From many a woman's point of view a bird on her hat is worth a back yard full of poor relations.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

Confirmed Bachelor—Yes, Randall—Hes a reputation for bravery, has he?

Randall—Yes, with every one who has been his wife.—Life.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Recognize Value of Fresh Air.

New York city now has in operation twelve open air schools and classes, and during the vacation has been made for fourteen similar classes to be opened by next fall, according to a memorandum issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Chicago has six open air classes in its schools, and Boston has five.

ARE YOU FREE —FROM—

Headaches, Colds, Indigestion, Pains, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness? If you are not, the most effective, prompt and pleasant method of getting rid of them is to take, now and then, a dessertspoonful of the ever refreshing and truly beneficial laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known throughout the world as the best of family laxative remedies, because it acts so gently and strengthens naturally without irritating the system in any way.

To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., bearing the name of the Company, plainly printed on the front of every package.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Our Senator Hanson succeeded in getting a law passed to prohibit the sale of malt outside of a licensed saloon. This had ought to make the senator famous and assure his re-election, and as his friends had a lot of trouble with the letter A the last time he ran, we would suggest that they name him "Matt Hanson", as we never heard of any Hanson by that name.

Knute Nelson has offered an amendment to the Canada treaty putting a tariff of 12½ cents a bushell on wheat, 25 on barly, 8 on oats, 15 on flaxseed, 3 on potatoes, 4 cents a pound on butter and cheese, and a dollar each from $1 to $20 per head. This would help some, but it is doubtful if Knute can get it through, but his effort shows that Senator Nelson is still the friend of the farmers.

Just to show that our heart is in the right place, we sent an order up to the Highlanding shoe maker, this week, to put on a put a new pair of half soles on John Lattimore's shoes and we would pay him for it. As some may not understand this we will explain why we did so. Him and "Taft" Swanson formed a trust walked around our neighborhood soliciting applications to mane final proof and using the argument that they should not publish in this paper for the reason that it opposed county division last fall. Some of our friends put us "next" and we promptly got into the game, and if you do not believe it count up our final proof notices. Now we thought it would be no more than fair to pay for tapping Johns shoes. But the "Taft" who helped him! A man that we never laid a straw in his way. How shall we pay him? We did think that the best way to pay him would be to roast 20 pounds of beef, boil a Lamb, and half bushel of potatoes, fry a dish pan of doughnuts, bake an even dozen loafs of bred and a doz en pies, a barrel of ice cream, half a dozen pails of milk, and then entite him to dinner.

A Competent Critic.

A famous actor at an elaborate entertainment at a Fifth avenue millionaire's palace in New York rose to recite Mrs. Browning's "Dead Pan." As he announced his subject and prepared to begin he heard a lady near him say distinctly:

"What is the next piece? Something funny, I hope. Oh, yes—The Dead Pan? Dear me, how odd! Of course it must be funny—something about bad cooking, I suppose."

Playing Her Cards.

Tommy—May I stay up a little longer? Ethel—What do you want to stay up for? Tommy—I want to see you and Mr. Green playing cards. Mr. Green—But we are not going to play cards. Tommy—Oh, yes, you are, for I heard mamma saying to Ethel that everything depended on the way in which she played her cards tonight.

Cautious.

The young housekeeper was looking at some soft shell crabs squirming and wriggling in their bed of seaweed.

"They're very nice," said the dealer.

"Shall I send you a dozen?"

"Yes," answered the innocent, "if you are sure they are fresh."—New York Journal.

National Shortsightedness.

"In this country," said the sociologist, "everything possible is done to discourage people from marrying."

"How so?" inquired one of the listeners.

"You have to buy the marriage license, fee the preacher, the boys give you what they call a 'shiveree,' your friends throw old shoes at you, the newspapers print caricatures of you, life insurance agents hound you, you bump right up against the cost of living, and if you find you've made a mistake you have to go to he end of trouble to get a divorce."—Chicago Tribune

FARM BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale.

100 Acres of First class land, at $10, per acre. Located in Deer Park township on section 6, three miles south of Highlanding; cross nery. 6 acres broke and ready for crop and 60 acres good break land, balance meadow and light timber. Clay sub soil with black sand loam soil. Small dwelling house on the farm. Title perfect. Address A. Feland,

Highlanding Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. Located on sections 2 & 3, town of Mayfield. 1½ miles from Malone p. o. and telephone line. 2 miles from Kratka Creamery. ½ mile from school house. 15 acre's broken. 100 acre's good plow land. Enough timber on farm for fire wood. 20 acre's fenced. For price and terms, call on or address,

Ole T. Waale, Kuehnel Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Publish The Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Bjor B. Solaas, of Highlanding Minnesota, who on Oct. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 925, Serial No. 04230, for Lots 1,2,3, ½ N.E.¼ Section 4 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 15th. day of June 1911

Claimant names as witnesses:
Didrick A. Kai-strand, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 28th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. April 25th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martain Soberg, of Torgerson Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 901 Serial No. 04208, for N. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Wheler U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole E. Vraa, Peter W. Olson, Elev Aakre, Lars A. Bak, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in THE SUNBEAM, 5-5-11
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn., who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 537, Serial No.04194, for Lots 5, 8, and N. ½ S. E. ¼ & S. E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 40 W.5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Alfred Swanson, of Kuehnel Minn. Alfred Hammerstseen, of Highlanding Minn. Peter C. Wolk, of Kuehnel Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurtur P. Toupin.
Register.

"I Suffered Intense Pains in My Left Side."

Do you realize it is better to be safe than sorry, that it is the best policy to take the stable door before the horse is stolen?

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy cured Mrs. C. C. Gokey, of a stubborn case of heart disease, such as thousands are now suffering with. Read what she says:

"Before I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy I had been suffering from heart trouble for over five years. I had grown so weak that it was impossible for me to do thirty minutes work in a whole day. I suffered intense painsin my left side and under the left shoulder blade, I could not sleep on the left side, and was so short of breath that I thought I should never be able to take a full breath again. The least excitement would bring on the most distressing palpitation. I had scarcely taken a half-bottle of the Heart Remedy before I could see a marked change in my condition. I began to sleep well, had a good appetite, and improved so rapidly that when I had taken six bottles I was completely cured.

MRS. C. C. GOKEY, Northfield, Vt.

If you have any of the symptoms Mrs. Gokey mentions, it is your duty to protect yourself.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is what you need. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask your druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 25 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 30 acre's broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced in pasture. Granery on the farm and some other improvements.

Owner has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 36 town of Kratka, All-prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in value in three years. $600 cash, balance on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN!

The S.E. ¼ Section 25, town of Kratka, Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some light timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt, Agent.

Notice For Publication.

First Publish the Sunbeam April 14, 1911
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 10th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Henry of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1903, made Homestead entry No. 426, Serial No. 04196 for Lots 2,3 & S. ½ of N. E. ¼ Section 29 and Lot 11 of Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Michael Crowley, Thorvestein Ellefson, Ole Christoffersen, Ludvig A Larson, all of Kratka, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 14 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. April 10th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that the T. Wenin, of Kuehnel Minn., who on June 29th, 1901 made homestead entry No. 431, Serial No. 04198, for Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 22nd, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Oveson, Peter Hoastad, of Kuehnel Minn. William Parso. Halvor T. Waale. of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.
Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 24th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Didrick A. Kaistrand, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 867, Serial No. 04246, for Lots 6, 7, E. ½ E. ½ Section 34 Township 155 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Bjor B. Solaas, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 28th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Eugene H. Swanson of Torgerson Minn., who on November 15, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 903 Serial No. 04235, for S. E. ¼ Section 25 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 19th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Mackenzo, Elev Aakre, Carl O. Mathisat Torgerson Minn. John Dobles. of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

He Was Generous.

Pallid Clerk—I'm not feeling very well, sir; do you mind if I take things a little easy today?

Crouchy Employer—Not so long as they're not my things.—Lippincott's.

Convincing Evidence.

Sportsman (having emptied both barrels at a rabbit)—There, I reckon; I'm sure I hit that one!

Jacob—Well, 'e certainly did seem to go faster after you shot at 'im, sur.—London Punch.

Economy is a savings bank into which men drop pennies and get dollars in return.—H. W. Shaw.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peder E. Rosaas, of Rhoda Minnesota, who on July 9th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 867, Serial No. 04202, for Lots 7, 8, 11 & S.E.¼ of S. W. ¼ Section 9, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charley Erickson, Edward Rustan, Oscar Nerland, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

JUNTHUN P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 24 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Rustan, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 872, Serial No. 04213, for S. W. ¼ Section 31. Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charley Erickson, Edward Singer, Peder E. Rosaisw, Oscar Nerland, all of Rhoda Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. March 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Erickson, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 876, Serial No. 04214, for S. W. ¼ Section 22. Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 9th, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Edward Rustan, Edward Singer, Peder E. Rosaisw, Oscar Nerland, all of Rhoda Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Apr. 7th, 1911.
Department of the interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Turnwall, of Kratka Minn. who on June 30th, 1904, made Homested entry No. 903 Serial No. 04150, for Lot 1 & 2 & 14 of Section 29 and Lot 2 Section 31, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 9th. day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Jacob H. Henry, Louis O. Rungolf, Ole Breiland, Ceri Jansen, all of Kratka, Minn.

AUTHTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 28th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard M. Ibson, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on August 19th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 04232, for Lots 1 & 2 & S. ½ of N. E. ¼ & E. ½ of N.W.¼ & S. W. ¼ of N.W.¼ Section 12, Township 154 N. Range 39 W., Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 12th day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John T. Cass, of Sheridan Minn. Nels T. Jorgenson, August Knutson, Charley Johnson, of Torgerson Minn.

AUTHTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl O. Elg, of Erie Minn., who on November 15th, 1904, made Homested entry No. 897, Serial No. 04230, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. on the 19th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Hans H. Hole, Christian Aasgard, Alex F. Lattimore, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans H. Field, of Erie Minn., who on November 17th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 913, Serial No. 04249, for Lots 1, 2, & E.½ N. W.¼ Section 18 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Carl O. Elg, Christian O. Aasgard, Alex F. Lattimore, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF ROGERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.



WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors" "inventions marked." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

SUNBEAM

Commissioners' Proceedings

Thief River Falls, Minn.,
April 20, 1911.

No meeting on account of lack of quorum.

April 22, 1911.

Pursuant to call the county board of Pennington county met in extra session in the auditor's office in the auditorium building in the city of Thief River Falls, for the purpose of considering bids for remodeling court house and such further business as may legally come before the board.

Members present, Anbol, Shaw, Wold, Hedeen, Larson.

Members absent, none.

Minutes of the meeting of March 24 and 25 read and approved as read.

On motion duly carried the board proceeded to open bids on file for remodeling court house, which were substantially as follows:

Ed. A. Krohn, Thief River Falls	$6,369
James Brady, Red Lake Falls	6,600

On motion duly carried the board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.

Meeting called to order by the chairman at 1 o'clock p. m. All members present.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Wold, who moved its adoption, duly seconded by Commissioner Hedeen.

Resolved, That the sum of $200.00 be and the same is hereby appropriated from the county road and bridge fund to aid the township of Smiley in the repair and improvement of highway on section line between sections 24 and 25, said town of Smiley. Resolution prevailed.

The following resolution offered by Commissioner Hedeen, duly seconded by Commissioner Wold, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $200.00 be and the same is hereby appropriated from the county road and bridge fund to aid the township of High Landing in the repair and improvement of highway on the section line between sections 22 and 27 in said town of High Landing.

On motion duly carried the petition of the town board of Krutka for road money for said town was laid over for further consideration.

On motion duly carried all the bids for remodeling the court house were rejected, and auditor directed to readvertise for new bids to be considered May 15, 1911.

On motion duly carried the bond of W. J. LaBree as sheriff was approved and in lieu of former bond filed.

The following resolution offered by Commissioner Hedeen, duly seconded by Commissioner Shaw, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the sum of $25.00, or as much as will be needed thereof, be and the same is hereby appropriated from the county revenue fund to aid the county superintendent of schools in supplying seed corn for the school children of the county for experimental purposes.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Wold, who moved its adoption, duly seconded by Commissioner Larson:

Resolved, That the county treasurer be and is hereby directed to pay out of the current tax collections amounts not exceeding ⅝ thereof in payment of warrants issued against the County Revenue fund, not exceeding ¼ thereof for warrants issued against the Road and Bridge fund, and not exceeding ⅛ thereof for warrants issued against the Bond and Interest fund.

Resolution prevailed unanimously.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Geo. B. Barnard & Co., stationery and filing envelopes	$ 22.50
Times Printing Co., publishing notices and stationery	6.25
Louis F. Dow Co., blank books	78.50
F. S. Doege, making plans and specifications for court house	40.00
Elliott Fisher Co., ribbons for typewriter	.70
E. A. Mosher, postage and express	5.15
H. E. Ives, transcribing personal judgment docket	$230.85
Elliott-Fisher Co., book typewriter and desk	195.00
Oliver Typewriter Co., typewriter ribbon	.62
Remington Typewriter Co., 2 No. 10 typewriters	180.00
Rogers & Co., printing and mounting school district map	3.25
Glen A. Gray, services transcribing land transfer record	30.00
St. Hilaire Spectator, publishing commissioner's proceedings and stationery	47.48
Miller-Davis Co., stamp pad and ink	.83
James Farr, pumping water from cistern under court house	3.00
Tom Beaston, labor cleaning outhouse	5.00
Citizens' State Bank, check register for treasurer	3.15
R. G. Cook, three months' services as janitor	15.00
Ed. A. Anbol, three days' attendence on board of education	9.00
O. H. Peters, one day's service and mileage drawing jurors June term	4.90
Andrew Trovaton, postage for treasurer's office	12.72
Glen A. Gray, drawing map of school districts	66.25
E. L. Quist, recording town treasurer's bonds and postage	27.50
W. J. LaBree, livery hire	9.75
E. A. Mosher, freight and express	2.45
Miller - Davis Co., assessors books	92.50
Fritz & Cross, books and blanks for county offices	516.82
A. H. Fesel, express and postage	10.88
W. J. LaBree, livery hire	2.70
The Pioneer Company, loose leaf book covers for register of deeds	220.00

On motion duly carried the county board adjourned until 8 o'clock a. m. May 15, 1911.

ED A. AUBOL,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

Attest:

A. H. FASEL,
County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Seed corn for sale at the big Highlanding store.

Sam McMahn and C. L. Clark are doing the seeding for T. S Jacobson this week.

Stephen Singer, the Kraken merchant was transacting business at Rhoda yesterday.

Erie has a new telephone girl, and as the central is located in the Eleven Towns office John is wearing the smile that does not fade.

Gunder Asbjornson, Salve T. Myrum, Sever Nelson, Togei O Lungi, Peter A. Dahle and Nels Sathiem came over from Malone Tuesday to make application to make final proof on their homesteads.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasant to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

The Highlanding ferry is now in good condition, and anyone using it when I am not present will please leave the ferry fee at Ellingson Bros. as it is not a free ferry—S. L. Holm, owner.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, Croup, Whooping cough, Sore throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

Some of the promoters of the new church at Highlanding had better strike their friends "Pat" and John for a donation. This is the first public enterprise that we have not "dug up" to help along since we have been in the country, but you people can now get you help from the friends that you were so anxious to favor, to try to injure us. Your spite has about as much affect on us, or our business as a gnat fly would have on a big ox. Yes we opposed county division, and fought to compell you seven year homesteaders to prove up and pay your share of the taxes to support schools and build roads.

ROLAND LOCALS.

Garden making is in full blast.

A. Rolandson and butter maker Rindahl were transacting business at Red Lake Falls last week

Mr. Greggar Boe was down to Plummer to get some household goods Monday.

The Lido ball nine have started to play again for the season.

Lars Forr returned from Aragaard N. D Monday.

Miss Elsie Brakke is doing sewing for Mrs. Stonehouse.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Ralph Hofstads next Wednesday May 10. Everybody welcome

The Clearwater Congregation are going to build a new church this spring.

The Young Peoples Society meeting last Sunday was well attended.

Ber. Rindahl made a business trip to Oklee Saturday.

Mr and Mrs. John Skogen visited at the house of A. Rolandson on Monday.

Annie Lofthus and Tillie John are spent Sunday and Monday with friends in the town of Johnson.

Miss Velena Bourman has been working for Oscar Carlson, while Annie Florence made a trip to Dakota.

There is to be a celebration in Oklee May 17th. Why not all go and have a good time?

Olof Swedahl has sold his farm in Star township, and will buy on the river.

Peter O'Toole is over from N D this week looking after his real estate interests.

Walter McAndress finished seeding this week, and he has a fine crop in the ground.

We understand that John has stopped taking "Taft" along on his tramps, because when the women folks saw him alone they would not invite them to stay for dinner.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

THE NEW STORE.

WE ARE READY FOR BUSINESS,

And Carry a full line of Dry Goods Shoes, Hardware Goceries, Hickory Paints Fence Wire and Garden Seeds.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Sam Gilbeau Vic. Pis.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Purquize, T. L Cruzon.
J. A. Duffy. Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

This Is What the Mantion or Pie Did to Willie Brown.



An Effective Prayer.

"Years ago," says a well known actor, "I appeared in an amateur performance of a play that had a distinct religious flavor. The leading player had studied for the ministry and had a deep and sonorous voice in one of the scenes the lights were supposed to be turned down and a raging storm simulated. The accompanying lines were:

"'O Lord, deliver us from the powers of darkness.'

"The leading man spoke the lines, but darkness didn't follow. He spoke them again, and still the stage was disreasingly light. Finally he roared:

"'O Lord, deliver us from the power of darkness and also give that fool gas man sense enough to turn down the lights.'

"The gas lights went down, and the audience roared."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The Bible as a Detective.

The Bible was used until quite recent years for the detection of thieves. Dr. Jessopp told in 1882 how there were still persons living who had witnessed the ordeal to which an East Anglican parson subjected his servants when his cash box was missing. He ordered them all into his bedroom and ranged them around the walls. From the center of the ceiling hung the rope used to lower coffins into the churchyard graves, wound round a Bible, from the leaves of which projected the church door key. This was soon spinning round, and the one at whom the key pointed when it stopped was proclaimed on the thief. Happily the man thus marked out was able to prove an alibi. But this did not continue the search that the test was a bad one. They only convinced that the thief was not there.—London Chronicle.

An Unbeliever.

"This here paper says as how they've just discovered the remains of a thirty-foot saurian in Nevada."

"What ju thunder's a saurian?"

"Blomed if I know. I s'pose mebbe it's something like a sardine."

"Huh! You ign'rant chump, they ain't no thirty-five foot sardines."

"Well, there must be the remains of one, contin't they?"

"How-how! Who'd ever buy a box of them things?"

"Darn you, you're just like all the rest of these here smart guys that are ignorin' religion. I think they is remains of thirty-five foot sardines in Nevada. I got faith to suppose that they is also remains of men ign'rant enough to buy 'em by the box an' eat 'em on crackers. You know what you are? You are one of these here skeptics!"—New York Journal.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Soshoon May 5, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sever J. Grathe, of Plummer Minnesota, who on June 30th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 477 and No. 0637, for S. W. ¼ Section 26 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Sam Lovaas, Peter O. Gordon, Carl M. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in The Soshoon May 5, 11. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Magnell, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 455. Serial No. 04178, for N. W. ¼ Section 26. Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter O. Gordon, Charley Johnson, Sam Lovaas, Sever J. Grathe, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Soshoon May 5, 1911. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Lovaas, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 487, Serial No. 04175, for N. W. ¼ Section 35 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Peter O. Gordon, Sever J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register

"Dancing in the Barn."



An Awful Dose.



Inquisitive Citizen—What are you taking that man for?

Policeman—For "third degree."

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Soshoon May 5, 11. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Peter O. Gordon, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 486, Serial No. 04174, for S. E. ¼ Section 26 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Lovaas, Charley Johnson, Sever J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Soshoon May 5, 1911. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 7th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Johnson, of Plummer Minn. who on Oct. 4th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 980, Serial No. 04236 for S. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever J. Grathe, Peter O. Gordon, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin Register.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

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Wm. G. Hunt, p. m

A Real One.

"Is this a problem play?" asked the one night stand critic of the manager.

"It is," replied that worthy.

"And what," asked the critic, "is the special problem presented?"

"How to get money enough into the box office for railroad fare to the next date," said the manager, with pointed brevity.—Baltimore American.

The Other Side.

"It's all very well for the minister to preach from the text, 'Remember Lot's wife,'" said an overworked discouraged matron, "but I wish he would also give us an encouraging sermon upon the wife's lot."

The Puzzle.

A Boston girl who was watering a farmer milk a cow adjusted her glasses and said, "It is all very well except that I don't understand how you turn it off."

They Get It.

Nell—Men are such helpless things.

Belle—Yes; they can't even fall in love without a good bit of assistance.—Philadelphia Record.

More of our riches lie in the ability to check foolish desires.

The "Redgetun"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

In Fish Waters.



Miss Ross—George promised to drop me a line today. I wonder if this is it?

A Challenge Trollope Declined.

The late George Smith, the English publisher, tells in his reminiscences how Anthony Trollope when offered £2,000 for a serial stood out for another £1,000 and finally suggested a toss for the amount in dispute. "I asked him if he wished to rein me and said that if my banker heard of my tossing authors for their copyright he would certainly close my account. He ultimately came to an agreement on my terms, which were sufficiently liberal. But I felt uncomfortable; I felt mean; I had refused a challenge. To relieve my mind I said: 'Now, that is settled. If you will come over the way to my club, where we can have a little room to ourselves for five minutes, I will toss you for £1,000 with pleasure.' Mr. Trollope did not accept the offer."

A Competent School Official.

There was a quarrel among the school board men once in an Essex town, and an official from London was sent down to settle it. The official gathered the board about him. He said he would hear the chairman first.

"What, Mr. Chairman," he began, "was the cause of this quarrel?"

"Well, yo see, sir," said the chairman, "we had an argument over spellin', and I wrote—to."

"You're a liar!" broke in another board man. "You can't write!"

Starting a Scrap.

Mrs. Scrappington (in the midst of her reading)—Here is an account of a woman turning on the gas while her husband was asleep and asphyxiating him. Mr. Scrappington—Very considerate of her, I'm sure. Some wives wake their husbands up and then talk them to death.—Puck.

Not His Fault.

"You pay too little attention to your personal appearance. Remember that clothes make the man."

"Yes, but for me the man need fit won't make any more clothes!"—Detroit Tribune.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The publishers of Webster's International Dictionary announce that it has been decided by the United States Court of Claims in favor of the publishers of Webster's International Dictionary, and we are entitled in every part, with the purposes of identical as to secure the former and greater requirements of another generation.

We are of the opinion that this adjudication will be received with satisfaction by the people of the country, who have been accustomed to regard the Webster unabridged as the standard authority and the recognized source of information in all questions of the meaning, spelling, pronunciation, and use of words.

The publishers claim to still that we refer to the Dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition, and that in the following to the past it will be the source of constant reference.

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LAWRENCE WELDON,
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

How Coal Owners Sacrifice Coal Workers

BY BEN MELLON



ONLY seven Americans killed."

Only seven! Not enough to matter. At least this was the naive explanation given in the news dispatches on the eighth of last October for telling so little about the explosion in the Starkville coal mine, when fifty-five men were killed. As for the other eight, they were ignorant foreigners, and apparently did not count.

And yet, out of that coal mine was carried a charred, shrunken body, one of the forty-eight, which lay, twisted from the death-pain, to the bright sunshine. "John Cyzs, a Pole, some one said, and a woman, who had watched three despairing days and nights, raised her bony fists against the serene, far-away sky, and went mad.

Turning from the horror before her, she ran shrieking down the mountain side, and another woman, who caught the fixed stare of her eyes, abandoned her children in pursuit.

The clumsy race turned down the dry ravine and ended in one of those forlorn little settlements that mark a coal mine the world over. The Polish woman in the lead burst into her cabin, and, seizing a revolver, rushed at her terrified children, but, before she could shoot, her arms were seized from behind. The struggle was short and decisive. One plunge backward across the pounded dirt floor and the second woman staggered to one side, panting, with the revolver safe in her hand.

Just at that dramatic moment the body of her own husband was being carried to the surface.

This was a mere incident, almost lost in the stupefaction following a local calamity. But it serves as a meaningful introduction to a splendid example of the kind of occurrence which has doubled the number of men killed in our coal mines in the last ten years.

The Starkville mine is an average American coal mine. The last annual report before the explosion showed that the mine had cleared $500,000 in the previous year, it pointed out that the property was yielding handsome returns on the investment, but it did not mention the fact that the mine was so dusty a new air-shaft was sorely needed. The air-shaft would have cost $10,000, and the management decided against it. Unfortunately, there was no one in the state of Colorado to make the company stick to it.

One-fiftieth of the year's earnings was too much to make the mine reasonably safe! Result, fifty-five dead, thirty-two widows thrown upon the world, and almost a hundred children fatherless. They formed an important addition to the year's total from the coal mines of more than seven thousand killed and injured, fifteen hundred widowed, and four thousand children dependent on ignorant and helpless strangers.

Officially these men were killed by an explosion of the coal dust, but they were really killed by greed. It is the same with all mine disasters. You can find volume after volume on the causes, but, sift them to the bottom, and is more than three-fourths of the cases you will find that spirit of, "Get out the coal, never mind how many men you kill, but get out the coal." As ex-Governor Dawson of West Virginia once exclaimed in exasperation, "There are coal companies which have no regard whatever for human life."

This explains why there are killed in certain sections of the naturally not unsafe bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia twelve times as many men in comparison to the number employed as in the highly dangerous coal mines of Belgium. For in this one section alone, from killing six out of every thousand in 1906, by 1908 when the last reliable figures were obtained, the annual death roll had increased to more than twelve.

The truth is that men are ruthlessly killed in our coal fields because the coal operators find it less expensive to repair damage than take precautions. The human cost they do not take the trouble to figure because, to them, there is none. To kill miners entails no financial loss. In the Pittsburg district, even in the big notorious explosions of recent years, the average cost to the operating companies has been less than $50 for every man dead.

"You mustn't blame the mine operators," an important government official apologized, when the blame was laid at their doors. "It isn't their fault. They are doing all they can."

You need only listen to the government's own reports to see the fallacy of such a statement. The increase in mine disasters became so marked about five years ago that it even attracted the attention of the geological survey, more a scientific than a humanitarian organization, and two men, Clarence Hall and Walter Snelling, were detailed to study the situation here and abroad. They found the contrast to be almost unbelievable. It is summarized in these few sentences:

"In spite of all the natural conditions tending to reduce the percentage of mine disasters in the United States to a low figure, the accidents during the last fifteen years have shown directly contrary results. Considered in regard to the number of deaths per thousand men employed, the United States occupies a less favorable position than any other of the coal-producing countries, more than three times as many men out of every thousand being killed as in some of the European countries which are much less favored by natural conditions. In regard to deaths per thousand tons of coal the United States not only occupies a position worse than most of the European countries, but it is also showing an increase in the death rate, whereas every other country is showing a decrease."

They pointed out that the European mines are deep and beset with many dangers we are not troubled with, while our mines are easy and should be safe to work, because the veins are large and thick and run horizontally. And yet they showed where we kill four times as many men as France.

This is the condition of our comparatively safe mines of today, but, as they showed, we are now beginning for the first time in the history of coal mining in this country to open veins that are really dangerous. We are on the very threshold of a new and far more hazardous period in coal mining, and, unless we take active measures, we are going to have a series of mine explosions which will appal us—even if there are no Americans killed.

Out of the region they made has grown the Pittsburg testing station of the department of mines, which is now taking up the most serious cause of mine explosions—electricity. There would be no objection to electricity under proper conditions, but the difficulty with it at the present time is that the electrical machinery sparks. In a gaseous or dusty mine, given the right conditions, and it needs only a spark to kill every man in it. It should be used only in mines where there is no chance of the accumulation of gas; but, is point of fact, it has been adopted most generally by the mine operators of the "gas belt" of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In all that country, there is never any telling where gas will be struck next; and the cutting machines, which work ahead and are most likely to open gas pockets, are operated by electric dynamos which are constantly "at the face" of the coal. Formerly it was the rule and in some states the law to bore ahead and test for gas pockets, but with the modern electric cutting machines all such precautions are out of the question.

The case against electricity, when used for power, is the most serious consideration in the whole of the coal mining situation, because it is the cheapest production cheaper, and, on that account, no matter how many deaths it causes, it would be extremely difficult to drive it out of the American coal fields. The saving averages about three cents a ton, but here is an instance of the lengths to which operators have gone to make this miserable profit: When the dangers from electricity began to be understood, its use was permitted only in mines where open lights were safe. So the operators, to dodge the law, torn out their covered lights and sent men into gaseous mines with flaming torches in their hats. Then, until some terrific accident happened, the mine inspectors were silenced.

Perhaps we are not to blame the coal operators for reducing the cost of production to the lowest possible point; but when they do so at the present tremendous cost of human life, it is high time they had the stern hand of regulation. So far, however, they have always been able to prevent the real cause of some of the worst disasters being laid to electricity. A definite cause, in any event, is an abhorrence to them. For, if the blame can be placed on the operating machinery of a mine, it opens the way to damage suits, a contingency the coal operators are adepts at escaping.

This whole situation was never better shown than in the terrific disaster at Monongah No. 8, in West Virginia, which had the longest death list in the history of American coal mining. The accident occurred on December 6, 1907, immediately after a trip of fifteen loaded mine cars, liberated by the breaking of an iron coupling pin, had run back twelve hundred feet on an eight per cent. grade, raising a thick cloud of dust and ending by causing a short circuit in the electric current. But, when it came to fixing the cause, electricity was hardly considered, a fact that is particularly noteworthy, as the decision was severely criticized afterwards in engineering journals.

Testimony that tended to prove that electricity was to blame came out at the hearing, but was ignored. Fire Boss Trade at No. 6, in which the cars ended the rue, said that twice before there had been runaways, and on each occasion fires had been started in the coal dust, but had been extinguished before they spread. And Blacksmith Jenkine, figuring the time between the passage of the cars and the moment of explosion, showed that between a short circuit and the explosion there had been at least a remarkable coincidence.

There were 362 men killed in that disaster, and, if the cause had been fixed on electricity, the owners might have been forced to pay $1,800 a man, like the owners of the Cherry Hill mine, who faced a public opinion outraged at the thought of men being sealed alive in a burning mine. As it was, they got off by contributing $20,000 to be added to the public relief fund of $149,000. So, instead of $1,800, each men cost only $55.25.

Electricity was also not blamed in the case of the Marianna disaster of November 28, 1908, when 154 men lost their lives; but, after the public interest had blown over, the use of electricity was abandoned at the suggestion of the department of mines and compressed air replaced in its stead. This might appear to indicate a guilty knowledge of the real cause.

As a matter of fact the owners of the mine, the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, had already had warning that all was not right in the Marianna. On August 12, more than two months before the big explosion, there was a smaller explosion which resulted in the death of one man and serious injury to two others; and Aldermun A. R. Day, of Monongahela, before whom the preliminary hearing took place, found that the accident had been due to electricity. William Underwood, foreman in charge of the mine, was arrested on information filed by State Mine Inspector John F. Bell, on a charge of permitting "the use of spark-throwing machinery in that part of the mine where only safety lamps are allowed."

The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company repeatedly denied the fact of this accident, but the report of the state department of mines for 1908 contains an account of the accident.

Now that the United States government has recognized the danger of electricity, it has taken a position that it would be blocking progress to prevent its use. It has set itself the task of the problem is a way that will bring final relief, but the position that it would be impossible to fix an exact number, but probably no less than five hundred men lose their lives through unsafe electric apparatus in the course of the year. Since the time the government has been at work on the problem.

In March, 1910, the federal department of mines began a record of all manufacturers of electric mining apparatus that H. H. Clark, an engineer, had employed in charge of the work at the Pittsburg testing station, and was ready to stamp the seal of government approval on all electric mining machinery that did not spark; but nine months later he had not a single piece of electric apparatus on the market that met the requirements. Just consider that for a moment. Even with all the improvements which have been made in electric apparatus, safety is as far off as ever.

But what is to be done? It is objected that you can't stop the wheels of industry from operating until they are made safe. And yet, if they are permitted to go ahead as at present, they are absolutely certain to kill from 2,000 to 5,000 men before safe apparatus is devised and installed.

Are those 5,000 lives to be sacrificed? Is nothing to be done until safety is perfected?

If those 5,000 men were in one mine and absolutely certain to meet death there unless the electric apparatus were torn out, the situation would be dramatic, public opinion would be aroused, and some thing quite material would be done. The real need is no less hideous. If, then, it would not be absurd to demand immediate action in the one case, it is not in the other.

But, it is objected again, it would interfere with business, it would be too expensive, impossible. Money, then, is more to be considered than men. It must be saved at any cost to men. And these 5,000 must die because it would be too expensive to save them.

In Colorado they are beginning to see the light. A whole series of horrible disasters has forced it on them. The coroner's jury that investigated the Starkville explosion found it had been due to electricity, and a commission appointed by the governor strongly urged on the legislature this spring absolutely to forbid the use of electricity in mines, regardless of the cost.

Having no power to enforce the use of safety apparatus, the department of mines is basing its undertaking on moral suasion. With the help of mining inspectors and new state laws it hopes to get results. Eventually, it has reason to believe, it will be successful. It is doing a similar work in respect to explosives.



MULTIMORTEM SCENES OCCUR AT THE PIT MOUTH



ALL THE MEN EXCEPT TWO WHO LIED IN THIS ROW OF HORSES WERE KILLED IN ONE EXPLOSION

It Might Help.

"My wife used to meet me at the door every night when I got home from work."

"Didn't she do so any more?"

"No, never."

"Why not try taking home a little check to her two or three times a week?"

Not a Singer.

"Johnny," the teacher said, "here is a hook. Now, stand up straight and sing like a little man."

The song was "Nearer, My God."

No sooner had the school commenced to sing than a little girl waved her hand frantically. Stopping the singing, the teacher inquired the cause.

"Please, teacher, I think Johnny will get nearer if he whistles."

It Was Muffing.

"Bugs" Raymond, the handsome and brilliant pitcher of the New York Giants, is a great wit on the field," said a sporting editor at the Pen and Pencil club in Philadelphia.

"Raymond was disgusted one day at his team's wretched outfielding. Better after retter sent up high flies, and these easy balls were muffed alternately by left and center.

"Bugs at the sixth muff threw down his glove and stamped on it.

"'There's an epidemic in the outfield,' he said, 'but, by Jingo! it isn't catching.'"

HURT HIM.



Customer—That razor you're using must be rather old.

Barber—Sure, do you tell, sir?

Customer—It has so many teeth.

A WIDOW'S LUCK

Quit the Thing That Was Slowly Injuring Her.

A woman tells how coffee kept her from enjoying her life:

"I suffered for many years chiefly from trouble with my heart, with severe nervous headaches and neuralgia; but although incapacitated at times for my housework, I did not realize the gravity of my condition till I was rejected for life insurance, because, the examining physician said, my heart was so bad he could not pass me.

"This distressed me very much, as I was a widow and had a child dependent upon me. It was to protect her future that I wanted to insure my life.

"Fortunately for me, I happened to read an advertisement containing a testimonial from a man who had been affected in the same way that I was with heart trouble, and who was benefited by leaving off coffee and using Postum. I grasped at the hope this held out, and made the change at once.

"My health began to improve immediately. The headaches and neuralgia disappeared, I gained in flesh, and my appetite came back to me. Greatest of all, my heart was strengthened from the beginning, and soon all the distressing symptoms passed away. No more waking up in the night with my heart trying to fly out of my mouth! Then I again made application for life insurance, and had no trouble in passing the medical examination.

"It was seven years ago that I began to use Postum and I am using it still, and shall continue to do so, as I find it a guarantee of good health." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the big little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

His Brown Overcoat

By LOUISE JACKSON STRONG

Roger paused as a *zephyr* swept around the hood, then turned his horse upstream with a heave that heapettured him, halloing in response. His pulse leaped with astonishment and alarm. It was Kate's voice! What had he fallen her? He pushed rapidly through the scrub with frequent calls, getting no response, and whoa, breaking through on the brink of the stream he saw her; he demanded, with a flash of resentment:

"Why didn't you answer? I would have found you the sooner."

"I wouldn't have called at all if I had known it was you splashing along down there. I couldn't know, of course, until I heard your voice," she replied with an effort at dignity.

But dignity is not easily attained when the aspirant is on her knees, clinging to a log that quivers above a whirl of rushing water. She felt that her position was ludicrous and went on abarpiy:

"I am sorry I brought you out of your way, excuse me, and go on. I can manage."

"Nonsense!" he retorted. "Of course I can't, and won't, leave you there." He urged his horse into the stream.

"It isn't necessary," she cried. "I—I was nervous. I—I can get across myself." She crawled a few trembling inches.

"Keep still," he commended. "Don't you see it's going down! Steady old boy—there! Slip on as carefully and quickly as possible—hold tight! Now, *Dee*, out of this!" The horse plunged ahead and as he struggled upon the bank the great log went down. A moment later they might have been carried with it.

Kate shrieked, and Roger's face was white.

"I reached you in time, thank heaven!" he breathed.

"I never noticed how the flood had loosened it until I was out on it," you've been doing for eggs, it seems! —but I've got to know what's the matter between us. There has been no formal declaration, but you know that I loved you—I never tried to hide it. You accepted my attentions, letting me hope everything!—then suddenly you cut me absolutely! I can't think you a coquette, there must be a reason. Tell me plainly what it is."

"Oh, please!" she shrilled. "You couldn't complain if I were."

He studied a bit. "Honestly, Kate, I don't know what you mean."

"How exceedingly innocent!" she jeered.

"Kate," he begged, "Tell me frankly what you mean, what slander you have heard about me."

"None! I swear— But it doesn't matter, it's nothing to me."

"I had hoped that anything concerning me was considerable to you Kate," he pleaded. "And though I suppose your manner should be sufficient, I am going to have a straight answer. I love you, Kate. Will you marry me?"

Proposing to a girl on horseback has its disadvantages. At that instant ons of Doc's forelegs went into a hole, pitching the pair forward to the verge of unseating them. When they were again under way Roger immediately repeated his declaration and request.

"That question should go with your kiss, sir!" Kate retorted. "You never kissed me, thank fortune!"

"Meaning, I take it, that I did kiss some other girl—and from what you said a moment ago, I infer that you know of her. When, whom and where, please?"

"Your pretense is contemptible!" she burst out. "I could respect you if you had simply discovered that you were mistaken in your feeling for me, but to be trifling with both of us!— Well, then, though I hate myself for mentioning it—and I haven't before now, even to mother, and she was with me—we were coming from town. It was almost dark—you were at the gate with Ella Mason, and you—you kissed her! That's my last word!" she said.

"I suppose you never dreamed you might be mistaken?"

"I couldn't be! I know your brown overcoat as well as I know you! If you're half a man you'll try to make Ella happy."

He said nothing, but urged Doc around a corner.

"Let me off, or take me straight home!" she ordered.

"We're going up to see about Ella's happiness first," he returned, paying no heed to her angry commands and demenda

Ella ran down to the gate, laughing. "Well if you folks aren't in style!"

"Don't laugh at us," Roger begged, shyly. "You know you wouldn't mind riding so with Frank, Ella."

"It's none of your business if I wouldn't," Ella tossed her head. There was ee explosive breath behind Roger. "Come in," Ella urged.

"Can't," Roger replied. Kate seemed dumb. "I stopped to ask you if you remember when it was that Frank was here with my overcoat on. I want the date particularly, haven't seen him since."

"Why—why it was three weeks last Thursday, the seventh." Evidently Ella had reason for remembering the date, her face flamed scarlet.

"Thank you, I guess you're right," Roger said, turning Doc.

Kete mumbled a few words to Ella over her shoulder as Doc trudged away.

Roger whistled softly until they neared her home, then remarked to the atmosphere: "It wasn't very cold and Frank had come out without an overcoat. He was just up from the city, and mother made him take mine," he added, plaintively. "He has it yet, too."

Kate's attempted speech quavered into a sob.

As they rode up to the side porch her mother came out, exclaiming:

"I told you it would be dreadfully muddy in the bottoms, Kate. I'm glad Roger picked you up. Did you got to Mary's?"

"No, she didn't," Roger interposed. "But we went up and saw Ella Mae son a minute, at the gate."

"I saw Ella at the gate too, and Frank White with her. They didn't seem to mind the public a little bit," Mrs. Williams responded severely.

"Come in and stay to supper, Roger."

"Thank you, I will."

Roger lifted Kate down and kissed her boldly, saying, 'Evidence all in, Miss Williams. Here's the kiss with the question I asked you awhile ago. You're going to marry me, you know."

Kete did not deny the impudent assertion, but ran away as her mother cried:

"Did you ever! You two don't seem to mind the public a little bit either!"

Irreverent Youngster.

Johnny, who had taken his time in dressing, was too late for family prayers, and he stopped at the door of the sitting room and listened.

"Gee!" he said to himself, "paw ain't half through yet. He's just got to 'with joy may we draw water out of ills wells of salvation.'"

The Difficulty.

"The governor in the police case is putting up a fight, isn't he?"

"I rather think from the looks of things that his difficulty is in putting the fight down."



It Was Kate's Voice!

Horticulture

GRAPE ARBOR OF CONCRETE

Few Details of One Constructed at Alton, Ill., May Be of Use to Others Desiring Same.

A few details of the construction of this concrete grape arbor, located at Alton, Ill., may prove helpful to those who contemplate work of the same nature. The posts, all 10 ft.



Concrete Grape Arbor.

long, 6 in. square at the base, and tapering to 6 by 3 in. at the top, are set in position in holes 3 ft. deep. They are reinforced with ¾-in. pipe round iron, and weigh 200 lbs. each. the bolts are fastened by means of ¾-in. bolts, inserted at the proper distances along the posts immediately after the latter are finished, says the Popular Mechanics.

The arch pieces, made in a wooden mould measuring 4 by 4 in. inside, are also reinforced by ¾-in. iron rods bent to the shape of the mold. The arches are fastened to the posts by bolts in the same manner as the lath.

TO STRAIGHTEN YOUNG TREES

Simple Device Which All Farmers Will Find Most Useful—Will Correct Crookedness.

This device can be easily attached to a tree which is inclined to grow crooked. Make a framework of narrow boards sharpened at the end where the frame pieces come together



Straightening Young Trees.

and attach the frame to the tree with a wire. This should be attached at just the right point to correct the crookedness in the tree. The tree should be protected from the wire by a cloth. The constant heering down of the weight will in a very short time bring the tree to its proper position without injury.

TO SET YOUNG FRUIT TREES

Just as Well to Dig New Holes in Space Between Old Ones After Latter Have Been Cut.

It would do no harm to set young fruit trees in the holes where the old trees are taken out, but other things being equal, it would be just as well to dig new holes in the spaces between the old ones after they have been cut down or pulled up. Answering a question along this line, the Rural New Yorker advises digging a wide hole two feet or more a diameter and eight to twelve inches deep, as may be needed, placing the rich or top soil in one pile and the subsoil in another.

Cut out all broken or injured roots from the tree to be set, and freshen the ends of the sound roots with a slanting cut from below upward, so that the fresh surface will rest on the soil. When the roots are in their natural position, set the trees in the center of the hole and carefully fill in around the roots with the best of the top soil taken out, sifting it from the edge of the shovel and working it between the roots with the fingers, shaking the tree meanwhile to get the earth in every crevice between the roots.

Varieties of Fruits.

Be careful about the varieties of fruits that you plant. It is imperative that they be of high quality. The Ben Davis are to rapidly passing.

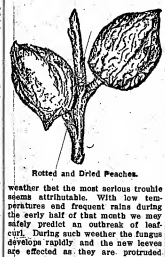
FUNGUS DISEASES OF PEACH

Brown Rot Among Most Destructive of Fungi on Trees—Prevails During Warm Weather.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

The brown rot fungus is among the most destructive of the fungi on the peach, yielding pleoe only at times to leaf-curl. Unlike leaf-curl the brown rot prevails during warm, showery weather, and with such a weather period is likely to occur at any time during the year. The spring crop of peaches are permitted to remain on the trees from the preceding year, the fungus may affect the twigs through the blossome and thus cause serious twig blight. It is a matter of common remark that the branches upon which rotted peaches are found often perish from effect of the rot fungus. The survival of the fungus in these "mummy" fruits and the protection of saccoporas from them are well proven. No one variety seems more susceptible to rot than others, although some sorts are more liable to ripen during rainy weather and then rot worse. The control of rot demands: First, careful removal and destruction of all mummy rotted peaches in which the fungus survives; second, thorough spraying of the trees before blossoming as for leaf-curl; third, subsequent spray treatment with modified limesulfur may be profitable under certain conditions.

The leaf-curl fungus is at times one of the serious pests of the peach grower. However destructive leaf-curl does not occur every year. The curl fungus survives in the buds from year to year. It is therefore present each season, though possibly in varying amount. Leaf-curl usually comes when cool weather, with frequent rains, prevails during March, April, May and June. It is to the April



Rotted and Dried Peaches.

weather that the most serious trouble seems attributable. With low temperatures and frequent rains during the early half of this month we may safely predict an outbreak of leaf-curl. During such weather the fungus develops rapidly and the new leaves are affected as they are protruded from the bud. In a modified sense the same takes place during May and in a still more limited sense during June. Successful prevention of leaf-curl is secured by thorough early treatment with bordeaux mixture. Indeed, it appears that a spraying or two given shortly before the blossoms open is several times more effective than any application afterward. It appears that more effective results are secured by spraying two weeks before blossoming than immediately before the blossoms open. In any event an application made just before the blossoms open is more effective than at any later date. Lime sulphur applications for scale insects are effective to prevent leaf-curl.

German Grafting Wax.

I here read of a great many recipes for making grafting wax, but none like the following: Take resin, 4 pounds; beeswax, 1 pound; tallow, ½ ounce; venetian turpentine, 1 ounce (the last to prevent cracking in hot weather). Place all in a vessel and boil, says a writer in an exchange. Stir well and pour into roughly melted pour the whole mass into cold water. When cooled off somewhat, work well and form into sticks. Here is an old German recipe and one of the best.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Stable manure is hard to beat as an orchard fertilizer.

Thorough and constant spraying is the price of good fruit.

Ground hone and wood ashes make a good combination for fruit trees and plants.

Partially-girdled trees may often be saved by binding on the wound a paste of cow manure and clay.

Don't set your trees less than 33 feet apart in the eastern states and 40 feet in the eastern states.

There is one thing which grapes require which must not be overlooked, namely, a well-drained subsoil.

Spray now and you will care for four acres of strawberries, but it will take much extra help to pick them.

In setting trees see that the holes are dug first, then level the bottom of the hole where the tree is to stand.

Whether the orchard is infested with scale or not the winter or dormant spray should never be omitted.

The man who counts on a certain number of bushels from his peach orchard practices what his orchard ought to produce.

Some fruit growers say that it is not a good plan to plow an orchard when the trees are in blossom,—better do it before or after.

Hope you did that grafting job last month as we then advised. If you forgot it, perhaps it's not too late even now, if you hurry.

That Tired Feeling

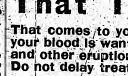
That comes to you every spring is a sign that your blood is wanting in vitality, just as pimples and other eruptions are signs that it is impure. Do not delay treatment; begin at once to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of twenty different ingredients, raised to their highest efficiency for the cure of all spring troubles, that tired feeling and loss of appetite. There is no real substitute; insist on having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I felt tired all the time and could not sleep nights. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a little while I could sleep well and the tired feeling had gone. This great medicine has also cured me of scrofula, which had troubled me from childhood." Mrs. C. M. Root, Box 25, Gilead, Conn.

COLT DISTEMPER



Can be handled very easily. The sticks are round, and all others in the box are flat. Each stick is sufficient for one dose. Full directions given by using powdered Lightning Blood Purifier. Give on the tongue, or in feed, and one stick will cure any case of Distemper. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price. Write for booklet giving full particulars. Agents wanted. Big profits. Exclusive territory to druggists. Address

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Not Exactly Patriotic.

He was, let us say, Irish, was among several men of other nationalities, and had imbibed several beverages. He was extremely zealous, moreover, to uphold the glories of Erie, but was not quite so sure of what was going on about him. A foreigner near him remarked:

"An honest men is the noblest work of God!"

The Hibernian didn't quite catch what was said.

"Get out!—an. Irishman is!" he roared.

Double-Edged.

The men whose daughter had just been united to the husband of her choice looked a little sad.

"I tell you, squire," he said to one of the wedding guests, a man of his own age, and himself the father of a number of unmarried girls, "I tell you it is a solemn thing for us when our daughters marry and go away."

The squire assented not altogether heartily.

"I suppose it is," he conceded, "but I tell you it is more solemn when they don't."—Youth's Companion.

ALL RUN DOWN.

A Typical Case of Kidney Trouble and How It Was Cured.

A. J. Adams, 242 Ross St., Roseburg, Ore., says: "My back ached fiercely for hours and then eased up only to leave me so weak I could hardly move.



Kidney secretions contained heavy sediment and burned painfully in passage. Everything seemed to be gradually giving way; my limbs ached, sight become poor and blood circulation was so impaired that I reeled and had to clutch something to keep from falling. I grew worse and for weeks was unable to work. One thing after another I tried without relief and then I began with Doan's Kidney Pills. I now feel like a different person."

Remember the name—Doen's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Met His Match.

Alkali Ike—They have just taken Roering Bill to the hospital.

Pistol Pete—What happened to him?

Alkali Ike—He tried to break up a suffragist meeting.—Judge.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Its Antiseptic power is to awaken into the sheet to tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *By mail* prepaid, sample FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

No Girls.

"You didn't stay long at Womhit's country place."

"No, he promised to show me the beauties of his neighborhood and then tried to point out a lot of scenery."

For your own sake, don't wait until it happens! It may be a headache, toothache, earache, or some painful complaint. Hamlin Wizard Oil will cure it. Get a bottle now.

A Good Score.

"What's hogey at your suburb?"

"Forty cooks a year. Last year we had only forty-one."—Exchange.

Oh! That Awful Gas

Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noises make you wish you could sink through the floor. You wonder if everyone hears them. Keep a box of CASCARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas. 25

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

44 Bu. to the Acre

It is barely yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, got from a field of 160 acres of Durum Wheat in 1910. Other crops yielded from 40 to 60 bushels per acre.



The Silver Cup

is the worst looking Cup that was wanted to the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary. Hundreds of Canada grain and field crop growers competed for prizes for Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover, Grain and Vegetables in the Field and Garden.

Free homesteads of 160 acres and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres each are to be had in the choicest districts.

Write for information, pamphlets, etc., telling how to secure them, and the best place to settle. Railway rates are low. Settlers' effects are taken entirely free. Descriptive illustrated literature, maps, etc., sent free on application and other information as to the cheapest and best way to secure it will be furnished by the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or the Canadian Government Agent. (36)

Free Filing Office at Sault Ste. Marie, 2 E. Reflection, for 161 Waterloo, E.H. Sec., Box 1707, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Box 1707, 1616 N., Milwaukee, Wis.

Petitis Eye Salve

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people look good, rich, red blood. Their stomach need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery —the Great Stomach Tonic, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of **SECRET OR NOSTRUM COMPOSITION** as substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. Its complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

W. L. DOUGLAS

ESTAB. 1876 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN $2.50 & $3 SHOES FOR WOMEN

W. L. Douglas Spring Styles include more Snappy and Up-to-Date Shapes in Oxfords and High Cuts than ever before produced. W.L. Douglas warrants every pair of his shoes to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other make, giving you better value for the money than you can obtain elsewhere.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for mail order catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, 148 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



BOYS' SHOES $2.00 $2.50 $3.00

A Country School for Girls in New York City

Best Features of Country and City Life

Out-of-door Sports on 35 School Park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Full Academic Course from Primary Class to Graduation. Upper Class for Advanced Special Students, Music and Art. Certificate admits to College. School Coach Meets Day Pupils. Miss Bangs and Miss Whitton, Riverdale Ave., near 252d St., West

The UNITED STATES ARMY in ACTION



HE rapidity and perfection of working arrangements with which there was recently carried out the mobilization of one-fourth of the American standing army on the Mexican frontier proved a revelation to all but the very limited number of people who have been in a position to keep in touch with the military progress of the nation during the past few years. Incidentally, this object lesson under virtual war conditions has answered not a few of the criticisms recently made against Uncle Sam's military establishment in speeches in congress. Indeed, this hasty rendezvous in Texas discounted to a great extent, as nothing could, the chief bugaboo of the recent alarmist utterances,—namely the alleged handicap sustained to having our fighting forces scattered all over the country at widely separated military posts.

Extreme mobility, which in the case of the American army has been so strikingly put to the test by the double quick advance on the Rio Grande, is the one attribute above all others for which our military experts have been working ever since the Spanish-American war. The United States needs a mobile armed force as does no other nation on the globe. Indeed, it is absolutely imperative. The explanation is found, of course, in the immense extent of the republic and our far flung coast line. To protect so extensive a territory needs an armed force that can move with extreme rapidity from place to place. The fact that broad oceans separate us from the nations that, in the event of trouble, would press our most formidable foes, presumably insures us reasonable warning of attempted invasion but even with this leeway it needs quick-moving soldiery to rush at short notice to any threatened point of attack.

The circumstances that the rushing of troops to our southern boundary left the Atlantic coast virtually unprotected is being made an argument for a larger regular army by the advocates of such an organization. However, our military experts have not availed upon a larger army to perfect a state of military preparedness.

But whatever the merits of this question of a large standing army the military experts have not waited upon its solution. They have gone right ahead, heeding every energy to make a force of considerably less than 100,000 men equal in emergency to a body of soldiery several times as numerous. To that end Uncle Sam's soldiery, with due acknowledgement of the modern tendency of specialization, have been rendered as versatile as possible in the arts of warfare. And, best of all, there has been cultivated the "fire storm" propensity to cut and run for a scene of trouble at the shortest warning. In their part of the preparations, too, the administrative officials in every branch of the army have kept constantly in mind this aim and purpose.

Of all the preparations for war which have gone forward under a clear sky perhaps the most wonderful have had to do with the transportation arrangements. Our military experts have awakened to the fact that the United States is the greatest railroad country in the world and that even in the event of the most serious conflict it is unlikely that many of those communicative lines would be seriously interfered with. Why not then, make these antiblisters of time and space a military asset. Indeed it is imperative to do so if the army is to be rendered a mobile force, for an other utility can serve as the twentieth century substitute for the forced marches of older days. Consequently, whereas European nations, with their circumscribed areas and perfect highways have been experimenting with military automobiles and other innovations our war department officials have been wrestling with the problems of the make-up and handling of troop trains, and designing special kitchen cars and hospital cars and the like. The first try-out of the plans that have been in the making these past dozen years has come in the case of the recent hurried advance to Texas.

It a chance visitor could have been in Washington in the early days of the Spanish war and then again when the recent hurry call in the Gulf coast was given he could not fail to be impressed with the contrast,—the turmoil and confusion of 1898 with the well-oiled precision of the present execution of prearranged plans. That 20,000 men could be moved a distance of thousands of miles along a score of different arteries of traffic without apparently d organiog in the slightest degree the ordinary routine of the war department in Washington is a tribute, first of all, of course, to the organized army with its general staff or board of directors, but in even greater degree is it evidence of the value of that comparatively new institution, the U. S. Army War College. The newspaper-reading public has been told repeatedly these past few years that it is the special province of the officers detailed to duty in the great red brick building, overlooking the Potomac in Washington, to have on hand and to keep constantly up to date detailed plans of campaigns for use in the event of war with any other nation. However, the present instance affords the country at large its first real examplification of the practical value of the information that is kept under such close guard in the plan vault and the map rooms of the War College.

It was shown by the rapidity with which orders were formulated and issued for this sudden movement of the largest body of troops that has been handled at any one time since the Spanish war that the War College has dependable information as to just what can be expected of the railroads in an emergency. This showed, too, the wisdom of Uncle Sam's policy of keeping his war plans up to the minute by revising them every time there is a change of railroad schedules for, in this instance, most of the troops traveled by regular trains instead of by special trains and the latter would presumbably be resorted to only in the case of extreme emergency.

Another feature of the plans for the army in action for which the big trek to Texas has proven a most beneficial dress rehearsal is that which contemplates reliance upon the telegraph system of the country in the movement of troops. The use of the network of wires covering the continent, in the event of war, has been the subject of study on the part of the military experts that has gone hand in hand with the investigation as to how the railroad arrangements could be made to promote the mobility of the military force. This worked out just as anticipated the day orders were issued for the advance to Texas and there poured into the department a constant stream of telegrams that kept the officials advised in detail as to the movement of every body of troops headed for the rendezvous in the Lone Star State.

It may be a trifle early to talk about the lessons to be drawn from this taste of war but one is already apparent. It emphasizes that the field artillery yet has a very important place in our military paraphernalia. There has been a disposition on the part of some people, of late years, to regard any considerable amount of field artillary as not the most useful equipment for the American army. Such advocates took the view that Uncle Sam ought to put his money into heavy coast defense guns just as he is concentrating his naval expenditure upon battleships of the heaviest class. However, the unexpected call to Texas, emphasizing as it did, vistas of trouble that had been completely overlooked in contemplation of the "yellow peril," called attention to the possible sore need for ample field artillary under certain conditions. And incidentlly it has served the hint that the mountain batteries, in which guns and ammunition are "packed" on mule back might prove is invaluable in the mountains of Mexico as they have under somewhat similar conditions in the Philippines.

Similarly the conditions existing at the scene of the present campaign are such as to emphasize the fact that there is yet a very important sphere for the cavalry in the army.

It is though the crisis in this unexpected quarter were a providential answer to the arguments of these persons in and out of official life who have been urging in recent years that the foot-soldier should be practically the whole thing in our military complement. It must be apparent to everybody who is even casually conversant with geographical conditions that if Uncle Sam is to keep peace "from the Canal to Canada" he will have need of a considerable cavalry force and a force provided with the best possible class of mounts. There are mountainous localities in the region to the south of us where only cavalry could operate successfully. Neither automobiles nor yet aeroplanes would serve as a substitute. And incidentally it may be noted that conditions on the Mexican border have afforded an opportunity much earlier than was anticipated to test the practical military value of the airship. The servicability of the sky craft for scouting operations ought to be pretty well attested ere the troops return to their home stations.

No better theater of war, reel or mimic, than the southwest could be chosen for demonstrating the progress made during the past few years, both in the methods and equipment of the U. S. Signal corps. The general public, with its craving for the spectacular, has heard most regarding the introduction of the aeroplane as a utensil of warfare but as a matter of fact the Signal Corps has recently introduced innovations far more important from a military standpoint than the aerial scouts, and these communicative utilities and novelties for day and night signaling would obviously prove especially valuable in rough country where there are few existing telephone or telegraph wires and where the erection of such lines would be difficult and expensive. The Signal Corps is fully abreast of the times (and of the military establishment of any other nation) in its experimentation with wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony and it has developed some very ingenious expedients for the use of rapidly moving forces in the field,—as for instance, the auto-telegraph car or telephone and telegraph station on wheels and the apparatus which enables a mounted trooper to lay or reel in a telephone wire automatically while his horse is at full gallop, the rider meanwhile continuing telephone conversation over this elastic wire.

It is expected that when the joint operations of the army and navy in the south have passed into history the record of operations will afford argument one way or another as to what shall be done with the U. S. Marine Corps. Our readers will recall that this force, the "soldiers of the navy" has been for some time past a bone of contention in service and official circles. Many persons have contended for years past that this body of sea soldiers who are presumably no longer needed on our warships as they were in the days when most of the sailors were foreigners, should be transferred to the army. Some time ago all the marines were taken off the warships, but later by order of congress they had to be restored. Now that hundreds of the marines are scheduled to participate in extensive land operations,—either independently or in conjunction with the soldiery of the regular army—it is hoped that evidence will be forthcoming as to whether or not they would render better service if actually enrolled on the army roster.

The "team work" of the army and navy which is a consistent policy with Uncle Sam is being followed along with other up-to-date ideas in the operations on the Gulf coast. Co-operation between military and navel forces is, of course, an axiom with all the great powers of the world, but many of the European nations which have no very extensive sea coasts have not given the attention to this that has been bestowed in the United States. It will be remembered that in most recent war games on the Atlantic coast there was joint responsibility between the two arms of the service. However many persons had little expectation that such concerted action would be in evidence when planning operations not in reference to a foe from overseas, but relative to possible disturbances in a neighboring republic on our own continent. In this respect the present activity has proven something of a revelation. But it has been realized that not only can the warships render a service by a patrol of the Gulf coast but are also a factor in that they can land for shore service thousands of seamen trained by regular smell arms practice for service as infantrymen and light artillerymen.

One of the marvels of the recent strategic work in the southwest is found in the very creditable manner in which the commissary department has met the responsibilities suddenly thrust upon it. Here again there has been most gratifying contrast to the conditions of the Spanish war period, but it must be remembered that Uncle Sam has made very tangible progress since these past few years in the very vital problems of subsisting troops in the field. The army has made most advantageous use of fireless cooking by means of fireless cookers on wheels, designed to cook the food while the military force to which the equipment is attached is on the march and to have the meal, piping hot and ready to serve the minute the force halts for the noon day respite or to pitch camp at night.

There has been plenty of work too, for the engineer corps of the army in this "Texas campaign" for there have been big camps to lay out and to lay out such sites in various sizes up to a divisional camp covering 800 acres means an immense amount of work for the surveying corps and the map makers in the field. The engineers are also likely to find some opportunity for their searchlight work,—including that with their new portable eeerchlighte conveyed by automobile trucks and cre the "war game" is concluded they are likely to have more or less practice in bridge building. And finally the operations of 20,000 soldiers in the field cennot fail to afford the share of work for the hospital corps —the more so by reason of the effect upon the health of many of the officers and men of so sudden a change from a cold to a warm climate. And the best part of all this practical try-out of our military preparedness is that not only will the rank and file gat experience but the higher officers of the service from Gen. Leonard Wood, down, will personally direct or observe the important movements, thereby learning at first hand the tactical and strategic lessons involved.

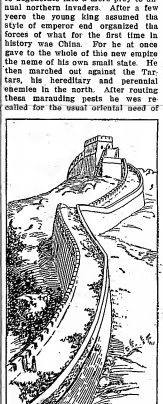
CHINA'S GREAT WALL

Wonder of World Is Literally Wall of Blood.

For Twenty-One Centuries It Has Remained the Most Amazing Construction of Human Hands—Builder's Name Cursed.

Pekin.—Best known by repute of all the wonders of the world, the great wall of China has remained for 21 centuries the most amazing construction of human hands. Ruined and broken es it is, it is clear at first sight that the amount of human labor required to build this majestic herriar le without parallel on earth. Fifteen hundred miles long, with additional loops that odd another 1,000 miles, there were originally 25,000 watch towers upon it.

The wall was built et the end of the third century before Christ by the first, ond perhaps the greatest, of all Chinese emperors. Che Hwang-te, prince of Teln, succeeded as a boy to the throne of a comparatively small kingdom and at once began to put into a state of order and defence a territory that long had been allowed to degenerate into a mere prey to animal northern invaders. After a few yeere the young king assumed the style of emperor end organized the forces of what for the first time in history wae China. For he at once gave to the whiole of this new empire the name of his own small state. He then marched out against the Tartars, his hereditary and perennial enemies in the north. After routing theea marauding pests he was recalled for the usual oriental need of



Section of Great Wall of China.

crushing out the seeds of rebellion ot home. It was probably in order that he should not again find himself thus between two cuemies that he conceived the gigantic defense of which the larger part remains to this day.

Undeterred by the magnitude of the task and tha terrible loss of life thct its construction must involve, Che-Hwang-te gave the word and the huge structura slowly forged its way from many centers ot once along the entire northern boundary of wha! was then the Chinese empire. Che-Hwang-te enlisted the workere in many ways and from many quetters. Some of his prees gang work was hardly creditable, for It lo on record that the mere possession of a book condemned the wretched owner to four yeare' herd labor on the wall.

But es the Chinese proverb has It: "Tha annihilation of one generation has proved the salvation of othere," and for many centuries the great wall served Ite purpose well.

Dispopulatnent generally swells the mortal who has heard much shout some celebrated object and does visit It; so seldom does the reality come up to expectation. But the great wall is not overrated. Be- hold it by starlight or moonlight, gaze on it in twilight or in sunlight; view it through the heze of a dust storm or the shidrils of a snowstorm, or between the flekes of o snowstorm, ever is the wall one great, gray, ghostly spectre of the desert, crossing the mountain peak or repcsing in the shndy velley. So vest is it that perhaps alone of all man's handiworks it could he discerned from the moon. So vest is it that were its materials' disposed around the earth at the equator they would provide a well eight feet high and three feet thick. When we reflect on the labor needed to erect it we slowly divine the toll exacted from countless thousands who sweet out their lives and blood that must have been shed and we are prepared to hear that after two millennia the nemn of Che is cursed oil along the wall by the descendents of those who were driven to the hateful task, who lehored in deathly fear lest when flesh ond blood foiled to respond to the taskmaster's scourge, flesh and blood should be buried into the maze of concrete to provida more material for the all-devouring monster. It is a wall of blood!

Laborers Share With Lord Rayleigh

London.—Laborers employed on Lord Rayleigh's farm at Terling, Essex, who have $9,500 invested in the estate, have just received a dividend of 10½ per cent.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Boston Man "Roasts" Baked Beans



BOSTON.—The baked bean that has made Boston famous, the succulent frater and beef hatrat, were branded as being injurious or of no food value by Dr. Franklin White, lecturing at the Harvard medical school on "Digestion." He claimed that people could live more successfully on half the quantity of food taken. Prof. John H. Woods of Cambridge also aimed a blow at the high cost of living by claiming that e 12 cent meal suffices for a day's work.

"It is a hard thing to say in Boston," Dr. White stlowed, "but beens are notoriously hard to digest. They may be an excellent diet for one leading en eclive outdoor life. While oysters eaten raw are digestible, they are practically of no food value, for they are mostly water.

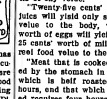
"Meat is cooked rere is digested by the stomach in two hours, that which is beif roasted takes three hours, and that which is wholly roast ed requires four hours to digest.

"Dyspepsia is called the American disease. Surely it is not due to the fact that we have not good food, but is rather due to our bad babits."

A 12 cent breakfast is all the nourishment Prof. Woods of 23 Inman street, Cambridge, who is 66 years old, requires to do a day's work consisting of 12 hours reading and study and e 10 or 15 mlio walk.

Prof. Woods believes that eventually he will he oble to go two days on one meal.

"Harem Skirt" Split Latest Drink



CLEVELAND, O.—J. L. Saunders, who claims to be a farm about three miles south of Uhrichsville, has some new ideas in the line of frepped drinks and frozen delistics which he is anxious to give to the world. Armed with a blank contract and about six months' growth of whiskers, he came to Cloveland, anxious to exploit some of his ideas. He weodered about the city until he bumped into a drug store on the public square.

"Are you the owner of this establishment?" asked the prospective purveyor of ideas, eyeing the white-coated soda clerk.

"I'm not exactly the owner," answered the spirit presiding over the bottles and glasses, "but if you want to make an offer for the place, I might listen to you."

"Well," said Saunders, "I've an idea for you fellors. I've been reading that the college boys and the society girls are in need of fancy drinks. I ain't had much to do but my chores all winter and I have been staying up as late as nine o'clock during the winter high-sounding titles. Some of 'em would inspire the young with grand ideas.

"Now, take 'The White Man's Hope.' Wouldn't that sound fctchin' on a glass of ice cream soda? You could add the whites of a couple of eggs and give a guaranty that if the college boys drank enough of 'em they could go out and lick Jack Johnson."

"That's a good idea," remarked the clerk.

"But," continued Saunders, "I got a better one. They's a lot of suffregists in town. Why not put a sign in the window, 'Vote for Women Frappe?' That'd bring 'em, I reckon.

"But, listen to what I been figuring out for the college boys and the society girls—'Rah-reh Fudge Served With Three Cheers and Tiger.'"

"That's enough," said the fat boy behind the counter. "If we start in with ideas we'd have to build an eddition to the store, and the squmz is too smell as it is."

First Roof Garden for Shopgirls

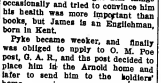


NEW YORK.—The first roof garden in this country to be built expressly for the use of women employees of a department store was opened recently in this city by a firm employing nearly 2,000 woman and girls. Any one curious to know how the toof garden and its rescde tinted rest room walled with glass are received by women employees should talk with one of the girls. Not that the women are any less enthusiastic, but their adjectives are not so picturesque.

After the place was opened steps had to be taken to stop the girls from bolting their luncheon. In order to spend 40 of the allotted 45 minutes lunch time on the roof. As a precaution against an epidemic of indigestion the manager of the lunchroom had to make a rule that a safe number of minutes should be spent on the consumption of sandwiches, cream cakes and other things usually included in girls' luncheons. One reason for the extra enthusiasm of the younger girls, whose duties keep them on the run most of the time, is that they have three chances at the roof garden to one chance enjoyed by older employees, each of them having 30 minutes rest time in the forenoon and egain in the afternoon. Therefore at any time from 10 to 12 a. m and from 2 to 5 p. m. a relay of girls will be found in the roof garden and during the lunch hours, extending from 11 to 2:30, a relay is certain to be sharing the piece with older women.

"It is good," said a manager, "to see the pink tings on the girls' cheeks when they come in. We elow them to play certain games and to dance all they want to on the roof."

Love of Books Starves Cobbler



DETHOIT, MICH.—"Spark" is his name. He is only a little yaller dog. His fcals pretty bad, for his master has left him forevrr. "Spark" has been the sole companion of James Pyke, cobbler, since his wife died, four years ago, but times became so in firm that he was taken to the Arnold home and "Spark" left behind.

When Mrs. Pyke was alive the couple lived in a cottage on Myrtle, near Twelfth street, and with the money Pyke earned mending old shoes and his pension, they had the home nearly paid for. Then Mrs. Pyke died.

It was Pyke's love for books that led to the loss of his home. Agents knew when his pension came, and would come up to the little shop in Twelfth street to display their goods. James could not resist, and bought—and bought. Payments lapsed, and at last the house was lost. For about three years Pyke lived in the shop and its one room, four by six feet, crowded with encyclopedias and "Sparks" his only companion. Pyke is 75 and grew too occupied in reading to do much work. All his pension money went to pay for books—a little literary revel. He ate less and less. A bit of bread and a little milk sustained him for a day. Neighbors brought him things occasionally and tried to convince him his health was more important than books, but James is an Englishman, born in Kent.

Pyke became weaker, and finally was obliged to apply to O. M. Poe post, G. A. R., and the post decided to place Pyke in the Arnold home and later to send him to the soldiers' home.

James said he wanted to remain where he was. "I can't leave 'Sparks' and my books," he said, petting the dog.

After he had been taken awey, the little dog sat mournfully on the doorstep, refusing to be coaxed away.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

"TRUST BUSTER" IN SENATE



W. S. Kenyon, known as e "trust buster" when he was assistant to the attorney general of the United States, was elected United Stetes senetor to fill the vacancy ceused by the death of the lete J. P. Dolliver.

Mr. Kenyon will be one of the youngest members of the senate. He was born in Elyria, O., June 10, 1869. His father was a Congregetional ministeter. He was educated at Grinnell, and leter was greduated from the law department of the University of Iowa.

His public career started almost immediately with his election, soon after greduation, as public prosecutor of Webster county, e position he held for two terms. He was elected circuit judge when he was herely 30 years old, but left the bench after one year, declering that it was too quiet and sedate. Hs became the general counsel for the Illinois Central railroad, and though his officisl duties required his presence in Chicago he kept his established residence in Fort Dodge, where he practiced law with Senator Dolliver.

Kenyon was the original "trust-buster" under the Teft administration. He has bed much the same position under this administration that wes occupied by Wade Ellis when Roosevelt was president.

HEADS MOTHERS' CONGRESS



Mrs. Frederic Schoff, now completing her ninth yeer of leadership as president of the National Congress of Mothers, is a philanthropist who gives freely, not only of her means but herself to the cause of child welfere. Having dsmpiled the lews of every state in the union concerning dependent and delinquent children, and having led the several movements to establish courts for children in Pennsylvanie, Alabume, Idaho and Connecticut, she is a recognized authority the world over. She received the unique honor of an invitation to eddress the Australian parliament on the subject, and is the only woman who has ever been thus honored. The amount and hor daily work is tremendous, and she could not have persevered through these years of sereies were it not for her superb physique and a certain sustaining spiritual force. Mrs. Scoff's versatility is as astonishing as her accumulation of facts. Neither pessimist nor optimist, she looks upon existing conditions with unbiased eyes, and her vision is ever clear as to formative, preventive and corrective policies. As an impressive public speaker Mrs. Schoff is mercciless, barbs an exhaustive knowledge of her subject and the power to clothe her thoughts in clear, forcible and felicitous phrasing. She also has a delightful voice which is easily understood in the largest assembly.

HETTY GREEN TO OWN BANK



Mrs. Hetty Green, with the assistance of her son, Colonel E. H. R. Green, has decided to have her fortune managed through a $10,000,000 private bank with branches in other states, and will retire from all active participation in her financial affairs. Her realty and financial interests are now in the hands of the son she sent into Texas as a youth and educated along the lines of sound, business common sense.

Colonel Green pictures his mother as grossly misrepresented in the past. Although she conducts her business on careful and conservetive lines, he says she has made it an invariable rule to reinvest her profits in the territory from which they were drawn for the upbuilding of that territory. "Her argument has been," he explained, "that every community is entitled to the benefits of its own property.

"Since my mother began her business career she has never asked more than 6 per cent for her money. The bulk of her loans have been made at considerably lower rates. You may set it down that the ratio of income diminishes as the size of the estate grows. Because of this etitude and widely known liberality to her customers in past times my mother has been nble to skim the cream of the borrowers."

"ASSISTANT" RULER TO RETIRE



Forty years in one position is not a bad record, but this is what has been accomplished by Lord Knollys, the king's private secretary, whose retirement is now imminent. He originally intended to give up his erduous duties at the death of the late King, and it was well understood that he merely stayed on in order to "train in" Sir Arthur Bigge, upon whose shoulders the responsibilitize of the royal secretaryship will now fall.

Such a post requires not only hard work, but a keen knowledge of the world, combined with tact, judgment, decision and memory. It has been said of Lord Knollys that no one could hope to undertake his task with a tithe of the success which now attaches to it.

The royal correspondence alone would frighten the average man. About 600 letters a day are addressed to the king, and the majority of these are attended to by the secretaries.

No correspondence is more varied than that received by the king. There are letters from his relatives, a daily letter from the prime minister when parliament is sitting, letters from cranks, faddists, inventors; begging letters and a never-ending stream from madmen.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Wise Pages of the Upper House



WASHINGTON. — Some person, delving from the hottom of the well of truth, has said that no man is a hero to his valet. The philosophy of the observation might have been greatly strengthening if the sage had thought to add that no United Stetes senetor is any great chekes to a senate page.

There is a popular impression that the senate pages are studious youth with bulging foreheads, learned in the constitution and deep in the mysteries of senate precedents.

Theee wrong impressions ebout the bich constitutional atmosphere that surrounds a senate page come naturelly enough from the superficial observetion of visitors to the gallery. Looking down from there it is easy to suppose thet when a senator cleps his hands and e page hurries noiselessly to his side and inclines e respectful ear, thet the fortunate youth is receiving informetion of the highest import. Doubtless he will write it down in his private diary before he sleeps thet night, and in later yeers will publish it in his memoirs where eager millone will read it. Also doubtless he won't, for the chences are the distinguished senator merely requested the page to tell the bothereome constituent who has been waiting out in the merble room for the lest hour, to welt enother hour by which time the distinguished senator will have slipped out another door and gone to lunch.

If the senate page should teke a notion to disclose the secrets of his prison house he could a tele untold that would make the muckraking magazines look like periodicals subsidized by Wall street.

Even the femilier designetions by which pegee know their masters would meke mighty good copy. Any senator scmewhet known for his querulouness invariably is referred to by the fraternity as "Grandma," which is hardly parliamentary even in the clerkly room.

"Store" Revelation to New Solon



THERE is e nioteken idea ever present in the mind of e brand-new legisletor when he errives at Washington that all his stationery and stationery supplies will be furnished free.

Herdly has he been shown through the capitol by some older colleague than he becomes acquainted with the fact that down in the bessement of the big grey building there is one of the most complete stationery storqs in the United Stetes. He is astonished et the cheapness of everything and yeers yet at the fact that there he can buy a thousand sheets of the finest linen paper, bearing at the top in deep old English engraved letering the inscription, "House of Representatives, United States, Washington," for $2.60. He can get a high grade, fine finished cotton paper for $1.88 per thousand, engraving included, and another grade with handsome lithograph prescription for $1.

Later the congreesmen is told the reason for the, end elong with that informetion it is explained to him thet his stationery allowance will be $125.

The reason for the cheapness of everything in capitol stationery headquetrers is that the stationery store makes not a shedow of profit.

Another cause for remerk in the stationery room in the capitol is been the tremendous supply of socket-stationery and pretty little desk ornements and implements—an endless erray of pretty little knickknacks, which a mere woman would ecorn to use as an embellishment of an office desk.

The affeble clerkc of the stationery room will explein that this fancy goods department ie an outgrowth of the habit of the Americen legisletor to elect his whole family to office elong with himself.

Snobbery at the Naval Academy



CAPT. JOHN M. BOWYER, U. S. N., superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis, at the direction of the secretary of war hes apologized to Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yele university and Miss Katherine Beers, his deughter, for the recent incident at Annepolis in which on ettempt wes mede to exclude Miss Beers from social functions because she wee earning her own living.

According to the investigation made by the navy department, Miss Beers was directed by a commandant to the wife of Lieut. Commander William T. Tarrant, who is engineer officer of the battleship Michigan of the Atlantic fleet. She was invited to one of the navel academy hops several weeks ago by a midshipmen whose name has not been disclosed by the department. She attended the dence and shortly afterword left Annapolis for her home in New Haven. At the time of her departure she knew nothing of the incident in which she figured.

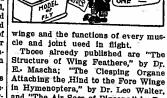
One of the officers on duty at Annapolis suggested to the midshipmen, on the supposition that Miss Beers was a domestic, that she should not have been invited by the midshipmen.

The midshipman, according to the report received at the department, replied that he disagreed personally with the view of his superiors at the academy. There was, however, nothing that he could do under the circumetances. The inquiry developed that Captain Bowyer was responsible for the suggestion that Miss Beers was not e desirable guest at academy social events.

Forty Models to Assist Aviators

THE Smithsonian Institution has received and soon will publish the fifth paper in a series dealing with the investigations on the flying qualities of various insects and birds. These investigations, which were formerly made by Secretary Langley, now deceased, with the hope that they would yield information useful to engineers and others interested in the problem of aviation, have been carried out under the direction of Professor Alexander von Lendenfeld of Prague university for ten years.

Professor von Lendenfeld believes that of all forms of insects, and indeed, of all flying animals, the blowfly furnishes the most promising pattern for a flying machine, and that a working model should be built according to the pattern and experimented with.



The paper now in the hands of the printer was prepared by Dr. Wolfgang Ritter and describes the flying apparatus of the blowfly. The author, with minutehese characteristic of German scientific discusses the anatomy of the structure and articulation of the wings and the functions of every muscle and joint used in flight.

Three articles published are "The Structure of Wing Feathers," by Dr. E. Maschs; "The Clesping Organs Attaching the Hind to the Fore Wings in Hymenoptera," by Dr. Leo Walter, and "The Air Sees of Pigeons," by Dr. Bruno Ritter.

Dr. Ritter's paper is profusely illustrated with pictures showing the different experiments he made with the blowfly.

Another paper will be added soon to the Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, a "Bibliography of the Scientific Writings of R. H. C. Stearns," by Miss Mary R. Stearns. Accompanying it is a biographical sketch of Dr. William H. Dall.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, ——— MINN.

A SCENTLESS NATION.

The department of agriculture has recently called attention to the backwardness of this country as a producer of the particular kind of crops that go to the making of perfumes, says the Washington Post. Swift in the development of other industries, we have been extremely neglectful of our opportunities in this particular; since, it is claimed, we can raise in one part of the United States or another all of the plants needful for an innumerable variety of sweet odors, from ylang-ylang to attar or rose. This information doubtless is intended to serve as a timely spur to our industrial and commercial lethargy. And, yet the news fails to carry with it any great sense of shame. It is difficult to assign the reason why the possibilities thus pointed out produce little or no enthusiasm, yet such is the case. It must be because the making of perfumes is not pre-eminently an indication of national vigor or greatness. Certain it is that their universal use by a people is not a sign of virility. Musk and effeminate nations have been given proverbially to the use of vaseenes and ointments, whereas soap and civilization have been inseparably conjoined. So long as we lead in soap, it matters little who manufactures the aromatics. A good bath is better than much volatile oils, while civet and musk may cover a multitude of sins, especially those of omission.

The savings bank figures of the Comptroller of the Currency are impressive in their aggregate; they are ices flattering to national thrift and prosperity when analyzed than is easily assumed from a casual glance at their totals, says the Philadelphia Review. On the other hand, the comptroller's figures relate only to the institutions that bear the name of savings banks, while there are several other classes of institutions that do the same sort of business, and the savings of the people are far greater than the deposits reported by the savings banks alone. The comptroller reports an increase in the past fiscal year of 311,000 in the number of depositors, and aggregate deposits of something over $4,000,000,000, an increase of rather more than $200,000,000 during the year. The average deposit per capita increased during the year from $420 to $445, but 3 per cent. interest on the sum due depositors a year ago would account for half of this gain; the small remainder is the excess of deposits over withdrawals. Roughly speaking, the depositors gain about 3 per cent. a year interest and 3 per cent. by deposits in excess of the sums taken out. In 10 years the number of depositors has increased about 50 per cent., and the average deposit has increased but little more than 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. a year.

The brand of "S" figures in an extraordinary act passed by our parliament in 1547. Any able-bodied man or woman found loitering and not seeking work for the space of three days could be seized and brought before two justices of the peace, who, upon confession or on the proof of two witnesses, "shall immediately cause the said laborer to be marked with a hot iron in the breast, the mark of "V" and adjudge the said person living so idly to the presentor, to be his slave for two years. The said slave shall be made to work by beating, chaining or otherwise," says the London Chronicle. If convicted of running away during this period, the justices could cause him to be branded on the forehead or the cheek with the letter "S" and then adjudged to his master as a slave forever. For running away a second time the penalty was death.

It would be futile to deny the gravity of the landslides along the Culebra cut. Utterly stupid, on the other hand, it would be to overrate their importance. The descent of five hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of loose earth recently was an impressive disaster, but the current issue of the Canal Record states that this slide, added to those which have occurred since last July, does not exceed the total of 6,104,000 cubic yards allowed for slides in the central division in the revised estimates made at that time, nor will the added excavation increase the estimate of cost of excavation in the central division made in October, 1908.

Automobile journals are now looking for a $500 four-cylinder car of twenty or twenty-five horse-power—all this to come in 1910. A car of this character now costs about a thousand dollars. By that time, automobile dealers believe, there will be a million and a half machines in use, and people who cross the street will have their teeth set on edge.

LET LENA DO IT



Dr. Sargent Says Woman Are Better Suited for Physical Force. All the Men Who Agree With Him Hold Up Your Right Hand.

DIAZ MUST RESIGN

MADERO SAYS PEACE CAN COME ONLY BY PRESIDENT QUITTING OFFICE.

DE LA BARRA TO HOLD REINS

Rebel Leader Presents Proposition at First Conference With Judge Carbajal, Mexico's Envoy, Following Demands Made by Fellow Officers.

El Paso, Tex.—A statement signed by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., appealing to President Diaz to make public the assurances given privately that he intended to resign and was formally presented to Judge Carbajal, the Mexican envoy, by the peace commissioners of the revolutionists.

After offering his own resignation as president of the provision government of the republic, Senor Madero, Jr., suggested that both President Diaz and Vice-President Corral resign and that Senor de la Barra, the minister of foreign relations, become president ad interim until e general election shall have been held.

The statement, couched in most courteous Spanish phrases, informs President Diaz that there is no other way out of the present difficulty and that e word from him will bring peace in a few days.

Senor Madero in his statement calls upon President Diaz particularly to make known to the people of Mexico his "irrevocable reason to retire from power as soon as peace is established in the country." Madero declares this statement was made by Diaz to "go-betweens" interested in restoring peace.

The Madero statement was presented by the rebel commissioners at the negotiations here after a heated discussion among the revolutionist leaders.

Some of them had declared that it was absolutely essential that President Diaz make public announcement of his intention to resign in order to bring about complete tranquility. Peace, they said, would not follow an agreement backed up only by private assurances, which hardly could be transmitted to militant leaders in the south and central parts of the republic.

WOMAN'S VOTE SWAYS STATE

Saves Tunnel Bill in Colorado Legislature From Defeat Amidst Wildest Excitement.

Denver, Colo.—Despite protests, which were ignored by Speaker McLachlan, the house by a vote of 33 to 30, concurred in the senate amendments to the Moffat tunnel bill, and then passed the measure by a vote of 35 to 27.

The bill, which provides for construction by the state of a tunnel through the main range of the Rocky mountains, which is to be leased to the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railroad (Moffat road), was amended in the senate so that the project must be submitted to a referendum vote at the next regular election two years hence.

Eight Hurt in Blast.

Cleveland, O.—Eight men were scalded, two so seriously they may die, when the steampipe to one of the boilers of the steamer Stats of Ohio, operated by the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit company, exploded.

Capt. Knight is Promoted.

Washington.—President Taft has approved the recommendation of the navy department examining boards favorable to the promotion of Capt. Austin M. Knight to the grade of rear admiral.

RETURN NEW BILLS

M'NAMARAS INDICTED TWENTY-ONE TIMES.

McManigal Main Witness Against Brothers—Crowd Follows Lawyer Moyns of Jurymen.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The grand jury has found 21 new indictments against James B. and John J. McNamara and Ortie E. McManigal, the alleged dynamite conspirators.

Nineteen of the indictments, it is understood, are against the McNamaras alone, and charge them with murder in connection with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times plant on October 1, and the consequent deaths of 21 men.

The other two are said to be against McManigal as principal and the McNamara brothers as accessories in the Llewellyn iron works explosion, Christmas day, in which no one was killed.

McManigal was the principal witness heard by the grand jurors, about whose movements and meeting place a veil of secrecy was thrown.

When the jurryman assembled they were told to go quietly, one by one, so as not to attract attention, to the jury room of Judge Willis' court, in the hall of justice, next to the court hall, in the regular grand jury room dummy jurymen were quartered, while bailiffs mounted guard at the door. Then witnesses were directed to Judge Willis' courtroom.

When McManigal was summoned he was taken from his cell and thence escorted over the bridge leading from the prison into the hall of justice and the jury room. He was examined for more than two hours. Immediately afterward the grand jury adjourned.

The grand jury heard several witnesses besides McManigal. Among them were employes and officials of the Llewellyn iron works and Paul Stupenich, proprietor of a hotel at Sausalito, Cal., which the alleged dynamiter known as J. B. Bryce visited before the wrecking of the newspaper plant.

Another witness was Douglas Burrows, partner of Howard Baxter in the ownership of the Seaside Pastime, which, according to the detectives, was used to transport the dynamite purchased by the alleged conspirators.

MRS. GATES GRANTED DECREE

Wife of Charles G. is Given Divorce After Refreen Makes His Report.

New York. — Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates, lost the divorce action that he raced across the continent recently at a cost of $5,000 to prevent his wife from filing in the supreme court.

Mrs. Mary W. Gates, plaintiff in the suit, was dead to her husband's plea. She served him with the complaint, naming e young woman who had a singing part in a Broadway theater opera production, and promptly asked for a refaree to try the case. Former Justice David Leventritt was appointed to hear the evidence. He reported in Mrs. Gates' favor and Justice Gerard granted her an interlocutory decree.

McCann Is Granted Pardon.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Deneen, on recommendation of the state board of pardons, issued a pardon to former Police Inspector Edward McCann of Chicago, serving a term in Joliet prison on a charge of grafting.

Find No Yongala Survivors.

Victoria, B. C.—No trace was found of any survivor of the steamer Yongala, which went down in a gale off the Queensland coast with 141 on board in March, according to advices brought by the Ventura, 21 days

FLAYS DYNAMITERS

ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES BOMB PLOTTERS IN LOS ANGELES—STANDED AS CRIMINALS.

DEFENDS DETECTIVE BURNS

Says Fact of Man Being Union Laborer is No Excuse for Attack on the Prosecution—Mayor and Officials Receive Threats.

New York.—In the course of a signed article in the forthcoming Outlook dealing with the Los Angeles Times dynamiting, under the title, "Murder Is Murder," Col. Theodore Roosevelt says:

"There is one feature of the developments as regards the arrest of certain alleged labor men in connection with the dynamite outrage perpetrated against the Los Angeles Times to which especial attention should be called.

"If the explosion was not an accident, but the deliberate act of any man or men, it was an outrage of absolutely iniquity, for it was one of these crimes in which the murderer, in order to gratify his spite against an individual, not merely wrecked that individual's property, but with callous indifference takes the lives of scores of innocent people as an incident to the achievement of his sinister and criminal purpose.

"The men responsible for dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building are responsible not only for the wreck of the newspaper offices, but for the loss of many lives.

"The arrest was made in consequence of testimony secured by Mr. Burns, who has been Mr. Hearst's right-hand man in bringing to justice grafters who violated the law of the United States from Oregon and grafters who violated the laws of California in San Francisco. He has proceeded with impartial severity against the most influential politicians and the richest business men.

"It happens that the men whom he has now arrested are members of a labor organization, just as men whom he formerly arrested were members of the Republican or Democratic parties or of great and wealthy corporations.

"It would have been a wicked thing in the former cases with which Mr. Burns had to do, for leading Republicans or Democrats to combine to shield him and support him or to excused merely because the accused belonged to their political parties; it would have been a wicked thing for big capitalists and big business men to make common cause with the capitalists against whom he proceeded, merely because they were capitalists.

"In exactly the same spirit it state the conviction of The Outlook is no pressing its hearty reprobation of the conduct of those labor leaders, who, without waiting to know anything of the facts of the case, have at once tried basely to make capital out of the alleged dynamiters whom Mr. Burns has now arrested, and who talk about the arrest as a part of a conspiracy against labor unions.

"No worse service can be rendered by labor union leaders to the cause of unionism than that which they render when they seek to identify the cause of unionism with the cause of any man guilty of a murderous attack of this nature.

"There is no idea whether the men arrested on Mr. Burns' statements are or are not guilty; the labor leaders in question have no idea whether or not they are.

"They are entitled to an absolutely fair trial. If they fail to secure and provide counsel for themselves, then it would be entirely proper for any body of men to provide them the requisite funds, simply as an incident to securing them a fair trial. But it is grossly improper to try to create a public opinion in favor of the arrested men simply because the crime of which they are accused is committed against a capitalist or a corporation, and because the men are charged with committing it are members of a labor union."

BROWNE INDICTMENT STANDS

Motion to Quash in Bribery Case Overruled by Judge Creighton in Circuit Court at Springfield.

Springfield.—The motion to quash the indictments in the cases of Representative Lee O'Neil Browne of Ottawa, Representative Robert E. Wilson of Chicago; Louis D. Hirshheimer of Pittsfield, member of the state board of equalization, and Frank J. Traut of Beardstown, in the legislative bribery probe, was overruled by Judge Creighton in the Sangamon circuit court. The four men are indicted on the charge of conspiracy to bribe in connection with a fund raised among the fishermen along the Illinois river to defeat legislation for the regulation of fishing.

Wisconsin Marit Law Valid.

Madison.—The state supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the state civil service law, which has been attacked by the secretary of state and attorney general as a violation of both the state and national constitutions.

Slow Safe; Got $1,500.

Hastings, Neb.—The bank of Roseland was entered by robbers and the safe was blown after the third explosion. The robbers got $1,500 in cash and escaped.

O. K.'S LORIMER PROBE

SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES MONEY FOR AN INQUIRY.

La Follette's Resolution Calling For New Investigation Will Come Up For Action Before Senate.

Washington.—The committee of audit and control of the contingent expenses of the senate decided to report back to the senate the La Follette resolution for the reopening of the Lorimer case with a statement that the contingent fund of the senate is sufficient to defray the expenses of any investigation the senate may order.

But the committee specifically announced that it had not passed upon the merits of the case, and did not feel that it had a right to do so.

In the report which will be submitted to the senate the five members of the committee declare that their action in reporting the La Follette measure to the senate has nothing to do with its merits. The committee takes the position that its only duty lies in providing the funds for an investigation, should the senate decide that there ought to be a new inquiry. Whether there should be such an inquiry, and if so, whether it should be made by the standing committee on privileges and elections or by a special committee, are problems which the committee on contingent expenses declares it has no authority to answer.

Springfield, Ill.—What Chairman Haim described as the last public hearing of the bribery committee, unless Attorney Healy should produce more witnesses, was held here. The committee spent twenty minutes interrogating C. A. Taylor and W. T. Cable, both of Harrisburg, Ill., but obtained no evidence of value from either. Both denied any knowledge of the use of money in connection with Lorimer's election, but Taylor testified he had heard that Representative Hay might get a federal appointment by voting for Lorimer.

DEFENDS DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

Assistant Secretary of State Wilson Declares Amplo Armament is Best Safeguard for Peace.

Baltimore, Md.—A defense of "dollar diplomacy," as a policy which by creating prosperity, meant ultimately the "substitution of dollars for bullets" was made before the third national peace congress by Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state.

He declared that ample armement was the best safeguard of pence, and said that such a state of prosperity as peso could bs accomplished without burdening the taxpayers.

"The nation which can do the most to secure international peece," he asserted, "must be the nation whh the highest ideals, plus the greatest military efficiency. War springs from the human heart, not from the arsenal, and the best method rather than that of arches of diplomatic engagements is still the only ultimate sure shode of peace.

"Another precticnl mode of pursuing the ideal of world peece is the open meeting of minds which is called 'dollar diplomecy.' Today international commerce is everywbere on impressive illustration of diplomecy. 'Dollar diplomecy' reelly meens the use of the capital of the country in the foreign field in a manner calculated to enbnnce fixed netionnl policies. It meens the substitution of dollars for bullets. It meens the creation of a prosperity which will be preferred to predetory strife. It meens that prosperity meens contentment and contentment means re pose."

Wilson declared his belief that President Taft's arbitration treaty with Great Britain would ultimately be ratified by both nations.

High compliment to President Taft for proposing his Anglo-American arbitration treaty was paid by Representative Bartholdi (Rep. Mo.), a member of the inter-parliamentary peace union. He expressed the hope that the senate would act immediately in ratifying the Anglo-American treaty.

"If arbitration is to be made possible," he said, "it must in each case be resorted to without much delay, that is, before the popular passion is aroused."

Fish Fund Cases Will Go Over.

Springfield.—The cases of Lee O'Neil Browne, Robert E. Wilson, Louis D. Hirshheimer and Frank J. Traut, charged with conspiracy to bribe in the fish fund legislative probe will go over until the next term of the Sangamon circuit court. Judge Creighton asked for the number of the cases, and this is held to indicate that he will not decide the motion to quash the indictment for some time.

Soy Finds $55,000 Check.

New York.—A certified check for $55,000 blew under the feet of pedestrians on lower Broadway for nobody knows how long. James McCarthy, of George L. Fox, a Brooklyn lawyer, recognized its value and turned it in at his office. He got one dollar for his honesty.

Half Million to Charity.

New York.—Half a million dollars is given to Brooklyn hospitals and charitable organizations by the will of George L. Fox, a Brooklyn lawyer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the specific remedy for that tired feeling so common in the spring or upon the return of warm weather. It purifies and enriches the blood.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet, makes tight or new shoes easy. Instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Sold everywhere. Don't accept any substitute. 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS. For Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething, Headache, Worms, Colic, Diarrhoea. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

"In a block, see Allen's Foot-Ease."

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THEN HE WENT.



Mr. Bore (looking)—Grecious! It's seerly ten o'clock.

Miss Courtlnue (suppressing a yawn)—Are you quite sure it's not eleven?

A Wall—in the Near Future.

"Trnd them plutocrnts! They're grinding down the poor worse every day. There i wns mekin' ex bigh er $29 a week ecmmission for ketchin' automobile speeders, an' now what do they do? They take to flyin' meechines an' cheat a poor man out of his livin', the hogs."—Judge.

A Monopoly.

Urbenite—Whet did you come to the city for?

Country Boy—To ecrn an honest living.

Urbenite—Thet's ell right. You'll find no competition.

Better Days.

He (with a little sigh)—This is the third winter hnt you bove bed this month.

She—Well, hut dearest, summer will soon be here now.

Even Her Mother.

Her Mother—I feel, Mr. Owens, that I con trust my daughter to you.

Owens—You con indeed, madam; everybody trusts me.

The sunset of your life will not be beautiful unless your home life was pleesent during your dey of work. Colonel Hunter.

Get the Happy Mood—

Post Toasties

with cream

for a breakfast starter produce it.

And there's a lot in starting the day right.

You're bound to hand happiness to someone as you go along, and the more you give the more you get.

Buy a package of Post Toasties and increase the happiness of the family!

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

WHY YES, SHE GOT THE NOTE

Beautiful Rosea Appreciated, but There Was a Fly in the Ointment.

A young man whose gallantry is in excess of his means sought to remedy this defect and to save the expense of the money required for the purchase of flowers for his lady fair by arranging with a gardener to let him have a bouquet from time to time, in return for his cast-off clothes. So it happened that one day he received a bunch of beautiful roses, which he at once dispatched to her house. In sure anticipation of a friendly welcome he called on the young woman that evening. He got a frosty reception.

"Did—er—did you get my flowers today?" he was finally forced to ask.

"Yes, and the note that went with them."

"Note? Why, did I send a note?"

"You did. A disgraceful note, scrawled with a blue pencil, on dirty paper. Here it is. I don't understand it, and I don't think you are very humorous."

The note read as follows:

"Here's your flowers, but you owe me a pair of pants for 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Now What Did She Mean?

At a recent wedding a baby had shrieked without intermission to the great annoyance of the guests, etc. As the bridal party was leaving the church a slight delay occurred. One of the guests seized the opportunity to say to the first bridesmaid:

"What a nuisance babies are at a wedding!"

"Yes, indeed!" answered the bridesmaid, angrily. "When I send out invitations for my wedding I shall have printed in the corner, 'No babies expected.'"—Judge.

Next!

There were a couple of deedy fish flies in the Colonial lobby. We didn't have time to get their names, addresses and photographs, but we listened long enough to hear the conversation. The poignant part thereof was as follows:

"How much did your fish weigh?"

"I didn't have no hay scales with me, you mut. But when I pulled him out it towered the lake four inches."

"Some fish," commented the other, without the quiver of an eyelash.

Reminds me of some good sport I had duck hunting last fall. I fired at a flock of ducks and gathered up four quarts of toes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Lesser Evil.

Greshine college in 1719 was the scene of a famous serio-comic duel between two celebrated doctors, Doctor Mead and Doctor Woodward, both of whom were lecturers at the college. While walking down Bishopsgate street one morning they quarreled over some medical question and adjourned to the square of the college to fight it out with swords. Woodward fell, wounded in several places, whereupon Mead magnanimously said, "Take thy life." "Anything but your physic," blazed back the chagrined Woodward as he drew his sword.—London Chronicle.

Far From Bohemia.

Dickse—How is that lean, unsciored bohemian getting on these days?

Tierke—Why, they say he is desperately in love with the girl down in the laundry and is to be married soon. Something suspicious about it, though.

Dickse—I should say so. What is a true bohemian doing around a laundry, anyway?

FOOD IN SERMONS

Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons Are Brilliant.

A conscientious, hard-working and successful clergyman writes: "I am glad to hear testimony to the pleasure and increased measure of efficiency and health that have come to me from adopting Grape-Nuts food as one of my articles of diet.

"For several years I was much distressed during the early part of each day by indigestion. My breakfast seemed to turn sour and failed to digest. After dinner the headache and other symptoms following the heavy fast would wear away, only to return, however, next morning.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts food, I finally concluded to give it a trial. I made my breakfasts of Grape-Nuts with cream, toast and Postum. The result was surprising in improved health and total absence of the distress that had, for so long a time, followed the morning meal.

"My digestion became once more satisfactory, the headaches ceased, and the old feeling of energy returned. Since that time I have always had Grape-Nuts food on my breakfast table.

"I was delighted to find also, that whereas before I began to use Grape-Nuts food I was quite nervous and became easily wearied in the work of preparing sermons and in study, a marked improvement in this respect resulted from the change in my diet.

"I am convinced that Grape-Nuts food produced this result and helped me to a sturdy condition of mental and physical strength.

"I have known of several persons who were forced to withdraw as I was, and who have been helped as I have been, by the use of Grape-Nuts food, on my recommendation." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Outwitting of Prunella

By NELLIE CRAVEY GILLMORE

I consumed many perplexing hours over a circumspect, yet sufficiently emphatic reply to Prunelle's recent surprising communication. Here is what she wrote:

"Dear Dick—Our engagement is at an end. Something awful has happened—something that makes it impossible for me ever to marry you.

"Do not, I pray you, attempt to see me; I could not endure it, not now.

"Under separate cover I am mailing to you our betrothal ring, together with the brooch, watch and bracelet you sent me on my last three birthdays. Please do likewise in regard to different trifles I have given you. I do not care for them intrinsically, but under the circumstances it is best that this should be done.

"I am starting for Colorado Thursday, where I shall make my home with the Cahills as governess and companion to their children.

"Do not try to intercept me. This is final, and though it breaks my heart, there is no other way but to sign myself,

Farewell forever,

"Prunella."

The letter had left me bewildered, dumfounded, dazed. It was a long time before I could rake my faculties together, even to think. Had Prunelle, in some miraculous fashion peculiar to females, dragged forth some affair out of the past? Had my latest escapade with a chorus girl been erroneously reported on the evening Dagger? Had some one of my numerous rivals coaxed to her that a distant uncle of mine had died of consumptive? After having cudgeled my ingenuity exhaustively, I produced the following:

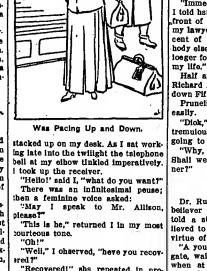
"My Dear Girl—Yours to hand and contents noted. I am shocked, startled beyond expression. One might suppose a mere toe deep, too teeder, too genuine to be thus lightly severed. It is my undoubted privilege to request an explanation; and failing in that, to demand one.

"If your will is good enough to indicate the hour, I shall take pleasure in calling at your home. Don't refuse, for draped upon it, I shall find a way of seeing you face to face and hearing the worst.

As ever,

"Dick."

This dispatched, I gave my attention to the long-neglected pile of briefs



Was Pacing Up and Down.

stacked up on my desk. As I sat working late into the twilight the telephone bell at my elbow tinkled imperatively. I took up the receiver.

"Hello!" said I, "what do you want?"

There was an infinitesimal pause; then a feminine voice asked:

"May I speak to Mr. Allison, please?"

"This is he," returned I in my most courteous tone.

"Oh!"

"Well," I observed, "have you recovered?"

"Recovered!" she repeated in profound astonishment. "I don't understand you."

"That letter," I reminded, "wasn't it the result of an hallucination of some sort?"

"Certainly not!" she flung back the words with such force that the telephone wires jangled.

I was quaking inwardly, but determined to bluff it out.

"Oh, come, now, Prunella—don't be foolish! What do you speak out. If there's anything—"

"There is," she cut in sharply, "and here is the truth: I was coming up town on a Broadway car the other day. Your father occupied the seat in front of me; I was talking to another man. His said: 'Too bad about Underwood's stocking every one in that wire deal, wasn't it? Leave his family practically penniless. Dick's engaged to one of the girls I believe, but of course it'll all have to be off now.'

I hit my lips till the blood showed through in purple prints.

"Prunella!" My voice sounded hoarse and angry over the wire.

"Yes?" here came back in some trepidation.

"Is that all?"

"Isn't it enough?"

"No," I thundered, "it's not! Where are you?"

"I'm down town."

"Where?" I reiterated sternly.

"At the Grand Central station. My train leaves in—"

I banged the receiver on the hook, grebbed my hat and flew down stairs. Elevators were too slow for my present frame of mind.

My runabout stood at the curbing. I sprang in and shot frantically through the scattering procession of vehicles, arriving at my destination in eight minutes.

I went at once to the ladies' waiting room. Prunelle was not there. Full of alarm I hurried out into the corridor. Less than ten feet away a girl, slim and graceful in a dark traveling suit, was pacing up and down.

"Prunella!"

She set down weakly on a bench near me, her face scarlet.

"Dick," she said reproachfully, "you shouldn't have done this; you shouldn't, indeed!"

I set down beside her and forced her to look into my eyes.

"Tell me now," I said, "why you are trying to run away from me in this fashion."

"I am not running away at all. I told you I was—"

"But you said Thursday. Today is only—"

"I was afraid—I knew you would try to see me, Dick. And I was determined that—that—"

I looked at her with severe reproach.

"You certainly couldn't have loved me very much," I letterrupted; staring ahead, "if you were willing to give me up like this."

"You have it reversed. I love you too much to stand in the way of your interests."

I looked at her curiously a second; then I burst into downright laughter.

"You are a quixotic little idiot, Prunelle."

"I'm nothing of the sort," she contradicted, with pink cheeks. "I'm just simply proud, that's all."

"Pride be—deshed. Come out of this stuffy place, anyhow."

"But—but you don't understand, Dick. I must wait here till my train is announced. I've already accepted this position and bought my ticket—"

"I'll take charge of that," I interposed, holding out my hand. When she gave it to me, I quite deliberately lifted it up and tore it in two.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Prunelle. "I paid—"

"My ruschout is waiting outside. We'll take a spin out to the park. There's a fine new church just finished on that way. The minister lives next door; he is an old chum of mine—nice fellow. If you need a fresh pair of gloves or a hook and eye or—or anything—" I stole a twinkling glance at her, "oh, I mean to loan you the money if you do!"

Quite unresistingly, she found herself walking by my side, end out into the street; and the next thing, we were skimming dizzily over the gleaming asphalt.

"Immediately after the ceremony, I told her, as we slid to a standstill in front of the rectory, "I shall drive to my lawyers' and make over every red cent of the blessed money to somebody else. I'll not be responsible a day longer for such a menacing element in my life."

Half an hour later, as Mr. and Mrs. Richard Allison, we were whirling down Fifth avenue.

Prunella glanced at me a trifle uneasily.

"Dick," she questioned, in a little tremulous voice, "who is it you are going to settle—"

"Why, on you, of course, my dear. Shall we go to the Waldorf for dinner?"

Patience.

Dr. Russell H. Conwell is a great believer in patience and he recently told a story indicating what he believed to be an example of making a virtue of patience.

"A young man was standing at the gate, waiting for his sweetheart, and when at last she appeared he remarked kindly, 'What a time you have kept me waiting!'

"'Oh, dear me, how fussy you are,' she observed. 'Why, I didn't promise to meet you till a quarter of eight, and it's only two minutes after eight now.'

"'Ah, Mary, dear,' replied the young man, 'but you have made a slight mistake in the day. You were to have been here at a quarter of eight last evening. I have been waiting ever since.'"—Philadelphia Times.

The Last Laugh.

The frequent and unsuccessful candidacy of certain men in this town for public office reminded George Scotty Dore of a story of his old friend Hogan.

"Hogan was raffling a clock," said Mr. Dore. "He was fairly successful in disposing of tickets in the shop when he worked, but he ran up against trouble when he canvassed his neighbors.

"Dropping in at his neighbor's house he tried to sell a ticket on the clock.

"'It's a fine time piece and it'll ink foine on yez when-not er mantle,' says Hogan, cajolingly.

"'O'wan, the old clock doesn't run,' replied the neighbor.

"'Well,' drawled Hogan, changing front completely, 'well, perhaps yez won't win it and then yez'll have the laugh on the fellow who does.'"

FARM AND HOME BELLS

AID IN PULLING OUT FRAMES

South African Bee-Keeper Finds Little Hook Made of Wire Convenient in Handling Bees.

I have a little tool that I have found very useful in removing frames from hives, especially when they are filled and there are a lot of bees in the way. I take a piece of telegraph wire or other stiff wire and bend a ring to fit over the first or second finger sufficiently close so it will not fall off (over the glove if used). Bend a hook to reach under the end of the frame. It may pass through the small staple, which secures it from slipping off. After hooking securely the frame is easily raised an inch or two, when it may be grasped by the hands and finger, and pulled out. The hook slips down between the side of the frames quite easily; and I find it a great help when I wish to handle bees quickly, more especially if there is a strong colony and a lot of propolis. One great con-



Hook for Frames.

venience is, it may be left on the finger without in any way interfering with the operator while at work. Thus there is no danger of its getting lost, writes R. Rovieg of Caledon, Cape Colony, South Africa, in the Gleanings in Bee Culture.

This is an ideal spot for bees—perpetual summer with a constant supply of wild flowers; but I find it difficult to keep them working. They are inclined to knock off as soon as they have accumulated a small supply, and take things easy. There is an abundance of wild honey found in small swarms in all sorts of places—crevices in rocks, ant-beeps, and even white ants in the ground. They often shift from place, to place as the season changes—to the mountains in summer and to the valleys in winter.

GOOD EXCUSE FOR SPEEDING

Swarm of Bees Alight on Party in Automobile and Cause Arrest of the Chauffeur.

A swarm of bees is the latest excuse for record-breaking speed. A Massachusetts man was arrested for speeding and acknowledged that he had been going anywhere from 50 to 60 miles an hour, but said he had a



Cause for Speeding.

good excuse; he was rambling along with his gal when a swarm of bees settled on the machine. One of the party started to brush them away and the rest were busy doing the same. The judge promptly discharged the case, saying that the man had a perfect right to protect all his by fleeing from his bees and that he could not be blamed for speeding.

COMBINING BEES AND FRUIT

Honey Gatherers Add Materially to Fertility of Berries and Fruits by Pollen Distribution.

(By D. W. OTIS.)

The ideal fruit farm, with its orchards of apples, cherries, pears, and plums, its shade trees and its gardens, is hardly complete without at least a few stands of bees. Properly managed they will not only add to the profits of their owner, but supply his table with an abundance of the most luxurious of all delicacies; and add materially to the fertility of his berries and fruits by the pollen-distributing habits that these insects possess.

This important feature, however, is generally omitted, or used in such a way as to result in very little profit and a great deal of trouble; and usually results in failure in the end; and this in face of the fact that it might easily be made one of the most profitable and fascinating of the fruit-grower's occupations.

Honey Is Purest Sweet.

Honey is the purest and the least harmful of sweets. The honey crop is mostly gain, for no flowers need necessarily be raised to sustain the bees. They aid in the fertilization of fruit trees and the smaller clovers.

Comb Honey Expensive.

Comb honey is more expensive than extracted honey because the comb is valuable for housing.

HARROW AND PLOW COMBINED

Attachment Devised That Permits Farmer to Do Double Work Without Any Extra Power.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Farmers have come to learn that the only way to prepare the soil is to let the harrow follow the plow as closely as possible. In common practice the good farmer plows only so much during the early part of the day



Harrow and Plow Combined.

as he can harrow before quitting time at night.

Manufacturers have devised an attachment to the plow which enables one to plow and harrow as he goes. The harrow is a rotary attachment and can be hitched on to any sulky or gang plow. The manufacturers claim that it takes no extra power to operate it, and it does the work of an extra team and men, thus saving operating expenses.

We are inclined to doubt somewhat, the statement that it requires no extra power, because it seems to us that the rotery herrow wide enough to cover two broad furrows dragged behind the plows would make quite a difference in the work of the team.

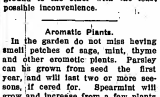
However, as many of these attachments are now being used, particularly in the west, it is quite evident that they are regarded with favor by progressive farmers.

EXCELLENT SHOE FOR PLOWS

Piece of Plank So Arranged That Implement May Be Easily Transferred Around the Farm.

This is easily made from a piece of plank two inches thick and about eight inches wide. It should be from 18 inches to two feet long.

Nail a strip on one side near the middle and bolt a hook on in a slant-

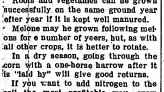


A Handy Plow-Shoe.

ing position as shown in the drawing. The lower corner of the strip should be rounded so the plowshare will slip under it. Round the under side of the board so that it will slip over the ground easily and the plow may be transferred from one part of the ground to the other with the least possible inconvenience.

Aromatic Plants.

In the garden do not miss having small patches of sage, mint, thyme and other aromatic plants. Every one can be grown from seed the first year, and will last two or more seasons, if cared for. Spearmint will grow and increase from a few plants and will thrive in a damp place. Sage, if once established, will remain for years.



Peas will do well in almost any good garden soil.

Potatoes are one of the most nourishing of our garden crops.

Thorough preperation of the seed bed is a crop half raised.

Early potatoes are put in as soon as the ground will work in good shape.

Watermelons will thrive on the same cultivation than almost any other field crop.

In the spring when the soil is compact and moist about an inch of moisture will evaporate a week.

Rotation of crops has been grown successfully on the same ground year after year if it is kept well manured.

Melons may be grown following melons for a number of years, but, as with all other crops, it is better to rotate.

In a dry season, going through the corn with a one-horse harrow after it is "laid by" will give good returns.

If you want to add potash to the soil the most profitable way, grow clover or legume crops and turn them under.

Oat smut is a disease caused by a microscopot organism, a fungus, which entirely destroys the heads of the affected plants.

Asparagus is a gross feeder and will pay for liberance amounts of fertilizers, both in the quantity and quality of its shoots.

The two leading crops of the United States are corn and cotton. The 1910 corn crop is valued at $1,500,000,000 and that of cotton in worth $900,000,000.

A ton of ordinary barnyard manure contains 1,350 pounds of water, 10 pounds of nitrogen, 8 pounds of phosphoric acid, while is insoluble, and 18 pounds of potash.

KIDNEY CHILLS AND BACKACHE.

If, when you get wet or take cold, it "settles on the kidneys" and there is a shivery, chilly sensation in the back, it shows kidney weakness which



Mrs. D. K. Jeffers, Colfax, Wash., says: "For two weeks I had to be propped up in bed and I lost 50 pounds in weight. I was in terrible condition, in fact, I came very near dying. As a last resort I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Since then I have gained back my lost weight and feel wonderfully improved."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IGNORANCE!



Old Gentlemen—And what's your name, my boy?

Kid—Such is fame! He don't recognize the 45-pound champeen of the Thotteenth ward!

The Most Beautiful Thing.

A newspaper recently invited its readers to state in a few words what they considered the most beautiful thing in the world. The first prize was awarded to the sender of the answer: "The eyes of my mother." "The dream of that which we know to be impossible" suggested an imaginative person, and this brought him second prize. But the most amusing thing was that which read, "The most beautiful thing in the world is to see a man carrying his mother-in-law across a dangerous river without making any attempt to drop her in."

SCALP WAS BADLY AFFECTED

"I am more than gratified by the successful results I obtained by the use of the Cuticura Remedies. For several years my scalp was very badly affected with dandruff and scales. My scalp itched terribly at times and at night I could not sleep. My coat collar would be actually white with the dandruff that had fallen from my head. My position being that of a barber, I was particular about having my hair in good condition, and was also in a position to try many lotions, etc., for the scalp. These had little or no effect. I had heard so much about the Cuticura Remedies that I resolved to try them. I shampooed my head with Cuticura Soap twice a week and after drying my head thoroughly, I anointed parts of my scalp with Cuticura Ointment. I was pleased from the first day and continued to keep up this treatment. To think that only three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and one-half boxes of Cuticura Ointment rid my head of this annoying trouble made me feel quite contented. I have now got a thick growth of hair and I am never troubled with any dandruff or itching of the scalp. There is no question but that the Cuticura Remedies cured me. I frequently recommend them to my customers, and they think a great deal of them." (Signed) John F. Williams, 307 Norfolk Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass., July 28, 1910.

Horrors!

"She is always doing something original."

"Yes, but her latest stunt, if it becomes a fad, will upset society."

"Why, what is it?"

"She has employed a nurse to look after her poodle and insists on looking after her baby herself."

One Close Tip.

"Your wandering life as an actor must cut you off from all ties."

"Ah, madam, any not so. The railroad ties are ever with us."

Harsh.

Gerald—Coffee keeps me awake.

Geraldine—Me, too; I always drink an extra cup when I know you are coming to call.

Poverty is by common consent an admirable training for character and moral perfection—in others.—Pinley.

If thou considerest what thou art in thyself thou will not care what men say of thee.—Thomas e Kempis.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

He that is not sensible of mother's happiness is a living stone.—Beaumont.

All the rules that glitter are not golden rules.

Farms for sale or rent on easy payments. J. Mitchell, Rives City, Iowa.

The only proof against disappointment is to expect the unexpected.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The latest addition to the Elroy Times printing force comes from Wisconsin. Within the very best of references. As that outfit has been getting help from nearly every state in the Union, we would suggest that they get a creditor from Iowa.

We are pleased to note that about all the homesteaders in this school district have advertised to make final proof. That's the stuff! Get into the harness and pay your taxes to help support your schools. We know some of you would have liked to have shirked the taxes onto the other fellow for two or three more years but the rays of the SUNBEAM got so hot that you had to strike out for Erie to get into the shade. It is our intention to represent all the people, and particulary those who have proved up three or four years ago to get money to improve their land and build their homes. They are the ones that have paid the taxes to keep up the schools and we thought they had had their share and that it was time for all to get in and pay their just share of the taxes.

A DENTAL CURIOSITY.

The Set of Artificial Teeth That Washington Refused.

It may not be generally known that the Father of His Country was one of the first Americans to wear artificial teeth. By the time the war of the Revolution had ended he had parted company with most of the outfit which nature had given him. An ingenious physician and dentist of New York city undertook the then unusual task of the equipment and produced at length a full set of artificial teeth. These are now, of course, a dental curiosity and offer an additional proof of the heroism of our first president, for it is a matter of fact that General Washington wore those teeth for many years and, so far as we know, never complained of them.

The teeth were carved from ivory and riveted, wired and clamped to a somewhat ponderous gold plate. Three large clamps in particular fixed one judiciously in the roof of the mouth and must have caused difficulty, if not anguish. There were an upper and an under set, and the two were connected and held in position relatively by a long spiral spring on each side, says Harper's Weekly.

Nevertheless Washington wore them long and well, a fact sufficiently attested by the worn and dilated condition of both teeth and plate.

At the last account these teeth were the property of a dental institution in Baltimore.

A Useful Coffin.

A writer in an English church magazine once found in a coffin's cottage in Staffordshire a coffin used as a bread and cheese cupboard. Notwithstanding his wife's remonstrance, he told the story of the coffin as follows: "Eighteen years ago I ordered that coffin. The wife and me used to have a good many words. One day she said, 'I'll never be carried in there to be thin by coffin.' 'Well, then,' I said, 'if that'll content thee I'll soon be done.'

"Next day I gave directions to have the thing made. In a few days it came home, to the tune a shreet. I got into it and said, 'Now, then, are thee content?' She began to cry and wanted the 'horrid thing' taken away. But that I wouldn't allow. In the end she got accustomed to seeing it, and as we wanted to turn it to some use we had some shelves put in and made it into a bread and cheese cupboard. We have never quarreled since it came."

Circulating Libraries.

Long before the invention of printing a printer in Philadelphia when he had taken off his forkship sprent at night used to sit poring over the covers of old volumes by firelight. He soon knew them by heart and hungered for more. But books were costly, and he had but little money. He had eight or ten cronies, young men who, like himself, were eager for knowledge. Hadding his books on a shelf, he invited his friends to do the same, that each of them might have the benefit of their all. Ben Franklin thus laid the foundation of the first circulating library in this country.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 3rd. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Lorass, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1, 1904, made H.E. Entry No 487, Serial No. 04078, for N. W. ¼ Section 35 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Mickelet, U.S. Commissioner at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Elder O. Gordon, Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURJE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in The Sunbeam May 5-11.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Magnell of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 485, Serial No. 04179, for N.W. ¼ Section 26 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Mickelet, U.S. Commissioner at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Elder O. Gorden, Charley Johnson, Sam Lorass, Syver J. Grathe all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURJE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 26th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Hield, of Highlanding Minnesota, who on 25th, Feb. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 727, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 1, 2, 3, ¼ N.E. ¼ Section 2 Township 152 N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 15th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Diderick A. Kolerstead, Ole Howard, And new Nelson, Tobias Olson all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 28th, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. April 25th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Solberg, of Torgerson Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1903 made Homestead Entry No. 941 Serial No. 04838 for N. E. ¼,

Section 19 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Mickelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Vraa, Peter W. Olson, Elef Aakre, Lars A. Salt, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 28th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Eugene H. Beeson, of Torgerson Minn., who on November 14, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 906 Serial No. 04836, for S. E. ¼

Section 35 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Mackinon, Elef Aakre, Carl O. Mahlin, of Torgerson Minn. John Dobles, of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Take One Pain Pill then— Take it Easy

To get the best of Backache Get a Box of

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Otherwise Backache May get the best of you

Nothing disturbs the human system more than pain whether it be in the form of headache, backache, neuralgia, stomachache or the pains peculiar to women. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a certified remedy for pain, and are praised by a great army of men and women who have used them for years.

"A friend was down with LaGrippe and nearly crazed with awful backache. I gave her one Anti-Pain Pill and left another for her to take. They relieved her right away, and she says she will never be without them again."
MRS. C. H. WARD, Smithsburg, O.

At all druggists—50 doses 25 cents. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.

We now have for sale the S.W. ¼ of Section 26 town of Kratka, at a big bargain. 80 acres broke ready for crop. 30 acre's fenced in pasture, 1 granery on the farm and some other improvements.

Owner has big farm in Canada and will sell for $10 an acre, if taken soon. Now is your chance to buy one of the best farms in the town of Kratka for half of what it is worth. Inquire at this office. W. G. Hunt, Agent.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 25, town of Kratka, Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, up new county ditch. Some light timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt, Agent.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam April 14, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 12th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Heshy, of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904 made Homestead entry No. 1041 Serial No. 04165, for Lots 2, 3 & S. ½ of N. E. ¼ Section 30 and Lot 11 of Section 25 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael Cundig, Thorsteine Nelson, Ole Christofferson, Ludvig J. Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 14, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. April 10th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole T. Wasle, of Knehoel Minn., who on June 29th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 681, Serial No. 04153, for N. W. ¼ Section 34 Township 155 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 22nd. day of May, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Orseon, Peter Hestad, of Knehoel Minn. William Farso. Halvor T. Wasle of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 24th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Diderick A. Kolerstead, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 31st, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 05141 Serial No. 04245, for Lots 3, 4, S.E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 12th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof B. Solstad, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in THE SUNBEAM, 5-5-11.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Arndt, of Knehoel Minn., who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 827, Serial No. 04364, for Lots 5, 6, N. ½ S. E. ¼ & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Alfred Swanson, of Knehoel Minn. Alfred Hanfmiersteen, of Highlanding Minn. Peter C. Wold, of Knehoel Minn. Walter McAndrews, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

The Indian's Violoet.

More or less wonderful accounts have from time to time been given of the powers of vision possessed by savage races. During a British anthropological expedition to the Torres strait the visual faculty of the natives was carefully tested, and from these tests the conclusion was reached that the excellence of vision shown by the savages has a psychological origin—that is to say, it arises from knowing what to look for. While the civilized man relishes familiarity with the environment he can see as far as they can. Thus the power of an Indian to tell the sex of a deer at such a distance that distinguishing features like antlers were invisible was found to rest upon his knowledge of the peculiar gait of the male deer.—Scientific American.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam April 7, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 3rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Johnson, of Plummer Minn. who on Oct. 4th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 6855 Serial No. 04268 for S. W. ¼ Section 35, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Mickelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 12th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Elder O. Gordyn, Sam Lorass, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 3rd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Reier O. Gorden, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 486, Serial No. 04174, for S. E. ¼ Section 26 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Mickelet, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 13th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Lorass, Charley Johnson, Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans H. Field, of Erie Minn., who on November 13th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 913, Serial No. 04849, for Lots 1, 2, & E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 153 N. Range 38 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 12th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl O. Elg, Christian O. Odegard, Alex F. Lauimore, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 3rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Syver J. Grathe, of Plummer Minnesota, who on June 30th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 847 Serial No. 0397, for S. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Mickelet, U. S. Commissioner; at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Sam Lorass, Reier O. Gorden, Carl Mc Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam May 4th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Rostad of Germantown Minn. who on Oct. 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 783, Serial No. 04169, for Lots 3, 4, S. ½ N. ½ Section 19, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 20th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughn, John Martin Johnson, Bernt Johnson, of Highlanding Minn. Alfred T. Rose of Germantown Minn.

AORTON P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 29th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard M. Belser, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on August 13th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1600, Serial No. 04589, for S W. ¼ of N. E. ¼, of N. W. ¼ & S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Section 19, Township 156 N. Range 39 W., Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 12th day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John T. Cosa, of Mavie Mine. Nels T. Jergenson; August Knutson, Charley Johnson, of Torgerson Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl O. Elg, of Erie Minn., who on November 16th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 1004, Serial No. 04360, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 153 N. Range 38 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 12th day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans H. Field, Christian Odegard, Alex K. Lauimore, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLETE STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors" "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Crosley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and on each had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Seed corn for sale at the big Highlanding store.

Yesterday was a nasty stormy day, with wind sleet thunder li ghtaing rain and snow.

Oscar Nesland finished the foundation for Singer Bros Kratka store and returned home to Deer Park Wednesday.

There has been plenty of rain the past week to wet up the ground in good shape and the grain and grass is makeing rapid groath.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and plesent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

Oklee will give a big 17th, day of May celebration next Wednesday. Better improve your opprotunity to visit the new and hustling town on the Duluth Soo Line.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

Peder E. Rensle, Ed. Rustan and Charley Erickson was down to Crookston to make final proof on their homesteads this week. Eddy Singer was with them for a witness.

The Highlanding ferry is now in good condition, and anyone using it when I am not present will please leave the ferry fee at Ellingson Bros. as it is not a free ferry.—S. L. Holm, owner.

Ye editor expects to go to the city of Crookston on a business trip Sunday and will be away until Tuesday evening. Stanly Depta will attend to the post office during our absence, and Tom Sannes will look after the farm.

Vaugh Bros & Co. have refitted their big store at Highlanding and have put in the largest and most complete stock of general merchindise ever brought to eastern Pennington county. Read their add and accept their invertation to call and see them.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, th$1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

We have been very busy this week attending to our corn and potao planting at the expense of our paper, but we are going to try to have a good big crib of corn to show Iowa visitors, next fall, that was raised in Penaington county Minnesota.

Peter Hedeen bought the Pete O'Toole quater section this week which makes him the owner of three quaters of a section in the town of Kratka. Mr. Hedeen has been a large wheat producer every year since the second year he settled here and now it is a case of buy more land to, raise more wheat.

Mail carrier Sigurdsons team broke loose yesterday moring and made a bad wreck of his harness and buggy. It was fotunate that he was at a farmer newspaper office, instead of an all type office for he was quickly supplied with whippeltrees and parts of harness and went on his way rejoiceing.

The line was started on Wednesday at the Crookston land office for the filcing on these vacant lands next Monday. Some of the land is a bargain at four dollars an acre, but the men that fil on it will find that they will have to comply with the homestead law, as the old settlers are "next" to speculators and they will be able to get title to the land, if they did not take it for a home.

ROLAND LOCALS.

There was a nice shower of rain on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Rustad and daughter Barba visited with Ed Rustan and family last week.

Miss Ida Lillo attended the teachers examination at Red Lake Falls last week.

Miss Ella Rolandson visited with Elma Sall last Sunday.

Mr. Andrew Hanson went to Thief River Falls to attend the teachers examination.

Ed Rustan Charle Erickson and Peter Rensle went to Crookston to make final proof on their land Tuesday.

Mr. Joseph Broin came up from Hilliriver on Saturday to visit his sister Mrs. Otto Dahal and his brother Ole Broin.

Miss Alma Lindberg intetained a few of her lady friends last Sunday, for supper. Did they have a good time? We should say they did.

Mr. and Mrs Otto Dahl, Carl Rindahl, and Joseph Broin visited at the home of Ole Broin on Sunday.

Signa Brekke visited with Vilina Bourman on Sunday.

May basket hanging is all the go now nights.

Martin Hyland made a trip to Trail city Sunday.

Miss Signa Gunderson and Alma Fore spent Sunday with the family of Sam Gunderson.

The Lillo and Oklee base ball nines played a game last Sunday, which resulted in a score of 11 to 13 in favor of Lillo.

Emil Linvick made a business trip to Maloae on Saturday.

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Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

HIGHLANDING SCHOOL.

The following is a list of the scholars attending school at the Highlanding district the past month with number of days of each opposit their names.

Peder Pederson	11
Lenard McAndress	16
Hale Jacobson	20
Oliver Pederson	16
Ella Cousins	17
Elsie Cousias	19
Harry Cousins	18
Marie Cousins	18
Otto Cousins	4
Sadie Arndt	19
Hilda Hammerstaed	19
Harry Engen	19
Herbert Cousins	14
Stanly Jacobson	20
Halvor Sigurdson	0
Leon Rockstad	12
Alma Pederson	17
Sigurd Sigurdson	*
Emma Dunn	17
Laura Wold	15
Roselia Clark	16
Genevia Overum	20
Palmer Wold	11
Augusta Wold	13
Oliver Roward	6
Thelm Lee	18
Thelma Nelson	14

* Has been sick.

Average 19—11—20.
Total days 391.

Visitors. Mesdems Pederson Jacobson and Overum, Miss Cunningham and Edwards. Ester Melus.

Mildrid Hooper, teacher.

Coming.

"Have you any unanimity in your family, Mrs. Jobbs?"
"Not yet, ma'am, but we'll ketch it. We get everything that's a-goin'."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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J. A. DUFFY, Cashier. T. L. CRUZON, Assist. Cashier.

Pennington County Schools.

We are in receipt of a lengthy article from superintendent of schools E A Mostue, which came in to late for publication this week. He reports that he has visited nearly all the schools of the County, of which there are 69, and that attendance has been fairly good the past team. The teachers summer training school will be held at Red Lake Falls this year commenceing on June 18th, and continueing six weeks. It is the desire of superintendent Mostue that as many of the teachers attend this school as possiably can.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

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U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.
Arrives on the same days, at .30 p.m.

Wm. G. [illegible] m

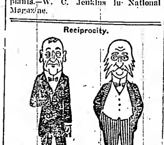
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Their Effect In the First Theaters In Which They Were Used.

The first theater in the world to use incandescent lamps was the Academy of Music, on Halstead street, Chicago, the plant being installed by the Western Edison Light company. The theater was wired for 150 sixteen candle power lamps. The lighting was confined to the auditorium. No electric lights were used on the stage, as dimmers had not been thought of at that time. On the opening night, after the new lights were installed, the actors struck, claiming that it was impossible to make up by gaslight and play their parts under the glare of the electric lights. It was with difficulty that they were persuaded to proceed with the second act.

The first theater to be completely lighted with incandescent lamps was the old Haverly theater, then located on Monroe street, where the Inter Ocean building now stands. This plant consisted of two dynamos with a capacity of 637 lamps. On the opening night only sufficient lights were started at first to enable the ushers to seat the audience. When the curtain rose every light was turned on, causing a tremendous sensation among the audience and eliciting applause that continued for fifteen minutes. The innovation was so successful that McVicker's theater and the Chicago Opera House immediately installed similar plants.—W. C. Jenkins in National Magazine.

Reciprocity.



Old Doctor—I learn that your son and my daughter propose to wed.
Wealthy Undertaker—Good idea!
"Think so?"
"Yes. It won't matter then whether you lose your patients or not, the money will be in the family."

Sensitive.

Garrulous Barber—As the sayin' goes, "There's always room at the top." Sensitive Customer—How dare you refer to my baldness!—Boston Transcript.

Even Tempered.

"Is your husband even tempered?"
"Yes," answered Mrs. Wurryd, "he's even tempered enough. He's just about as irritable one day as another."

Some people are so fond of ill luck that they run half way to meet it.—Jerrold.

Wondrous Tact.

As an example of graciousness and tact Matthew White tells in Munsey's Magazine of a London clergyman who was called on to address an audience of actors. Alluding to the better social status of the players, the clergyman said that in former days it was sometimes customary to brand them as vagabonds and bore a hole in their ears with an awl, that the citizens might thus be forewarned. "And who knows," the clergyman added, "but that it is a survival of an endeavor to hide this mark of indignity that causes some of the actors even today to wear their hair long?"

Bottles and Rags.

"Bottles and rags, bottles and rags!" called out a rag and bone man as he plied his calling.
"Why do you always put these words together?" asked a passerby.
"Because, madam," replied the man, courteously touching his hat, "wherever you find bottles you find rags!"—London Family Herald.

A Shellfish Thought.

"Funny, isn't it"—
"That what?"
"That when a fellow's affairs have reached the blue point he never declares that the world is his oyster!"—Judge.

The Ruthless Razor.

Lady Customer (in furniture shop)—What has become of those lovely side boards you had when I was last here? Salesman (smirking)—I shaved 'em off, madam.

Sympathy.

Cora—Have you seen my new photographs, dear? Every one says they look exactly like me. Dora—What a shame! Can't you get another sitting?

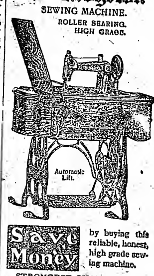
Chiefly the mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—Bacon.

Where a King's Clothes Were Kept.

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe is a conspicuous waymark in Queen Victoria street and derives a grotesque distinguishing title from former proximity to the king's great wardrobe. This was originally the town mansion of Sir John Beauchamp and purchased from his executors by Edward III. for the keepers of the king's apparel. "There were kept," says Fuller, "the ancient clothes of our English kings which they wore on great festivals." Shakespeare in his will left to his favorite daughter, Susannah, the Warwickshire doctor's wife, a house near the Wardrobe, "wherein one John Robinson dwelleth." The present Church of St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe was rebuilt by Wren after the great fire and became the city center of the evangelical revival under William Romaine.—Westminster Gazette.

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Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

Getting His Discharge.



Halt on the Highway.



Bike Cop—Say, Curly, you're off your wheel.

Below the Average.

Apropos of loss of friends somebody was saying one day before Morgan, the great calculator of lives, that they had lost so many friends, mentioning the number, in a certain space of time, upon which Morgan, coolly taking down a book from his office shelf and looking into it, said, "So you ought, sir, and three more."—Thomas Moore.

Willing to Risk It.

Uncle—My dear boy, it's a fact that the bacilli on paper money have caused many a death before now. Nephew—Well, uncle, you might let me have a few notes. I'm very tired of life.—Fliegende Blatter.

A Thousand Refusals.

Kate—That Bragson girl claims to have made a thousand refusals of marriage. Ethel—That's true. When Gus asked her to be his wife she replied, "No, a thousand times, no!"—Boston Transcript.

Exaggerated Ego.

One of the hardest things in this world for the sixteen candle kind of man to do is to keep from mistaking himself for a lighthouse.—Galveston News.

Passion For Music.

Mrs. Bacon—Did you say your husband has a passion for music? Mrs. Egbert—Yes. Every time I sing he [illegible]

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY, Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

The JUBILEE of CARDINAL GIBBONS



CARDINAL GIBBONS



CARDINAL GIBBONS IN HIS NEW ROBES

PREPARATIONS are actively in progress for a celebration that will rank as one of the most interesting events in the history of the Catholic church in America. The forthcoming event is a jubilee observance in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, the head of the church in America. What is more, it is to be a double jubilee,—something that is most unusual if not indeed unique. The date of this significant anniversary is June 30, which is the golden jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons' ordination to the priesthood and the silver jubilee of his elevation to the position of Cardinal.

However, the observances of this significant event will by no means be confined to the final day of June. On the contrary there will be commemorative events of one kind or another that will occur at intervals for a period of several weeks. The present plan is



THE CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE AT BALTIMORE, MD.



WORKING QUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN CARDINAL

to have the chief events of June 30 take the form of a service in the Cathedral of the Cardinal's home city of Baltimore, to which church dignitaries from all over the country will be invited, to be followed by a reception in the neighboring city of Washington, which will take the form of a tribute by American officialdom to the venerable head of the church and will be attended by President Taft and all the highest officials of the nation.

However, it is expected that other cities will also desire to pay tribute to Cardinal Gibbons in connection with this dual anniversary and if he continues to enjoy the good health for which he has been famous for so many years it is probable that he will wish to accept invitations for later dates from churches at more distant points so that it will be strange if the eminent wearer of the red hat is not kept busy for several weeks acknowledging the popular expression of good wishes in one form or another. All this, too, in the face of the fact that the Cardinal rather depreciates the plans which have been in the making for sometime past to take due cognizance of the double jubilee. When, soon after the first of the year, prominent clergy and laymen began to lay plans for commemorative exercises the cardinal expressed the hope that there would be as little display as possible.

Finally there will be ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone and later the dedication of what is to constitute the permanent tribute to Cardinal Gibbons in connection with the jubilee—namely, a Cardinal Gibbons Memorial Hall to be erected on the grounds of the Catholic University of America in the District of Columbia. It is planned to erect a monumental structure that will cost at least $100,000 and will be notable architecturally as well as serving a useful purpose at the great seat of learning which has become the center of Catholic activities on this continent. The funds for the erection of this commemorative building are being raised by a nation-wide public subscription and thousands of dollars have already been pledged. The great interest which Cardinal Gibbons has always manifested in the university makes it particularly fitting that the enduring testimonial to his career should take the form of an addition to this seat of learning.

The double jubilee in June,—the first event of the kind ever celebrated in this country will be followed in July,—on July 23, to be exact,—by another significant anniversary. This second momentus occasion of the summer will be the Cardinal's attainment of the seventy-seventh milestone in a very active life. It is but little less significant than the other event if for no other reason than the remarkable vigor and vitality constantly manifested by the eminent churchman. Indeed, no person meeting him casually and unaware of his identity would suspect that he has attained so advanced an age. Furthermore it would be difficult to find a better example of the benefits of a simple and systematic mode of life.

Many persons not familiar with his early career have the impression that Cardinal Gibbons is a son of Erin. On the contrary, he was born in Baltimore,—that is in the diocese of which he is now archbishop in addition to holding the position of primate of the Catholic church in the United States. To be sure he was of Irish parentage and during his boyhood his father took him to Ireland where he received the groundings of a liberal education. He was but a youth when he returned to this country and entered St. Charles college in Maryland from which he graduated with high honors at the age of twenty-three. He then entered St. Mary's seminary in Baltimore and after the usual course in philosophy and theology was ordained a priest on June 30, 1861,—the anniversary of which event is commemorated by the double jubilee now in prospect.

The early work of the churchman was in Baltimore, with which city his church services have been so conspicuously identified all through his long career. Later, however, after serving as private secretary to the late Archbishop Spalding he was consecrated bishop of North Carolina and remained in that state four years. Then followed five years of service with similar responsibilities in the state of Virginia. In May, 1877, he was appointed coadjutor with the right of succession to the archbishop of Baltimore and in less than a year he was formally installed archbishop. He was one of the American prelates to visit Rome in 1883 to outline the work of the third plenary council and his marked ability in this connection was at once noted by Pope Leo XIII, who forthwith appointed him to preside over the plenary council. During the meeting of the council the American archbishop further won the approbation of the pope who, to show his appreciation, nominated him for cardinal,—the signal honor, the acquisition of which forms the second object of the commemorative program now planned.

It seems peculiarly appropriate that the permanent memorial to Cardinal Gibbons in connection with his jubilee should take the form of a hall at the Catholic university for if there is one project for which this prince of the church has ever been a champion and an earnest worker it is this self-same center of higher education under Catholic auspices. It will be remembered that Cardinal Gibbons laid the cornerstone of the university and officiated at the formal opening of the institution, whereas the activities of his long service as chancellor of the university are fresh in the minds of all who keep in touch with educational progress.

As has been hinted above the personal habits of the cardinal are of the simplest character. He is ever active and a subscriber to the theory that change of occupation is the ideal rest. Cardinal Gibbons has long been known as an early riser, getting up as early as 5:30 in summer and seldom later than 6 o'clock even in winter. He usually says mass at 7 o'clock, this being the custom no matter whether he is at the cathedral in Baltimore, or at a modest summer retreat in the country, or at some quiet seaside resort. After mass comes breakfast and then an interval is devoted to reading the newspapers, for the cardinal keeps closely in touch with all current events, not forgetting a decidedly keen interest in what is transpiring in the baseball field.

The main portion of the morning is apportioned between replying to correspondence, receiving visitors and literary work. For the latter the cardinal can find all too little leisure, but he has already attained high rank as a contributor to the literature of the church, his book "The Faith of Our Fathers" being regarded by eminent scholars and divines of every creed as a masterpiece of logic and literary expression. The cardinal's correspondence is, of course, very heavy, sometimes amounting to hundreds of letters a day and his visitors are likewise numerous. The ecclesiastical business for which he is a court of last resort is in itself sufficient to throng with callers the modest reception rooms of the cardinal's residence adjoining the cathedral in Baltimore, but there are also great numbers of secular callers with a variety of missions. Catholic callers when received by the cardinal bend the knee and kiss the large amethyst ring which the cardinal wears in recognition of the spiritual authority vested in him.

Unless he is to attend a formal dinner of some kind in the evening the cardinal usually has the principal meal of the day shortly after noon and then lies down for a brief siesta, particularly if he has had an unusually strenuous morning. Later in the afternoon there is another attack upon the accumulated correspondence and literary work and more than likely a number of visitors will call by appointment. Whatever be the demands upon his time, however, the cardinal endeavors to reserve an hour or more in the late afternoon for his constitutional,—this walk which is a Roman custom, followed by nearly all ecclesiastics, being taken in company with some friend or priest. When opportunity offers the cardinal also indulges in a short walk in the early morning but frequently he has to forego this. Except under unusual circumstances the cardinal retires at or before 10 o'clock and in his early-to-bed rule is found one of the secrets of his endurance, for the eminent churchman though he has never been able to boast what might be termed a robust constitution is wiry and capable of an immense amount of work.

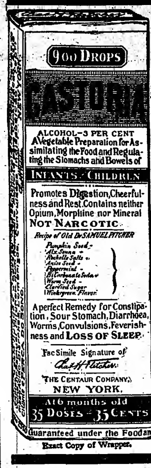
The cardinal's duties necessitate considerable travel and he stands this fatiguing work remarkably well considering his age. The month of June preceding the events in observance of his double jubilee is likely to be an especially lively one for this energetic member of the college of cardinals for this year as usual he has been deluged with invitations to speak at commencements. Cardinal Gibbons has few hobbies. He is fond of reading and enjoys the possession of a splendid library embracing many rare volumes and he is likewise fond of music. Naturally a light eater at all times the cardinal is not tempted by delicacies that defy digestion.

REASONABLE LOGIC.

"Say, mamma, where do the cows get their milk?" asked little Jessie very seriously, looking up from the foaming pan of milk she had been intently regarding.

"Well, dearie, where do you get your tears?" was the mother's questioning answer. After Jessie had spent several moments of very thoughtful silence, she again broke out:

"Oh, mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?"



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Politician—There were several ungrammatical sentences in your speech last night.

The Candidate—I know; I'm making a play for the uneducated vote.

Breaking a Hobo's Heart.

Manager Gus Hartz was standing near the opera house box office when one of two panhandlers who had entered the lobby approached him, and, holding out an addressed and sealed envelope, begged for the price of a postage stamp.

"It's for me mudder, boss," he sniveled. "You'se wouldn't turn down er guy fer de price er de stamp, would youse?"

"Never," said the manager, deftly grasping the envelope and throwing it through the box office window. "Here, Fred," addressing himself to Treasurer Fred Coan, "stamp this and have it mailed."

The velocity of the proceeding fairly took the panhandler's breath away. Then, backing away to where his partner awaited him, he whispered, "Nothin' doing, bo—the guy's wise."—Cleveland Leader.

A Distinction.

"Jim may not be a successful man," said the optimist, "but he's full of possibilities."

"Perhaps," grunted the cynic, "but not of probabilities."

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In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 600,000 bottles sold last year $.50 and $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

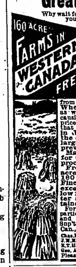
It is a good thing to know where you are going, and what you are going there for.

The friend who takes your part sometimes forgets to return it.

Do You Use Eye Salve? Apply only from Aseptic Tubes to Prevent Infection. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes—New Size 25c. Murine Eye Liquid 25c-50c. Eye Books in each Pkg.

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Now's the Time —not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising, are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 50 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

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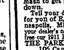
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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A READER CURES HIS CONSTIPATION—TRY IT FREE

Simple way for any family to retain the good health of all its members.

The editors of "Health Hints" and "Questions and Answers" have one question that is put to them more often than any other, and which, strangely enough, they find the most difficult to answer. That is "How can I cure my constipation?"

Dr. Caldwell, an eminent specialist in diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels has looked the whole field over, has practised the specialty for forty years and is convinced that the ingredients contained in what is called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has the best claim to attention from constipated people.

Its success in the cure of stubborn constipation has done much to displace the use of salts, waters, strong cathartics and such things. Syrup Pepsin, by training the stomach and bowel muscles to again do their work naturally, and with its tonic ingredients strengthening the nerves, brings about a lasting cure. Among its strongest supporters are Mr. John Gravelino of 98 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich., Mr. J. A. Vernon of Oklahoma City and thousands of others. It can be obtained of any druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, or if you want to try it first a free sample bottle can be obtained by writing the doctor.

For the free sample address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

CREDIT THE NORMALS

GRADUATES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS TO GET CREDIT FOR TWO YEARS AT UNIVERSITY.

KEEPS STUDENTS AT HOME

Movement Is in Line With Action of Other States on Same Proposition—Several of Which Allow Credits.

Winona.—The announcement regarding the advanced credit heretofore to be given to graduates of the advanced course of normal schools by the University of Minnesota is one of special interest to prospective students of the state normals," said President Guy E. Maxwell of the Winona normal. "Some six years ago no credit whatever was accorded the normal school graduates by the University of Minnesota. Through the efforts of the presidents of the schools, however, in conference with President Northrop, the university made a concession of a year of advanced credit to holders of the normal school diplomas.

"Some three years ago, after the organization of the college of education, Dean Jomes of that department recommended and secured the privilege of forty-two units of advanced credit for normal school graduates out of the 126 required for graduation from the four-year course and the bachelors' degree in education. The normal schools, however, felt that their course of study, somewhat heavier than that of the first two years of the college course, should rank as fully and fairly equivalent as the first two college years.

Privilege Extended.

"This privilege has been extended to the normal school graduates of other states by their universities. Minnesota graduates have therefore gone to the University of Wisconsin and elsewhere, receiving full recognition for their two years' work. It is with a view of securing these graduates for the Minnesota University that the faculty of the college of education has just voted to award high school credit unites who finished the full course in the normal schools and who are especially recommended by the presidents, the total of sixty units of credit out of the necessary 126.

"Thus, a student may enter the normal school, pursue a regular course for two years, earn his life certificate as a teacher and enter the schools of the state at a good salary, teach temporarily and enter the university without any loss of time. This privilege will be of great interest of prospective students and ought to appeal to boys and girls whose funds may not seem sufficient to carry them through four years of college work, but who with two years under the small expense connected with the normal school course will later find the way to the university for the remaining two years.

"This plan will also interest parents who desire to have their children under the care of a smaller institution during the earlier portion of their college course. The dormitories now completed or projected for the Minnesota normal schools will afford special assistance to students who seek to earn their college diplomas under the plan suggested."

REV. A. OFTEDAHL ACCEPTS CALL.

To Be Pastor of Branch of Trinity Norwegian Church.

Minneapolis.—The call is extended to Rev. A. Oftedahl of Rochester, to become pastor of a church to be formed by young people and other English speaking members of the Trinity Norwegian Lutheran church. No church has been secured to hold services, but it is expected the church will be officially formed in about a week. Rev. Oftedahl preached his farewell sermon at Rochester, last May 14.

While English services have been held Sunday evenings in the church for 18 years, the young people became determined to organize a church which would not interfere with those who wished to have the services conducted in the Norwegian language exclusively.

CASH WHEAT IN MOVEMENT.

Changes on Liberal Scale Mark Trading in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis. — Changes in the ownership of cash wheat at the Chamber of Commerce was on a liberal scale, making the first transactions in the maturing of the May contract. Up to noon 1,250,000 bushels were delivered, involving about 1,000,000. A rather unusual feature in connection with the tenders was the acceptance of considerable wheat by the Armour Grain Company of Chicago.

FIND BODY OF MISSING MAN.

Hat Gives Clue Which Results in Gruesome Discovery.

Parker's Prairie. — The body of Charles Gunderson, who has been missing since last May, was found on the farm of Alfred Malmgren, for whom Gunderson was working at the time of his disappearance. Malmgren found a hat which he recognized as one belonging to the missing man, and, making a search of the brush near by found what remained of the body.

TIRES OF WORKING FOR NOTHING

Colonel Davidson Not to Be Active on Waterways Commission.

St. Paul.—Colonel J. H. Davidson, who, since November, 1909, has been chairman of the waterways commission created by the 1909 legislature, declares that, while he would for a while nominally continue in that capacity, he did not intend to "spend two more years sacrificing his time and money." The resolution creating the waterways commission provided that they should serve without pay, but Colonel Davidson put in a bill for $2,640.70, of which $1,500 was for salary and the beleoce for expenses. The bill passed the House, but the Senate committee trimmed it down, and then it was lost on account of the adjournment of the Senate through the mistake of a clerk.

Colonel Davidson also attributes the failure of the Senate to pass the bill to the influence of attorneys for the water power companies, which were fighting the Spooner water supply bill, which Colonel Davidson drafted. He said that he has put all his time and energy into the work during the last two years and consequently is a poor man now.

Ralph W. Wheelock, secretary to the governor, said that the work done by Colonel Davidson during the past two years was entirely voluntary and that the position of chairmen of the commission was only nominal. He added, however, that the governor felt that he was morally obligated to help the colonel in getting heck his expenses, and that efforts would be made to compensate the chairmen of the waterways commission by August 1, at least for part of his expenses.

PUPILS TO COOK OWN LUNCHES.

New Scheme to Be Tried in Rural Schools of State.

St. Paul. — Something new in the way of school lunches is to be tried this spring in a number of the state rural schools under the direction of the agricultural college extension division.

Miss Mary L. Bull, domestic science expert of the division, proposes to try out a number of schools to have the children cook their own lunches at school instead of bringing cold lunches.

The children will take turns in bringing materials, and soups, chowders, cereals and vegetables will be cooked under the supervision of the teacher, enough at each time to supply the whole school.

If the plan is found to work well it will be advocated for adoption in all the schools.

BOTH SIDES WAIT IN STRIKE.

Neither Carpenters Nor Contractors Make Decisive Move.

Minneapolis.—The strike of Minneapolis carpenters has settled down to a welting game, neither side yielding from the stand taken at the start, although both carpenters and contractors asserted they were gaining.

The carpenters say that contracts for two private residences formerly held by two members of the Master Builders' association, have been turned over to the union to complete, and that other contracts are being sought by carpenters.

As an evidence that they are winning, the contractors assert that 29 non-union carpenters were put to work on the Syndicate building.

TAKES LAND DEPARTMENT JOB.

Theodarn A. Nelsan Now Manager of State Land Sales Bureau.

St. Paul.—Theodore A. Nelson, chief clerk in the land department of the state auditor's office, has been promoted to the job of manager of the land sales department, a job created by the last legislature. His salary will be $1,800, an increase of $300.

The law permits the payment of a salary of $2,500, but Mr. Iverson proposes to use the remaining $700 for advertising state lands, in addition to the $5,000 appropriated for that purpose.

The job of manager of the land sales department was created by the law which provides for monthly sales of state land in certain counties.

INCREASES SALOON LICENSE.

St. Cloud Council Raises Amount From $500 to $1,000.

St. Cloud.—By ordinance the city council increased the saloon license from $500 to $1,000. This change was made to conform to the state law requiring that all cities having over 10,000 population must charge at least $1,000 license. In the recent United States census, St. Cloud's population was given as 10,300. This change will go into effect July 1. At the present time there are thirty-five saloons in the city, and it is expected that thirty will continue under the new license.

Tahoo Indian Thumb Mark.

Duluth.—With all due respect to Puddin' Head Wilson, the Indian department has incurred a distrustful eye on the thumb mark signature. The Indian agent at Walker has been notified that hereafter all signatures of Indians to official documents by thumb mark must be witnessed by some reputable person who can write. Heretofore the thumb mark has been considered as absolute as to require no witness, but the recent White Earth investigation has caused doubt to arise.

FINDS MANY STRANGE RELICS

WINCHELL EXPLORES LONG BURIED CITY.

Evidences of a Civilization Antedating the Indians Found Near Mankato.

Mankato.—The e race superior in the arts of civilization lived in southern Minnesota previous to the Indians who inhabited it the last few centuries is shown by the findings of Professor N. H. Winchell of Minneapolis, the state geologist, in Cambria township, twenty miles northwest of this city. The people even bed ivory, and quantities of broken pottery were found. The fact that ivory was found indicates that these people lived when elephents inhabited this section—not the mastadon—but the elephants such as they are known today. This was not long after the glecial period.

The relics were mostly three or four feet underground, many layers of soil having covered the former residing place. The site of the city or village covers several acres, and is perfectly level, while the surrounding country is more or less rough.

Now a Corn Field.

The route ley through sod old cornfield, the loose soil of which was thickly strewn with flint chips and small pieces of pottery. The real finds were not, however, made until the work with the shovels began, and as these loosened the earth the relics of a long departed race were brought to view.

The greater number of pieces found were crumbling bones of animals, including the shoulder blades of buffalo, the hoofs of elk, few bones of many animals, squirrels, coons, bears and beavers being represented, and also the lower jaw of a horse. The ancients seemed to have lived well. Many pocket gopher mounds were searched, and the collection of teeth was completed by the finding of a human molar which a gopher had brought up from under ground. Innumerable bones of birds and fish were found, and a fish scale of immense size.

Pottery Finds Valuable.

While not the most numerous, the pottery finds were the most valuable from an archeological point of view. Some of the pieces were from the rims of jars and were artistically decorated with various patterns. No two patterns were alike. The pottery bed the shape of much of that unearthed in the excations of ancient Greece.

Arrow heeds, some big for big game, and some very small, for the killing of birds, and spearhead ailing of stone hetchet heeds were found, and also the rude whetstones with which they had been sharpened. A flint knife, a scraper made from a large and flattened fish bone, a broken hammer and a cell, a hammer head they woe held in the hend when used, were found. Several boiling rocks were also picked up, but soon crumbled into seed from age.

Clay, Iron and Limestone.

Most of the relics were found in greet quantities of ashes. Professor Winchell took e matchel full of relics home with him. In examining the surrounding geological conditions, Professor Winchell found a depoeit of cretacious clay, which is the material from which the pottery was manufactured, and mey heve accounted for the presence there of the clay. He also found a fragment of iron ore from the Vermillion range and limestone from the depoelts near Winnipeg.

Professor Winchell's party included several professors of the Mankato normal school and other leeding citizens.

DOCTORS IN MANKATO.

Minnesota Valley Medical Association Votes to Merce With Southern.

Mankato.—At the thirty-first semi-annual meeting of the Minnesota Valley Medical association, held in this city, ection was taken favoring union with the Southern Minnesota Medical association, which is on organization that covers the southern part of the state. The Southern Minnesota medical association will act upon the metter at its meeting in August, and if it takes favorable action, the two associations will merge next winter. The matter hes been under consideration by both associations for some time and both referred it to committese. The committee of the Minnesota Valley Medical association reported favorably.

Dr. John M. Armstrong of St. Peul read a peper. Dr. O. C. Strickler of New Ulm gave a report of two cases of tetanus; Dr. G. H. Ludke of Belmont presented notes, and Dr. E. W. Benham of Mankato; Dr. F. P. Strathern of St. Peter and Dr. W. O. McCarty of Rochiester read papers.

Last evening the Blue Earth County Medical society entertained the visiting doctors at a luncheon for the members of the Brown-Redwood County Medical society and a joint meeting of these county societies was held.

Seeding Really at End.

Thief River Falls.—Seeding of the smaller grains is almost finished in this section. The ground is in better condition than in many years back. With the proper weather conditions from now on a bumper crop will surely be harvested. Land buyers from the southern part of the state and from Iowa and Illinois are coming in every day. Pennington county has excellent prospects of doubling its population in the next five years. The Commercial club of this city is planning on a campaign to effect this result.

325,000 IN ONE YEAR

THE IMMIGRATION TO CANADA SURPASSES ALL RECORD.

The returns recently issued by the Canadian Immigration Branch shows thet upwerds of 325,000 persons arrived in Canada during the past twelve months, declering their intention of becoming settlers in that country. Of this number about 120,000 were from the United States, the balance being from the British Isles and Northern Europe. It will thus be seen thet the sturdy farmieg element that has gone forward from the United States is being splendidly supplemented by an equally sturdy settlement from across the seas. The lure of Canadien wheet, oets, barley and flax grown on the rich prairie of Western Canada is conetantly attracting more and more, and year by year the tide of immigrents to the Western Canede plains increeses; there is no ebb to this flow. The Canadian authorities are not surprised at the number from the United States being as large as it is but they did not look for such a large immigration from the old countries. Still, they will not be found unprepared. Reception halls are in readiness at all important points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, surveyors were et work during the past season opening up new districts on which to plan those seeking free homesteeds of 160 acres each, railways have been projecting laterals from their main lines, and every provision has been taken to accommodate the newcomer. A recent dispatch from Antwerp reads: "The diversion of European emigration from the United States to Canada is said to be seriously affecting the Atlantic steamship lines. The Red Star today gives up to thn America-Canada line two of the best speed emigrant steamers afloat, the Gothland and the Zeeland. These vessels heretofore in the Antwerp-New York service are now to be operated from Rotterdam to Montreal."

On the date of the above dispatch word came to the Immigration branch that the "Vanguard of the 1911 army of United States settlers reached Winnipeg at 1:30 o'clock this morning. There was a solid train load of effects, comprising 41 carloads and two colonist sleepers attached to the train, which combined the members of 38 families. Every man Jack in the party is a skilled farmer, and all have come north prepared to go right on the land, which was purchesed last year. They are equipped with everything that experience has shown is necessery to make a start on virgin prairie. In addition to machinery and household effects there were a large number of horses and cattle. Some of the farmers had also brought along gas tractors, which will be put right to work on ground breaking."

One of the agents of the Canadian government advises that it would appear as if each month of the present year would show a larger immigration over the past year. The demand for the literature of the department, describing the resources, is greater than it ever has been.

The Impossible.

Andrew Carnegie, at a recent dinner in New York, told of a certain lebor leader.

"It is silly of employers to pretend in these troubles that they are always in the right. Employers are often in the wrong; often unreasonable. They often—like Mrs. Smith-Jones—

"Mrs. Smith-Jones, taking e villa et Palm Beach, engaged for butler a stately old colored deacon.

"'Now, Clay,' she seid to the old fellow, 'there are two things I must insist upon—truthfulness and obedience.'

"'Yes, madam,' the venerable servant answered, 'and when yo' bids me tell yo' guests yo's out when yo's in, which shall it be, madam?'"

Kill the Flies Now and Keep disease away. A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills all flies wherever they alight. Ask your dealer, or send 30c to H. SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fairly Won.

"Who gave ye th' black eye, Jim?" "Nobody gave it t' me. I had t' fight for it."—Life.

If a dose of Hamlins Wizard Oil taken at night will prevent your having a bad cold in the morning, isn't a good idea to have it ready to take the moment you feel the cold coming?

Indolence strangles talent; genius in a slothful man resembles a beautiful ornament at the top of a very high spire.—Madame de Pursieux.

Heroism in endurance for one moment more.—W. T. Grenfell.

Health For Sick Women

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been benefited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made exclusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

The reason why it is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.



Coloma, Wisconsin.—"For three years I was troubled with female weakness, irregularities, backache and bearing down pains. I saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. After taking several bottles I found it was helping me, and I must say that I am perfectly well now and can not thank you enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. John Weatland, R. F. D., No. 3, Box 60, Coloma, Wisconsin.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

REMINGTON UMC .22 Repeating Rifle and LESMOK cartridges

Shoots .22 short, .22 long and .22 long rifle cartridges, without adjustment.

Solid Breech, Hammerless, Sak-t

Built by the same expert gunsmiths as the Remington-UMC big game rifles.

If you want to shoot your best, shoot Remington-UMC Lesmok .22s. Their accuracy enabled Arthur Hubalek to break the World's Record in 100 consecutive shots, scoring 2,484 out of a possible 2,500.

Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. 299 Broadway, New York City

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

OLD SORES CURED

Also Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Sores, Cancer, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Blood Poison, Boils, Carbuncles, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Ringworm, Pimples, Blackheads, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes. Cured by Dr. Bye's Oil and Ointment. Sold by druggists, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Bye Medicine Co., 1710 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Dept. A-20, Paul Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results. Terms reasonable.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 19—1911.

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly upon the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the fadisposotions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its wonderful merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.

Almost druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this ne-arror remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. It is pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.

Petrits TRY THE BEST Eye FOR ASHES Salve

New York, New York, Riverside Dr., near 103rd St., West

A Country School for Girls

IN NEW YORK CITY. Best features of country and city life. Out-of-door sports on 22 acres. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Academic and Post-Graduate courses. Music and Art. MISS BANGS and MISS WHITON

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On receipt of 25c (coin or stamps) we will mail 1 two-minute record, price 35c, and one four-minute record, price 50c.

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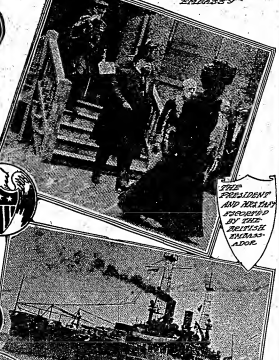
UNCLE SAM'S PART *in the* KING'S CORONATION



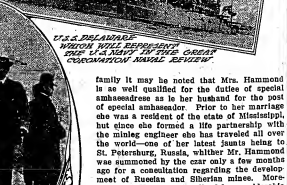
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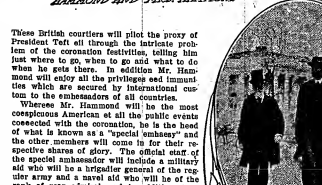
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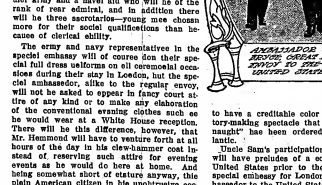
SOUND DIPLOMATS FROM BRITISH EMBASSY



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. TAFT ENTERTAINED BY THE BRITISH EMBASSADOR



U. S. BATTLESHIP NORTH DAKOTA WHICH WILL REPRESENT THE U. S. NAVY AT THE GREAT CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW



AMBASSADOR JAMES BRYCE, GREAT BRITAIN'S ENVOY TO THE UNITED STATES

UNCLE SAM, in one way and another, is to play quite a prominent part in connection with the coronation in June of King George, Great Britain's new monorch. First and foremost, of course, will be the representation, official and unofficial, of the United States at the spectacular exercises in Loodoo. But aside from this there will be recognition of the momentous event in the American capital and while it will be, perforce, infinitely less showy than the elaborate program in the British metropolis, this echo on this side of the Atlantic will have much of significance for all believers in the hands across the sea tradition.

A kingly coronation is always a magnet for tourists and sightseers of all nationalities—as witness the thousands of spectacle-loving Americans who have planned to be in Loodon for the big show early this summer—but no government is expected to send official representatives to a coronation unless specifically invited by the government whose sovereign is to be crowned. However, Uncle Sam was duly invited, all right, to send special envoys to London for this supreme event of British history, indeed in the present instance, as in the case of the coronation of the late King Edward, the United States was one of the first nations to whom an invitation was dispatched and this is something of an honor, for John Bull invites very few republics to participate in his big celebration and even proudly overlooks some of the less important monarchies in sending out his "bids."

From the minute that the state department accepted Britannia's invitation immense interest was aroused all over the country as to whom the president would appoint special ambassador to the coronation. There is no salary attached to the place and the allowance which the government makes for expenses cannot be expected to cover the outlay of a man who has such a position to maintain. But it is a great honor to be sent as coronation envoy—carrying with it such privileges as dinners with the king and queen in addition to choice reserved seats at all the big functions—and so the place is eagerly sought by men who have the wealth to enable them to carry out its obligations. President Taft bestowed this plum upon his close personal friend, John Hays Hammond, the multimillionaire mining engineer who, for the first time, broke into politics just prior to the last presidential campaign and was mentioned for nomination as vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Taft.

The California mining expert who rolled up the greater part of his wealth in the gold fields and diamond mines of South Africa, has the reputation of being a very liberal spender, but he will needs be to outshine his American rival, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in the coronation hospitalities. Mr. Reid was the special envoy (the post now held by Mr. Hammond) at the coronation of King Edward, as he had been previously at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, and on both occasions he entertained in a manner to cause British eyes to open wide with astonishment. Now, Mr. Reid is our regular ambassador at the court of St. James and as such he has to play second fiddle to the special ambassador, Mr. Hammond. But that is only in official precedence. There is no official etiquette that puts a check upon his private hospitalities. However, President Taft's action has ceased to keep London dizzy with excitement over the coronation season, paying a fortune as rental, and it is likely that no temporary resident of the city of fogs will play host more splendidly during the six weeks of gayety.

Special Envoy Hammond will have one immense advantage over the regular ambassador, Mr. Reid, and, of course, over all the Americans who are present in Britain at this time as private citizens. It will arise from the circumstance that the British government will, in order to make things easy for the special visitor, detail to attend him military and naval aide and court officials who will act as gentlemen-in-waiting just as is the case when a king visits the capital of a friendly nation.

These British courtiers will pilot the proxy of President Taft all through the intricate problem of the coronation festivities, telling him just where to go, when to go and what to do when he gets there. In addition Mr. Hammond will enjoy all the privileges and immunities which are secured by international custom to the embassadors of all countries.

Whereas Mr. Hammond will be the most cosmpicuous American at all the public events connected with the coronation, he is the head of what is known as a "special embassy" and the other members will come in for their respective shares of glory. The official staff of the special ambassador will include a military aid who will be a brigadier general of the regular army and a naval aid who will be of the rank of rear admiral, and in addition there will be three secretaries—young mee chosen more for their social qualifications than because of clerical ability.

The army and navy representativee in the special embassy will of course don their special full dress uetforms on all ceremonial occasices during their stay in London, but the special ambassador, alike to the regular envoy, will not be asked to appear in fancy court attire of any kind or to make any elaboration of the conventional evening clothes such as he would wear at a White House reception. There will be this difference, however, that Mr. Hammond will have to venture forth at all hours of the day in his clew-hammer coat instead of reserving such attire for evening events as he would do here at home. And being somewhat short of stature anyway, this plain American citizen in his unobtrusive coetumle can scarcely expect to attract as much attention in the big public perades as will the princes of various nationalities who will be present in all the splendor of vivid-hued court costumes, bedecked with jeweled decorations.

Yet another American who will have official standing at the coronation events will be Captain Gove, the nevel officer in command of the U. S. S. Delaware, our newest and most powerful battleship. The Deleware, he it explained, is to be sent to England for this special occasion. The huge warship, it may be added, does not go to efford an impressive conveyance for the special ambassador and his suite. On the contrary they will travel on the regular ocean lleers, but Great Britain has invited all the nations on the globe to send warships to the coronation naval parades and more especially to e great naval review off the English coast, and it is to enable the stars and stripes to have a creditable color hearer in this history-making spectacle that our latest "dreadnaught" has been ordered to cross the Atlantic.

Uncle Sam's participation in the coronation will have preludes of a social nature in the United States prior to the departure of the special embassy for London. The British embassador to the United States may be expected to entertain the special ambassador, and probebly all the members of the specini embassy, at a formal dinner, provided he follows precedent in the matter, as doubtless he will, for Hon. James Bryce, the present British ambassador to the United States, has earned a reputation for doing the right thing at the right time and, moreover, he is strongly in sympathy with everything American. This hospitality will doubtless be returned by Ambassador Hammond, who le well equipped for entertaining, having, in addition to his spacious summer home at Gloucester, Mass., a rented house in Washington which he has leased at a rental of upward of $10,000 a year and where he is residing with his wife and children pending the completion of a mansion specially constructed for him at the national capital.

And speaking of Ambassador Hammond's family it may be noted that Mrs. Hammond is as well qualified for the duties of special ambaeadsree as le her husband for the post of special ambassador. Prior to her marriage she was a resident of the state of Mississippi, but since she formed a life partnership with the mining engineer she has traveled all over the world—one of her latest jaunts being to St. Petersburg, Russia, whither Mr. Hammond was summoned by the czar only a few months ago for a consultation regarding the develop meet of Russian and Siberian mines. Moreover, Mrs. Hammond has lived for considerable intervals in London during the time that her husband was associated with Cecil Rhodes and the British capitalists who developed South Africa, so that she has had considerable experience to fit her for her duties as a hostesse during the gayest social season in the interim of the world's metropolis.

If precedent is followed in the case of the coronation of King George commemorative services will be held in Washington (and in all the world's capitals where Great Britain has embassies and legations) simultaneously with the significant ceremony in London. Such commemorative exercises when under the auspices of British diplomate are always especially impressive, one of the most notable within the memory of official Washington being the memorial service in honor of the late King Edward, which was held in Washington at the same hour that the funeral was held in England. Such services are attended by the president of the United States and the members of his cabinet and by all the members of the diplomatic corps in full uniform. When, as in this case, the services are in honor of a British monarch, ther are always held in an Episcopal church, that being the denomination of the Church of England. The scene of such commemorative events in Washington is old St. John's church, the famous "Court Church" or "Church of the Presidents," which is located directly opposite the White House. Unfortunately the general public gets never a peep at such ceremonials because the church is a tiny one, seating only a few hundred persons at most, and virtually every pew in the edifice has to be reserved for the diplomats and public officials who by virtue of their positions are entitled to attend.

Vehicles of the Air

In his comprehensive book on vehicles of the Victor Lougheed, engineer and student of aviation, enthusiasts in few points on the relation of the aeroplane to warfare thet serve to bring out this notion that the day is not far of when the expenditure of millions for dreadnought battleships will be unknown.

The engineer believe many things are possible with the aeroplane and compares the aviator dropping destructive shells into the vulnerable works of a modern battleship from his aerial position to hitaing down ducks with a little shotgun.

"If one aeroplane at a cost of, say, $500, does not destroy a battleship," says Mr. Lougheed, "why, 50 or 100 might do the work. The West Point and Annapolis students may descant upon getting guns that would destroy the daring aviator if he flew low enough to make accuracy possible in hitting a battleship, and they may say that if the aeroplanee destroyer flies beyond the reege of those guns he would not be able to drop a shell where it would do its work.

"They may forget, however, that the funnel of a great battleship offers a wide target, and that a perfect swarm of the little, destructive biplane gnats might be turned loose over a battleship and some one of them might drop the shell in the funnel. You could construct a big fleet of these aeroplanes for less than the cost of one battleship.

"Carry the parallel still further. Suppose a hunter out after ducks with a shotgun were to understand that if he left one of the flock that this one survivor might be able to annihilate him he would not place so much confidence in his shotgun."

Particularly interesting is the relation of navigation to warfare, and the subject obsesses many now that the governments are taking up the experiments along scientific lines. This latest of man's inventions probably will serve first in adding to the terrors and then in laying the grim specter of the centuries.

A very few of the military authorities have pointed out that in the development of the flying machine there is placed, for the first time in history, in the hands of the weak and strong combatants alike, a weapon capable of as effective and unpreventable direction against the kings, congresses, presidents and diplomats who declare war, as it is of direction against the fighting men on the faraway battle fronts.

Already more than one great military and naval captain has suffered disquieting visions of what will happen when, maneuvering unopposed and unseen in the obscurity of the night, not merely one or a few, but veritable swarms of light aeroplanes, in 20,000 lots, coeting no more than single dreadnoughts, commence trailing asortments of high explosives at the end of 1,000 foot lengths of piano wire over cities and palaces and through fleets and armies.

Many authorities are inclined to disparage the fighting ability of the aeroplane, basing their views on the fact that it has been demonstrated exceedingly difficult to drop bombs with any considerable accuracy from great heights. But from a slow-moving aeroplane flying very low it should be an easy matter to cast generous packets of picric acid or fulminate of mercury into the 20-foot diameters of a battleship's funnels.

Fancy for a moment the disillusionment to come when in some great conflict of the future a splendid up-to-date battleship fleet of the traditional order, with traditional admiral and traditional tactics, finds itself beset in midseas by a couple of great, unarmored, liter-fine hulls, engined to admit of speeds and steaming radii such as will permit them to pursue or run away from any armored craft yet built, and deeigned with clear and level decks for aeroplane launching.

Conceive them provided with storage room for hundrede of demountable aeroplanes, with fuel, regular fitties and explosives, and with housing for a regiment or two of expert air navigators.

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STILL HATES WHITES

Chief Two Strike Active Though 90 Years Old.

Succeeded Chief Spotted Tail as Head of Rosebud Band of Sioux Indians—Rules People With an Iron Hand.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Two Strike, the head chief of the Rosebud Sioux Indians, was so named on account of killieg two Pawnee braves at once some time in his early youth. He lives in Rosebud, S. D. He is 90 years of age, and until the last four or five years he enjoyed the very best of health, but now old age has begun to show, and the old time warrior and chief is getting very weak and feeble, but he still insists on getting out in his buggy and driving his little team of ponies. He is greatly feared by all of his people and still rules his tribe with an iron hand, as he still believes it le right to kill any of his people that dare to disobey his commands, and it is thought that if he dares he would exercise his right when any of his people displeased him.

He hee always heen what is known as a bad Indian, and never was friendly with the whites, and he hates them all now as much as he ever did. Whenever he is interviewed he is surly and seeme to hold himself aloof from the hated whites and acts ee if he is lowering himself to even talk with them.

He has been head chief of the Rosebud Sioux since 1890, at which time he succeeded Chief Spotted Tail, who had been killed by Crow Dog in a fight, which was caused by an old family feud of long staeding.

Old Two Strike hee been in all of the Indian wars that have been in his time, and was one of the head leaders in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, et the foot of the Big Horn mountaine, where about 200 soldiers were killed in the year 1867. And again in the last Indian war of 1890-91, he was with Short Wool at the battle of Wounded Knee, where he was captured and taken to Washington, D. C., and afterward taken to Fort Sheridan as a government prisoner, where he was confined until the spring of 1892, when Buffalo Bill got permission from the government to take him with his Wild West show for a period of two years, after which the government decided that he should be turned loose to live the rest of hie days among he own people, but instead of feeling grateful to the government for having him loose, he has done all in hie power to keep the Indians hostile to the whites, lending all the assistance of the government in sending the Indian children away to school and consequently has caused the government a great deal of trouble, for it is a tribal custom for them obey their chief in every way.

If the inside truth was really known it would probably be found that his orders never coincided very closely to what the government wanted in anything.

The government is no longer obliged to pay him any money, as they have allowed him to settle on his lands, and to keep up the proceeds for his old age. They allow only non coms, as they call them in U. S., all those who are too old or sick to work), to sell all of their land.

He has had two wives, but only one of them is still living, he hae been the father of eight children, all of whom are still living except one, and the second son will succeed him as chief of the Rosebud Sioux and is known es Little Hawk.



OLD TWO STRIKE

To Burn 3,000 Plague Trees.

Albany, N. Y.—There will be a hoe fee in Winchester county in a few days when the state department of agriculture burns 3,000 4-year-old pine trees just imported from Germany.

The trees are inflicted with blister rust, which is fatal to white pine forests. It destroyed the white pine of certain parts of Germmny, and, according to Raymond A. Pearson, commissioner of agriculture, would wipe out the magnificent pine groves of America, if it got a start.

The Westchester trees belong to a private nursery man.

Work on Harriman Gymnasium.

Hempstead, N. Y.—Ground has been broken here for the new Harriman Memorial gymnasium which Mrs. E. H. Harriman and other members of her family will build for the St. George Episcopal church parish house, in memory of the late E. H. Harriman.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1911. NO. 8.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES.

ARMY OF 250,000 TOILS AT NIGHT



NEW YORK.—With an army, conservatively estimated at a quarter of a million of workers who are employed partly or wholly at night, New York city is fast becoming as busy industrially and economically between the hours of 7:00 p. m. and 7:00 a. m as are other cities during the hours that from time immemorial have been dedicated to labor.

The glitter, the glimmer and the clamor of the "Gay White Way" and its environs must, from their very noise and brilliancy, attract attention to the exclusion of all other considerations, after the sun goes down and the myriad imitation suns come up.

But that quarter million of workers is there—not so accessible, not so easily stumbled upon, and far less noisy:

It is hard to complete an accurate list of all those occupations which are carried on at night. But here is a list, which gives an idea of the enormous number of people who earn their bread in a manner that our staid forefathers would have considered "outlandish."

Milkmen, postoffice employees, policemen, firemen, railway employees, employees on the surface, elevated and subway lines, night watchmen, waiters and cashiers in the all-night "hash houses;" then comes that other class of waiters and attendants in the fashionable restaurants, who only begin to hustle about at night; newspaper men, printers, telegraph operators, bar tenders, hotel clerks, bell boys and the "rafe" of other hotel employees; hackmen, chauffeurs, all-night dentists, physicians, surgeons, barbers, cigar store clerks, drug store employees, telephone girls, newsboys, news dealers, actors and actresses, crews of the ferry boats, certain sorts of structural workers, tunnel workers, musicians, nurses; there is a small army of men and women who enter the big department stores after they have closed for the night, and work the night long cleaning and fixing them up ship-shape for the next day's trade.

WILL ENFORCE DRASTIC GAMING LAW



MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The open season for bridge whist and poker ended here when a committee of prominent clergymen called upon Recorder Henry L. Yost and requested that the provisions of the air-tight state gambling law of 1898 be put in force at once.

Lawyers say the New Jersey gambling law is one of the most sweeping ever put on a statute book. Its three sections include every form of dallying with chance. Poker players, euchre players or shakers of dice for drinks may be sent to prison.

"There's this I hear about putting an end to bridge!" a lawyer asked the police chief. "My wife has arranged for a bridge whist party tonight, but I'll call it off if there's any danger of a raid."

The chief's proxy hurriedly consulted a copy of the gambling law and then advised that the bridge party be called off.

Bridge has taken a strong hold on Montclair, with high play as a result. A young Montclair woman, prominent socially, was invited recently to an afternoon tea. Bridge was proposed, almost as a matter of course. No money was staked, counters being used. The girl plunged. When play was ended the hostess informed casually by her guests, "I find by the count ers that you owe me $40."

"Why! I didn't know we were playing for money," gasped the amazed and then deeply mortified girl. But the hostess persisted in her claim, and the girl handed over a check as security. At home she confided in her father, a New York lawyer. He called up the winner on the phone.

"Kindly return my daughter's brooch within 24 hours," he said. The brooch was sent back within an hour, without bill or comment.

GIVEN RIGHT TO SPANK HIS WIFE



ST. LOUIS.—On Fourth of July, at harvest home dinners, when a new railroad is completed, or a canal is dug, or a new mayor inaugurated, florid-faced men get up and talk eloquently of the nation's great progress.

"We are living in an age of marvelous deeds," they exclaim, and we truly are, for in St. Louis a jury found that a man had the right to spank his wife.

Rebecca Yowell, the mother of six children, sued Jacob Yowell for a divorce, charging that he spanked her He confessed to the crime, but claimed as a mitigating circumstance that she talked from ten o'clock till two the next morning, and he couldn't sleep.

Mr. Yowell did not tell the court what she talked about and the court didn't ask. Had there been a woman judge and jury at the trial Mrs. Yowell's reasons for talking four hours at a stretch would have been made known. But this is sure: Those four hours were not devoted to singing "Home, Sweet Home."

Time flies rapidly when one is hearing compliments; in no other circumstance does time fly so fast, and had Mrs. Yowell been praising her husband there would have been no spanking.

TO TOUR EUROPE ON CAFE TIPS

ETIQUETTE ON TIPPING.

When dining alone 10 cents.

When dining with a woman 25 cents.

When entertaining a party, 50 cents or more.

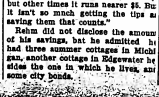
When in doubt 10 per cent. of bill.

Add 5 per cent. when the music is inspiring.

Dedsat accordingly when the waiter refuses to smile.

Never offer a tip until after service is over.

Be liberal, but don't overdo it.



CHICAGO.—John Henry William Rehm, who, with Henry von Hamlson, another Chicago waiter, will pass the summer in Europe, traveling on the proceeds of tips paid him, gave the foregoing precepts, and plans to follow them in giving his own money away.

Rehm will take his wife and two daughters, Adeline and Elinor, on the trip. They will sail on the Lusitania, in the best quarters available, and for three months will "do" Europe in style.

"A waiter should receive $50 a week in tips," said Rehm in telling of his experience as a Chicago waiter "Sometimes, when politics are on, a waiter can get as much as $10 a day but other times it runs nearer $5. But it isn't so much getting the tips as saving them that counts."

Rehm did not disclose the amount of his savings, but he admitted he had three summer cottages in Michigan, another cottage in Edgewater he sides the one in which he lives, and some city bonds.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

RAILROAD MAN IS HONORED



O. L. Dickeson of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway company was appointed vice-president of the White Pass & Yukon route, the most important railway property tapping the rich mineral fields of Alaska.

This promotion comes to Mr. Dickeson after a brilliant record, achieved in the Chicago and middle west railroad world. As superintendent of transportation of the Burlington, he has handled many of the important general policy transactions, not only of the Burlington, but of all the railroads centering in Chicago.

Mr. Dickeson is a young man. He was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1877. His father was a pioneer Baptist minister, and is still living, enjoying a prime old age, now more than eighty years of age. He received his early education in the Ottumwa public schools. At the age of fifteen he was compelled to make his own way. He came to Chicago, and by sheer pluck and determination secured a good business education.

He entered the service of the Burlington as a stenographer in the transportation department in 1899. A few years later he succeeded his immediate superior and took charge of the department as superintendent of transportation.

CAPTAIN RESTORED TO DUTY



The court of seven rear admirals which tried Captain Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., on charges of "culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty" relative to the ordnance test on the monitor Puritan, has reaffirmed its original verdict of complete and honorable acquittal, but Secretary of the Navy Meyer has disapproved the findings. The officer has been restored to duty, however, and the action relieves him of arrest and formally terminates his trial.

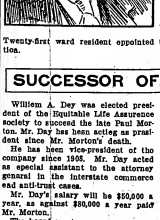
The conclusion of the case, with the secretary's disapproval of the verdict, created a mild sensation among officers of the navy.

The notable court, headed by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, which tried the accused officer, held its session at the Norfolk navy yard.

After an exhaustive examination of the record by the legal and executive officials of the navy department the secretary announced that the department became satisfied that the evidences of the trial proved all the specifications cited against the officer.

The secretary thereupon referred the case back to the court for reconsideration. The review of the testimony failed to change the opinion of the court and consequently the verdict of acquittal stands.

ANOTHER FROM CHICAGO WARD



The Twenty-first ward of Chicago, which has already furnished eight members of President Taft's official family, has been drawn upon for still another. Samuel Adams has been appointed by Secretary of the Interior Fisher as his first assistant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Assistant Secretary Frank Pierce of Utah, appointed by former Secretary Ballinger.

Mr. Adams was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1871. He graduated from Harvard in 1892 and later studied at the Harvard Law school and the Northwestern University Law school. Since 1893 he has practiced law in Chicago. For the past few years he has been a member of the firm of Adams & Candee. During the traction litigation in Chicago he was a special counsel for the city, associated with Walter L. Fisher, now secretary of the interior. Mr. Adams resides at 48 East Elm street, and is the sixth Twenty-first ward resident appointed to a position in the Taft administration.

SUCCESSOR OF PAUL MORTON



William A. Day was elected president of the Equitable Life Assurance society to succeed the late Paul Morton. Mr. Day has been acting as president since Mr. Morton's death.

He has been vice-president of the company since 1905. Mr. Day acted as special assistant to the attorney general in the interstate commerce and anti-trust cases.

Mr. Day's salary will be $50,000 a year, as against $80,000 a year paid Mr. Morton.

The board went on record in favor of mutualization, continued the committee on mutualization, and instructed it to cooperate with the state department of insurance, the trustees and Mr. Morgan.

The vote stood twenty-six for Mr. Day and three against, and was made unanimous. Thomas Spratt, chairman of the committee on reorganization, said there was no opposition to Mr. Day on personal grounds, but that the trustees and Superintendent Hotchkiss believed the election should have been postponed until a definite mutualization plan had been effected.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

SPEAKER NO LONGER IS RULER



WASHINGTON.—As steam is to the engine, so is the committee on rules to the national house of representatives. True, the speaker has been thrown off the committee and no longer has actually control of it; nevertheless the committee retains what the speaker has lost. Joseph G. Cannon dominated the rules committee of the Sixty-first congress and through it the house, where the majority followed the committee with supine docility.

A body designed to invent instruments by which the formal rules of the house may be temporarily and deftly broken, yet broken without casting a particle of advantage to the minority, the rules committee, it the most interesting of the house committee groups The great ways and means committee, in its dual function as tariff-bill framer and as committee on committees, prepares the political pathway for the house majority on which it must travel to victory or defeat. The mighty appropriations committee, acting as a board of directors of the government bank and as the regulator of public expenditures, does a non-partisan and truly patriotic service to the entire government. But the rules committee, which ranks equally with the two named before—carrying out the figure of the house as a locomotive—must in itself generate the power that thrills the whole machine with life and motion and enables it to travel safely along the legislative highway.

The engineer of this locomotive committee is Representative Robert Lee Henry of Texas. His is the hand that must close on the levers at the right time, and his is the hand that must sound the warning whistle and apply the brakes and take the upgrades on the high speed and the down-grades conservatively and with caution. Responsible for the locomotive's progress, he is accordingly responsible for the entire train of committee cars behind him, and piloting them and their precious cargo to a safe destination in his huge work.

SHOWS HOW LAZY A CLERK CAN BE



THE lazy government clerk has so long been a standard type in the rant fiction that his fellow, the lazy bureau chief, is often utterly neglectful of. Of course, the bureau chief is fewer and farther between than the clerk, and his laziness is thereby not quite so egregious.

A caller entered the antiroom to a certain bureau chief's den. "Is Mr. K——" he began.

The clerk was busy at the telephone, and waved a hospitable hand toward a row of empty chairs.

"Just a minute," he said, and then turned again to the telephone. The visitor tried not to overhear, but nevertheless got something like this: "What did Murphy say to that? . . . O, come now. . . . You did? . . . Get out. . . . Not so you're notice it. The question was I fell tired and went out for a walk with Murphy. . . . He ought to have it painted on his shirt front. . . . Well, what do you suppose I called you up for—to tell me things like that? . . . I'll tell you tonight."

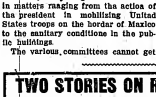
All of which was so obviously not government business that the caller impatiently wondered at the boldness of the clerk—and that of the girl at the other end of the wire. For minutes were passing, "Murphy" figured again; also some unexplained incident of a shirt bosom and a drug store. The caller blushed, and he read the old motto on the clerk in an unapologetic, business-like tone.

"I should like to see Mr. K——, please."

The clerk smiled.

"He's gone for the day."

ERA OF "SHERLOCKING" AT CAPITAL



THE era of investigation has begun in Washington and soon will effect every corner of the United States.

It is impossible to walk around Washington without running across a Sherlock Holmes. There is no branch of the government too inconspicuous to escape attention. The Democrat microscope is being cleaned for use in matters ranging from the action of the president in mobilising United States troops on the border of Mexico to the sanitary conditions in the public buildings.

The various committees cannot get actively at work in this direction until December, when the estimates for expenses will be submitted by the president, and this affords an opportunity for the resurrection of a number of committees. The investigations these committees will conduct are as follows:

Expenditures in the department of agriculture.

Expenditures in the department of commerce and labor.

Expenditures in the interior department.

Expenditures in the department of justice.

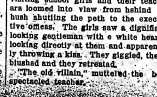
Expenditures in the postoffice department.

Expenditures in the state department.

Expenditures in the treasury department.

Expenditures in the war department.

TWO STORIES ON REPUBLICAN LEADER



TWO stories on Jim Mann, Republican leader in the house, have developed recently, and the worst of it is they are both on the Chicagoan. A newspaper man who likes the birds and flowers and know all about them was walking down town from his home early one morning the other day. He stopped at Iowa circle to look at the crocuses and the forget-me-nots that were poking their heads through the flowar plots. He saw another man similarly engaged, except that the other man was more curious and was poking around in the black loam with his walking stick, the newspaper man recognized Mr. Mann.

"Well, I see you are a nature lover, too, Mr. Mann," he said.

"Not on your life," answered the minority leader. "I dropped a quarter around here somewhere a minute ago."

Mr. Mann walked out of the White House the other day. Since his ac-

vetion to the leadership he has become secretive and has little to say to the correspondents. The newspaper man called him at the door.

"Nothing doing, boys," said Mann, and he placed the tip of his finger to his lips.

At that precise instant a flock of visiting school girls and their teachers loomed into view from behind a bush shutting the path to the executive offices. The girls saw a dignified looking gentleman with a white beard looking directly at them and apparently throwing a kiss. They giggled, they blushed and they retreated.

"The old villain," muttered the bespectacled senator.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

MODERN SCHOOL OF MARINERS.

The old saying that there is no loss without some gain is borne out by the change which has been wrought in the country's shipping. There has been much lament over the decadence of the famous Yankee seamanship, but after the passing of the clipper and whaling fleets at last the come to the high seas a new breed of Americans who are the equals if not the superiors of the old. The mechanical genius of the nation has sent many young men to the steamships or the navy and the merchant marine, says the Cleveland Leader. Ninety per cent of the sailor-mechanics of the United States navy are American born. Twenty years ago, the proportion of Americans on merchant vessels was only about 30 per cent. In 1910 the proportion was 49 per cent., the natives heavily predominating over the naturalized. The showing for this year will be even better, as the movement of Americans to the sea has been steadily increasing for several years. In many ways the mechanics of the new school are better than the old sheltbacks that heaved at the capstan bar and lay out on the end of the yardarm. The demands of steam and electrical machinery require a different kind of skill and more intelligence. The constant advance of mechanics and electrical scisscs makes it necessary for them to keep mentally fresh and alert. They know more and are more progressive than the old-time sailor and in their habits they are cleaner.

A strong movement is to be started in England to limit the reading of trashy novels, which are perverting the emotions and lowering the thought of the youth. Some of the most influential men in England have joined the movement. As a general thing, the danger is not realized to harm the indiscriminate reading of novels is doing their children. The constant reading of novels, even of good ones, weakens the mind. It has about the same effect on the mind that lounging in a hammock or floating down stream has on the muscles. The mind, to appreciate truth, has to deal with truth, and cocounter and overcome obstacles that are in its way. Leading this exercise it grows weak and flabby. The parent might as well, from the very start, give up his child, so far as worth and noble destiny in this world is concerned, who is a constant reader of novels.

A variation of the French Ardan story comes from a New York town, where a man who had deserted his wife had the uncomfortable experience of having her unexpectedly walk in on him and have him arrested. If this variation could only replace the original practice, it would be much better for the community in general and have the effect of reducing the number of these wanderers from their own firesides, who have formed a distinct class of public nuisances.

A Michigan lawyer has found a new way to break a will. One of his clients spoke his will into the trumpet of a phonograph and had the record put away. His lawyer, by dropping the record, smashed it into a thousand pieces. It seems to be impossible to make a will that some lawyer can't break, somehow.

Blind psycho impulse leads beautiful women to the selection of ugly men, according to a Canadian observer, who adds that it not infrequently leads to a fat bank account. Blind? no; psychic? relatively; impulse? hardly.

David Starr Jordan would abolish college baseball because of the "scientific muckerism" in lashing the players. In professional baseball the muckerism is far more scientific but less classical.

The Krupps have a monopoly in a projectile which will hit a balloon. It is likely that, two or three men will have a monopoly in being in the balloon.

The Wisconsin boys who save themselves labor by having a phonograph call the cows out of the pasture are perfectly willing to rely upon human lungs for the dinner announcement.

People who have nothing else of importance to do are arguing the question, "Does the robin sing or does he merely chirp?" It is almost as exciting as playing chess.

"All the epidemic and local diseases thrive upon the family cat," asserts an authority. This may explain why the animal is endowed with nine lives.

A rope manufacturer has just been made a director in a cigar company. Almost anybody could say something about the fitness of things here.

SLUMMING TRIP TO THE POOR RICH



There is a Movement on Foot in Chicago to Provide Playgrounds for the Children of the Rich, in Which They May Make Mud Pies. Tahlsaul

ALARM AT CAPITAL

REBEL THREATS TO ATTACK MEXICO CITY CAUSE FOREIGN ENVOYS TO ACT.

MEET AND PLAN FOR DEFENSE

Wilson Says Action Only Precaution-ary—Provisional President Madero Appoints Cabinet and Establishes His Government at Juarez.

Mexico City.—A movement for the protection of foreign residents in this capital in the event that the rebel forces should attack the city as they have threatened to do, was instituted by the diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers.

Members of the diplomatic corps met in the United States embassy upon invitation of Henry Lane Wilson, the United States ambassador, to plan concerted action for the protection of aliens in the event that the situation in the capital reaches a crisis necessitating the taking of measures to defend themselves.

Mr. Wilson explained that his action in calling together the foreign diplomats to discuss the situation was merely precautionary.

Later the American ambassador called on Francisco de la Barra, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, to lay before him a contemplated movement on the part of the representatives of foreign governments stationed here. The details of the plan have not been made public.

An atmosphere of deep gloom pervades the federal offices in strong contrast with the spirit of hopefulness maintained throughout the last ten days.

El Paso, Tex.—The possession of Juarez has brought such governmental responsibilities to Francisco Madero, provisional president, that Francisco I. Madero, appointed a cabinet.

The members who were named are: Dr. Vasquez Gomss, minister of foreign relations; Gustavo Madero, minister of finance; Venus Vanuetinas Carrans, minister of war; Frederico Gonzales Garza, minister of the interior; Pino Suarez, minister of justice, and Juan Sanchez Azcona, secretary to the president.

Doctor Gomez was agent of the revolutionary party in Washington up to the time peace terms were being discussed, when he came to El Paso to participate in the conference.

Gustavo Madero is a brother of the provisional president. The others are well known in the insurrecto movement.

TWO DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK

Twenty-Five Others Injured When Coaches Are Derailed on Denver and Rio Grande.

Denver, Colo.—Two killed at least twenty-five injured, several seriously, comprise the casualties resulting from the derailment of westbound Denver & Rio Grande passenger trains near Minturn, 30 miles west of Leadville.

The wreck was caused by spreading rails. The rails gave way after the engine and baggage car had passed and the weight of the heavy Pullman cars caused the day coach and tourist sleeper to buckle up and roll down the 15-foot embankment into the Eagle river.

Standard Oil Official Dead.

New York.—Philip Rogvecht, manager of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Oil company, is dead at his home here of a complication of diseases. It was under his guidance that the Standard's methods of shipping oil to all countries of the globe were systematised.

Queens Good Friends Again.

London.—The unpleasantness which arose after King Edward's death between Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary has been smoothed over.

EIGHT DIE IN FIRE

"GREAT LAFAYETTE," VICTIM OF MUSIC HALL DISASTER.

Corpses of Alice Dale and Jos Coster Recovered—Actor Perishes in Flames Trying to Save Pets.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—Search of the ruins of the burned Empire Music hall developed the bodies of eight persons who lost their lives in the conflagration.

Among the dead are "Lafayette the Great," who escaped the flames at the outset, but re-entered the burning building to rescue his horse and dog.

Two members of his company, Miss Alice Dale, who impersonated the Yeldey Bear midget, and Joe Coster, were found. The other bodies are those of members of Lafayette's orchestra. Miss Dale and Coster were natives of England.

The fire started in a mass of scenery used in the conclusion of Lafayette's performance, which was a spectacular military pageant in which he represented Lord Roberts and other celebrities on horseback. In a moment the stage was filled with flames. The iron fire curtain was hastily lowered and the audience, which at first thought that the burst of fire was a part of the spectacle, escaped with little panic.

According to some of those who escaped from the rear exits, a trained lion belonging to Lafayette got loose during the panic and blocked the stage door. Lafayette after a desperate struggle with the beast got him out of the way.

Lafayette, who had played for 20 years in the United States, was a popular and picturesque character. He recently finished a season at the largest London halls. He had a residence in London, and across the front of it were blazoned the words, "Lafayette the Great." Under this were pictures of himself with his horse and dog. Several American negroes composing his brass band are supposed to have escaped.

DIRECT VOTE BILL ADVANCED

Senate Places House Resolution in Position of Preference.

Washington.—After disposing of the technical parliamentary obstacles Senator Borah of Idaho succeeded in having the senate consider the house joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of United States senators by popular vote. The effect is to make the resolution the unfinished business and thus give it preference.

The order was made on a roll call, but out of 71 votes only Senator Brandegee, Burnham, Gallinger, Heyburn and Penrose voted in the negative.

ESTRADA TRIES TO ESCAPE

Attempts to Board Ship After Resigning the Nicaraguan Presidency to Adolfo Diaz.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.—A proclamation dated Granada announces that Juan Estrade, after resigning the presidency of Nicaragua to Vice-President Adolfo Diaz, tried to embark at Corinto on board a southbound steamer. The president was accompanied by Gen. Moncada, the Nicaraguan minister of interior. Telegraphic communication between this city and the capital, Managua, is cut.

$25,000 in Seal Catch.

St. Johns, N. F.—Three hundred and five thousand seals, valued at $492,000, were obtained by the 12 vessels of the Newfoundland sealing fleet during the season which has just closed.

DEADLOCK IN SENATE

GALLINGER FAILS OF ELECTION AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE ON SEVEN BALLOTS.

BACON GETS DEMOCRAT VOTE

Situation Results From the Opposition of Insurgent Republicans, Five of Whom Vote Against Caucus Nominee—Three Are Paired.

Washington.—The incapacity of the Republican party in the senate to control a caucus edict without the aid of the insurgents was demonstrated in the senate when after more than two hours of effort, and as a result of seven ballots that body failed to elect Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire as president pro tempore to succeed Senator Frye of Maine.

The 79-year-old senator's resignation was based on poor health. The deadlock was due to the opposition of the insurgent Republican senators, five of whom voted against and three of whom were paired against Mr. Gallinger.

Soon after the senate convened Vice-President Sherman absented himself from the chair and Senator Lodge assumed the chair. Immediately Senator Culloom, as the chairman of the Republican caucus, moved that the senate proceed to the election of a president pro tempore, placing Mr. Gallinger in nomination. The nomination of Senator Bacon of Georgia by Senator Martin, chairman of the Democratic caucus, followed. Senator La Follette performed the same service for Senator Clapp.

Upon the first ballot it was apparent that when the insurgents did not cast their votes against Mr. Gallinger they were paired as to render effective the votes of absentees.

Secretary Brown announced his desire to vote for Gallinger, but stated that owing to a pair with Senator Works, who was unfavorable to Gallinger, he could not do so. Later he stated that his pair had not been arranged so that the New Hampshire senator. Mr. Dixon was paired with Mr. Cummins and Mr. Kenyon with Mr. Borah.

The first ballot totaled 73 votes, of which Mr. Bacon, the Democratic candidate, received 31; Mr. Gallinger, the Republican candidate, 32, and Mr. Clapp, 4, while Mr. Becon voted for Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Clapp for Mr. Brisbow.

Messrs. Bristow, La Follette, Gronna and Poindexter voted for Clapp. Messrs. Cummins, Bourne, Works and Crawford, insurgents, were all absent, but paired for Senator Clapp, except Mr. Crawford, who was ill. All the Democratic votes were cast for Mr. Bacon, Nelson, necessary to a choice, 37. The only change in the second ballot was that Senator Gallinger, who had refrained from voting on the previous roll call, voted for Mr. Lodge, increasing the total vote to 74, and making 38 necessary to elect.

The figures for each candidate were unchanged throughout the voting until the last ballot, vote Senator Bradley retired, thus reducing the vote by his own ballot, and that of Senator Taylor of Tennessee, who was paired with him.

For many points of order raised the most serious, presented by Mr. Root, related to the right of a senator to refrain from voting on account of a pair. Mr. Root contended that under the rules all senators are required to vote when their names are called.

Mr. Bailey replied that the immemorial custom of the senate has so interpreted pairing as to render it equivalent to a rule. He declared that he would rather be expelled from the senate than break an order to break a pair.

Ultimately the chair ruled that a pair could be recognized only as an excuse for not voting, and by a vote the senate held this to be a valid excuse.

During the balloting Senators Stone, Bailey and other Democrats made the contention that a plurality should elect. A decision in their favor would have given Senator Gallinger the chair held against them.

After the fifth ballot Senator Gallinger was adjourned until Monday, but his motion was voted down, 36 to 42, Democrats and progressives voting in the negative. But, after two more roll calls, Mr. La Follette's similar motion prevailed without division, it becoming apparent that all balloting must be ineffectual.

FAVORS SUGAR TRUST PROBE

House Committee Recommends Resolution to Ascertain Whether Concerns Violated the Statutes.

Washington.—Investigation of the American Sugar Refining company and all other concerns engaged in the manufacture or refining of sugar to ascertain whether or not there have been violations of the anti-trust law, was recommended by the house committee on rules.

$35,000 Hit Daily in New York.

New York.—New York's sick list averages 35,000 names daily, or one person in thirty. While in the year 1,830,000 cases of illness occur, according to statistics compiled by the Charity Organization society, just made public.

To Halt American Ships.

St. Petersburg.—The naval authorities at Reval are making extensive preparations for the visit of the American fleet. The battleships will be in that port from June 11 to June 18.

STRUGGLE FOR DEATH

AGED WOMAN FIGHTS TO DIE ON NIAGARA BRINK.

Constable After Battle Pulls Her From Cataract With Pike Pole—Dress Catches on Rock.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Constable Thomas Harrington, after a desperate fight at the brink of the cataract rescued Mrs. Elizabeth Hartley of Buffalo, aged sixty years, who was determined to end her existance, from certain death. In doing so he endangered his own life in his struggles with the determined woman.

Mrs. Hartley entered the water about sixty feet above the falls. Her dress caught on a jagged rock 15 feet from the brink of the falls. There she was held until Harrington reached the bank with a pike pole and hooked it into her dress.

Her arms pinioned by the terrific current, Mrs. Hartley tried to get free from the pole, but finally, weakened by her struggles, she became quiet and was dragged ashore. At the hospital where she was taken it is said she cannot live.

On the river bank were found a letter and a bunch of flowers. The latter read: "No longer to be treated as a thing demented."

Word received later from Buffalo said that Mrs. Hartley was on inmate of the state hospital there. She had been on parole for several weeks and left the institution to take a position in a private family.

DIETZ OPENS HIS DEFENSE

Makes Serious Error in Peceming Motion for Discharge of Wife, Son and Himself.

Hayward, Wis. — In his efforts to present a defence against charges of murdering Deputy Sheriff Harry John F. Dietz made a miserable failure. He opened his case with the usual motions to the court that the defendants be discharged, and done it in good legal form, though denied. He then surprised the state by introducing a number of photographs of the barn where it was alleged that he was hiding when he shot Harp. The photographs strongly contradicted the claims of the state witnesses that Herp was shot through a port hole in the roof of the barn, the photographs showing no such holes.

The state later admitted privately that probably the court would have been forced to grant a motion for the discharge of Mrs. Dietz and Leslie, in view of the meager evidence presented against them, but Dietz made his motion including all three, and failed to win his point.

FREE LIST BILL IS PASSED

House by Vote of 236 to 109 Adopts Farmers' Measure—Now Goes to Senate.

Washington.—By the overwhelming vote of 236 to 109 the farmers' free list bill passed the house amid Democratic applause.

There were 24 Republicans voting for the bill on final passage, made up of the progressives from the middle west.

It is believed the decisive victory the bill got in the house will go far towards securing for it consideration in the senate, although it may not pass the body.

The Republicans voting for the bill were Anthony, Anderson, Davis, Hanbe, Hubbard, Jackson, Kent, Kopp, La Follette, Lenroot, Lindbergh, Madison, Miller, Morgan, Mrs. Murdock, Nelson, Norris, Roberts (Nev.), Steenerson, Volstead, Warburton, Berger (Soc.-Milwaukee), Helgesen, Akin (N. Y.).

$9,600,000 IN GUM COMBINE

About Thirty Different Chewing Confection Concerns Are Merged.

New York.—A new chewing gum combination has been formed with an authorized capital that will consist of $6,000,000 in stocks and $3,600,000 in bonds and taking in the foremost manufacturers of that article, and also including concerns that have not been advertised until now. The merger will be known as the Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate company, and was recently incorporated by Charles R. Flint and combines about thirty different concerns.

TWO KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Twenty-Seven Persons Injured When Coaches Jump Track Near Minturn, Colo.

Denver, Colo. — Two men were killed and twenty-seven persons injured when west-bound Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 1 was derailed while rounding a curve two miles east of Minturn, Colo. The day coach and tourist sleeper are reported to have plunged into Eagle river.

Famous Circus Rider Dead.

Morris Place, N. Y.—Mrs. Gilbert N. Robinson, who was famous for her riding in the days of the old circuses, and who rode before Queen Victoria of England by royal command, died here after an illness lasting four years from brain affection.

Rear Admiral Gibson Dies.

New York.—Rear Admiral William Gibson, retired, is dead at his home in Brooklyn from a complication of ailments. He was seventy-two years old.

"All Run Down"

Describes the condition of thousands of men and women who need only to purify and enrich their blood. They feel tired all the time. Every task, every responsibility, his become hard to them, because they have not strength to do nor power to endure.

If you are one of these all-run-down people or are at all debilitated take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

When a married women prays for a hat, the Lord may answer her prayer, but it's her husband who pays for it.

Too Much Like Work.

"The boss's son is kicking."

"Why?"

"Says he's overworked. All he used to do was tear the pages off the office calendars once a month. Now he has to wind the eight-day clock, too."

HEALTHY KIDNEYS ESSENTIAL TO PERFECT HEALTH.

When healthy, the kidneys remove about 500 grains of impure matter from the blood daily; when unhealthy, some part of the impure matter is absorbed, causing various diseases and symptoms. To attain perfect health, you must keep your kidneys right. You can use no better remedy than Doan's Kidney Pills.



Dr. R. F. Marshall, Red Oakland, Cal., says: "I practiced medicine in Marshall County, Iowa, from 1870 to 1891 and during that time I become conversent with the splendid properties of Doan's Kidney Pills. I prescribed them in cases of kidney trouble with excellent results."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Age of Oysters.

Oysters grow only during the summer and especially during the long, warm summer at that, and are scarcely big enough for market before the third year. It is easy after looking over a bunch of shells to tell how old an oyster is. A summer hump and the winter sink come across the shell every year, but after the seventh or tenth year full growth comes; then, by looking at the sinks between the humps it is hard to tell anything more about Mice Oyster's age. Oysters live to be twenty years old.

Local Color.

"I understand that sixteen different women have brought suit for breach of promise against Ritter. What's his defense?"

"Oh, he claims that he wee simply getting material for his annuel output of summer love stories."—Puck.

If You Have Money.

They say that you have a multimillionaire. He has more money than brains."

"Well, what does he went with brains?"

Strictly Business.

Mrs. Knicker—Did you hold a short cecetion with your husband?

Mrs. Bocker—No, he merely had him pase an appropriation bill.

An artist to one who cea create that which hee the power to heust the mited.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS
Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain that which is upbuilding and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and to insure a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic condition and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says:

"Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago that I finally quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness.

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk at my meals but at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum.

"I did so, only to find at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it made right—according to directions on the package—I found it grateful in flavour and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can feel no words too strong to express my love of what I owe to Postum!"

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement on the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition: it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than for a long while before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DR. C. W. HALL DEAD

MINNESOTA PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS OF TWO YEARS.

WIDELY KNOWN AS GEOLOGIST

Organized Natural Science Departments at State Institution in 1878—Recognized Authority in Mineralogy.

Minneapolis.—Dr. Christopher W. Hall, professor of geology at the state university, and for more than thirty years connected with that institution, died at his home. He had been a sufferer with anemia for two years having contracted the disease while attending a convention of the International Geological association in Santiago, Chile. He has been confined to his bed for the last month.

Funeral services will be held at 1 p. m. Saturday at the First Congregational church, Rev. Clement C. Clark, pastor, officiating. Cataract lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a past master, will than convey the body to Hastings, and have charge of the burial there beside the graves of his wife, father and mother.

Studied Abroad.

Born at Wardsboro, Vermont, Feb. 28, 1846, Christopher W. Hall received his early education in the public schools and entered Middlebury college, Mass., where he graduated with honors in 1871. He took his Master's degree at his alma mater two years following. He taught at the Glens Falls academy in New York from 1871-2, was an instructor at the Mankato, Minn., high school for the year after, and was superintendent of schools at Owatonna from 1872-5. He went to the west to Germany where he attended the university of Leipsic, receiving his doctor's degree from the institution in 1877. The next year he came to the University of Minnesota as instructor in natural sciences. He was made a professor almost immediately upon his arrival, the specialties given to his care being biology, geology and mineralogy, or all the natural sciences save chemistry and physics. To him was given the development of that branch of work in the university with quarters in old Main hall.

Professor Hall continued as sole instructor in all the branches given him until 1884, when Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, then a young instructor, was given charge of the zoology department. In 1888 he was made assistant curator of the general museum, a position which he held for many years. The general museum comprised the collections of the geological and natural history survey of the state augmented by purchase and donation and at the time contained some 18,000 specimens.

In 1897 he was given charge of the geology department and due to the work he was carrying retired from the deanship. Frederick Jones being later chosen for that position. He continued in charge of the geology department to his death, though he had asked a year ago of the board of regents if he had not retired at the end of the school year that he might devote his time to writing and research work. The request was granted.

Professor Hall was an accepted authority here and abroad on mineralogy, petrography and geology, and had written several books on his subjects. He has written one book entitled, "The Geography of Minnesota," and also wrote a bulletin for the United States Geological survey on "The Water Resources of Southern Minnesota." He served as an assistant on the Minnesota Geological survey, and was one of the five original members of the United States Geological survey. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the Geological Society of America, a member of the Association of Geographers, former president and secretary of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, and president of the Minnesota Geological society.

LAKE WILSON IS FIRE-SWEPT.

Main Portion Razed by Conflagration During a Heavy Wind.

Sleyton.—The main portion of the village of Lake Wilson was destroyed by fire during a heavy wind. The blaze originated from an unknown cause during the noon hour, and as the town is without fire protection it spread rapidly.

A restaurant, bank, general merchandise store, hardware store, hermess store and all the implement stores and other business places on the side of Main street north of the railroad track, and two lumber yards, elevators, the depot, railroad tanks, pumping station and the Lake Wilson hotel on the south side of the track were completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $130,000, partly insured.

LITCHFIELD POSTMASTER DIES.

Chas. H. Strobeck Was Also Prominent in County Politics.

Litchfield.—Postmaster Chas. H. Strobeck, prominent in the business and political history of Litchfield and Meeker county for over forty years, is dead. He had held the offices of county attorney and judge of probate and was serving his second term as postmaster. He was 70 years of age and leaves a widow and two grown children. He was a Mason.

NO POLITICS FOR JIM.

Former Congressman Tawney Says He Has No Plans.

Winona.—Former Congressman James A. Tawney of Winona has no intention of entering a law partnership with Attorney General Simpson at Minneapolis, and at this time he is not setting his lines with the idea of regaining a seat in Congress. He says there is absolutely no truth in the rumors to that effect, which found their way into print in the Twin Cities during his visit there last week.

"I have not seen George Simpson since my return from Congress, and the first I heard was the proposed law partnership was when my attention was called to an article in a Twin City paper while in Minneapolis," said the former congressman today. "There is absolutely no truth in that report, and I have not the least idea where it originated."

Mr. Tawney declared the talk that he was looking longingly upon a promised berth if the reapportionment bill giving Minnesota another congressman is passed by Congress, is the concoction of an imaginative mind. He said he is not now in politics and has made no plans to get back. He said that when the time comes, if it ever does, when he seeks favors from the voters he will tell the people what he wants.

SEEKS TO DODGE LOSSES.

Wheat Speculator Refuses to Pay When Hit By Market.

Moorhead.—Alleging that speculation in wheat is gambling and that on this account he cannot be held liable for debts incurred in this manner, Louis Hicks, of Hickson,, twelve miles south of here, is now fighting the claim of Atwood, Stone & Co., a grain commission house of Minneapolis, for $1,000 which the commission asserts is due for margins.

Louis Hicks and his brother Ole live at Hickson, south of this city and are large grain dealers. The testimony introduced in yesterday's trial showed that Louis Hicks went to Minneapolis Atwood to buy 10,000 bushels of December wheat on margins. In October he wrote him to purchase a second 10,000 bushels of December. Atwood bought the wheat, but the price steadily dropped. When Hicks' money ran out the Minneapolis office of the commission house telephoned and wired repeatedly for more margins, but their messages were disregarded by Louis Hicks.

During this time Hicks would not give orders to sell. At last the commission house sold the wheat at a loss of $1,500. It is now suing Louis Hicks to recover the $1,500.

TAKEN TO PRISON.

Walker Man Didn't Appreciate Kindness of Judge Stanton.

Walker.—John Wells, whose little joke with the judge kept him out of prison for a time, was taken to Stillwater as a result of his hilarity over his freedom. Wells, with the county jail, charged with being with drunken Indians and with aiding them in securing liquor.

At Judge Stanton was going through the jail Wells courteously asked him if he had ever served time and exclaimed "Have a Little Pity." Next day, when brought into district court, Wells pleaded guilty to the charge and the judge gave him his freedom with a six-month suspended sentence tied to it.

Wells then went to Cass Lake and commenced to celebrate. He changed his name from "Have a Little Pity" to "A Hot Time in the Old Town," and ended up in the Cass Lake jail while he was awaiting the next term of court. Judge Stanton was notified and forthwith instructed the deputy sheriff to take Wells back to Walker. From here he was taken to Stillwater to commence that six months' sentence.

THREE SUITS AGAINST CITY.

Rochester, Defendant in Trio of Cases Involving Damages.

Rochester.—When the June term of the district court of Olmsted county is in session the city of Rochester will be the defendant in three suits.

The Laird-Norton Lumber company has commenced action against the city for $7,500, with interest, for coal delivered by the company and burned in the electric light plant, a controversy having arisen over the quality of the contract, which has held up the payment for the coal.

The heirs of N. P. Olsen, deceased, an old resident of the city, have started an action for $5,000 damages against Rochester as it is alleged that a Gillman's death was caused by a fall on a defective sidewalk.

On October 29 Jane Tierney fell off a stone pier near Mayo park into the Zumbro river and was drowned, and the widow has commenced an action to recover $7,000 damages. All three suits will come up at the June term of court.

SEEK MEMBERS OF MOB.

Freeborn County District Court Inquires Into Freeman Assaults.

Albert Lea.—The summer term of the district court for Freeborn county is on here. There is a large calendar with work enough to keep the court busy a fortnight. The grand jury was charged by Judge Kingsley, and the greatest work that body will have to do will be to ascertain the names of the men which formed and feathered Dr. J. P. Freeman of Glenville a few weeks ago.

FLOGGING IS SANCTIONED

COMPROMISE FIXES 15 LASHES AS MAXIMUM.

Control Body Refuses to Depose Supt. Whittier, Despite Governor.

St. Paul.—Corporel punishment at the state training school for boys has been officially sanctioned by the state board of control. In a report filed by Governor Eberhart, H. A. Whittier, superintendent of the Red Wing institution, whose conduct was investigated by the recent legislature, is practically upheld. The board announced it had laid down specific regulations under which corporel punishment is to be conducted in the future, and places the responsibility in the superintendent.

This action is taken as a challenge to Governor Eberhart, who demanded that Superintendent Whittier be removed and that corporel punishment be abolished.

In its report filed in the governor's office the board recommends continuation of corporel punishment in a "judicious measure." Fifteen lashes is set as the maximum punishment to be administered to any inmate under the new ruling. The attendants are cautioned in addition to take great care not to injure the boys. It is specifically provided that all punishment must be under the direct supervision of the superintendent.

The board calls attention to the opinion of Attorney General Simpson and states that under its opinion no valid reason for the dismissal of Mr. Whittier appears. The governor is asked to note the fact that the legislative investigation committee did not reveal any specific charges as might be placed at the disposal of the board in ouster proceedings.

SYNOD HOLDS SESSION.

Evangelical Lutheran Conference Holds Annual Meet at Lindstrom.

Lindstrom.—The Central conference of the Evangelical Lutheren Synod of the Northwest held its fourteenth annual conference at the Trinity church in this city. Rev. J. Sander, L. H. D., and about fifteen pastors from various cities and villages in the Northwest were in attendance.

The Central Conference of the Northwestern Synod includes Minnesota, the Dekotas, Montana and part of Canada. The conference opened its exercises with by Rev. Dr. A. F. Ellmquist, of Minneapolis.

At the business meeting the pastor read the report and all reports and special business was disposed of, after which the reports from the different fields were read and conSidered.

The following pastors were in attendance: Rev. Mr. Ellmquist, Rev. Mr. Trehert, Rev. Mr. Gruber and Rev. Mr. Beck, Minneapolis; Rev. Mr. Beates, Rev. Mr. Schnur, St. Paul; Rev. Mr. Helms, North St. Paul; Dr. Krause, Chicago; Rev. F. E. Jenson, Chicago; Rev. Mr. Haupt, Albert Lea, and Rev. Mr. Rockay, St. Paul.

FISH SUPPLY DIMINISHED.

Low Water and Hard Freezing of Past Winter Kills Many.

Fergus Falls.—The fishing season has now opened here, and considerable interest is being taken in the question whether the low water and the hard freezing of the past winter has seriously reduced the fish supply.

Otter Tail county has about 1,000 lakes, large and small, and fishing is an important industry here. Those who have investigated find fish have not suffered in the larger lakes, but in some of the smaller ones have fared badly. When some of these smaller lakes were cleared of ice, dead fish came to the surface by hundreds, and were scattered along the shores to such an extent as to make the neighborhood disagreeable. In the larger lakes, however, the fishing is as good as ever, and many who went out Sunday returned, with the limit allowed by law.

FINDS STOLEN HORSES.

Newfolden.—Sheriff Forsberg has been in the vicinity this week, as well as around Viking, picking up horses that have been sold here by a horse thief during his past weeks.

About two years ago a man named Carter purchased a quarter section of land near Viking. Only a short time ago he brought to this farm a number of horses, cattle and harness, saying he had brought them from his Dekota farm. He began to sell them and in a little while had them all except his into cash, when he deperted for parts unknown.

The two area of the purchasers were opened a few days ago when a North Dakota man came over and claimed them, saying they were stolen in his home state. The sheriff has been busy since collecting them, but no trace has been found of Carter.

MUST FACE MURDER CHARGE.

Harry Albrecht, of St. Cloud, Indictee for Homicide in First Degree.

St. Cloud.—The Stearns county grand jury in session here, returned an indictment against Harry G. Albrecht for murder of Charles O'Brien at a dance in this city December 26, 1910. Albrecht was intoxicated, and being knocked down by O'Brien, went out and returned with a revolver, meeting his victim on the stairs and mortally wounding him.

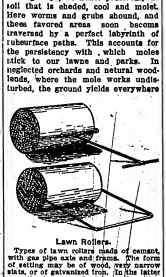
FARM AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT

ALWAYS KEEP LAWN ROLLED

Repeated Leveling Tends to Discourage Destructive Moles and Prevents Injury to Grass.

The labyrinth of tunnels constructed by the mole serves as passageways for several species of mice and other small mammals not favored by nature, with the means of digging runways of the latter. For this reason little is due the credit for most of the damage to seeds, roots, and tubers encountered in the soil, and not to the mole himself.

While the mole seeks out the highest and dryer spots for his home and his highways, he hunts preferably in soil that is shaded, cool and moist. Here worms and grubs abound, and these favored areas soon become traversed by a perfect labyrinth of underground paths. This accounts for the persistency with , which moles stick to our lawns and parks. In neglected orchards and natural woodlands, where the mole works undisturbed, the ground yields everywhere



Lawn Rollers.

Types of lawn rollers made of cement, with gas pipe axle and frame. The form of the one on the left is made of wood staves, or of galvanized iron. In the latter case the form may be left on the roller. The dimensions of the roller should be about 18 inches long, by about 12 inches in diameter.

to the trees, giving evidence of the presence of runways under the leaves or matted grass.

Frequent and thorough rolling of the lawn furrowed by mole ridges, will have a good effect.

Repeated leveling of the mole ridges on a lawn by means of a suitable roller not only tends to discourage the animals from making further inroads on the premises, but prevents that injury to the grass roots which would otherwise have resulted, and makes the lawn always appear sightly. A practical and substantial roller for this purpose may be made of cement, with gas-pipe axle and handles. It should weigh about 200 pounds.

BAD ROADS AND SMALL LOADS

Same Principle Applies to Farmer With His Team as to Railroader With His Locomotive.

(By WALTER R. LEUTZ.)

The president of a western railroad shows what he considers the relation between good roads and bed mean to the farmer, by some facts releting to his own road.

He says that 12 years ago the railroad was able to handle only 110 cars to the train, the locomotive in one in a train. This was made possible through improvement of track, engines and cars, which additional improvement has cost many millions of dollars.

The same principle applies to the farmer with his team as to the railroad man with his locomotive. Our country has some of the best railroads and some of the worst wagon roads. If the wagon roads were improved so the former could have a continuous good road from the farm to the market, he would be able to pay the cost from the increase in cash in a very few years.

Good roads cost big money, it is true—about a billion dollars for 500,000 miles of macadam—and we cannot expect wagon roads for nothing. But material is secured, to stand this expense, but we do maintain that the common dirt road of the south and west can be improved 50 per cent—meds possible during the rainy seasons and fit to carry good loads at all times and at very small expense.

Drainage by tile and ditch, the concentration of the line of travel, etc., practically nothing, would, in three years, convert thousands of miles of bog into fine highways and add millions to the incoms of the farmers.

Adulterated Alfalfa Seed.

Alfalfa seed is subject to adulteration with cheaper seeds closely resembling it, and the great danger lies in the fact that with the adulterations some noxious weeds may be introduced which will cause endless trouble and work in the future.

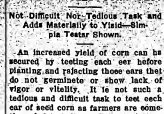
Grow Vegetables Quickly.

Vegetables to grow quickly and be tender, require a rich soil, either naturally fertile or made so. If the soil is rather sterile it should receive a coat of well-rotted manure each fall after everything is removed.

VALUE OF SEED CORN TEST

Not Difficult Nor Tedious Task and Adds Materially to Yield—Simple Tester Shown.

An increased yield of corn can be secured by testing each ear before planting and rejecting those ears that do not germinate or show lack of vigor or vitality. It is not such a tedious and difficult task to test each ear of seed corn as farmers are sometimes led to believe. Fifteen average ears of corn will plant one acre using four kernels to the hill, placing the corn three and one-half feet apart between the rows. When the importance of planting ear-tested seed corn is fully realized few farmers will plant corn without first submitting it to the test.



Simple Box Tester.

Upon muslin cloth squares are drawn and numbered, upon which are laid the grain from each ear to be tested. When the tester is finished, as shown at the left, is placed on top to keep the grain moist.

KEEP RATS OUT OF GRANARY

Floor Plastered One and One-Half Inches Thick With Cement Gives Entire Satisfaction.

(By H. M. RICE.)

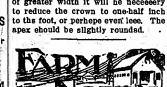
I bed a bin in my granary that I had been using for corn and oats. The rats cut the floor so full of holes that it would scarcely hold corn cobs. I nelled small pieces of boarde over the holse and then mixed up some cement one to three and plastered that floor all over 1½ inches thick, first watting the floor thoroughly. I used the lime left over from my several times since and it is in perfect condition. The rats heve not touched it since. This bin is used only four feet wide and of course for a large grenary one would heve to cut the cement in blocks to keep it from checking.

MAKE GOOD MACADAM ROADS

Highway Should Be Crowned in Order to Allow Water to Run Quickly to Gutters.

Every macadam road should be crowned, in order that the water falling upon it may run quickly to the gutters. It is also necessary that the shoulder roads should have the same slope as the mecadam or perhaps e little greater.

For a road 15 feet or less in width it will be found cetisfectory to have



Section of Macadam Road.

the center 6½ inches higher than the sides, forming a crown of three quarters of an inch to the foot. On roads of greater width it will be necessory to reduce the crown to one-half inch to the foot, or perhepe even less. The apex should be slightly rounded.

FARM NOTES

Long, straight garden rows make cultivation easier.

Poultry droppings make the fertilizer for the onion bed.

Sweet corn is e very profitable crop. One reason for this is because it is so easily Handled.

Do not plow when the ground is wet. When thie is done the soil is compacted into hard lumps.

When clover can be grown, profitable crops can be grown and the land kept up by clover and lime.

Some can be planted any time in June and some of the quick growing varieties as late as July 15.

Spring beans should be drilled in double row six inches apart with just enough space between to allow for cultivation.

The onion le akin to the turnip and cebbege, you must see that the roots are not in the ground, but need not be so particuler about the hulb.

An authority says that potatoes should be planted in hills. It is much better to plant them in deep furrows and keep the ground level.

From early spring until August set a few rows of summer letuce every two weeks or so, and thus try to provide a continuous supply of good heede.

Potash salts is the general name applied to the various salts of potash that are mined in lerge quantities about tha town of Stassfurt, Germany.

Pie plent is a good commercial vegetable. The demand for it on the city markets is good. It is little trouble and can be shipped well, standing almost any distance.

The "Tristeer" is the name of one of the newest varieties of watermelons. These melons are just right in size to be served whole to one person, iset as cantaloupes are.

In general, commence spraying potatoes when the plents are six or eight inches high, and repeet the treatment at intervals of 10 to 14 days in order to keep the plants well covered with Bordeaux throughout the season.

FREE

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

TRADE MARK

A trial package of Munyon's Paw Paw Pills will be sent free to anyone on request. Address: Professor Munyon, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. If you are in need of medical advice, do not fail to write Professor Munyon. Your communication will be treated in strict confidence, and your case will be diagnosed as carefully as though you had a personal interview.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, they do not gripe, they do not weaken, but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. In my opinion constipation is responsible for most ailments. There are 20 feet of human bowels, which is really a sewer pipe. When this pipe becomes clogged the whole system becomes poisoned, causing headache, indigestion and impure blood, which often produces rheumatism and kidney ailments. No woman who suffers with constipation or any liver ailment can expect to have a good complexion or enjoy good health. If I had my way I would prohibit the sale of nine-tenths of the cathartics that are now being sold for the reason that they not only destroy the lining of the stomach, setting up serious forms of indigestion, and so paralyze the bowels that they refuse to act unless forced by strong purgatives.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they cure the blood instead of impoverish it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it.

These pills contain no calomel, no dope; they are absolutely harmless and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without physic.

Regular size bottle, containing 45 pills, 25c. Munyon's Home Directory, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, or purchase land in one of these districts at a reasonable price. Crops of from $10.00 per acre to $45.00 per acre were grown in 1911. A yield of 45 bushels of wheat per acre, 80 bushels of oats and 35 bushels of barley per acre is not uncommon. Many yields of 50 bushels of wheat per acre are reported. Over 1,000,000 acres of wheat were grown in 1911. Wheat averaged 25 bushels per acre. Over 1,000,000 acres of land will be sold in 1912. Prices will advance. Buy now and make big money.

Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming or grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Free homestead and pre-emption areas of 160 acres each and other land for sale by railway and land companies. Irrigated lands, $35.00 per acre and upwards.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid railway facilities and churches. Good schools. Markets convenient. Write for literature, containing maps, illustrations, descriptions and particulars as to routes, rates, etc., to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agents: W. H. Rogers, Box 3, Watertown, S. D.; J. S. Dennis, Room 412, Merchants Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa; C. J. Broughton, Box 284, Marshall, Mo.; C. J. Brand, Room 412, Big Four Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; J. M. Macfachlan, Box 191 Watertown, S. D.; W. H. Rogers, Box 3, Watertown, S. D.; Geo. A. Hall, 104 3d St., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. V. Bennett, 2nd Ave. and Jefferson, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

FEATHERS Largest feathers in the South. If your local furniture dealer doesn't handle our feathers for pillows, mattresses, etc., write us for prices. Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

100 YEARS OLD

Pettit's Eye Salve

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We attended the government sale held at Crookston last Monday, of the vacant lands on the eleven townships and was surprised to see such a rush for the land, and but fifty percent of the bids were residents of this locality. A good many of them were young men who expected to settle here five and six years ago who were not old enough at that time to make homesteads. We have seen a number of openings of land for homestead entry at the Crookston Land Office when there was a rush to file, but the one last Monday was the best managed of any we ever saw, and the land office officials are entitled to the credit of taking care of a rush and filing them so fast that they did not care who filed first. There was a number of instances where several parties wanted the same land but they were all registered and numbered and each man had to wait until his turn came. Chief of police Creamer was on hand with a sufficient force to keep good order and see that all had an equal chance. There was several contests started and the land attorneys will have a harvest for the next year.

The Secret Test.

"How," the president of the Fat Man's club was asked, "did you prevent fraud among your applicants for membership? Didn't some men try to get in that weren't up to the standard weight?"

"Yes," the portly officer replied, "but it was no use. Applications had to be presented in person at the Polk building, fifth floor. There was no elevator. The applicant climbed the five flights of stairs.

"At the top he met a man who asked, 'Were you looking for the Fat Man's club?'

"'Yes.'

"'The main office is on the first floor,' the man said. 'Your application is rejected. We receive no men who can climb five flights of stairs.'"—Youth's Companion.

The Last Luxury.

Ten-year-old Arthur had been telling impressively of the number of servants employed in his home. He continued, "And our house is fixed so that if you want a drink or a window raised or to get upstairs or anything all you have to do is to pull a chain."

"But what do you want with so many servants in that sort of a house?" asked one of his hearers.

"Oh," replied Arthur, "we have the servants to pull the chains."—Judge.

"I am all right now, thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy."

The same relief is ready for you. Are you sure you do not need it? If Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy helped Charles Holmes, why won't it help you?

"I was troubled with heart disease, and after reading about Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I got a bottle. Before I got the Heart Remedy I had to sit up most of the night, and felt very bad at my stomach. Whatever I would eat made me feel worse, and my heart beat very fast. But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I am all right now. I eat good, sleep good, and feel like a new man, although I am almost 68 years old. I have been a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, and was badly wounded." CHARLES HOLMES, Private Co. B, 5th N. Y. Infantry Volunteers, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

is kept in thousands of homes as a friend always to be relied upon in time of need.

Sold by all Druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free. Address DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Lovass, of Jammer Minnesota, who on July 1, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 4687, Serial No. 04178, for N. W. ¼ Section 35, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Tibet River Falls Minn., on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Charley Johnson, Peter O. Gordon. Syver J. Grathe. Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in The Sunbeam May 5, 11.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Magnell, of Plummer Minn. who on July 1st, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 4685, Serial No. 04172 for N. W. ¼ Section 29, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at the Tibet River Falls Minn., on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter O. Gordon, Charley Johnson, Sam Lovass, Syver J. Grathe, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ejnar R. Eidsness, of Highlanding Minnesota, who on Oct. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 727, Serial No. 04230, for Lots 1, 2, S. ½ N.E.¼ Section 4 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 16th. day of June 1911

Claimant names as witnesses

Didrick A. Kolestrand, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 28th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911."

Notice is hereby given that Martin Solberg, of Torgerson Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 911 Serial No. 04238, for N. E. ¼

Section 19 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before

William Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Tibet River Falls Minn. on the 9th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesse:

Ole E. Vess, Peter W. Olson, Eev Aakre Lars A. Bak, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 28th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Torgeson H. Bessenson of Torgerson Minn., who on November 16, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 906 Serial No. 04236, for S. E. ¼

Section 29 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Tibet River Falls Minn. at Tibet River Falls Minn. on the 19th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Markuson, Elev Aakre, Carl O. Wahlind of Torgerson Minn. John Dahlen. of Erlo Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon.

ESTATE OF Raymond Arndt,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Pennington, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Henry Arndt,

IT IS ORDERED, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is limited to three months from and after the date hereof, and that Monday the 14th, day of August 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Probate Court Rooms, at the City of Thief River Falls in said County, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in THE SUNBEAM, a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated May 18th, 1911.

WILHELM MICHELET (Court Seal) Judge. of Probate.

Obi:—

"How did you get when he pow'ed?"

"I sunk gracefully on one knee."

"How ridiculous! What in the world did you sink on your knee for?"

"Oh, his name was Caius."—Boston Transcript.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 12, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 12th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew S. Bredland, of Kratka Minn. who on Dec. 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 4699, Serial No. 04135, for S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 32 and S. ½ S. ½ Section 33 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Tibet River Falls Minn., on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Bredland, Peter Hodson, Andrew S. Bredland, Carl G. Olson, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 19, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 12th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew S. Bredland of Kratka Minn., who on Dec. 29th 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 4698 Serial No. 04134 for N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 33 and S. ½ S. ½ Section 32 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make additional H.E. Serial 04134, on E. ½ S W. ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. U. S. Commissioner, at Tibet River Falls Minn., on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Bredland, Peter Hodson, Carl G. Olson, Halvor O. Helmdal, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication The Sunbeam April 14, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 12th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Healy, of Kratka Minn., who on June 20th, 1901, made Homestead entry No. 426, Serial No. 04195 for Lots 1, 2 & 3, ¼ of N. W. ¼ Section 29 and Lot 1 of Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael Conally, Thorstelen Ellefson, Ole Christopherson, Ludvig J. Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 14 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. April 14th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole T. Wanle, of Kachnal Minn., who on June 20th, 1901 made homestead entry No. 431, Serial No. 04153, for W. ½ of Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 22nd, day of May 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Oreson, Peter Hundal, of Kunbeni Minn. William Purno. Halvor T. Wanle, of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 28, 1911.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 24th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Didrick A. Kolestrand, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 653, Serial No. 04235, for Lots 6, (E. ½ S. E. ¼) Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian,

has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sjur B. Stolmo, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in THE SUNBEAM, 5-5-11

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn., who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 257, Serial No. 04194, for Lots 5, 8, and N. ½ S. E. ¼ & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 10th, day of June, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Alfred Swanson, of Kuehnel Minn. Alfred Hammerstein of Highlanding Minn. Peter C. Wold, of Kuehnel Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

A FINE FARM:

The N.E. ¼ Section 26 town of Kratka; All prairie and meadow land. No improvements. Price only Thirteen Hundred dollars. Will double in value in three years. $600 cash, balance on long time. W. G. Hunt Agent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN!

The S.E. ¼ Section 25, town of Kratka. Prairie and Meadow farm. Well drained, by new county ditch. Some light timber. Fine grove for building site. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. G. Hunt, Agent.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Charley Johnson, of Plummer, Minn. who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 4686, Serial No. 04175 for S. W. ¼ Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Tibet River Falls Minn., on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Peter O. Gordon, Sam Lovass, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Hans H. Fjeld, of Plummer Minnesota, who on June 1st, 1901, made Homestead entry No. 405, Serial No. 04174, for S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Tibet River Falls Minn., on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Lovass, Charley Johnson, Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans H. Fjeld, of Erie Minn., who on November 17th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 903, Serial No. 04240, for Lots 1, 2 & 3, ¼ N. W. ¼ of Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl O. Eig, Christian O. Odegard, Alex F. Lattimore, Isaac J. Holt, all of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Syver J. Grathe, of Plummer, Minnesota, who on June 30th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 477 Serial No. 0637, for S. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Tibet River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Lovass, Charley Johnson, Peter O. Gordon, Carl M. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam May 12th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nils Jacobson of Gurmundvere Minn. who on Oct. 20th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 782, Serial No. 04239, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 19, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughn, John Martin Johnson Bernt Johnson, of Highlanding Minn. Alfred T. Rude of Gurmundvere Minn.

AUTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 28th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans H. Fjeld, of Thief River Falls Minn., who on August 15th 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1260, Serial No. 04283, for W. ½ of N. E. ¼, E. ½ of N. W. ¼ & S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Section 12, Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nels T. Gonsoe, Nels T. Gonsoe, Engenou, August Knutson, Charley Johnson, of Torgerson Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in Sunbeam May 5th, 1911

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl O. Eig of Erie Minn., who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 897, Serial No. 04230, for Lots 6, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans H. Fjeld, Christian O. Odegard, Alex F. Lattimore, Isaac J. Holt, all of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Seed corn for sale at the big Highlanding store.

Knut Sundahl and Mr. Myre were at the homestead sale at Crookston Monday and bought land in Star township.

Carl Johnson, from St. Hilaire was transacting business in this locality Wednesday and made a pleasent call at this office

Torgel Lofthus, Gunder Anderson and Osmond Mandt were up from DeerPark Saturday and made application to make final proof.

Talfak Lindtvedt and John Mostrom, not only bought land at Crookston Monday, but they also bought a complete thresh ing rig.

Gunder Asbjorinson and neighbors, of Malcne, will get their final proofs heard about July 12, as the land office is badly crowded just now.

Ole B. Omlid was down to the land sale Monday and bought 80 acres more land adjoining him, on section 23 in Highlanding. Knut Omlid also bought land.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Lung Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

Better stop coughing Mark's Lung Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

The Highlanding ferry is now in good condition, and anyone using it when I am not present will please leave the ferry for at Ellingson Bros. as it is not a free ferry.—S. L. Holm, owner.

Mark's Lung Balsam is one of the best medicines for cough, croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

Wm. Cousins and pe editor on our way home from Plummer on Tuesday stoped and took dinner with our old friend Dan Carroll, from Polk county, who has a fine farm in the town of Mayfield. He has completed seeding over a hundred acres of croo.

The 1910, Realestate taxes is payable this year at Red Lake Falls and at Thief River Falls, for residents of Pennington county, before June 1st. A penelty of 10 per cent will be added to the tax on June first, if one half is not paid, the other half to be paid before Oct. 31st.

We had a plesent trip to the city of Crookston last Saturday, returning home Tuesday. We did not get a very large farm ont of our first homestead, so we increased the size a little Monday, by geting land that corners with the old homested, which again makes us an Eleven towns homesteader.

Miss May Arndt and H. C. Dobner made a settlement of a contest case last week, whereby Mr. Dobner signed a relinquishment and Miss Arndt homesteaded the land Monday. The land is one of the best farms in the town of Goodridge.

There will certainly be some warm contests on some of the lands filed on last Monday, and the law is badly "mixed." But all the lawyers are agreed that the first man to settle on April 15th, stands the best chance to win out, although it seems to be very easy for any lawyer to fix the law to just fit the case of his client. Taken as a whole we consider it the worst mixed up law that homestead land was ever opened under in northern Minnesota, in fact it has the appearance of having been stirred up with a pudding stick.

Tom Wsale landed a Kratka farm at the land sale Monday.

G. L. Clark was transacting business at Red Lake Falls this week

Halvor Wold came over from Kratka Saturday to make application to make final proof.

Talief Hovid, from McIntosh, bought a quater of land in the town of Star at Monday's sale.

Walter McAndress drove down to St. Hilaire Saturday after a load of feed, returning Monday.

We will publish the report of the Highlanding creamery for the month of March next week.

The warm weather the past week has rushed the groath of the grain very rapidly and the farmers are all busy breaking land for more.

Miss Sophia Heckna was down to Crookston Monday with May Arndt and homesteaded a quater section near enough to hers so they can exchang work in harvest and threshing.

Oscar and Aslak Nesland left Crookston for Fargo Monday evening, where they will work at the carpenter trade. Before going they signed as witnesses for their brother Ole for a warm contest case.

Lattimore says he will probably visit some of the good people of Deer Park this week. He had ought to take "Taft" along and get a feed for him. By the way Jobo, did you get them new tans on your shoes yet? If you take your walking partner telephone ahead to the women folks to prepare dinner for a threshing crew.

ROLAND LOCALS.

News are scarse this week.

Miss Alma Lindberg took her little sister Velida to Crookston Saturday where she will have an operation for pendecitis.

Later: We met Mr. Lindberg at Crookston Monday, and he informed us that the operation had been successful and the prospects of the little girls recovery were good.—Ed.

Miss Maggie Short left for Plummer Monday after her visit with the family of Con Short.

Mrs. G. Boe and children visited with Mrs. K. N. Fore Sunday.

Otto Dahl and Jens Fore made a business trip to Plummer Saturday.

Eddie Arveson made a trip to Crookston Saturday to file on land.

The Oklee base ball club will come up to Roland next Sunday and play a match game with the Lillo nine. All come and see a fine game of ball.

There was a little surprise party for Miss Ida Lillo, gotten up by her school scholars Saturday evening, and she received a present of a fine set of dishes. All of them spent a plesent evening.

Ben Rindahl from Neptune made a business trip to Oklee Monday.

Let Us Hand You Our

28th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and ect. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Sbosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

Nothing Definite.

Bob Mother—Mr. Sloman has been coming to see you for quite a long while, Maude. What are his intentions? Do you know? She—Well, I think he intends to keep on coming.—Philadelphia Press.

What He Had.

Wigg—I saw you coming out of Dr. Bigfee's house this morning. What have you got?

Wagg—Nothing now. I went to pay his bill.

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Highlanding Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 19th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Wold of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 686, Serial No. 04719, for N. E. ¼ Section 23, Township 153 N. Range 43 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Vilhlem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 26th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole T. Wasle, William Faroo, Joseph Kline, Ole Oresen, all of Kratka Minn.

ANTHON P. TORRIE, Register.

"Ringing Wet."



Gethack For Rapid Transit.



Eddystone Lighthouse.

The Eddystone lighthouse, fourteen miles off Plymouth, England, and exposed to the full fury of the southwestern seas, was built by Winstanley in four seasons. Begun in 1696 and finished in 1700, it was destroyed in the dreadful storm of 1703. The second structure was completed in 1709 and destroyed in 1755, after it had faced the wind and the waves for something over forty-six years. The third tower, finished in 1759 and condemned in 1878, was followed by the present wonderful structure, which since 1882 has been defying the elements while it flashed out over the terrible waters its saving light. Since the brave Winstanley built the first Eddystone lighthouse similar safeguards have sprung up like magic sentinels along all the coasts of all the oceans, and those who sail upon the great deeps of the earth are forewarned and forearmed against the dangers which threaten them.—New York American.

Surprising the Buiack.

In times of crisis and worry a kind word has been known to have surprisingly good results. The unexpectedness of such a word is perhaps the secret of its force. A late book, "Of the Wool Track," backs the moral with an anecdote.

A team was working on the Broken Hill road, and a bullock—the Bestenbah of the team—had gone obstinate, and the coach was passing. The whip was swinging, and some apt remarks were just forming in the back of the teamster's tongue when he caught sight of a clerical hat on the front seat and just in time thought better of it. He coughed politely.

"Ahem!—Strawberry," he said, "just caught."

To his delight Bobbinbirkett Blewbury proceeded.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

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Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

American and Garmati Firemen.

A Hamburg fireman of distinction who had occasion to visit the United States some years ago returned full of admiration for the splendid way in which American fire companies usually respond to alarms and was of the opinion that the American companies were ready for action more promptly than those in Germany, because the individual suits subordinated everything else to the point of leaving quarters at the earliest possible instant, in do which the American fireman at night would slide down the pole partially clad and was indifferent as to his appearance in riding to the scene of the fire as long as he was on the spot to meet the emergency. The European fireman, on the other hand, having had military training, would be inclined to avoid the pole and would walk down the stairs, devoting a few seconds to the adjustment of his garments, and would be prepared to start only when ready to appear before the public in regulation costume.—Consular Reports.

How Cloves Are Cultivated.

Cloves are now cultivated in many tropical regions. A clove tree begins to bear at the age of ten years and continues until it reaches the age of seventy-five years. There are two crops a year, one in June and another in December. The tree is an evergreen and grows from forty to fifty feet high, with large oblong leaves and crimson flowers at the end of small branches in clusters of from ten to twenty. The tree belongs to the same botanical order as the guava. The cloves, which are the undeveloped buds, are at first white, then light green and at the time of gathering bright red. Pieces of white cloth are spread under the trees at harvesting time, and the branches are beaten gently with bamboo sticks until the cloves drop. They are dried in the sun, being tossed about daily until they attain the rich dark color that proclaims them ready for shipment.—Harper's Weekly.

An Embarrassing Situation.

A young man fresh from the varsity, where he had excelled in athletics, presented himself for ordination. The bishop, as was his custom, entertained the candidates at the palace, and after dinner the usual informal evening party took place. At this function the young man referred to entered into conversation with an affable gentleman in clerical attire whom he found standing in leisurely fashion just within the drawing room door. "Who's that rather scrumptious looking girl on the sofa?" said he. "She's my wife," replied the affable cleric, with an amused smile. The young candidate was silenced for a moment, then he stammered: "I am sure I beg ten thousand pardons! I thought she was the bishop's daughter." "So she is," was the quiet rejoinder, "and I'm his lordship's domestic chaplain."

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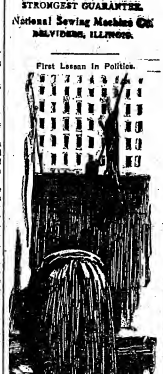


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National Sewing Machine Co.
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First Lesson in Politics.



"Say, mother, will you speak to tint Kenny?"

"What's he dale now?"

"Well, every time I hit him on de head wid de hammer he hollers."

Rubbing It In.

"You have kept my nose to the grindstone, Seraph," spoke her husband, serving himself to say something at last, "for fifteen years!"

"I've done more than that, Volney," snapped Mrs. Vick-Seth. "I have made you turn the grindstone."—Chicago Tribune.

While They Detent.

"Every criminal is sure to leave a number of clews behind him."

"Yes, indeed," replied the old police officer, "I suspect that some of them leave so many as possible behind so as to keep the detectives theorizing while they catch a steamboat."—Washington Star.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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We are of the opinion that this allegation stood clearly and successfully against the world. The Publishers claim that the work which they have thus produced, the International, as it now stands, has been corrected to date by experts and is admirably adapted to meet the legal and every requirements of a dictionary which demands more of popular confidence and reputation than any precedent that has ever been published.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the Dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON, Judge.
CHARLES H. HOWRY, Judge.

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WHERE COLLEGE SPIRIT RULES STRONG

By EDWARD B. CLARK





WHEN William H. Talt was a candidate for the Republican nomination for president soma newspaper paragraphar seld that doubtless every delegate to the convention who claimed Yale as his alma mater would vote for the nomination of Mr. Taft, no matter what his instructions were from the people who made him a delegate.

Of course this paragraph was jocose, but Yala men seem to be particularly loyal to the president of the United States, and it is a curious thing to note that the loyalty of the men ol all colleges to graduates of their institutions is marked in Washington. Every official of high position seems to have the enthusiastic support ol the graduates of the school which sent him out into the world with a sheepskin under his arm, and parly polities seem to cut no figura et all in the matter.

Of course the Yale men are not all for Taft, for Yale has turned ont men of all parties, and men to whom party means much more than mere personality. It may he, however, thet Mr. Taft, if he runs again, will get the vote nt the polls—conventions' vote not considered—of every man who was a member of his class at the New Haven school. They say in Washington—and some of the president's classmates live here—that he was as popular with his classmates as eny man whom they claimed as their own, perhaps more popular, hut the Yale men don't care to make comparisons that might seem invidious.

The Yale men who were at school with tha president and who came to Washington to visit, always make straight for the White House. This means something more than that Mr. Taft is simply a holder of a hig public offica.

If n person wants to learn how popularity at school or uopopularity at school lasts through life let him make a study, if he can find the opportunity, of the standing today ol some men in the army and navy. There are in one or the other of the twin services today men who have splendid records as officers, and yet who would give over several pnges lrom their efficiency records if they could writa tho word "popular" in tha seem invidious.



W. W. RUSSELL

WAS PROMPTLY POKED IN THE EYE BY THE BONY HAND OF PETE'S SKELETON

There are soldiers and sailors of high rank, men gray in service and gray in years who have never been able to live down some little act of their lives at either the naval or military acadamy which made them unpopular with their fellows, and the effect of which lasts to this day.

Naming no names and giving no spacific case with data and circumstances it may be said that in one of the greatest controversies which ever vexed the service one man won out with the country, hut did not win out with his fellow officers, and be did not win out with them simply becnuse they thought that the thing he was charged with doing was in keeping with one act he committed as a boy, an act that lost him standing with his lellow students.

At West Point and Annapolis they have a habit of "cutting" the boy who bears tales, or who shows a streak of timidity that is called hy a harsher word, or who does some other thing that hoys in their boyish humor do not like. When a man graduates and gets into the service he is no longer "cut," hut his society is not sought, and as a result perhaps of a mere momentary weakness, or a mere monentary thoughtlessness, a whole career from the social point of view may be hlasted. There are some cases in the army and navy today, and a pretty fair measure by which to judge of a man's personality is the measure of regard in which he is held in latar lifa hy the men who went to school with him in the day of the boy.

William W. Russell not long ago was this government's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela. He was in tha South American country at the tima of the strained relations which existed for a while hetween Uncle Snm and Praident Castro.

William W. Russell is popular tn the navy and his popularity dates hack to his school days. He is a gravs diplomat with a light in his eya that neither gravity nor position can put out. But he was not always a grave one hurdened with the affairs of state. Once upon a time ha was "Pete" Russall, midshipman at tha United States naval acadamy. William was changed into "Pete" the minute that he reported at Annapolis, hut truth compels tha statemant that naither the official archives nor tha middiss' archives disclose the reason for turning William into "Pate." Suffice is to know that the middies would hava it that way, and that way it went.

Soms tima ago I had dinner with a graduate of Annapolis whn had known William W. Russell in his "Pete" days at the academy. Midshipman Russell did not gradnate, hut he was long enough nt the academy to leave his mark npon the institution and to make his memory dwell lovingly tn the hearts of succeeding ganarations of middies. Possibly some of the stories that the graduate told of Pete's school deys may account in some measura for the fact that he became a diplomat instead of hecoming a salt.

Midshipman Russell had a way with him, and the middies and the authorities were not long in finding it out. Pete had difficulty in restraining himself on occasions, as witness:

One Sunday at Annapolis the chaplain preached long and droningly. The listening middies were tired out with the heat of the day and the hurden of the sarmon, which lasted one hour and ten minntes. The sermon over, the soloist in the choir, nndaterred and nndismayed hy the langth of the chaplain's discourse, started in to sing "Sun of My Soul." He went through tha first line untrippingly and then struck intn tha second. "It la not night," he sang. Then he repeated, "It is not night," and repeated tt egain after tha mannsr of soloists who don't know when the listenars hava had enough and having a good hold ara loath to let go.

Tha sarmon and the song got on Pete Russell's nerves. He sat in the middla saat of a pew in the vary middle of the corps of midshipmen with officers at the front, at both flanks and at the reer. Under the strain of the thing Pete stood up, whistled melodiously, hut very loudly tha tuna accompanying the third and fourth lines of the first stanza of "Sun of My Soul," and then before the bewildered and shocked officers could put in an interference, he calmly commanded tha soloist "to get a move on him."

They grahbed Pete out from his middle pew seat and marchad him down the aisle undar guard. When tha corps was dismissad and was marching hack to the harracks Pate was going in the opposita direction headed for tha prison ship, Snntee, with his hooks and his hlanket swung over his shoulder.

As he passed the marching middias and the officers in command he was heard loudly soliloquizing, with his head wall down in counterfeit abjectness:

"Poor Peta, poor Pate, hreakers right undar poor Pete's how."

Once upon a time Pete set to work during his idle hours and constructed a skeleton more fearfully and wonderfully made than any man. Pete knew tha peculiarities of a cartain inspecting officer whose hahit it was on entering a midshipman's room to see if all was well and ordarly, to pull the door hack with a sudden jark and to look hehind it for traces of sweepings, for it was a common hahit with midshipman to sweep things hehind the door in the hope that they would pass unnoticed.

Pete finished his skaleton and hy the axercise of nothing less than devilish ingenuity ha snceeded in so adjusting it that whsn tha door was given a sharp, quick jerk, the thing would driva its fist straight into the eye of tha man who did the jerking. It wasn't intentional on Pete's part, for he simply forgot, hut he went to recitation one morning, the morning that the skeleton had heen put up, and left his roommate, who didn't know that tha skeleton behind the door was in existence, to suffer any consequenca which might come The inspecting officer came and gava the door a jerk and was promptly poked tn tha eye hy the bony hand of Pete's skaleton.

The officer instantly marched Pete's roommate, all innocent that he was, to the Santee, where he was locked up. In three hours the roommate haard some shuffling steps outside his prison door. Looking out he saw Pete with his books and his hlanketa coming to shere his duranca.

"Whet's the mattar, Pete?" ha nsked.

"Nothing," said Pate, "only I forgot to taka that d——d skalaton down."

Whsn William W. Russall first want to Vanezuela in a suhordinata diplomatic capecity, an Amarican naval officer who knaw him wall, who likad him, end who had memories of the diplomat's pranks et Annnpolis, concluded that Pata should hava a proper recsption, hut it ls neadlass to say that he didn't take Pete into his confidenca.

When Russell, newly accredited to the "court" of President Castro, drova from his hotel to the presidential palace in an opan carriage and wearing a hlack frock and high hat of diplomacy, he was graeted in the middla of avery hlock and at avary street corner with vociferous chesrings from all the street gamins that Caracas possassed. The mighty cry thet want up almost constantly from hotal to palaca was:

"Viva Pata Russall."

It is said that William W. Russall's memory was cherished at the naval academy. His name ls hald in remamhranca, so strongly tn remembrance that no midshipman named Russall who has antered the acedemy in the nearly 30 years which have alapsad since our formar Venezualan minister sevarad his school connaction has escapad the name "Pete."

Missouri Mules for Africa

By tha steamship Welsh Princa, which arrived in Capa Town the first week of February, says the Daily Consular and Trade Report, thera cams a shipmant of Amarican mulas which, hy those competent to know, are adjudged to he the finest mules yat landad in South Africa.

They wara purchasad hy a wall-known local farmer, who toured the state of Missouri to get them on hahalf of Brice Bros. of Springs, who hold the contract for the supply of mules to the Johanneshurg corporation. Tha shipment consists of 124 mulas, all of which are four to seven years of age and stand 15 hands in height, this haing the stipulation mada hy tha corporation, who further stipulated that they must all he hred in the state of Missouri, which ls in such high repute as a mule hreeding country.

A representative of the South African News had an opportunity of seaing the shipment, and ha states that thay ara a magnificant lot and have stood the trip from America well. Seven days were required for their railway transportation to the American port, 30 dnys at sea, with three mora days to Johannesburg.

On one occasion a heavy sea was shipped and portions of tha mule hoxas washed away. The captain of tha vessel slowed the vessal down for threa hours whila tha whola crew arected other hoxas. On the whola voyaga there wns not a casualty, and, considering the time the mules had been on the journey, they looked well and fit. This is the second shipment that Brice Bros. have hrought. According to a local daalar, the mnles just imported ara worth £100 ($486.65) to £120 ($583.98) a pair in Cape Town.

"If we could hreed mnles lika those in this country," said a South African authority, "our fortunes would ha made." The huyer stated that mules were very dear in Missouri, £40 ($194.66) each haing considered an avarage prica, and whila in Missouri ha saw ona pair which realized $3,000.

Superstitious Racing Man

Last year Mr. Fairie did not enter his famons three-year-old, Lemberg, for the Newmarket Biennial, says London Answers.

It is an odd fact that no winner of the Biennial has ever been successfnl in winning the Derhy, and consequantly a superstition has grown up that the race is an unlucky ona for Derhy aspirants. Whether Mr. Fairie was influenced hy this superstition or not tt is impossihla to say, hut at any rate Lemherg was not entered.

Trainers, taking them all round, nre a practical, hard-headed lot, with a few snperstitions; hut jockeys as wall as the racing puhlic at large, have a large share of superatitious beliefs.

Most jockeya have their favorite courses. Fred Archer, for instance, praferred Epsom to any other and certainly it wes the scene of his graatest triumphs. On tha other hand, ha disliked Manchester and ha was not alone in his avarsion to it.

The lata Tom Loates always said that ha felt something would happen to him at Manchsster, and eventnally he did hava a fearful smash there and lay in hospital for many weaks.

Wells, who rode the Derhy winner twice running, wonld nevar ride withont a potato in his pocket. The potato had heen given to him as a child hy an old woman who was supposad to ha a witch. It was hardly larger than a hig pea and as hard as a stone. He helieved that it hrought him luck.

EXPERIENCE.



Teachar—Tommy, what is a coquette?

Tommy—It's a thing you maka out of what's laft of the stewed chickan.

A Poetic Prosecutor.

John Burns, city prosecutor of St. Paul, was trying to show Judge Finehout why soma young men ought to he fined for tearing pickets off the fence of Mrs. Joe Goesik. Mr. Burns said:

"I know Mike Chicket tore off that picket, and the lady took offance."

"No lady is charged with taking a fence," raplied Judge Finehout, "and, besides, this is no placa for poetry."

ECZEMA BROKE OUT ON BABY

"When my hahy was two months old, she had eczemn and rash very hadly. I noticed that her face and body hroke out very suddenly, thick, and red as a coal of fire. I did not know what to do. The doctor ordered castile soap and powders, hut they did no good. She would scratch, as it itched, and she cried, and did not sleep for mora than a week. One dey I saw in tha paper the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, so I got tham nnd tried them at once. My hahy's faca was as a cake of sores.

"Whan I first used tha Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I could see a difference. In color it was raddar. I continued with them. My hahy was in a terrihle condition. I usad the Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Ointment) four timas a day, and in two weeks sha was quita wall. Tha Cuticura Remedies healed her skin parfectly, and har skin is now pratty and fina through using thsm. I also usa the Cuticura Soap today, and will continue to, for it makes a lovaly skin. Every mother should use tha Cuticura Remedies. They are good for all sores, and tha Cuticura Soap is also good for shampooing the hair, for I have triad it. I tell all my friends how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my hehy of eczama and rash." (Signed) Mrs. Drew, 210 W. 18th St., Naw York city, Aug. 26, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies ara sold throughout tha world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., for free hooklet on the skin.

Look twice, if what you want is a just conception; look onca, if what you want is haauty.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES one size smaller after nsing Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. *Refuse substitutes.* For Free trinl package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It sometimes happens that a streat fight reminds a marriad man that thare ara othar placas liks homa.

For over fifty years Rhenmatism end Neuralgia sufferers have fonnd greet relief in Hemlins Wizard Oil. Don't wait for inflammation to set in. Get e hottle today.

A woman's idea of a hrava man is ona who isn't afraid to go into a dark closet in which thara may ha a mousa.

Impnrtant to Mnthers

Examine carefully evary hottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Evan a wise man can't tell when a woman's hat ts on straight.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, rednces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Many a man who swaars at n hig monopoly is nourishing a little one.

Farms for rent or sale on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa.

Leughter will kaep tha doctor off your doorstep.—Witchall.

WHAT I WENT THROUGH

Beforetaking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Natick, Mass.—"I cannot express what I went through during the ohange of life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetahle Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limhs were cold, I had oreepy sensations, and I conld not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physiciaus that I also had a tumor. I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it had worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may pnblish my letter."—Mrs. NATHAN B. GREATON, 51 N. Main Street, Natick, Mass.

The Change of Life is the most oritical period of a woman's existence. Women everywhere shonld rememher that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women throngh this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Instead of Liquid Antiseptics or Peroxide

100,000 people last year used

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic



The naw toilet germicide powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

For all toilet and hygienic uses it is better and more economical.

To save and beautify tha teeth, remova tartar nnd prevent decay.,

To disinfect tha month, destroy disease germs, and purify the breath.

To keep artificial teeth and hridgawork clean, odorlees

To remova nicotina from the teeth and pnrify the hreath after smoking.

To eradicate perspiration and body odors by sponga hathing.

The best antiseptic wash known.

Relieves end strengthens tired, weak, inflamed eyes. Heals sore throat, wounds and cnts. 25 and 50 cts. a hox, drnggists or hy mell postpaid. Sample Free.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Your Last Opportunity

to get Free Government Lands. Central Oregon has rich valleys now open to entry under the 320 acre Homestead Act. Productive soil; unexcelled climate; good scenery; good hunting and fishing. For full information and descriptive literature send ten cents to

HENKLE & FORD, BEND, OREGON

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 De Kalb Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.



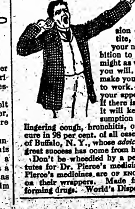
FOR SALE—Three good grain and stock farms, will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms, before July 1st, 1911. Located in Nelson county, North Dakota. See or write, W. G. Hagler, Owner, Lakota, North Dakota.

PATENTS Fortunes are made in patents. Protect your ideas. Our 64 page book free. Fitzgerald & Co., Box K, Washington, D. C.

LADIES SEND 10 CENTS—Get 25 cents worth sharp guaranteed needles, don't delay offer limited. A. McCall Agency, Dep't B, 338 N. Exchange St., St. Paul, Minn.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 20-1911.

Do You Feel This Way?



Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose advice is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Barbara of the Beach

By PHILIP KEAN

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

"Father, you shouldn't have let me spend so much at school when all of you needed things—you shouldn't."

She knelt beside the big chair, and with her face against the rough collar of his coat, sobbed out her protest.

"There, there," he smoothed her crisp curls with his big hand. "It was the failure of the peach crop, girlie, and money has been so scarce."

"I didn't dream," was her renewed explanation, "and I have been going on as if we were millionaires."

"Not quite that, but you were dipping in pretty heavy, so your mother and I thought it would be best for you to square your shoulders to poverty, like the rest of us."

"Of course. Mother can let Chloe go, and I'll do the cooking."

"Not so fast," her father warned. "You'll have all the work you need to help mother with the kiddies, and we'll all have to lead the simple life, Babbie."

"You will see how economical I can be."

As the months passed, however, Barbara was convinced that economy could be carried no further. They had let Chloe go, two of their daily meals consisted largely of fruit, and the third often lacked meat. The problem of making ends meet was heavy.

The climax came one Monday morning, when the little mother was kept in bed by a headache, and Barbara went to her father for orders.

"Father, everything has given out, and you won't let me ask for credit at the store."

"No," sharply. "I guess it has come to bread and water, Babbie. I must have every penny to put in the orchards. It means our living next year, you know."

"If I could only earn something—"

"No, not yet," he caught her fingers in his, "you are too young."

"I am sixteen."

"Too young," he repeated.

"Do you think it is too hot for soup for lunch? There are some vegetables left—odds and ends."

"Anything to satisfy the children—I can eat lettuce and bread and be cheerful."

He smiled at her so brightly that she kissed him and cried: "You are a wonder!" Then, with the inspiration of his high courage, she put her whole heart and soul into the making of the soup.



Want for a Walk Through the Long Land of Pines.

After lunch she went for a walk through the long lane of places which led to the beach. The wind, blowing from the south, brought with it a warmth which made most of the guests of the summer hotels retire to their rooms, and the porches were deserted. A few bathers faced the purple vistas. A half dozen hooded chairs, set on the sands, protected a little company of old ladies who, at no other hour of the day, dared to brave the elements. Up the beach the ladies played under the cars of languid nurses.

As she walked among the little folk, Barbara was struck by the wistfulness of most of the childish faces. As young things will do, they carried their treasures of seaweed and shell to their nurses, only to be met by cold-eyed indifference. Barbara, understanding their needs, smiled at them, and was soon the center of a circle.

"Let's build a sand castle with a moat," was her enlivening suggestion.

It was all very fascinating, the old ladies were delighted, and a certain tall young man, lounging languidly in a chair, watched with interest the efforts of the very charming and energetic girl.

"Say 'thank you,' Toddiekins," he told his small sister, "and ask her to come again."

"Please," begged Toddiekins, and Barbara promised.

But the next day her mother was not well, and the day after it stormed, and the day after that there was baking to be done, and it was while Barbara was rolling out little cakes that Toddiekins appeared at the back door.

"By big brother and I want you to come down to the beach and play," she announced, "and make forts and things."

"But, darling," Barbara pleaded, "I am making cookies."

"Oh!" said Toddiekins, ruefully. Then she peered around the corner of the porch. "Oh, dear Brother Bobs come here, my lovely lady is making cookies."

He came rather sheepishly, "Toddiekins was yearning for him," he explained.

"I should like," Toddiekins ventured, "to ask for a cookie. May I, Brother Bobs?"

"They're not baked, dearie," Barbara said, "but in ten minutes they will be ready. If you don't mind waiting?" She put the question to the smiling young man.

"I would wait ten years," he said with alacrity.

The little cakes were served in the arbor outside, with a pitcher of cold milk to accompany them.

"I went you to meet dad," Barbara said, as she brought the good things out on a tray. "Mother isn't well."

The shabby old man regarded the wayfarers heartily.

"Stopping at the big hotel?" he asked. "Well, now, you must come over often, mustn't they, Bebs?"

"Is that what you call her?" Toddiekins asked, curiously. "Why, I call my big brother Boha. It's just as if their names were made for each, isn't it?"

They laughed at that, and big brother Bobs said:

"I feel as if we had imposed on your hospitality—but we couldn't resist the cookies. And now you must let me take you out in my car. This afternoon, shall it be?"

It was a pleasant thing to see dad's shabbiness and mother's weariness and Barbara's responsibilities forgotten as they sped away in the big automobile.

Barbara sat beside the driver and he told her of the death of Toddiekins' mother, his favorite sister, and of the tragic drowning of the child's father a year later, and so the little ones was in his care, and that of a nurse.

"I try to be everything to her," he said.

"But you have money—everything is easy, with plenty of money."

"Money will not bring back mother-love and father-love to Toddiekins."

"Forgive me," Barbara said quickly, "but lately it has seemed as if there isn't anything worth thinking of but money. Last year the peach crop failed, and that's our living, so I had to come home from school and help."

"Life ought to be made easy for you," he said.

Six weeks later he asked her to marry him.

She looked at him with startled eyes. "Oh, what must you think of me? I have talked of my poverty, of my needs of money—but I never dreamed of this."

"I think of nothing but my happiness."

She shook her head. "I would always feel that I had been bought."

"Then you don't love me?"

"I don't know. Oh, please go away and don't ask me."

After that Toddiekins came alone.

Barbara, plodding through the dreary days, made up her mind to many things.

"Dad, I am going to see if I can't find something to do," she announced one morning. "I am going to the city."

"Oh, girlie—"

She told him of the love she had put out of her life, so he asked for the last time: "You think you couldn't marry him, girlie?"

"Oh, I must not; I must not."

The next day she sought work in the great town. She ate her dinner in a cheap restaurant, for she dreaded to go to the poor room which she had rented for a week.

"How am I going to stand it?" was her thought.

Somebody sat down opposite her, but her eyes were so blurred with tears that she did not see who it was. Then some one said, "Oh, Babs, Babs, I have found you."

"Do you think ? will let you drag your life in such an existence?" he demanded later, as they walked through the electric lighted streets. "You love me, Babs. It was in your eyes when you looked up and saw me."

"Hat—"

"There are no 'buts' if you know I was poor, Babs. If you knew that marriage would mean struggle and hardship and sorrow, would you say 'no?'"

They dined later at a wonderful and exclusive hotel, and Babs' shabbiness was relieved by the resplendence of a large bunch of violets, and by a diamond circlet on her third finger.

Much Quinine for Brazil.

A3 ton of quinine, divided into 20 grain doses, recently formed a part of the cargo of a steamship from Philadelphia to Brazil.

The Retort Discourteous.

"You cruel man! Don't you know that your horse is half dead with fatigue?" "He ain't as dead as that bird on your hat."—Life.

KIDNEY TROUBLE CAUSES LUMBAGO

Remarkable Story About Great Remedy

I cannot refrain from writing to say that your Swamp-Root has benefited me greatly. Last year I had a severe attack of lumbago. Was bad for a long time, and on seeing your advertisement, I determined to give it a trial. I did so and in two weeks was cured. I gave a bottle to a poor woman who could scarcely walk. She came to me in four days to tell me she was all right and most thankful. I had another attack last November and was so bad that I could not rise from my chair without assistance and could hardly lace up my boots. I at once sent for more Swamp-Root and after taking two bottles, I am more than glad that I am well again. My age being seventy-three, I am the more convinced of the excellence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

Yours very truly,
HENRY SEARLE,
1410 Arch Street. Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N.Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.—Wellington.

Chew and smoke unstayed tobacco, cheap, and uninjured. Mail orders. Clark, Clarksville, Missouri.

Not Particular.

She—I heard Freddy Fickle has decided to merry end settle down to a particular girl.

He—Huh! She can't be.

Ambiguous.

Obliging Shopmen (to lady who has purchased a pound of butter)—Shall I send it for you, medam?

Lady—No, thank you. It won't be too heavy for me.

Obliging Shopman—Oh, ao, medam, I'll make it as light as f possibly can.—Punch.

Size of the Feet.

Paris just now is having a wave of interest in human feet. Two scientists, Marie and MacAuliffe, recently advanced the observation that the tallest type of men had the biggest feet, while the tallest type of women had the smallest feet. Which has started the houlevardiers to scanning the feet of pedestrians.

Out of 100 normal men these scientists have ascerted that only 18 have small feet, while of 100 insane men only 24 have large feet. These proportions for women are almost exactly the reverse. Out of 100 sane women only 21 have large feet, while of 100 insane women 18 have small feet. On the male side of the proposition the American—long having looked upon Lincoln as one of the sanest, segest of American statesmen—probably will agree with the French scientists.

Socially Launched.

In his native town Jimmy had always been most popular with young and old, but when he was sent away to boarding school, he was for a time too homesick to make friends. His first letter was little more than a wail.

"I'm wey behind the other boys in everything," he wrote, dolefully. "They'r only studies, but it's grammar stun and hanjos and everything. I don't believe they'll ever have much use for me."

But the second letter, written after a week in the new school, was quite different in tone.

"I'm all right," he wrote to his mother. "The boys say they'll teach me all they know, for they're proud to have me here. I can stretch my mouth half an inch wider than any other boy in school, and my feet are the longest by a full inch. So you needn't worry about me any more."—Youth's Companion.

GETTING FRIENDLY.



Tom—Making any progress in your suit for Miss Millyun's hand?

Dick—Oh, yes.

Tom—Why, I heard her father kicked you out every time you called.

Dick—Yes; but he doesn't kick me as hard as he used to.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

Many a time this summer you're going to be just about done out by the heat—hot, and so thirsty it just seems nothing cojld quench it. When such conditions arrive or when you just want a delicious, petete tickling drink step into the first place you can find where they sell COCA-COLA. It's delicious, refreshing and completely thirst-quenching. At soda-fountains or carbonated in bottles—Sc everywhere. Send to the COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth about COCA-COLA." Tells what COCA-COLA is and why it is so delicious, cooling and wholesome.

Some Antique Mugs.

The college collector of antiques stopped off at Becos Ridge.

"Good day, sir," he said, addressing the gentleman in the rocking chair. "I'm looking for antique mugs."

"Why, down on Main street, in Hiram Sprucehy's shop. Granged Wheatley and Pap Simmons are in there getting shaved, and by hek, when it comes to antique mugs, I reckon he's the oldest in the country, stranger."

"Boob" Walked Away.

The telegraph girl in the Waldorf hotel was talking over the wire the other day with a girl friend in the main office of the company. It was during a lull in business. The girl in the hotel told a funny story in Morse, and a man standing a few feet from her desk laughed. The girl noticed his quiet merriment and spotted him as an operator. The men used to work a wire many years ago. The girl considered it rude for him to listen to the ticking conversation. However, she let certain that he was not an operator. She decided to find out. "Listen, dear," she clicked out, "there's a man standing near the desk, listening who looks like a boob from Paintsville." Without the man's aid she made a hurried getaway.—New York Press.

The Riddle.

The Sphinx propounded a puzzle.

"Why does it always rain the day you move?" she asked.

Herewith the ancients gave it up.

Some parents are a long while in finding out that money in a boy's pocket will do him little good, unless he also has brains in his head.

It's easy to see the blessings of poverty through the eyes of a millionaire.

BETTER FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAN CASTOR OIL.

SALTS, OR PILLS, AS IT SWEETENS AND CLEANSES THE SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENTLY AND IS FAR MORE PLEASANT TO TAKE.

SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA

IS THE IDEAL FAMILY LAXATIVE. AS IT GIVES SATISFACTION TO ALL, IS ALWAYS BENEFICIAL IN ITS EFFECTS AND PERFECTLY SAFE AT ALL TIMES.

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
In the Circle,
on every Package of the Genuine.



ALL RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WHEN CALLED FOR, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD MAKE A LARGER PROFIT BY RECOMMENDING IMITATIONS PUT UP TO SELL, YET THEY PREFER TO SELL THE GENUINE, BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT TO DO SO AND FOR THE GOOD OF THEIR CUSTOMERS. WHEN IN NEED OF MEDICINES, SUCH DRUGGISTS ARE THE ONES TO DEAL WITH, AS YOUR LIFE OR HEALTH MAY AT SOME TIME DEPEND UPON THEIR SKILL AND RELIABILITY.

WHEN BUYING

Note the Full Name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEVER IN SCRIPTURE, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP, OF EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE. ONE SIZE ONLY, FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. REGULAR PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

INDICATIVE PICTURE OF PACKAGE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS THE ONLY PERFECT FAMILY LAXATIVE, BECAUSE IT IS THE ONE REMEDY WHICH ACTS IN A NATURAL, STRENGTHENING WAY AND CLEANSES THE SYSTEM, WITHOUT UNPLEASANT AFTER-EFFECTS AND WITHOUT IRRITATING, DEBILITATING OR GRIPING, AND THEREFORE DOES NOT INTERFERE IN ANY WAY WITH BUSINESS OR PLEASURE. IT IS RECOMMENDED BY MILLIONS OF WELL-INFORMED PEOPLE, WHO KNOW OF ITS VALUE FROM PERSONAL USE. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE, MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS

ESTD 1876 $2.50 $3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN $2.00 $2.50 & $3.00 BOYS' SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes cost more than other makes, because higher grade leathers are used and more skill employed to produce them. They are the standard with millions of wearers for their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other shoes you can buy.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom, which guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. *REFUSE SUBSTITUTES OFFERED TO BE "JUST AS GOOD."*

If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog. Shoes sent everywhere, delivery charges prepaid. Name your dealer, size and width wanted. Write plainly. W. L. DOUGLAS, 147 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass. $2.25, $2.50 & $3.00

SETTING A HIGH STANDARD

Child's Idea of Goodness Set Forth in Perfect Faith, Without Irreverence.

All things are relative, and to the child, gazing at life and its wonders with eyes as yet undimmed by sophistication or sorrow, nothing is impossible, nothing unspeakable, nothing too sacred to be discussed or too difficult to be attempted. Not irreverence, nor impertinence, but innocence prompts such speeches as that recorded of the child of a popular journalist by his devoted paternal grandmother.

"Grandma," said the little boy delightedly addressing her, "do you know what's going to happen? Papa says that if we're real, real good, he'll take us to the circus!"

"That's nice," mused the young hearted adult between whom and the eager youngling no hint of age separation mars perfect comradeship. "How good do we have to be?"

The embryo man, after a moment of silent consideration: "Oh, as good as God, I guess!"

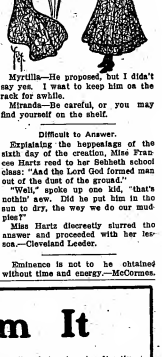
To the Point.

Over in Hoboken in e shop frequented by Germans, hangs a sign framed in mournful black, reading thus:

"We regret to inform our honored customers that our good and generous friend, Mr. Credit, expired today. He was a noble soul, always willing and helpful, but has been failing for some time. May he rest in peace. PAY CASH!"

A man my evoid family cares by taking care of his family.

"SHE WHO HESITATES IS LOST."



Myrilla—He proposed, but I didn't say yes. I want to keep him on the rack for awhile.

Miranda—Be careful or you may find yourself on the shelf.

Difficult to Answer.

Explaining the espousings of the sixth day of the creation, Miss Frances Harte read to her Sabbath school class: "And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground."

"Well," spoke up one kid, "that's nothin' new. Did he put him in the sun to dry, the way we do our mudpies?"

Miss Hartz discreetly slurred the answer and proceeded with her lesson.—Cleveland Leader.

Eminence is not to be obtained without time and energy.—McCormes.

Can't Get Away From It

Is it possible to nourish, streagthen and Rebuild the Brain by Food?

Every man who thinks uses ap part of the brain each day. Why don't it all disappear and leave an empty skull in say a month of brain work? Because the brain rebuilds each day.

If he builds a little less than he destroys, brain fag and nervous prostration result sure. If he builds back a little more each day, the brain grows stronger and more capable. That also is sure. Where does one get the material to rebuild his brain? Is it from air, sky or the ice of the Arctic seal? When you come to think about it, the rebuilding material must be in the food and drink.

That also is sure.

Are the brain rebuilding materials found in all food? In a good variety but not in suitable proportion in all.

To illustrate: we know bones are made largely of lime and magnesia taken from food; therefore to make healthy bone structure we must have food containing these things. We would hardly feed oats sugar and fat to make healthy bone structure in a growing child.

Likewise if we would feed in a skillful manner to insure getting what the brain requires for strength and rebuilding, we must first know what the brain is composed of and then select some article or articles (there are more than one) that contain these elements.

Analysis of brain by an unquestionable authority, Geoghegan, shows of Mineral Salts, Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined (Phosphate of Potash) 2.21 per cent of the total; 8.33 of all mineral Salts.

This is over one-half.

Beamis, another authority, shows "Phosphoric Acid combined" and Potash 75.44 per cent from a total of 101.07.

Certainly more than one-half of Phosphate of Potash.

Analysis of Grape-Nuts shows: Potassium and Phosphorus (which join and make Phosphate of Potash) is considerable more than one-half of all the mineral salts in the food.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, an authority on the constituent elements of the body, says: "The gray matter of the brain is principled earthy matter, indrganic cell-salt, Potassium Phosphate (Phosphate of Potash). This salt united with albumen and fat forms the principal constituents nerve fluid of the gray matter of the brain. Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve fluid, but Potassium Phosphate is the chief factor and has the power within itself to attract to its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the whole or life."

Further on he says: "The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in a natural form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

The natural conclusion is that if Phosphate of Potash is the needed mineral element in brain and you use food which does not contain it, you have brain fag because its daily loss is not supplied.

On the contrary, if you eat food known to be rich in this element, you place before the life forces that which nature demands for brain-building.

Mind does not work well on a brain that is broken down by lack of nourishment.

A peaceful and strong poised mind is necessary to good digestion.

Worry, anxiety, fear, hate, s!e., etc., directly interfere with or stop the flow of Ptyalin, the digestive juice of the mouth, and also interfere with the flow of the digestive juices of stomach and pancreas.

Therefore, the mental state of the individual hee much to do (more than suspected) with digestion.

Brain is made of Phosphate of Potash as the principal Mineral Salt, added to albumen and water.

Grape-Nuts contain that element as more than one-half of all its mineral salts.

A healthy brain is important, if one would "do things" in this world.

A man who sneers at "Mind" sneers at the best and least understood part of himself. That part which some folks believe links us to the Infinite.

Mind asks for a healthy brain upon which to sot, and Natura has defined a way to make a healthy brain and renew it day by day as it is used up from work of the previous day.

Nature's way to rebuild is by the use of food which supplies the things required. Brain rebuilding material is certainly found in

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

The Centenary of the War of 1812

The true story of the opening battle told for the first time

By Prof. B. J. Cigrand.

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ON May 16, 1811, one hundred years ago, the first shot was fired in the second war with England. Thus the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of "the war of 1812" is not in 1912, but fell on May 16, 1911! It was the beginning of a naval engagement off the coast of Virginia, and the thunder of the opening gun has been referred to as "The second shot which was heard around the world." Indeed the battle might well be known as "the Lexington of the war of 1812." Yet, strange to say, both the American and British governments have persistently endeavored to eliminate from history's pages this unique naval combat, and apparently tried to keep the people in ignorance of what actually transpired on the high seas on that memorable occasion. Though nearly a score of sailors were slain, the affair was hushed up as far as possible through governmental influence on both sides of the water, notwithstanding that the incident helped to change the geography of the Western Hemisphere and marked a red-letter day in our naval annals. It was the awakening of the new American spirit, the inauguration of the real foreign policy of the United States, the beginning of our international influence.

The war of the Revolution ended in 1783. England withdrew her troops from New York city and reluctantly admitted the independence of the United States, but in spirit refused to accord the young republic a respected place in the household of governments. She constantly sought opportunities to humiliate her conqueror, and assumed an especially aggravating attitude in insisting upon the right to take from our vessels, merchant or naval, any sailors who were supposed to have been born under the British flag. Men made captive thus were forced to enter and serve upon British ships of war. This was a very practical illustration of the edict promulgated by the English cabinet: "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman." A most distressing situation for America grew out of the British kidnaping policy, and such of the impressed men as endeavored to escape, or indicated discontent with their seizure, were severely punished according to the naval standards of the day, which were not remarkable for gentleness.

For a score of years the young republic endured these high-handed outrages on the persons of its citizens. Our statesmen, among whom were Adams and Jefferson, seemed unable to handle the problem, and their endeavors to enlist European sympathy against Great Britain's drastic proceedings were in vain. But what a whole nation seemed powerless to accomplish was at length achieved by a single person equipped with the necessary amount of nerve and a fine disregard of consequences. It was a plain case of "the right man in the right place at the right time." On May 16, 1811, the unusual combination of qualities and circumstances was harmonized to cope successfully with a national emergency. Our histories lay little stress on this really important event, and a close investigation of the authentic published archives reveals certain salient facts concerning it which are now set forth fully in print for the first time.

The British frigate Guerriere stopped an American vessel, the Spitfire, about fifteen miles from New York. English officers went aboard her and arrested for impress a young sailor, whom they declared was an Englishman by birth. The American captain protested in vain.

"I have known this lad personally from childhood," he asserted, "and know him to have been born in the state of Maine."

"All that may be so," responded the British captain, "but what can you do about it—he has no protection!"

Under the circumstances the argument was unanswerable, and the lad was carried off to the Guerriere. The Washington authorities were duly notified of the occurrence, but apparently they had become so accustomed to such happenings that little or nothing was done in the matter, and the documents relating to the inquiry rested in dusty pigeonholes of departmental desks. Finally a genuine sea captain chanced to assume the duty of the hour, and the war department, acting under some pressure the details of which are not made clear in the official records open to the public, gave orders for the frigate, The President, to cruise on the Atlantic off Chesapeake bay.

On the evening of May 16 Commodore Rodgers, in command of The President, sighted a sail on the eastern horizon, and concluded that the strange vessel was none other than the Guerriere, which had forced the boy from Maine into British service. Rodgers at once gave orders to sail in pursuit and to ascertain what flag the stranger flew. Several hours passed era the vessels came within close range of each other. The sun had set and darkness was falling when Rodgers sprang into the rigging and tried to decipher with the aid of his glass the ensign borne by the object of the chase. But the shadows of night had rendered the colors undistinguishable, and Rodgers, seizing his speaking trumpet, shouted with the full strength of his powerful lungs, "What ship is that?"

There was no reply, and again Rodgers repeated his hail. Then a response came from the stranger in the shape of a sheet of flame and a round-shot which hurtled along the upper deck of The President and buried itself in the main mast. Before Rodgers could give the command to "return fire" one of his eager gunners anticipated his leader's instructions, and the first shot fired by an American vessel in the war of 1812 thundered forth defiance to the foe. The commodore then gave the order to engage, and the broadsides of both craft crashed in unison. A pall of blackness had now descended on the deep, and the battle raged fiercely on by the dim rays of the deck lanterns and red flashes from the cannons' mouths. Suddenly the enemy ceased firing, and Rodgers gave orders to follow suit, believing that she had surrendered. But the momentary lull was broken by another broadside from the stranger, and the powder-begrimed, cheering Americans replied in kind. Through the darkness of the night they fought on steadily, until again their adversary's fire was silenced. For the third time Rodger's stentorian voice roared across the waters:

"What ship is that?"

The response came back faintly:

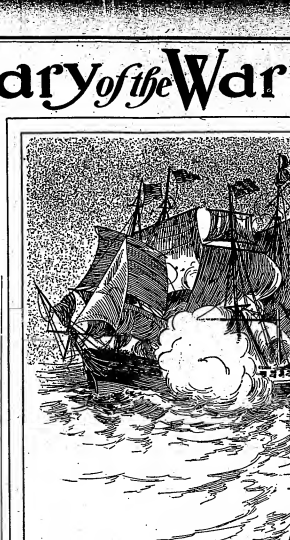
"We are his majesty's ship—"

The wind was blowing strongly and away from The President, and prevented the conqueror from hearing the name of the defeated craft. The rigging of the enemy was badly cut up and shattered and her decks were crimson shambles. At daylight Commodore Rodgers ascertained the name of the battered hulk his guns had hammered so mercilessly through the night to be the Little Belt, a consort of the dreaded Guerriere frigate.

When The President reached home and the news of her exploit and victory was made known, the heroes of the battle were everywhere received with tremendous enthusiasm. For a short while Commodore Rodgers was praised and lionized on all sides, but suddenly negotiations were opened between the Washington and British cabinets, and a change of scene took place. The American diplomats saw fit to keep the heroes of the combat from public view, and the people were naturally bewildered by their actions. To climax matters a court of inquiry was appointed by our government as a result of a claim put forward by A. S. Bingham, the British commodore, in which he stated that The President had fired the first shot and commenced a sudden and unwarranted attack upon his ship. The unwinding of a vast quantity of diplomatic red tape followed, and both governments were seemingly desirous of hushing up the whole business. But the American people at large believed in Rodgers and his gallant crew and made their protests heard in no gentle tones. A real and not visionary war cloud lowered on the international horizon, and Rodgers himself, disregarding what were practically orders of silence from the navy department, made the following bold declaration:

"I may be censured, but I was determined not to be the aggressor, nor would I suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity. And that is why I gave a general order to fire, and we have taught England a lesson."

To the foregoing spirited announcement the American public—contrary to the wishes of President Madison and his peace-loving policy—gave hearty and instinct applause. It transpired that the British vessel was fearfully damaged during the engagement, besides sustaining a loss of 31 men killed and wounded, while The President escaped almost unscathed, and had but one injured, a boy slightly wounded in the hand. In his recent history Julian Hawthorne devotes less than a page to this initial battle of the war of 1812, and the following sentence is worthy of being quoted:



COMMODORE ROGERS

THE BROADSIDES OF BOTH CRAFT CRASHED IN UNISON.

The story spread that Rodgers had sailed under express orders from our administration to pursue the Guerriere, and to demand our impressed citizen or the mouth of her guns. But the court of inquiry which ensued clearly demonstrated that the American government had no special responsibility in the lucky accident for our flag and the prowess of our navy."

These are the only lines which emphasize and indicate the importance of the battle, the name of the defeated craft. The rigging of the enemy was badly cut up and shattered and her decks were crimson shambles. At daylight Commodore Rodgers ascertained the name of the battered hulk his guns had hammered so mercilessly through the night to be the Little Belt, a consort of the dreaded Guerriere frigate.



THE STRANGERS RESPONSE WAS A ROUND-SHOT

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Then the British frigate Shannon, the flagship of Admiral Broke, was sent out on a cruise, and in 148 days captured 11 British merchant ships and the English corvette schooner, the Highflyer. The crew of the latter vessel had burned and plundered Hayre de Grace, Maryland, the home of Rodgers, so that the commodore may be said to have had private as well as patriotic reasons for wishing to lay The President alongside of her.

Before he sailed from Boston Rodgers had obtained from some unknown source a partial knowledge of the secret signal code of the British navy, and caused certain flags to be constructed accordingly. When he came in sight of the Highflyer he flew the British ensign, which was immediately hailed. A signal was then displayed on the English vessel, and Rodgers succeeded in answering it correctly. He then signaled that he was the British ship Sandwich, and the two vessels ranged alongside each other. One of Rodgers' officers donned the uniform of a British lieutenant and went aboard the Highflyer, where he informed the commander that part of the Highflyer's signal code was lost, and asked that he be allowed to make good the deficiency. The permission was graciously granted, and taken advantage of, after which the British officer accompanied his new acquaintance aboard the American vessel. Rodgers greeted him courteously, and then asked:

"Do you know what ship you are aboard of?"

"Why, yes," responded the British officer; "it is his majesty's ship, Sandwich."

"Did you ever hear of a vessel called The President?" inquired Rodgers.

"Indeed I have," replied the unsuspecting Englishman. "That is the craft we are supposed to take."

"Well, The President has taken you," smiled Rodgers.

The full truth of the ruse by which he had been betrayed flashed at once upon the chagrined Briton, but he saw that he was helpless. The crew of The President were at quarters ready for instant action, and the Highflyer lay at their mercy under the frowning muzzles of the American guns. There was nothing for it but to submit as gracefully as possible. Rodgers ordered the British officer back on board, and soon the stars and stripes floated in the breeze over both vessels. The sword worn by Hamilton Rowan, the English commander, was the personal property of Rodgers, taken amidst other plunder at the burning of Havre de Grace, but destined to be returned to the owner in token of the surrender of one of his majesty's crack sea-fighters. The Highflyer was taken captive to the American shore, and the country once again rang with the praises of the dashing and ingenious Rodgers.

To Rodgers and The President also belongs the peculiar distinction of having fought for 80 hours in absolute daylight. This is explained by the fact that the engagement in question took place in the Norway latitudes where perpetual daylight exists at a certain season of the year. It was Rodgers who broke up the blockade of the port of New York, and who became known to friends and foes alike by the fitting title of "the commodore of the seas." He was acting secretary of the American navy in 1823, and on August 1, 1828, he died at Philadelphia in his fifty-eighth year.

Then They Got It.

It was at the botanical dinner of the Rotary club the other night, in the Hermit club, that Tom Goss, the lawrence, was commanded upon the departure from the regular course-setfest. "As for me," he said, "I prefer the—"

"Table d'hote," broke in Ferdinand Bliss, the Mazda man, pronouncing the word as if it rhymed with "dotty."

"I thought that word was pronounced as if it ended like dot, or lot," said Will Hunkin, the building contractor.

"You're both wrong," continued Tom Goss. "But you can easily learn to pronounce the word if you make it rhyme with what we all most need. Now, all together!"

And together they pronounced it correctly. They all needed the dough.—Cleveland Leader.

PECULIAR WAY OF COACHING

Japanese Baseball Players Make Little Noise in Getting Runners Around Bases.

Americans have been not a little amused by the Japanese baseball players who are in this country, not because they do not play good baseball, but over one of their peculiar habits. They do not coach the way Americans do. They make signals silently and reports say that while they may be deficient in some of the other features of the game, they are certainly marvelous base runners. It may be due to this silent signaling, but the average American crowd attending baseball games would hardly stand for this sort of thing in our national interpretation of the game. What the average crowd wants is loud coaching accompanied by all possible antics. This sort of thing has a tendency to liven up the crowd itself and, after all, the real fun of going to a baseball contest is to get in the game a little one's self. The Japanese method may help along a base runner, but it certainly does not help along the crowd to any great extent. The average American is great for noise anyway and when he gets out and pays good money for the privilege of yelling he wants something to sort of start him. The Japanese method would not make much of a hit in the United States.

McINTYRE IS FUNGO HITTER

Spit-Ball Pitcher Claims, He Clouted Ball Over Clubhouse at Brooklyn Baseball Park.

Harry McIntire, master of the sidearm splitter and premier fungo swatter of the Cub camp, has issued a challenge. One of those regular three-ply defis to all aspiring sluggers of the National, American, Southern and Central leagues, and the American Association. In his little ultimatum, hurled broadcast around the realm of organized ball "Mac" offers to trim any fungo specialist in party.

The former Dodger has studied the fine art of long-distance swatting for more then ten years, and made it a jocular moment while driving fly balls to "Dusty" Miller on the Memphis "turtle back" grounds batting practice. On the afternoon in question Miller attempted to catch McIntire's wallops in each of the gardens—left, right and center—but the big dish marvel easily hammered the ball to every section of the fence until the manager called a halt on the festivities, reminding McIntire that baseballs are not to be picked off the bushes.

Blested over his success in this exhibition, "Mac" settled down to a course of study. His attributes his success solely to the manner in which he grips the bat. Gives him a light war club, 36 inches long, and he'll stand up there all afternoon running the knob-hide to all quarters of the plant.

There's a certain knack about fungo-



Harry McIntire.

batting essential to real success, says McIntire. For instance, one must clutch the bat with his right hand, laying particular stress upon the swing, while the left hand attends to the job of guiding the club in its collision with the leather. No exceptional wrist-twist to practice. Singularly enough left-handed batters rarely blossom out as fungo-fungo smashers.

McIntire claims his record wallop traveled 475 feet, the ball calling from the home plate on over the clubhouse in center field at the Brooklyn Park.

HUGGINS IS BADLY INJURED

St. Louis Second Baseman Hurt in Collision With Two Other Players—Holds Ball.

Miller Huggins, second baseman of the St. Louis National league baseball team, was badly hurt in a collision with Evans and Konetchy in a league game at Cincinnati.

The three players came together while trying to catch a short fly ball in the eighth inning. Two were out and the bases full of Cincinnati players. Huggins reached the ball just as the other two crashed into him.

He held the ball, thus making the third putout and saving the game, which consequently ended in a tie.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Lawmakers Are Besieged by Women



WASHINGTON—That a member of congress spends his days in working for or against such momentous projects as tariff reduction, Canadian reciprocity, appropriations for this or that and other kindred subjects, is, to the popular mind, precisely what he is sent there to do. But that he also consumes a goodly portion of his working day in receiving or avoiding women, will be, perhaps, a mors or less surprising statement to the average voter.

And yet—don't cessure the congressman for doing so. Nine out of ten times he's more eager to dodge his feminine callers than to see them. This business of handing out cheerful smiles and being sought after by Mildly Fair may be all right in story books, but it doesn't go in congress. If he could do so the average member would turn over the job of receiving Phyllis and Cousin Mary from the country and Mrs. Home Stater to any one who wants it—in a jiffy.

They can be found either in the reception room of the house of representatives or in the marble room of the senate, chiefly, however, on the house side. From the opening day of a session until its close they—these "women in waiting," as one congressman facetiously calls them—are to be seen.

There are young girls, slender and fair, who come in groups, properly chaperoned, from boarding schools just to "see congress-day" to the member from their home state. They are frankly curious and vastly excited over the novel experience.

There are women with the battle-scarred faces of the unhappy aged. Some of them are in rusty black and make no attempt to conceal the poverty that drives them to this last hope of winning the sympathy of a men who can get them a government position or aid the passage of a certain bill. They are "on duty" each day, from noon to adjournment, in the sitting little room on the house side. If he could do so the average member would turn over the job of receiving Phyllis and Cousin Mary from the country and Mrs. Home Stater to any one who wants it—in a jiffy.

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Can't Fathom Fight on Mormons



SENATOR REED SMOOT of Utah, who is an apostle of the Mormon church, in spite of all the attacks he has weathered since his advent into public life, cannot get used to the campaigns waged against his religion. The protest against placing the likeness of Brigham Young upon the silver service that is to be presented to the battleship Utah by the citizens of the state caused Senator Smoot to make a call upon the secretary of the navy recently and explain to him the facts in the case.

The proposition is to have engraved upon the silver service a likeness of the pioneer mormon that stands at the head of Main street, Salt Lake City. This monument was erected at the very spot where the pioneers of that state, 143 in number, camped when they went into that wilderness to carve out a new empire. All of them were Mormons and Brigham Young, the prophet, was their leader, so that in addition to having the names of all of the people of Utah stone a status of Young stands, life size, at the top of the monument.

There is so religious significance to the statue or to the proposition to engrave the likeness upon the silver service, Senator Smoot explained to Secretary Meyer, although it happens that the pioneers were Mormons.

The senator also stated that the committee having in charge the selection of the silver for the battleship and the designing of the design, is composed of Mormons and non-Mormons and they are unanimously in favor of engraving a picture of this mooument upon the service. The result of the senator's talk was that Secretary Meyer will stand pat and not interfere. To all who protest he says that the silver service is a voluntary gift from the people of Utah and the department has no right to stipulate as to the design.

New Statesmen Are Economical



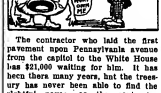
IN this new house of representatives there are a number of members who have come here with a full realization of the fact that they are one-termers. They know that according to all human probabilities they will not be returned, and so they propose to make all they can out of two years in office. No expensive hotels for them; on the contrary, they are figuring how they can live on their mileage and clerk hire, and save their salaries.

The result is that the superintendent of the house office building has had hard work to keep members from putting cots in their offices for sleeping there. It is said to be a fact that some of these "close" congressmen have insisted that they be given the right to move their trunks into the house office building and sleep there, though they have not yet proposed doing light housekeeping.

Speaking of committee rooms, the shift caused by the change in the political complexion of the house has resulted in embarrassment to some of the members who have been in the habit of taking their nips regularly during the day.

"Gosh, but I'm dry, and tired, and need a drink," remarked a statesman as he stood in the corridor the other day. "But blamed if I know where to get it. Last session I had lots of friends who kept bottles in their committee rooms, and I suppose there are just as many now, or more, but I don't know where to locate them."

$300,000 In Gold Awaits Claimants



STACKED in one corner of the steel-ribbed vaults of the United States treasury, $30,000 in gold coin is going begging. The government cannot give it away; yet none of the rightful owners can be induced to take it. It represents unclaimed interest on the public debt.

Somewhere in nooks and crannies and out of the way places are the government's interest checks for the money, which never have been cashed.

From time to time the treasury attempts to call in the checks and the vagaries of human nature are shown.

One citizen has more than $60,000 waiting for him and holds the checks for it. He was recently invited to cash in and made a trip to Washington to tell treasury officials the checks were his property, he would cash them when he pleased, or burn them up if he wished. If he does the latter, his money will be held in the vaults until congress, perhaps, might dispose of it. The treasury can do nothing but keep it.

The contractor who laid the first pavement upon Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House has $21,000 waiting for him. It has been there many years, but the treasury has never been able to find the rightful payee, as the contractor failed and his affairs became involved in litigation which has never been settled.

The amounts of this seemingly owneless fund range from thousands of dollars down to a few cents. The smaller amounts are all held for those who owned government securities at some time or other and probably have forgotten to collect their latest interest.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

FROM PLUMBER TO PEER



The United States is the land of opportunity, but even in the European countries under monarchical governments and burdened with hereditary aristocracies it frequently happens that the lowly born succeed in mounting well toward the top of the ladder. This is especially so in England. Generally furnishes a recent example of the possibilities of merit and shiftly. Harry Plate, of Hanover, is a plumber; He was a journeyman for many years and traveled about the country with his kit looking for jobs. But Harry had brains and he secured not only an education but great influence among his fellow craftsmen. Some time ago the Artisans' congress petitioned Emperor William to give it representation in the upper house of the Prussian parliament. He selected Herry Plets and made him a peer with a seat in what corresponds to the House of Lords in Great Britain. There he will eit hereafter, keeping watch and advocating everything which he believes is for the benefit of the great working mass of the people, with always a tender spot in his heart for the grimy man with a kit of tools.

PAYS $50,000 FOR A BIBLE



"Now I want some fun," said Henry E. Huntington, nephew of Collis P. Huntington, a few years ago, when he had contemplated retiring from active business life and devoting himself heart and soul to his passionate love for book collecting.

He had worked constantly and strenuously since early youth. He had made himself the street railway king of the Pacific Coast. He had piled up millions of dollars. He was fifty years old.

"Now I went some fun." Mr. Huntington started out to get what he wanted. And his pursuit at "fun" as he understands it, has culminated within the last few days in two strokes of sanestional magnitude.

The first was his acquisition of the famous church book collection, one of the most splendid in the world. It cost him $1,300,000. The other was his purchase a few days ago of the celebrated Gutenberg Bible, the chief treasure of the Hoe collection. To own that precious volume Mr. Huntington paid $50,000, twice the sum which, up to then, stood as the record price paid for a book.

LAYS CRIME TO LORD BACON



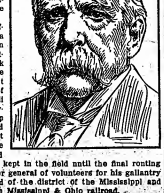
Dr. Orvilla W. Owen, who is digging diligently in the mud of the River Wye in England for manuscript he believes were hidden there by Lord Francis Bacon, is after bigger game than has been unpearsed.

The American declares that the cipher which is guiding his operations and ravnals that Bacon killed Shakespeare and buried the bard of Avon's head in the box which is now being reclaimed from the river bottom.

The top of what the American thinks is the hidden cache was reached by the sounding rods, but there is a considerable layer of clay to be removed before the logs or planking forming the cover can be removed.

Despite the contention of archaeologists that Dr. Owen is only excovating a structure used as a foundation for a Roman bridge, the investigator insists that everything tallies exactly with his cipher forecast, and maintains that Bacon recquired the edapibility of the disused bridge structure as a place for the burial of his manuscript. Dr. Owen is working on the property of the Duke of Beaufort, having been directed plainly to this particular spot, he says, by the cryptograph which Bacon left in order to establish after his death that he was the author of the Shakespearian plays and various works accredited to others.

IS ACTIVE AT EIGHTY YEARS



One of the few surviving generals on the union side during the Civil war is Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who has just celebraied his 80th birthday. In the war he was noted as a brava and skilful general and after the close of the struggle he won renown as the engineer who blazed the trail for the Union Pacific railroad.

Gen. Dodga is a type of the self-made men. At the age of 10 he drove a butcher's cart in the town of Danvers, Mess., his birthplace. Later he devoted his energies to truck farming and earned enough to take the military and science course at Norwich university. At the age of 20 he went west, settling at Council Bluffs, and on the outbreak of the Civil war he was made colopel of the Fourth Iowa infantry, which he had raised. He commanded a brigada at the battle of Fea Ridge, where three horses were shot under him and though severely wounded in the side kept in the field until the final ronting of the enemy. He was made brigadier general of volunteers for his gallantry and in June, 1863, assumed command of the district of the Mississippi and superintended the construction of the Mississippi & Ohio railroad.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Crow Heads Puzzle the Officials



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Here is a pretty kettle of fish. The offices of the county clerks in Indiana are being filled to overflowing with the heads of dead crows, and the result is not pleasing to the sense of smell, to say the least. Cause about this way:

At the last session of the legislature the farmers of the state succeeded in having a law enacted which placed a bounty of ten cents upon the head of every crow. The farmers argued that the crows destroyed much of their crops by eating the seeds after they were scattered on the ground and were a nuisance in general. Everybody thought it would be a good scheme to abolish the pest by killing off a large number of the prolific crows. And so it came to pass that the law was enacted and most everybody thought the question was solved at once and for all time.

But it wasn't. The county clerks are the sufferers and complainants now. The farmer boys spend their "off rainy days" hunting crows. They are bringing them to the county seats by hundreds. The heads are strung like so many heads or pearls, and often the stringe measure four or five feet in length. In communities where the crows are plentiful—and that seems to be all over Indiana—the gunners can beg enough crows in a day to recilize a good compensation for their work.

Here is where the rub comes in. The county clerk who receives and pays for the crow heads must keep them until his books, stock and office materials are audited by the county commissioners, which is once a year. Now what is the county clerk going to do with the hundreds and hundreds of crow heads brought to his office? Surely he cannot put them away in the safa with other valuables.

And that is the reason the county clerks of Indiana have signed a round robin and forwarded it to Governor Marshall, praying him to offer a solution for the least expensi a commission for that end.

Chinese Queues for Milady's Wig



CHICAGO.—Price of coiffures are due for a stump and "milady of the boulevards" may soon be promenading down Michigan avenue bedecked in the very latest of late imported puff which but recently formed the most conspicuous part of the hirsute adornment of the Celestials of South Clark street.

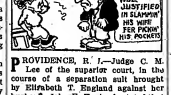
It may seem strange that the most fashionable of Chicago's smart set will be able to purchase real "imported" puffs, curls, braids, switches and rats which were once the queues of Chicago chop suey parlors and Chinese laundrymen, but the fact remains indisputable, for according to the edict recently passed in China 90 per cent. of all the Celestials in the United States have divorced themselves from one of the most typically distinguishing features of the race—the queue.

Following a similar move in the Chinatown of New York, San Francisco and other cities, the Chinese of Chicago on the other day kept the barbers busy with the shears and by night tharn were few left along South Clark street who could hoast of the "pigtails" which were their pride of other days. Hip Lueg, mayor of Chicago's Chinatown, and the leaders of the famous Moy family, Lee Gee and Moy Tong Hoy, all bowed with good grace before the power of the scissors.

The hair is being shipped by the Chinese to Londoe where large English hair dealers will convert it into coiffures of the latest feshions and of course, shades, and then ship "rent imported" puffs back to American act.

The money which the Chinese in the country will receive for the hair is to be sent back to China.

Wife Rifles Pockets! Then Beat Her



PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Judge C. M. Lee of the superior court, in the course of a separation suit brought by Elizabeth T. England against her husband, John E. England, stated that a man is justified in chastising his spouse if she rifles his pockets.

The Englands have been married about five years, and recently there has been trouble in the household. Mrs. England wantad separate support from her husband when she came into court. She told on the witness stand that they had three children and had been living happily enough until a short time ago.

One night, she raleted, Mr. England arrived at his home on Warren street about 8 a. m., and proceeded to curl up on the floor. Mrs. Legland admitted that she thought he was asleep and started to go through his pockets in search of a watch and ring which she claimed belong to her. But Mr. England woke up and gave her a slap in the face.

She tried to go through his pockets again and testified that he gava her a kick in the back. Under cross-examination Mrs. England told that she had struck her husband with a shoe. After listening to considerable of this testimony, Judge Lee stated in his opinion the couple ought to be brought together and become reconciled. He brought out the fact that the woman only wanted separata support and probably would become reconciled to her husband soma time, and thought the present a good time.

"But you must tell your client," admonished Judge Lee, with a smile, in addressing Lawyar Cooney, "that she must not go through her husband's pockats again. A man is justified in slapping his wife if she goes through his pockats."

Aero Landing and Lake on Roof



NEW YORK—New York within a year is to have one of the most remarkable buildings on earth. It is designed to replace Madison Square Garden, and not the least of its features will be a landing stage for flying machines. A $2,000,000 structure is to be reared on the site of the old Brewster carriage factory on the west side of Broadway between Forty-seventh and Forty-Eighth streets. It will be used mainly for exhibition purposes and various trades in the sporting line.

The Broadway project is backed by interests identified with the Schlitz Brewing company of Milwaukee, represented in New York by John Gimmels, restaurateur, and Oscar Schmidt. The building will be erected by the Atlas Development company, which in January of last year took a long lease on the Brewster site from the Sutphin estate.

The new building is to be adapted particularly to the needs of the automobile, motor boat and aviation industries and their allied trades. With this end in view, certain unusual structural features have been planned, such as a starting and landing track on the roof for flying machines, a lake 60 by 125 feet, also on the roof, for the display of motor boats, and an enormous freight and passenger elevator, 25 by 52, capable of carrying an aeroplane, a 50-foot motor boat or about 400 persons at one trip.

The basement, which will have a very high ceiling, will contain a restaurfnat seating 5,000 or 7,000 persons and run on the plan of the famous restaurants of Berlin and Munich and with a hand of about 75 places.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - MINN.

INTELLIGENT DOGS.

If one may judge by the size of the claims presented in the various counties for sheep killed by dogs, we are rapidly losing the best of our sheep in Kentucky, and the dogs are showing an almost human discrimination in mutton, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Sheep killed by dogs are valued at anywhere from $6 to $12 apiece. From this it appears that the dogs must be given to killing Cotswolds and Southdowns in full fleece. In one western Kentucky county it has been discovered that sheep are very generally listed for taxation at $4 a head. In the same county the claims allowed for bucks, ewes and lambs killed by dogs range from $8 to $12. If the assessor's report is to be believed, there must be a tremendous lot of scrub sheep in that county to pull down the average to $4 a head, and the dogs must exercise mighty good judgment in avoiding the "scalewags" when they go forth on a slaughtering expedition. The dogs are showing a marked preference for high-class mutton that presently, it is to be apprehended, there will be no blooded sheep left in that particular county. Dead sheep seem to be more valuable than live ones, and it is difficult to account for such a situation unless it be that Kentucky dogs are progressing extraordinarily in acumen and in fastidiousness. Under such circumstances it might be well to raise the dog tax or to import a considerable number of canines that are not so all-fired smart.

To the long list of recipes for attaining old age must now be added a new one, highly recommendeded by a man not with a Teutonic, but with a Celtic, name. He is enthusiastic about sauerkraut, which he maintains will enable any man or woman to live a century or more. It will conduce not only to longevity, but to happiness. It is both nutritious and appetizing. It feeds the body and stimulates the mind. It is cheap. At least that is what its sponsor claims as the result of his personal daily experience with sauerkraut for about 50 years. He does not say how often one ought to eat sauerkraut in order to become a centenarian, but since he advocates two meals a day for the average persons, he would probably not recommend eating sauerkraut between meals.

A wise Connecticut hen rode on the pilot of an engine as far as a point known as Plymouth Rock—which was her own kind of a hen—and laid an egg on the pilot in payment of her fare. There is really no occasion to go fishing when stories like this can be picked up at one's back door.

One of the writers who sell stories to the magazines complains that he gets only $35 for a story 5,000 words long. Well, if he isn't a cripple he can surely find a job as ditch digger or a farm laborer somewhere, provided money is all he wants.

The harem skirt for women is not enough, it seems. The Scottish Highlanders in New York were recently incorporated with the avowed object of encouraging the wearing of kilts on the public streets.

A Chicago doctor thinks that everyone should have his vermiform appendix removed. Who will be the first legislator to introduce a bill making the removal of vermiform appendices compulsory?

The report is persistent that the queen of England doesn't like Americans. There are a whole lot of Americans toadying around royalty that we do not care much for either. The queen is probably justified.

We are advised that in eating grapefruit it is well to use a range-finder and then deploy the spoon so that the juice does not hit the eye. It is bound to hit the eye of somebody else at the table, however.

A manufacturing company in New Jersey has had a young man arrested for flirting with its girl employes. His case will perhaps come under the head of forming a combination in restraint of trade.

A St. Louis sword swallower tried the other day to swallow a fork, and it is going to be difficult for him to recover. The sword-swallower never should fool with pointed tools.

Ten thousand alarm clocks were recently shipped from this country to China, and a Philadelphia paper prints a joke about the waking up of the Hermit Kingdom.

A western railroad is going to put soda fountains on its summer trains. This will, without doubt, add to its fizz-ical valuation.

THE SUSPENSE IS OVER



DEMAND U. S. PROBE

ILLINOIS UPPER BODY ASKS THAT LORIMER ELECTION INQUIRY BE REOPENED.

WASHINGTON TO GET REPORT

National Senate Is Requested to Take Action in Matter—State Senators Who Bolted Hopkins, Primary Nominee, Are Criticized.

Springfield, Ill.—By a vote of 30 to 10, the Illinois state senate, after an exciting session, adopted a resolution submitting to the United States senate the report of the Helm investigating committee, which declared that Senator William Lorimer would not have been elected in May, 1909, had it not been for bribery and corruption, and calling upon the federal senate to take action in the matter.

To this resolution was added an amendment criticizing those senators who bolted Albert J. Hopkins, the primary nominee to succeed himself.

A second resolution declaring there was tangible and definite evidence of wrongdoing and official misconduct on the part of Senators John Broderick and Stanton C. Pemberton and asking that the Helm inquiry be extended to May 31 was first given a black eye by Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, who said it was extending the life of a committee beyond the life of the legislature, and then defeated, 39 to 8.

Washington.—Senator La Follette gave notice in the senate that he will call up his resolution providing for a reinvestigation of the Lorimer case next Monday, immediately after the conclusion of morning business. The senator will make a statement to the senate of reasons why he believes the reinvestigation should be ordered and will press for the passage of his resolution at the earliest opportunity.

START OF CORONATION FETES

King George Dedicates Victoria Memorial, Emperor and Empress of Germany Being His Guests.

London.—The presence of the German emperor and empress and their daughter, Victoria Louise, who, rumor says, is to be given in marriage to the prince of Wales, at King George's dedication of the great Victoria memorial, and the opening of the Festival of Empire marked the beginning of the three months' reign of merrymaking with which the British empire will celebrate the coronation of the king and queen in June—incidentally putting millions of dollars into the pockets of British tradesmen.

The dedication ceremonies took place near Buckingham palace, where the great monument to the late queen overtops the Mall and rears its stately proportions high in the air, crowned by a gigantic bronze statue of Peace.

After the ceremonies were over the royal family, together with their German guests of honor, repaired to the palace for dinner. This will be followed by a royal entertainment in the evening, which will include among its guests the many prominent Germans who make their home in London.

Names Cohalan For Judge.

Albany, N. Y.—Daniel F. Cohalan, chief adviser to Tammany Chief Charles F. Murphy, will probably succeed James A. O'Gorman upon the supreme court bench. Governor Dix sent his nomination to the senate and it was reported favorably by the committee on finance.

Predicts Big Wheat Crop.

Portland, Ore.—The Commercial Review of this city says that the outlook for a bumper wheat crop in the Pacific northwest is favorable.

PEACE SEEMS SURE

DIAZ AND CORRAL WILL RESIGN BEFORE JUNE 1.

Madero Will Act as Chief Adviser to De La Barra, Who Will Become President ad Interim.

City of Mexico.—Peace in Mexico seems assured. President Diaz and Vice-President Corral will resign before June 1. An armistice covering the entire republic has been signed.

Minister of Foreign Relations de la Barra will become president ad interim.

Francisco I. Madero, the revolutionist leader, will be called to the City of Mexico to act as De la Barra's chief adviser and as the greatest guarantee possible that every pledge made by the government will be carried out.

As viewed by the public it will be virtually a joint presidency pending the calling of a new presidential election.

The cabinet will be reorganized. The minister of war will be named by De la Barra. The foreign office will be in charge of a sub-secretary named by De la Barra. Other cabinet officers will be chosen by De la Barra and Madero jointly.

A new election will be called within six months.

Political amnesty will be recommended to the chamber of deputies.

These are the conditions upon which President Diaz will compromise, as announced by Minister of the Treasury Limantour. Virtually they are admitted in high quarters to be a complete surrender to the revolutionists.

The resignation of Diaz and the joint regency of De la Barra and Madero are said to constitute a guarantee so complete that the original insurrecto demand for 14 governors no longer needs to be considered.

The cabinet was in almost continuous session for two days notwithstanding the severe illness of President Diaz. The president's entire face is infected from an ulcerated tooth. His upper lip is swollen far beyond its normal size and his face is inflamed. He speaks with the greatest difficulty, but, while he is in severe pain, his condition is not alarming at this time, despite his advanced age.

The government's conditions were telegraphed to Judge Carbajal at Juarez with instructions to submit them to Madero. Soon after the terms were submitted an armistice covering the entire republic was agreed upon.

Inasmuch as the government believes it has made every concession that the revolutionists have requested, it is firmly believed that a treaty of peace will follow.

GIVES FORTUNE TO NURSE

Walter E. Duryea, Millionaire, Long a Cripple, Leaves $1,500,000 to Attendant in Will.

New York.—By the will of Walter E. Duryee, the crippled athlete and broker, the bulk of his fortune, estimated at $2,500,000, goes to Miss Eleanor Peregrine, a trained nurse who acted as his housekeeper for the last twelve years of his life.

She is given $50,000 outright, $30,000 in trust, a house in Montclair, N. J., and all the residue of the estate after certain legacies have been paid. Her total share is thought to be worth $1,500,000.

French Defeat Morocco Tribes.

Paris.—Advices received at the ministry of war state that a French detachment was attacked by Moroccan tribesmen near Dehdon during a fog. The enemy was repulsed, but two French officers were killed and twelve men killed or wounded.

Japs to Build Dreadnaught.

Tokyo, Japan.—The Japanese government has decided to build a new dreadnaught cruiser of 25,600 tons, a sister ship of the one already ordered in England.

WILL OBEY THE LAW

STANDARD OIL ATTORNEY SAYS COMPANIES AFFECTED BY DECISION WILL SEPARATE.

NO PLAN YET DECIDED UPON

Tobacco Case Ruling Will Determine Taft Policy—President Satisfied With Decision of Supreme Court, Despite His Former Views.

New York.—At 26 Broadway, Standard Oil headquarters, officials of the company seemed to be in anything but a gloomy mood over the Supreme court decision. Their attitude showed clearly that they had expected such an opinion for some time and were ready for it.

Two points are clear. First, that there will be no contumacy by the company—it proposes to obey the decree; and, second, that it will be some time before any plans of reorganization are given out.

The company has insisted throughout that no plans had been formulated in advance of the decree, and the statement made by Mortimer F. Elliot, general solicitor for the company, takes the same attitude. He said:

"Having only before us the press reports of Chief Justice White's oral opinion and the remarks of Justice Harlan, and not having seen the opinion of the court in full, it is impossible to make any lengthy statement. The full opinion must be read and studied by my associates and myself before it can be intelligently dealt with.

"It may, however, be said that the Standard Oil company will obey the decree of the court and that all the companies embraced in the court's decree will carry on their business as usual under the direction of their own officers and through their own corporate organizations."

Washington. — Until the Supreme court has rendered its decision in the pending case of the tobacco trust the administration will formulate no policy based on Monday's far-reaching decision. The manner in which the court will now apply the rule laid down in the Standard Oil case to the facts presented in the suit against the tobacco trust become the paramount issue with department officials.

So far as the effect of the decision is concerned, both the president and Attorney-General Wickersham declared that they were perfectly satisfied; and neither would permit himself to be drawn into any expression of opinion with regard to the point made by Associate Justice Harlan in his dramatic dissent. Not even the quotations from President Taft's previous utterances, which seem to put him at variance with the majority view of the court served to bring forth any explanation from Mr. Taft. In conversation with callers on this point, he merely referred to the fact that every man was entitled to a view on the circumstances before the Supreme court had passed on a case; but once the court had decided, it is the president's opinion that patriotic duty and a regard for American institutions require that every citizen loyally accept the view of the Supreme court as his own.

YOUNG BOY SLAYS FATHER

Crazed Parent Orders Son to Pull Trigger of Shotgun and Has Head Blown Off.

Greenwich, Conn.—Prevailing upon his twelve-year-old son to pull the trigger, Fred Husted, forty-six years old, a prosperous farmer, had his head blown off with his own shotgun.

After years of toil Husted had just succeeded in paying off the mortgage on his 80-acre farm, for which he recently refused an offer of $80,000. Recently he has been ill from grip. He awoke from a nap, during which he had had a frightful dream. The combined effect is thought to have temporarily crazed him.

Sending his wife on an errand to a neighbor's house, Husted called to his oldest son, Lester, that he was going to shoot hawks, which had attacked the chickens. Picking up his double-barreled shotgun, which was always kept loaded, he laid it on the kitchen table and directed the lad to pull the trigger. Lester hesitated, as his father knelt on the opposite side of the table, looking directly into the muzzle, with his eye only four inches away. Finally the boy snapped the trigger, when his father insisted that the gun was not loaded, but the lad held the trigger with his finger and there was no explosion.

The father then arose, again cocked the gun and assured the lad the gun was not loaded. The man dropped to his knees again and ordered the boy to pull the trigger "to see how it sounds." The lad did so and the man dropped dead instantly, the whole left side of his head blown off.

The coroner rendered a verdict of suicide.

40,000 Manchurians Homeless.

Harbin, Manchuria.—Forty thousand persons at Kirin are homeless as a consequence of the recent conflagration in that city. The money loss is estimated at $20,000,000. Four thousand shops, fifteen banks and 8,387 other buildings were destroyed.

Killed Trying Out Aeroplane.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A. V. Hardlee, an amateur aviator, was killed at Domingues field while trying out an aeroplane. Hardlee came here recently from Ohio.

HITS LABOR CHIEFS

NEW PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GOMPERS AND OTHERS.

District of Columbia Justice Would Punish American Federation Leaders for Contempt.

Washington.—On its own initiative, the Supreme court of the District of Columbia instituted proceedings for alleged contempt, against President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison, all of the American Federation of Labor. The sentences of imprisonment imposed on these men by this court were revoked by the United States Supreme court, and the case was remanded to the district supreme court.

The United States Supreme court, in setting aside the sentences of imprisonment, held that the case on which the lower court had acted constituted a civil contempt against the Bucks Stove and Range company, and that the offense was punishable only by a fine to be recovered by the wronged corporation.

Justice Lamar, in handing down the opinion, called attention to the fact, however, that if the lower court felt aggrieved it could have brought criminal contempt proceedings in the premises and have inflicted a jail sentence.

The lower court has been quick to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to reopen the case. As the labor dispute which brought the case into court had ended it was presumed the matter would be allowed to drop.

Justice Wright of the district supreme court, who imposed the sentence on Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, in instituting the proceedings anew appointed Joseph J. Darlington, Daniel Davenport and James M. Beck, counsel for the Bucks Stove and Range company, as a committee to inquire "forthwith" into the question of whether the labor leaders had violated the court's order.

OSBORN BOOSTS CANADA PACT

Michigan Governor Declares 95 Per Cent. of the People of His State Want Reciprocity.

Washington, D. C.—Governor Chase S. Osborne again boosted the president's reciprocity program and commended Representatives Young and Loud of Michigan for supporting it.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the people of Michigan want it," he said. "Sixty-seven per cent. of the country papers of the state are for it and at a recent debate at the Michigan State Agricultural college, at which the president and dean opposed reciprocity and younger members of the faculty favored it, 1,100 students, all farmers' boys, voted 8 to 1 for it. There is no doubt where Michigan stands on the issue."

Governor Osborn also was congratulating himself that Colonel Roosevelt had made public use of an expression used by him recently in introducing the colonel to a Michigan crowd and that was:

"I am the kind of a progressive who wishes to stay on the track."

PACKERS WANT NEW HEARING

Federal Judge Grants Permission to Defendants to File Motion to Reopen Their Case.

Chicago.—Judge George A. Carpenter, in the United States district court, allowed counsel for J. Ogden Armour and the other indicted packers to file a motion for a rehearing of their demurrer to the indictments. The motion was based on the decision of the Supreme court in the Standard Oil case.

The court declared that he would not hear oral arguments and directed the attorneys to file briefs within one week. The court then told what he believed is a fair construction of the decision and the whole proceeding ended in less than fifteen minutes.

Judge Carpenter held that the Supreme court must regard the Sherman anti-trust act, under which the defendants have been indicted, as a penal statute.

SAY LORIMER SEAT BOUGHT

Helms Committee Reports That His Election Could Not Have Been Procured Without Bribery.

Springfield, Ill.—The report of the Helm committee on the election of William Lorimer to the United States senate was sent into the senate by the chairman.

The document recited the facts of the investigation and said it was evident from the evidence taken that the election of Lorimer could not have been procured without bribery and corruption.

No recommendations were made in the report for taking the matter to the United States senate and outside of the recital of the facts set forth there was no comment.

Name Carson as Moderator.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Rev. John F. Carson of Brooklyn was elected moderator of the Presbyterian church on the second ballot by the general assembly in its one hundred and twenty-third session here.

Plane Falls; One Dead, One Hurt.

Rheims, France.—A monoplane carrying Lieutenant Paul Dupuis and Pierre Mante Bournique fell from a height of 250 feet. Dupuis was killed and his companion probably fatally injured.

That Tired Feeling

that is caused by impure, impoverished blood or low, run-down condition of the system, is burdensome and discouraging. Do not put up with it, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which removes it as nothing else does.

"I had that tired feeling, had no appetite and no ambition to do anything. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and soon that tired feeling was gone, I had a good appetite and felt well. I believe Hood's saved me from a long illness." Mrs. B. Johnson, Westfield, N. J.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. In liquid form or in tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. A6, St. Paul, Minn.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEF FOR WEAK SORE EYES

The chief secret of comfort lies in not allowing trifles to vex us.—Sharp.

Chew and smoke untaxed tobacco, cheap and undoped. Meriwether & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

Don't let your money burn a hole in some other fellow's pocket.

The herb laxative, Garfield Tea, promptly overcomes constipation, biliousness, sick-headache and insures better health.

Those with whom we can apparently become well acquainted in a few moments are generally the most difficult to rightly know and understand.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

By the Harem Code.

"Do you think I am really your affinity?" Solomon's nine hundred and eighty-fifth wife asked, coquettishly.

"My dear," the Wisest Guy said, "you are one in a thousand."

"My dear," the Wisest Guy said, He got away with it too.

Politician and Preacher.

A politician in a western state, long suspected of crookedness and noted for his shifty ways, was finally indicted and tried. The jury was out a long time, but eventually acquitted him. After the verdict was in and the politician was leaving the courtroom, a minister who had been in part responsible for the indictment and trial, approached the politician and said: "Well, my friend, you have escaped; but you had a close shave. I trust this will be a warning to you to lead a better life and deal more fairly with your fellow men."

"That may be," the politician replied. "That may be; but I ain't pledged to any one."—Saturday Evening Post.

Made Father Bestir Himself.

When Dorothy Meldrum was a little younger—she is but ten now—her father asked her on her return from Sunday school what the lesson of the day had been.

"Dandruff in the lion's den," was her answer.

Ever since Rev. Andrew B. Meldrum, D. D., has personally applied himself to the religious instruction of his little daughter.—Exchange.

With One Exception.

Herduppe—Every man should marry. Everything I have in the world I owe to my wife.

Wigweg—Don't forget that ten spot you owe me.—Philadelphia Record.

The softest powder puff in the world isn't as agreeable to the touch of an old maid's cheek as a two days' growth of beard.

Hardly anything can make such a fool of a man as side whiskers for him to be proud of.

One Cook

May make a cake "fit for the Queen," while another only succeeds in making a "pretty good cake" from the same materials.

It's a matter of skill!

People appreciate, who have once tasted.

Post Toasties

A delicious food made of White Corn—flaked and toasted to a delicate, crisp brown—to the "Queen's taste."

Post Toasties are served direct from the package with cream or milk, and sugar if desired—

A breakfast favorite!

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

COCONUTS *in the* AMERICAS

BY CHARLES MELVILLE BROWN





It has been commonly remarked that the uses of the coconut palm (cocos Nucifera) are numerous as the days of the year. Found nearly everywhere within the tropics, almost the sole dependence for food of the palmivorous inhabitants of many countries, this king of low tropical countries furnishes man with food, drink, medicines, domestic utensils, nurteriels for boat and house building, oil for cooking, lighting, and lubricating, and innumerable other purposes, and is of all the palmaceae the one that yields the greatest versity of products. Tennant has truly said that of the coconut palm a ship can be built and laden, too.

De Candolle, in "Origin of Cultivated Plants," does not consider the coconut palm a native of the western hemisphere, but places its original habitat in the Eastern archipelago, somewhere in the neighborhood of Sumatra and Java, and surmises that nuts floated thence both east and west; eastward to the Islands of the Pacific and the coast of Central America, and westward to Ceylon and the east coast of Africa. He placed its introduction into Brazil, Venezuela and the West Indies by missionaries about three centuries ago. De Martius says that the Portuguese introduced it on the coast of Guinea about the same time. The navigators Dampier and Vancouver found it at the beginning of the seventeenth century in groves on the islands of Panama bay, as well as on Cocos island, 300 miles off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. At that time these islands were uninhabited. Later the cocoseut palm is reported on the west coast from Mexico to Ecuador, and Seeman reported having seen the palm both wild and cultivated on the Isthmus of Panama. In 1526 Oviedo wrote that the cocoenut palm was abundaet on the Pacific coast in the province of the Cacique Chiman, now Darien, Panama.

Argument in favor of an American origin, as stated by De Candolle, is as follows: The trade winds of the Pacific, to the south and yet more to the north of the equator, drive floating bodies from America to Asia, a direction contrary to that of the general currents. It is known, moreover, from the unexpected arrival of bottles containeing papers on different coasts, that chance has much to do with these transports.

His arguments contrary to an American origin of the cocoanut palm and in favor of an Asiatic are as follows:

First.—A current between the third and fifth parallel, north latitude, flows from the islands of the Indian archipelago to the Gulf of Panama. To the north and south of this are currents which take the opposite direction, but they originate in regions too cold for the cocoanut, and do not touch Central America, where it is supposed to have been long indigenous.

Second.—The inhabitants of Asiatic islands were far bolder navigators than the American Indians. It is very possible that canoes from the Asiatic Islands, containing provisions of cocoanuts, were carried by storms or false manuevers to the islands of the west coast of America; the contrary is highly improbable.

Third.—The area for three centuries has been much vaster in Asia than in America, and the difference was yet more considerable before that epoch, for it is known that the cocoanut has not long existed in the east of tropical America.

Fourth.—The inhabitants of the islands of Asia possess an immense number of varieties of the palm, which indicates a very ancient cultivation. Rhmse enumerates eighteen varieties in Java and adjecent islands, and thirty-nine in the Philippines. Nothing of a similar nature has been observed in the Americas.

Fifth.—The nuts of the cocoanut are more varied and more nutritious in Asia.

Sixth.—It is not probable that the ancient Mexicans and inhabitants of Central America would have neglected to spread the cocoanut in several directions had it existed among them from a very remota epoch. The little breadth of the Isthmus of Panama would have facilitated its transportation from one coast to the other and the species would soon have been established in the West Indies, as it has since become naturalised there since the discovery of America.

Seventh.—If the cocoanut in America dated from a geological epoch anterior to the Pliocene or even Eocene deposits in Europe, it would probably have been found on both coasts and the eastern and western islands of tropical America equally.

Eighth.—No ancient deta of the existence of the cocoanut in America have been found, but its presesce in Asie three to four thousand years ago is proven by several Sanskrit names.

From these facts the most ancient habitation in Asie would be in the archipelego and in America in the islands west of Panama. Its introduction into Ceylon, Indian and China, De Candolle states, does not date further back than three thousand years, but its transport by sea to the coasts of America and Africa took place perhaps in a more remote epoch, although posterfior to those epochs when the geographical and physical conditions ware different from those of our day.

In early hotanical works cocoaunts are mentioned, being derived from an East Indian word, coc or cocuc, used to indicate the fruit of the cocos Nucifera,'or cocoanut of a fancied resemblance of the three circular depressions to the face of a monkey, whose conversational powers are limited to uttering a sound like "coco."

At the present day, on the islands of the Bay of Panama, such as Colbe, Cobita, Jicaron, Montuosa, Ladrones, and along the southwestern coast of Chiriqui in Panama, and Punta Burica and Golfo Dulce in Costa Rica, are found dense groves of wild cocoanut palms, the fallen nuts piled up around their base, in many instances to a depth of two and three feet, washed back and forth by the swirl of the great tides of these coasts until hurled against some jagged rock the protecting husk is torn away and the tender karnel becomes the prey of the myriads of soldier crabs patrolling these great sandy stretches at low tide. Others are carried by swift currents to neighy coasts, where, thrown high on the beach at flood tide, they may garminate and take root; others come as floating manna and becalmed pearl-fishing crews, supplying at once food and drink to the divers whom the tides carry far from their base of supplies—an analogy to the aphorism of the ill-wind.

Accepting De Candolle's theory as correct, this same process of distribution from the low-lying coasts of the eastern archipelago to these islands of the Bay of Panama, mentioned by Dampier and Vancouver in their explorings, might have been seen taking place a thousand years before the Christian era, or by Columbus' successors in the Dukedom of Veragua, off which coast they lie; thence carried by human agency to farther shores, north into Central America and Mexico, south into what le now Colombia and Ecuador, and across the Isthmus of Panama to the Mosquito coast, Venezuela and the West indies, there to meet with those brought over from Africa by either ocean currents or early explorers.

In the Americes today the cocoanut is an important product of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador as far south as Guayaquil, Venezuela, Guiana and Brazil; and in the West Indies, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad. Cocoanuts are being planted more extenevely every yeer in southern Florida, and within a few yeore will doubtless constituta an important product of thet steta. Pacific America sends cocoanuts to the San Francisco merket from the Hawaiian islands, while copre, or the dried kernel, and oil expressed therefrom, reech this merket from the orient.

Along the coast of Brazil there are wild cocoenut groves over 200, miles long, and millions of nuts are shipped annually from this country to the United States and Europe. Mexico reduces much of its product to oil and ships to the United States in this form, although a good trede in raw nuts is maintained. Of those exported from Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, Penama and Jamaica, the greater part is in the raw state.

Trinidad reduces much of its product to copra, for Europe, and oil, principally for the local consumption of its large and thrifty population.

In 1903 the approximate estimate of area under cultivation in the cocoanut palm in all parts of the world was 3,140,000 acres.

Of this vast area there are probably 220,000,000 palms bearing fully 7,000,000,000 nuts annually, the mojority of which are consumed for food purposes where produced.

The cocoanut palm flourishes near the equator and as far north as 80 degrees, especialiy along low coests, although many are found in India at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and cases are known where the palm does well at an elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea.

As a rule a cocoanut tree throws out a spathe and a leaf every month, each flowering spike yielding from 10 to 25 ripened nuts. The product of a healthy tree properly tended may be from 50 to 150 and even 250 nuts annually.

The principal products of the cocoanut palm are raw nuts, from which the desiccated meat is made; copra, or the dried karnel, from which in turn oil is expressed; poonac, or the residue after extracting the oil, and coir.

The uses of these products, as well as of every portion of the palm itself, are almost innumerable.

Twenty-eight per cent. of all the cocoanuts raised in the world are grown in the Americas, where, however, they are scattered over a much greater area for each palm than is the case in the orient, thereby making the work of collecting and shipping more difficult and expensive. Due principally to this fact, the vast stretches of cocoanut groves of Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and the western coast of Central America have never been extensively exploited for cocoanuts. Increasing demand, higher prices than in former years, and the approaching completion of the Panama canal, which means new markets brought about by improved transportation facilities, are rapidly bringing these fields within the radius of profitable exploitation, in addition to stimulating the scientific culture of this palm throughout tropical America.

Live Stock

TREATMENT OF BOG SPAVIN

Trouble May Be Corrected by Application of Cold Water and Lotion of Acetate of Lead.

A round, smooth tumor at the front and on the inside of the hock. It is the result of sprains, bruises or other injuries. When these injuries occur too much joint oil is secreted, causing a bulging of the ligament. Lameness seldom occurs unless a bog spavin. If lameness be present other structures are certain to be effected, and some pain and heat will be noticed, together with a stiffness of the joint.

Treatment consists of applications of cold water to the affected parts and a lotion made of two tablespoonfule acetate of lead in a quert of water. A blister made of one teaspoonful bisloride of mercury and four tablespoonfule lerd, rubbed in a little with the fingere, and repeated



Bog Spavin.

in two days or two weeke and continued for some months, will correct the trouble. Wash the parts having received the blister twenty-four hours after application. It is also advisable to tie the horse's head while the blister is on, so that he cennot bite the part.

FLESH FLIES BOTHER SHEEP

Flock Should Be Watched Closely, Especially in Warm, Damp Weather, to Keep Pests Away.

When the sheep's wool becomes filthy and the skin irritated an ideal condition is made for the work of the maggot fly. And when the meggots get a start they create a more and more friendly herbor for their kind as they work and increase in numbers under the wool, eaye the Sheep Breeder. A sheep infected with meggots is a most pitiful sight, helpless against the parasites eating out the flesh until sheep dies, its life geewed out in a most cruel manner. For the sake of humanity, if for no other reason, sheep should be saved from such suffering. These flies can do no damage if not given a outtable place to lay their eggs. Sheep should be watched carefully, especially in warm, damp weather, and dirty tag-locks or other filth clipped off and a little tar dabbed on if the skin is cracked. These meggots also get in their work under rem's horns. Indeed a ram with heavy horns lying close to his head will hardly pass through a summer without infection unless the flies are kept away by putting some tar on the ram's head.

An infected sheep can he told by the fact that it refuses to eat, stands with its head down and most often by itself, and stamps its feet or jerks its head exactly as irritation by meggots would lead one to expect. The remedy is simple. Cut away the wool clost. Clean out all meggots, using turpeatine to wash them out. Smear the place thoroughly with tar. Then keep watch of the sheep to see that the flies do not again start in the same place. Thoroughness in cleaning out the parasites is ecsential, for one left in will start the damege all over.

The Ideal Horse Stable.

A well known stockmse says: The ideal stable should have the horse fronte north to obtain an even temperature, it should not he too large so that you keep the animal heat under control, and not have stalls temperatures either materially raised or lowered when half a dozen animals are either taken out or brought in.

The ventilation should be perfect and as strong as possible up to the iuiguitous draught point. Let the ceiling he as high as convenient, and if the wise builder has left an inch or so open around the upper edge, when the etahlemen cannot stop it up all the bettar.

Apples for Colts.

Apples given in small quantities make an excellent feed for colts. There is no better way of getting on good terms with the youngsters than by quartering sweet apples and feeding to them from the hand.

CRACKS IN HORSE'S HOOFS

Breach From Bottom, as Shown in Illustration, Can Be Restrained by the Use of Clips.

Sendcracks commence either from the top or the bottom of the crust. When from the top, the coronary band is often involved, and there is pain and lameness, perhaps some escape of blood and inflamation of duet before the potient reeches home, if the accident has occurred on the road, as it commonly does. Treatment

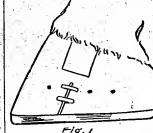


Fig. 1

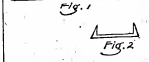


Fig. 2

Bracing a Crack.

should be adopted directly a break occure in the hoof, as it is always disposed to enlerge. As seedcrocks vary from the mere splitting of a few superficial there to deep breeches extending right through the crust, it will be obvious that different measures must be teken, and slight cases treated while at work. The diagrem is intended to illustrate a breach from the bottom, which can be restrained by clips.

FARROWING HOUSE IS CHEAP

Front Part of Gable Is Hinged at Top and Can Be Opened to Admit Sunlight and Air.

Lest winter I built several individual hog houses after a plan very well liked by my neighbors, says a writer in the Farm and Home.

The houses are six feet long and four feet wide and cost $3 for the materiel. The drawing shows the shape of the house and gives the dimenelone. The front part of the gable is hinged at the top and can be opened to let in sunlight and air.

This door must he open a little all the time, or else one must have a



Cheaply Built Farrow House.

small window or opening for ventilation. Tha opening at the top makes it very convenient to care for the sow and her pigs.

Taking Pride in Stock.

The proportion of live stock really well grown is not large. This is not so much because of the lack of food as of the lack of those nice little attentions so necessary to the proper utilisation of food, such as feeding it in a palatable condition and at regular times.

Tha average owner does not take the interest that he ought to. When he takes a pride in his stock he is sure to give it close attention, and with close attention comes success. Such a taste can be cultivated in the sama way as any other taste or liking.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Start the green colt in easy.

The horses' shoulders need attention.

Next to corn, clover is about the best hog feed, while both mixed always show good results.

Train the colt before he is six months old, and you can control his disposition when he is older.

For growing calves, sheep and hogs, oilmeal can constitute about one-tenth of the grain ration fed and prove very beneficial.

As long as the breeding of a cow is profitable she should be bred. It is not advisable to sell off a good brood animal.

Sheep should not ha too fat for the first six months. Developmant of bone and muscle should be the first consideration.

A shed that is warm and poorly ventilated will often cause the sheep's wool to loosen, besides injuring the animal's vitality.

Newly broken colts should not be worried too hard this spring. They are apt to overstrain themselves and be injured for life.

Never give drugs to a horse any more then you would to a baby unless he is downright sick. Shutting off his feed will cure all minor ills.

Medium-sized hogs are now most in favor. It is best to feed hogs for only eight or ten months. After they are a year old the feeding is not profitable.

Sows should ha bred in trios. Then if two of them should produce small litters, all the pigs may be given to one sow, and the other may be again bred or fattened and sold.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

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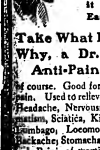
TAFT IN ACTION.

President Taft turned the cold shoulder to the delegates appointed to go to Washington as the representatives of the Minnesota farmers backed by a petition of 35,000 Northwesten farmers, to protest against the passage of the Reciprocity Pact. The delegates were kindly received by our Senators and Congressmen from Minnesota, who rendered them all possinble assistance. Mr. Collins, editor of the Northwestern Agriculturist made the remark before the senate committee, "That he had been a Republican all his life, but did not know which way to turn now." "We will comfort you," said Senator Baily the Texas Democrat, "We have learned in times past to fear the greeks bearing gifts," retorted Mr. Collins.

Those who tried to make light of this great demonstration by the Northwestern farmers will find out their mistake in the next campaign. As for Taft, if the Republican party should be foolish enough to nominate him, and a farmer was caught supporting him, that farmer should be put into a cage and hawled around the country for exhibition, with a big sign board, nailed on the cage to read. "The only living farmer of the Northwest who will vote for Taft Purchased at great cost."

The railroads of the country are preparering to make a fight to restore the three cent a mile car fare rate. Should they win out the political party that goes into the next campign, without government ownership of railroads in their platform will be about as much out of date as a man would be that went to war with an old muzzle loading musket.

Hon. Halvor Steenerson has introduced a bill in congress for the relief of innocent purchasers of land from Indians on white earth. It is something that we hope here are not much interested in, but it shows that our congressman is wide awake and looking after the best interests of his district.



Take One Pill, then—Take it Easy.

Take What Pill? Why, a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill,

of course. Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Backache, Stomachache, Period-ical Pains of women, and for pain in any part of the body.

"I have used Dr. Miles' medicines for over 12 years and find them excellent. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills is the best all the time and would not think of being a family without them. No other have shown such merit to praise them enough."

Miss Lou M. Churchill, 63 High St., Pittsfield, Me.

All druggists. 25 doses 25c. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Lovaas, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 6, 1904, made H. E. Entry No 457, Serial No. 04178, for N. W. ¼, Section 28, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 10th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;
Charley Johnson. Peter O. Gordon. Syver J. Grahn. Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam May 5, 11.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Magnell, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 455, Serial No. 04173, for N. W. ¼ Section 28, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 10th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;
Reier O. Gorden, Charley Johnson, Sam Lovaas, Syver J. Grahn, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Bjor B. Sunbaas, of Highlanding Minnesota, who on Oct. 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 725, Serial No. 04230, for Lots 1,2,3 & S.E. ¼ of Section 4 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 16th, day of June 1911

Claimant names as witnesses:
Diderick C. Kolstrand, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Eugene H. Bascom, of Torgerson Minn., who on November 16, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 906 Serial No. 04425, for S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Markuson, Eley Aakre, Carl O. Wahlund Torgerson Minn. John Dahlen. of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon.

ESTATE OF Raymond Arndt,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Pennington, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Henry Arndt,

IT IS ORDERED, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against the estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 14th, day of August 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Probate Court Rooms, at the City of Thief River Falls in said County, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowence of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in THE SUNBEAM, a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated May 13th, 1911.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Judge. of Probate.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in THE SUNBEAM, May 5-11
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Magnell, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 455, Serial No. 04173, for N. W. ¼ Section 28, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 10th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;
Reier O. Gorden, Charley Johnson, Sam Lovaas, Syver J. Grahn, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Lovaas, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 6, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 457, Serial No. 04178, for N. W. ¼ Section 28, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;
Charley Johnson. Reier O. Gordon. Syver J. Grahn. Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Halvorson, of Highlanding Minn. who on Dec. 10th 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1028 Serial No. 04311 for N. W. ¼ Section 36 & N. E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 26th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Halvorson, Peter Hedeen, Carl O. Olson, Halvor O. Heimdal, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew S. Breiland, of Kratka Minn., who on Dec. 10th 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1028 Serial No. 04311 for N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 36 & N. E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Sec'n 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., and on May 25th, 1909 made additional H.E. Serial 04314, on E. ½ S W. ¼ Section 36 Township 153 N Range 41 W 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn , on the 26th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen, Carl O. Olson, Halvor O. Heimdal, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam April 14, 1911
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 12th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob A. Bing of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 495, Serial No. 04155 for Lots 2,3 & E. ½ of N. E. ¼ Section 30 and Lot 11 of Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Michael Connlly, Thorsteien Ellefson, Ole Christofferson, Ludvig J. Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26th, 1911
Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn., May 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gunjalg O. Hoien, of Kratka Minn., who on' June 28th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 391, Serial No. 0320 for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Olof Swelick, Henry Sunnerland, Gunder Olson, Andrew Anson, all of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.
Department of The Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 24th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Diderck A. Kolestrand, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 4th, 1906 made Homestead Entry No. 699 Serial No. 04246, for Lots 6, 7, E. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Bjar B. Sunbaas, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 28th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 26th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Solberg, of Torgerson Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 911 Serial No. 04283, for N. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole E. Vraa, Peter W. Olson, Elley Aakre Lars A. Bak, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 25th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Rasmus Martin Johnson, of Kratka Minn who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 393 Serial No. 0440, for S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charles Henry, Albert Hanson, Ole O. Hestad, Joseph Kuta, all of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 5, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Reier O. Gorden, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 460, Serial No. 04174, for S.E. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 10th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Sam Lovaas, Charley Johnson, Syver J. Grahn, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.
Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Reier O. Gorden, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 460, Serial No. 04174, for S.E. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 10th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Syver J. Grahn, Reier O. Gorden, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Isaac H. Field, of Erie Minn., who on November 17th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 913, Serial No. 04285, for N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Carl O. Rig, Christian Sparboard, Alex F. Lathlaeen, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nels Solheim, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1037, Serial No. 04297, for S. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder Asbjornsen, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Lidgeie, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 12th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nels Jacobson, of Germantown Minn. who on Oct. 26th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 758, Serial No. 04301, for Lots 3, 4 & E. ½ E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 19, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 20th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Morgen Vaughn, John Martin Johnson, Bernt Johnson, of Highlanding Minn. Alfred T. Rice of Germantown Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 29th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torgei O. Langel, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 676, Serial No. 04248, for N. E. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder Asbjornsen, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 3, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 810, Serial No. 04266, for N. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder Asbjornsen, Nels Solheim, Sever Nelson, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torgei O. Langel, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 676, Serial No. 04248, for N. E. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder Asbjornsen, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torgei O. Langel, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 676, Serial No. 04247, for N. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder Asbjornsen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SIGNER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

subscribe for The Sunbeam.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office. Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Dan Carroll drove over from his Mayfield farm for a Sunday visit with Walter McAndress and ye editor.

Judgeing from the base ball reports from St. Hilaire, Glen Martz must be a first class ball player, as well as surveyor.

There will be a school picnic of the Highlanding school, on Saturday June 3rd., All are invited to come and enjoy a days outing.

Knut Lintvet, Tom Lofthus, John Peterson and John Swanson came up from Deer Park on Tuesday to make application to make final proof on their homesteads.

Don't neglect your cough for a minute when Mark's Long Balsam is so handy to get. Safe and pleasent to take. Ask your store keeper for it and take no other.

Our corn field is now nicely up, and as they used to say down in Iowa it is a good stand. It will be ready for the cultivator next week.

Better stop coughing Mark's Long Balsam will do it. It contains no opium, it is safe for children. Can be taken several times a day as required for cough.

The Highlanding ferry is now in good condition, and anyone using it when I am not present will please leave the ferry for at Ellingson Bros, as it is not a free ferry—S. L. Holm, owner.

There are still some homesteaders that are letting their seven years run out before making any application to prove up. Again we warn you, that there has not been any law passed congress extending the time of making final proof on a homestead over seven years.

We took a walk over the grain fields of Walter McAndress last Sunday, and we never saw a better crop prospect in northern Minnesota at this time of year. The wheat is well stooled out and covers the ground with its dark mantlet of green.

Mark's Long Balsam is one of the best medicines for Cough, croup, whooping cough, lung throat and chest trouble. Get a bottle at your nearest store, the $1.00 bottle's hold five times as much as the small bottles. Three sizes 25, 50, and $1.00.

By the way John, how much business did you do in Deer Park? They tell me that they set the dogs on tramps down there, so if you are looking to gain business by telling old war stories, you had better stay on the north side of Red Lake River.

The 1910, Realestate taxes is payable this year at Red Lake Falls and at Thief River Falls, for residents of Plummer county, before June 1st. A penalty of 10 per cent will be added to the tax on June 1st, if one half is not paid, the other half to be paid before Oct. 21st,.

Frank Lundeen and Peatrus Tafson, two of the prosperous farmers from Deer Park was up to Sunbeam Wednesday to make application to make final proof. They both have valuable farms, with expensive buildings, and do not propose to tempt anyone to make them expenses, by them letting their seven years run out.

John is now trying to come the old Adam act of hideing behind a womans petticoats. Come off the pitch you old petrified stiff, we haven't said anything against your lady type setter, now do not lose ad to, but we will warm up your and your partner "Fatts" old dried up hides, until you will know better than to go trampingg around the country telling about Hunt and THE HUNTS'.

We had another fine shower of rain last night, which soaked the ground up in good shape to keep the grain and grass growing.

Sam McMahn and C. L. Clark have taken a contract to level down and make a road on the big ditch near Hilda and commenced work this week.

Mrs. Ole Orerum has set out a large number of fruit trees on her Highlanding farm, and also a lot of ornemental trees, which will add much to the value and appearance of this fine farm.

We understand that Mrs. P. C. Wold is very sick, with the chance of recovery in doubt. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. Wold, who certainly has had his full share of sickness in his family the past year.

The floating dredge still stands up on the high prairie at the head of ditch No. 47. A monument to the ignorance and stupidity of its builders, for doing that class of work. That ditch was petitioned for because the farmers wanted it, and not to make room for an old machine to stand on while they pay ditch taxes. Get to ditching, or get to hell out of there.

ROLAND LOCALS.

News are scarse this week.

Herman and Oscar Lilje and Lars Fore made a business trip to Red Lake Falls Monday.

Gust Iverson is helping A. Rolandson paint his barn this week.

Axal Bourman made a business trip over to Huso Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs A. W. Braske visited with the family of Knut Solberg Sunday.

Nellie Short and her mother made a pleasur trip to Red Lake Falls Monday.

Mrs. Otto Dahl will intertain the Ladies Aid the first Wednesday in June. All are invited.

May baskets are still in existence. and will be until June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. A Rolandson visited Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Linvick.

Let Us Hand You Our

29th, Annual and thus assist you to HAND YOURSELF the best Vegetables, Grains, Corn, Fruits, Flowers and set. You need it.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Bismarck N. Dak.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

FOR SALE: One two year old, three-quator short horn, bull.
Walter McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn.

REPORT OF HIGHLADING CREAMERY.

MONTH OF MARCH.

Cream received	9331. lbs.
Avr test	24, 627.
Butter fat	2,298
Butter made	2 703. "
Overun	405."
Overun per cent,	17.60.
Price paid for butter fat	17,cts.
Over net price received for butter sold	$16, 80 cts.
Receipts	
Butter shipped	$444,68.
Sold to patrons	$1.78.
Elsewhere	17, 78.
Rec. from other sources	3 70
Bal from last month	15,44.
Total	$477,38.
Disbursments.	
Paid patron by check	$365, 57.
Butter	1, 78
Running expenses	08, 65.
Bal at end of month	22, 65.
Shipping fund	16,79
Total	$477. 38
Bal 477, 38,	477.38.

Gay Mellus, Sec.

THE NEW STORE.

WE ARE READY FOR BUSINESS,

And Carry a full Liue of Dry Goods Shoes Hardware Groceries, Hickory Paints Fence Wire and Garden Seeds.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Elsiver T. Wold of Keaths Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 6844, Serial No. 04155, for N. E. ¼ Section 28, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 26th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole T. Waele, William Parno, Joseph Kilun, Ole Grevem, all of Keaths Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam May 26,.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Osmund Mundt, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 3882 Serial No. 04217 for N. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief river falls Minn. at thief river falls Minn. on the 6th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Torjel O. Lofthus, Andrew Brovold. George Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the sunbeam may 26.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn., who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 5651, Serial No. 04238 for S. E. ¼ Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of his entention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief river falls Minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnes-es:

Osmund Mundt, Torjel Lofthus, Andrew Brovold. George Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the sunbeam may 10.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 9th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torjel O. Lofthus of Rhoda Minn., who on Oct. 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7210, Serial No. 04906, for N. E. ¼ Section 31 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Osmund Mundt, Andrew Brovold, George Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"The Silent Watch."



Breaking it Gently.

Beglener—Now you've seen my style do you think you can tell me what sort of a golfer I shall make? Professional—Yes, sir, if you can stand the shock.—World of Golf.

The Real Truth.

The truth about mothers-in-law is that they have kept many a son-in-law from having to work for a living.—Oklahoma News.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub, in The Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sever Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 808, Serial No. 04294, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Aasljornsen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, Torgel O. Laugel, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder Aasljornson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 04339, for S. W. ¼ section 1, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, Torgei Langel, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Loggerheads.

The giant turtles which are found along the Atlantic coast and frequently in southern waters in great numbers are known as loggerheads. They commonly attain a weight of 1,000 pounds, are rapid swimmers and are often seen far from land, floating asleep on the waves. Carnivorous by nature, these huge tortoises feed on crabs and fish, especially on a large species of conch, which their beaks open with their massive jaws. The flesh of this terrapin is leathery and oily, with a strong smell of musk. Young specimens are more palatable and are often on sale in the markets.

A duck as large as our goose, which is native of the shores of Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Isles, is also called loggerhead, from its seeming stupidity and helplessness.

In the West Indies this game is also given to one large sorts of fir catch-ers.

W. G. Hunt,

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gilean Vic. Prs.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruzon.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

The "Redgetm"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

"A Band of Forgers."



The Challenge.



10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

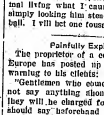
The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.



With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.



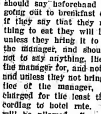
The Professor—No, sir, dere is no animal living what I cannot subdue by simply looking him steadily in de eye bull. I will bet one thousand dollars.

Painfully Explicit.

The proprietor of a certain hotel in Europe has posted up the following warning to his clients:

"Gentlemen who come in this hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, and if they say that they not have anything to eat they will be charged, or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager, and should they want not to say anything, they must order the manager for, and not any one else, and unless they not bring it to the notice of the manager, they will be charged for the least things not, according to hotel rate. And no fuss will be allowed afterward about it, and nothing will be allowed to deduct anything out of it."

After this explicit information there surely could be no excuse for misunderstanding.—Boston Globe.









PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Thirty to two hundred" "seven ideas coached." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Many a girl has too many strings to her bean.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Don't mind being laughed at; some day you may splash mud on the laughers with your touring car.

The man who has been married fifty years is willing to let his wife do the boasting about it.

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Watery Eyes and Granulated Lids. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes New Size 50c. Murine Liquid 25c-50c.

Hired!

Employer—I want a boy who is absolutely trustworthy. Do you ever give business secrets away?

Applicant—Not much. Boss! I sells 'em.—Judge.

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE the Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet. Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Explained.

Indignant Diner—Look here, waiter; I just found a button in this dish of roast turkey.

Calm Waiter—Yes, sir; it is part of the dressing.—Harper's Bazar.

Different.

"It is the little things in this world that cause us the most trouble."

"Not in my business," replied the shoe clerk; "it's the big things, the owners of which want to put into little shoes."

At All Hours.

"Professor, what do you consider the most wonderful thing in the world?"

"The brain of a centipede; it is infinitesimally small, yet it has perfect control over the creature's entire system of legs and feet."

Anxiously Waiting.

"I do hope things will take a turn for the better soon. If stocks would only go up!"

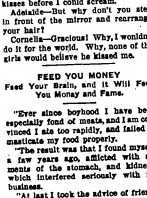
"Why, have you been investing in stocks, my dear?"

"No, but father has promised that he would buy me a duke as soon as A. O. & W. touches 120."

Chinese Educational Puzzle.

It is generally recognized that China has set to work at the wrong end of her education problem. . . . China has begun at the top, has tried to establish universities without preparing students for them, and all the lower rungs of the ladder are so badly constructed that it is almost impossible for the student to mount by them.—National Review, Shanghai.

NATURAL EVIDENCE.



Adelaide—Why, Cornelia, your hair is all mussed up.

Cornelia—Yes, dear; you—you see, George stole up and snatched a dozen kisses before I could scream.

Adelaide—But why don't you step in front of the mirror and rearrange your hair?

Cornelia—Gracious! Why, I wouldn't do it for the world. Why, none of the girls would believe he kissed me.

FEED YOU MONEY

Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate them rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach, and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heartburn and indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased.

"My nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency.

"Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more sensitive than for years past.

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I began to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Letters from the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MEMORIAL DAY AT GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

THERE is perhaps no other spot in the country where the observance of Memorial day is characterized by the significance of Gettysburg. No visitor can traverse, at any season of the year, the scene of the greatest struggle in the most momentous civil war of all history and not gain a new conception of the titanic forces which here enacted the climax of a five-year war drama, but at Memorial day the lessons and the significance of this immense battlefield seems to take on a yet deeper meaning.

And yet to see it clothed in the fresh green of a twentieth century spring can would never suspect, save for the reminders of the hundreds of memorials in marble and granite bronze, that this placid landscape was a scant half century ago the scene of one of the most decisive battles in the world's history. It seems today as though it might have merely been chosen as a site for Memorial day services because of its natural beauty. Similarly would the thousands of patriotic pilgrims who wend their way thither every Decoration day be well justified in believing were there no historic attractions whatever to draw them, for one might travel for days in this country or abroad without finding a more picturesque or more richly verdant rolling country than is contracted in the wonderful panorama which spreads out at the feet of the sightseer as he gazes from the summit of Little Round Top—the commanding position of this whole great battlefield.



PRESIDENT TAFT DELIVERING A MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG



A TYPICAL MEMORIAL DAY AUDIENCE AT GETTYSBURG



GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD — NEAR THE DEVIL'S DEN



THE ROSTRUM WHERE MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES ARE HELD

VIEWING GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD FROM THE SUMMIT OF ROUND TOP

But for all its natural beauty it is the sentiment of its historic background that serves as the magnet which draws a great throng thither from all sections of the country on Memorial day. They come by train—although Gettysburg is not the most accessible of historic spots; they come by carriage and wagon from a wide radius of the rich Pennsylvania farming region that surrounds the battlefield; and finally they come by automobile, for, so it is explained, Gettysburg has become of late years a most popular objective with motor tourists who find in the great park or reservation which now perpetuates the battlefield a network of the finest roads in America—highways which it is a sheer delight to motor over even with no thought (if one could dismiss the subject) of the historic objects and localities to be viewed by the wayside.

The Memorial day pilgrims who journey to the average Civil war battlefield or national cemetery for the annual strewing of flowers are content if they arrive after dawn and depart before sunset. But this is not wholly the case at Gettysburg, although many heavy laden excursion trains do arrive during the Memorial day. In addition to this throng, however, there is one almost as numerous made up of persons who spend from five days to a week at Gettysburg and who have come at the Memorial day session because there is an added touch of realism to the scene at that time when veterans in blue are tramping over the roads where countless thousands of their fellows advanced and retreated during the memorable days of battle. These visitors overflow the hotels, of which Gettysburg has an unusual number for so small a town, and occupy all the available rooms in the private houses of the little city. The situation would swamp the liverymen did the conditions of a decade ago still prevail, but happily the advent of the automobile has helped matters in this respect. Many of the visitors ride over the battlefield in their own touring cars, whereas the cars for hire relieve the strain upon the four-horse and six-horse coaches which continue as of yore the regulation mode of touring the battlefield.

Incidentally it may be added that the introduction of the motor car has greatly facilitated things for the tourist who is desirous of seeing Gettysburg battlefield in the limited time for which Americans are famous in their sightseeing. Indeed by keeping continually on the road from morning until night, with only a brief stop for lunch, a party may obtain an excellent idea of Gettysburg battlefield in a single day. Of course on such a schedule he can not really study the geography with relation to the complex movements of the opposing forces and there will be some portions of the battlefield which he will pass entirely by, but on the whole he will obtained a mental moving picture of the various important localities marked by monuments and cannon. To do the battlefield as thoroughly as a horse-drawn vehicle would require at least three or four days and a pedestrian might spend weeks on the battlefield without ever traversing the same road twice except in going to or from the field and returning to his hotel.

As has been hinted above, it is the battlefield and not the Memorial day exercises which throng Gettysburg at the end of May each year. Some years the program incident to Decoration day is of a very simple character and there are not as many graves to be decorated as might be supposed by the person not conversant with the comparatively small number of marked graves on Gettysburg battlefield. Yet there are other occasions when the exercises at Gettysburg focus the eyes of the entire country. This is the case when the president of the United States delivers the address of the day at Gettysburg, as President Taft did a couple of years ago, as President Roosevelt did before him, and as almost all of our presidents have done in their day since that memorable occasion when President Lincoln dedicated the Gettysburg battlefield cemetery with an address which has gone down into history as the most perfect example of English prose and the most eloquent, the most impressive and the most enduring of the many tributes pronounced by the martyr president.

The audience which faces a president or other public man at Gettysburg invariably impresses the distinguished orator. It is an assemblage obviously made up largely of the farming class and it is apt to be less demonstrative than the applauding crowds that are encountered in factory towns, but it is a body of men and women who pay such close attention to the address of which they are auditors and who so manifestly express their approval or disapproval, intelligent sentiment of our entire community as to inspire the best efforts of the speakers. It is in the character of these audiences as well as in the inspiration Gettysburg associations that we may find the incentive to the eloquence of the notable addresses which have from time to time been given expression by our chief magistrates in Memorial day addresses at Gettysburg.

Gettysburg ranks as the most elaborately and accurately marked battlefield in the world, having more monuments and memorials than all other battlefields combined. The position of every body of troops in the union army and of most of those comprising the confederate forces have been clearly outlined by distinctive landmarks and the maneuvers of the wonderful battle may be traced by all who desire to study this masterpiece of strategy and military science. The work of preserving the battlefield was inaugurated by the association incorporated by the legislature of Pennsylvania and this patriotic organization had expended more than $100,000, had acquired 600 acres of land and erected more than three hundred monuments when in 1895 the congress of the United States provided for the establishment of Gettysburg National park and placed it under the direction of the secretary of war.

A magnificent park has now been constructed which encloses the widest limits of the battlefield and the erection of memorials and markers have been set up at a cost aggregating several million dollars. When the present scheme of roadways is completed there will be between 100 and 160 miles of fine macadamized highway extending to every part of the battlefield, while five iron observation towers on various parts of the field enable sightseers to enjoy the bird-eye views which are so helpful in enabling one to understand the movements of the opposing forces that made up the far-flung battle line.

The cemetery, in dedicating which Abraham Lincoln delivered the immortal address familiar to every American, originally contained the bodies of 3,555 soldiers removed from all parts of the field, where they had been hastily buried. The field, where they had been hastily buried. The number of graves has been greatly increased since that date and there is yet ample space for the veterans who may desire to rest at the scene of the supreme struggle between the Union and the Confederacy. One of the features of the national cemetery is the typical rostrum—a memorial shrine for the dead who sleep around it and which is used for the exercises held each Memorial day.

The battle of Gettysburg is of such comparatively recent date that vivid reminders of it are to be found on all sides. The little dwellings, occupied as headquarters by Generals Meade and Lee respectively are yet standing in an excellent state of preservation; the earthworks on Cemetery hill are yet intact; Culp's hill still holds the battle-scarred trees and the bullet-marked bowlders on one of which the Devil's Den. Plans have also been made for the certain restoration of those portions of the field rate restoration of those portions of the field rate such as the famous peach orchard which figured conspicuously in the battle, but were obliterated in the course of the old-field semblance in the days following the war and before the launching of the project for perpetuating the battlefield as one of the most interesting object lessons of American history.

A boon enjoyed by present-day visitors to Gettysburg that will be sadly missed by those sightseers who come a generation hence is the presence on the battlefield as guides of veterans who participated in the thick of the fighting. To hear these men recount their personal experiences and point out by the aid of undimmed memory every locality that figured in the crucial battle of the war is to gain an impression more vivid and thrilling than can be hoped for by those who must depend for their knowledge of this military drama upon what they may have read in the histories.

CAUSE.

"Last night I dreamed I was dead."

"It was a dreadfully warm night, wasn't it?"

SUGGESTIT

Next time you're out with friends, and you're all wondering what you can drink to quench the thirst—something that you'll all enjoy—suggest COCA-COLA.

Everyone will thank you for an introduction to the most delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching beverage that anyone could drink. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and just hits the dry spot. At soda-fountains or carbonated in bottles—So everywhere.

As to its wholesomeness—write to the COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga., for a copy of their booklet, "The Truth About COCA-COLA"—compiled by authorities.

Many a fellow who falls into a fortune goes right through it.

Garfield Tea cures constipation, keeps the blood pure and tones up the system.

Flattery is simply the nice things we say about other people.

A Redeeming Feature.

"Maud is a harem-scarum sort, isn't she?"

"Yes, but her skirt isn't."

Sure Thing!

Hubby (with newspaper)—Well, well! Another bank gone to smash and none of the directors knew anything about what was going on.

Mrs. Vottington—Of course, not! It wouldn't be so if the directors were all women.—Boston Transcript.

Join in War Against Tuberculosis.

From statistics published in the new tuberculosis directory of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis it is ascertained that over 600 cities and towns of the United States, besides about 100 in Canada, are engaged in the war against consumption, and that on April 1st there were nearly 1,500 different agencies at work in the crusade, an increase of nearly 700 per cent. The new directory lists 421 tuberculosis sanatoria hospitals, and day camps; 511 associations and committees for the prevention of tuberculosis; 343 special dispensaries; 68 open air schools; 98 hospitals for the insane and penal institutions, making special provision for their tuberculosis inmates; besides giving an account of the anti-tuberculosis legislation in every state and in about 250 cities.

The new directory is sold by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York city, at cost price, 50 cents postpaid.

Libby's Evaporated Milk is the handiest thing in the pantry. It is pure and always ready to use.

There is no waste—use as much or as little as you need, and the rest keeps longer than fresh milk.

Gives fine results in all cooking

Tell your grocer to send Libby's Milk



Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses the scalp. Prevents dandruff. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DEFIANCE STARCH—It comes to you in 1 pound packages, 16 ounces—more than other starches; only 12 ounces—more than 1 pound. "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HALF-CENTURY FETE

ANNIVERSARY OF DEPARTURE OF FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT FOR THE FRONT.

INTERESTING PARADE AT ST. PAUL

Follow Famed Route June 22—As Many as Possible of Regiment's Fifty Survivors to Take Part in Procession.

St. Paul.—Fifty years ago June 22 next, the First Minnesota regiment marched from the old capitol down to the river bank and there boarded the stern-wheel steamers for the front. It was the State of Minnesota's first contribution to the armies that preserved the Union.

St. Paul will celebrate this event with a civic festival next month, when as many of the regiment's fifty survivors as can be gathered will take part in a procession over the route of that martial out of 1861, down Cedar street to Sixth and thence to Jackson and to the river.

The Sons of Veterans have the fete in charge, and hope to make it one of the largest celebrations the city has seen in some time. The Public Affairs committee of the Commercial club yesterday agreed to give the Sons of Veterans $300, and appointed Grant Van Sant, Martin T. Roache and W. E. Witherspoon a committee to assist in the project.

"The possibilities of such a celebration are immense," said a member of the committee yesterday afternoon. "It may be possible to gather a considerable number of the national guard with bands from various part of the state.

"The first man who volunteered in that regiment is still living here in St. Paul. That regiment made St. Paul and Minnesota famous in the Civil war and the celebration of their marching to the front ought to be a big civic affair."

TRAGEDY AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Negro Wife Murderer Shoots Policeman and Suicides.

Minneapolis. — Charles Anderson, a uniformed policeman, was shot through the abdomen and instantly fatally wounded when James Russell, a negro, standing on the front steps of his boarding house fired three shots at the officer with a 38-calibre police Colt's, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The bullet that struck Anderson, the police surgeon says, entered the middle of the abdomen, coming out on the right side and passing through his liver.

Russell came from the house, according to witnesses, carried his right hand in a peculiar fashion. Frederick Tonander, the only white man who saw the shooting, says Anderson approached the negro and seemed to address him, whereupon the negro fired quickly. The policeman staggered back and the negro fired twice more. Then he put the pistol to his own head and shot himself. The policeman did not return the fire.

Investigation showed the negro to be a veteran of the Spanish war and a member of the famous negro regiment that joined the charge up San Juan hill. After hearing innumerable rumors about anecdotes, the police were informed that Russel's real name is William Bowen, who, twelve years ago, was wanted in Kansas City in connection with the murder of his wife. Other negroes had heard of the assailant's Kansas City experience. It is supposed that Bowen, escaping from Kansas City, changed his name and enlisted, and probably shot Anderson in fear that he was about to be arrested on the old charge.

Anderson, who is 37 years old, has a wife and baby. Mrs. Anderson was prostrated at the tidings. Anderson has been a member of the Minneapolis police force since Oct. 1, 1907.

Crashing nine stories to the street, plunging through the top of a freight shed, wrecking one freight car filled with agricultural implements, demolishing two more and sending hundreds of gallons of water through the windows of adjoining buildings, the big 100,000 gallon tank on the roof of the new building of the Great Northern Improvement Company tumbled over at 10 a. m. and created an almost unparalleled scene of spectacular debris.

Almost by a miracle eighteen men escaped injury and perhaps death. Some were working on the tank itself; others were at work under the freight canopy. The shooting of Patrolmen Charles Anderson by a negro across the street attracted their attention. All the men ran out from the freight shed, and those on the tank climbed down to see the excitement.

ANOTHER INTERURBAN LINE

Mankato to St. Peter is the Latest Electric Route.

Mankato.—The proposed electric interurban railway from this city to St. Peter, via Kasota, will be 10.87 miles long and will cost in the neighborhood of $250,000, according to the survey recently made, the report of which has just been announced. It is proposed that the local street car line take the project up and make the bond issue, and the charter authorizes it to issue $400,000 worth of bonds.

MISSIONARY SESSION ENDS.

Successful Convention at Long Prairie Comes to a Close.

Sauk Center.—The second annual convention of the Woman's Home Missionary society adjourned after a most successful meeting at Long Prairie.

Mrs. Cotton Mather of Fort Collins, Colo., was the chief speaker on patriotism. She made a deep impression and the offerings were large for the woman's work. Ten new members joined the society.

Rev. J. F. Ryan of Long Prairie and Mrs. S. J. Weeks, Minneapolis, made addresses.

The officers for the Fergus Falls district are as follows: President, Mrs. Annie Brahner Smith, Sauk Center; vice presidents, Mrs. A. H. McKee, Fergus Falls; recording secretary, Mrs. A. B. Church; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wilbur Anderson, Long Prairie; treasurer, Mrs. L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls; secretary of home guards, Mrs. F. S. Ulland; secretary of mite boxes, Mrs. George Carpenter.

WOLF CROP STILL GOOD.

State Pays $16,456 in Bounties on 23,523 Pelts.

St. Paul.—For bounties on wolves, the state is seeding out warrants amounting to $16,456.50. This represents sums paid for inflicting the death penalty on 1,976 full grown wolves and 548 cubs. For a full grown wolf, the state pays a bounty of $7.50, and for cubs $2.

The record show that Beltrami county produced the greatest number of wolf pelts. The same disbursed there was $1,924.50. Aitkin county was second with $957.50. St. Louis was third with $945; Polk, fourth, with $849; Otter Tail, fifth with $832.50 and Crow Wing, sixth with $795. In Becker, Grant, Hubbard and Watonwan, bounty was claimed on only one wolf each.

This disbursement compares equally with disbursements of others period, indicating that the supply of wolves is not materially decreasing.

COOLEY INDORSES ROAD.

State Engineer Favors Winona's Proposed State Highway Link.

Winona.—The Winona board of county commissioners drove over the stretch of road upon the mecadamizing of which it is proposed to expend $80,000 this summer starting from beyond Sugar Loaf and going down through Homer to Minneiska and then through Pickwick valley to Nodine on the ridge, a distance of nearly fifteen miles.

On returning from viewing the road State Engineer Cooley said that he saw in the country through which designate this a state road he would appoint O. B. Leland deputy state engineer here, and would begin a survey to estimate the cost of the improvement and that if the road is built he will appoint a man to devote his whole time to the position. Frederick

Part of this highway would be on the proposed highway from Duluth to the southeastern corner of the state.

SELLS ABOVE APPRAISAL.

Nearly Four Thousand Acres of State Land Realizes About $40,000.

Grand Rapids.—Almost 4,000 acres of state land were sold at considerable above the appraised value. All the land offered in section 4, town 56, range 22, was sold at from $45 to $60 an acre. Other tracts sold for $20 to $35.

The land in section 4, town 56, range 22, was appraised by Joseph Selwood and others, and is to be used as a site for an ore concentrating plant at Nashwauk by the International Harvester company, owner of the Crosby mine at Nashwauk.

Much of the land sold is to be used for agricultural purposes, men from Iowa, South Dakota and Wisconsin being among the buyers. The sales amounted to nearly $40,000. Theo. Nelson of Red Lake and E. P. Waldon of the state auditor's office conducted the sale.

TO HAVE DOUBLE RECITATIONS.

Plan of Summer Session at Moorhead Normal School.

Moorhead.—Arrangements practically completed for the opening of the summer session of the Moorhead normal school, which begins immediately after the closing of the spring term of the regular school year. Double recitations will be conducted in all courses this year, making it possible for all to complete both courses in the six weeks. Twenty-two instructors will be engaged in the summer school, and no unusually large attendance is expected.

Both Comstock and Wheeler halls will be kept open for the first six weeks, the repairing and remodeling to be done on Wheeler hall being deferred until later in the summer.

GOVERNOR'S WIFE ARRESTED.

Mrs. Eberhart, in Auto, Runs Down Minneapolis Boy.

Minneapolis. — After running down C. A. Thibideau, and eighteen-year-old boy, the wife of Governor Eberhart and the governor's father-in-law, Fred Koke, and their party were arrested by Patrolman Lyon and taken to the Central police station. The boy was taken to the City hospital, where it was found that he was in a serious condition. His skull is fractured and he is severely bruised.

NEW BUILDINGS AT MORRIS

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING PLANNED.

New structures Planned, Arranged in Order and Fronting On Campus.

Minneapolis.—The inspection trip to the agricultural school at Morris, was made last week. The tour of President Vincent of the state university and Dean Woods of the agricultural college was anything but pleasure trip. It was time-filling and important.

The Morris members of the Minnesota University Alumni gave a dinner at the La Grand hotel in the evening in honor of President Vincent and Dean Woods. Afterwards President Vincent addressed a large audience in the armory on "Education and Efficiency."

The visit to Morris was only the beginning of a general inspection tour, designed to find the best way to use the money appropriated by the recent legislature.

New Buildings Planned.

So far as the school at Morris is concerned it is practically settled, by reason of this visit, what will be done. The site of the farm was declined ideal. It was used for years by the federal government as an Indian school. Most of its buildings are antiquated. Four years ago the tract of 200 acres was turned over by the federal government to the state to be used as an experimental station or model farm. The state took action to establish such a school until last September. Supt. Higgle, who is in charge, is given much credit for the success of the school.

The enrollment during the past term was 167. There are other model farms and formley schools in the state which are much older and which have had few more attendance. The outlook for the coming term promises a substantial increase in attendance over last term.

Supt. Higgle impressee one as a man who does things. In showing the party over the ground he displayed the fact that he has been giving the matter of improvement of the farm much thought for he had very definite ideas as to what should be done, and in almost every instance the members of the party found his decisions good and adopted them.

It was decided to erect the new buildings around a campus. Some of the buildings on the ground will be removed and others will be differently placed. At present they are arranged in a haphazard fashion.

The first new building will be a $35,000 central heating plant. The contract probably will be let about July 1. A $50,000 dormitory for girls, also is planned this year, and next year a dormitory for boys at a like cost will be erected. A horse barn costing $2,000, machine and wagon shede $2,000, hoheses for hogs, sheep and poultry costing $1,500 and cow barn to cost $700 are among the building activities planned this year.

VINCENT ON INSPECTION TOUR.

"U" Head Says He Has Learned Much on Trip to Upper Minnesota.

Minneapolis.—Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Minnesota State university, and party, who have been visiting the agricultural schools at Morris and Crookston and the experimental station at Grand Rapids, are home again.

The party had intended to inspect sites for the Duluth demonstration farm, but this will be done some other time.

"This visit to the agricultural schools and experimental farms has interested and benefited me much," said President Vincent.

"I cannot speak of upper Minnesota agriculture by, for I am just learning things relating to that industry, but I am much impressed with the people of the section and the fine type of school children in the several districts that we have visited."

TO FIGHT TEARING UP OF ROAD.

Duluth Commercial Club Will Oppose Logging Road Proposition.

Duluth.—The Duluth Commercial club will fight the tearing up of the Minnesota & North Wisconsin a logging road owned by the Rose Sheldon Lumber company, running for about sixty miles along north of the city and crossing the city railroad. The road is only eleven miles from Duluth in places, running parallel to the lake. It runs through a rapidly developing farming district.

A company may be organized to buy the road, which is owned for an extension of the suburban electric system planned for the district about Duluth. The Commercial club has taken a census of the farmers served by the road, and there are said to be 2,500 persons along the line, the number growing rapidly.

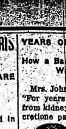
ST. CLOUD MAN RESIGNS.

Librarian of House of Representatives to Enter Business.

Washington, D. C. — John Boohar of St. Cloud resigned his position as librarian of the house to become effective June 15. Mr. Boohar will not return to Minnesota. He will engage in business in Washington. Mr. Boohar has occupied the office of house librarian for 11 years. He was recommended for appointment by Page Morris, now a federal judge.

YEARS OF INTENSE SUFFERING.

How a Bad Case of Kidney Trouble Was Finally Routed.



Mrs. John Light, Cresco, Iowa, says: "For years I was an intense sufferer from kidney disorders. The kidney secretions acted irregularly, my limbs were badly bloated, and feet so swollen I could not wear my shoes. I tried many remedies but became discouraged as nothing helped me. Then I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and soon noticed improvement. I continued until I could rest well at night and the kidney secretions became normal. I do not believe I would be alive today were it not for Doan's Kidney Pills.

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OF COURSE.



Weeks—I once knew a man who really enjoyed moving.

Seeks—And what did he love it.

Weeks—It's a fact. You see, he lived in a houseboat.

CURED ITCHING AND BURNING

"I was taken with the itch in April, 1904, and used most everything. I had a friend pay me a visit from Cumberland, and she advised me to use Cuticura Remedies which I did. The cure was certainly quick, and I owe them to this day. I had it terribly under my knees. I only used one box of pills, but two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and it was the Cuticura Soap all the time. I hope this will benefit others, as it has me, after Dr. —— and others could do nothing for me." (Signed) Miss Lu Johnson, 1628 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., April 2, 1910.

In a later letter Miss Johnson adds: "The trouble began with an eruption under my knees, and extended upwards toward my waist, until I was afraid to sit down. It kept a constant itching and burning all the time, night and day. I went to my doctor, but he could do me no good and I do not know how many medicines he gave me, and then told me I would have to submit to go to a skin specialist, which I positively refused to do. I cried all the time. Finally I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies, and tried Cuticura Pills, Ointment and Soap, and was entirely cured of the itching three days after I started using them. The healing took about eight days. I consider Cuticura Remedies marvelous, and would recommend them everywhere." Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, for free book on skin affections.

To Pray for the Fish.

Two women prominent in St. Louis have started a movement to induce 200,000 of their friends in the south to pray every day for the rain. They explain they hope by organized prayer especially groups of women, who will pray often and well for the more affluent, wealthy persons will be led to contribute to a fund for the evangelization of the world. Belle H. Bennett, president of the women's missionary council of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and Mrs. R. W. McDonnell are the originators of the plan.

Their Time.

Foolish Fred—Do you like lobsters? Pert Polly—Yes, both hmms and crustacean, in their salad days.

If constipation is present, the liver sluggish, take Garfield Tea; it is mild in action and never nauses its patients.

Ever notice how many people there are in the world who say: "You just wait, I'll get even with you!"



Backache

Is only one of many symptoms which some women endure when suffering from displacement of womanly organs. Mrs. Lizzie White of Memphis, Tenn., wrote Dr. R. V. Pierce, as follows:

"At times I was unable to be on my feet. I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have. Had a very bad case. Internal trouble and displacement of my left side was very weak. I suffered a great deal with nervous headache, in fact, suffered all over. This was my condition when I wrote to you for advice. After taking your Favorite Prescription for about three months can say that my health was never better."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. Tones and builds up the nerves. Do not permit a dishonest dealer to substitute for this medicine which has a record of 40 years of cures. "No, thank you, I want Lydia E. Pinkham's."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

REPATRIATED.

HE HAD $400.00 IN CASH IN 1903; NOW WORTH $8,000.00.

My parents were originally Canadians from Essex County, Ontario. I was born in Monroe County, Michigan, from which place I moved to Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, where I farmed for 22 years. I sold my farm there in the summer of 1903 and in September of that year came to Canada with my wife and eight children. I had about $400 in cash, team of horses, 6 cow, a few sheep and some chickens. I took up a quarter section of land near Jack Fish Lake, Meota P. O., and later on purchased for $2,000.00 an adjoining quarter section. I have now 48 head of cattle, a number of horses, good buildings and consider my holding is worth at least $8,000.00. My children have raised from $300 to $600 worth of garden truck each year since we have been here. I have never had a poor crop and have never had one frosted. My wheat has averaged from 25 to 30 bushels per acre with one or two years considerably more. My oats here have yielded well up to 90 bushels per acre and once or twice as high as 80. My cattle have never been stabled in winter, and do not need it. I consider that this country offers better opportunities for settlement than anywhere I have ever been. I am sure that almost any person can come here and buy land at say $15.00 per acre and pay for it in one crop. My experience is that if a man farms his land in the right way he is not likely to have his crop frosted.

Most of the settlers in my district are Americans and Canadians and I know lots of them who came here with little or no capital who are now doing well, but I do not know of any who have left through disappointment, or becoming discouraged, have returned to their former homes.

EUGENE JUBINVILLE.

There are many whose experience is similar to that of Jubinville. Secure Canadian Government literature from nearest Canadian Government Agent, and see for yourself.

Shouldn't He?

A very good natured smoker, who is very much larger than his wife, and who likes his little joke at someone else's expense, was sitting in the theater. A man behind him, not knowing who he was, leaned forward and whispered, "Will you please ask your wife to remove her hat?"

"You'd better do it yourself. I'm afraid."

Whereupon the man behind become angry, arose, protested and left the theater.

The Way of it.

Knicker—How does marriage affect accomplishments?

Bocker—A girl drops her music and a man takes up his smoking.

Do your feet feel tired, sore and sore at night? Rub them with a little Witch Hazel Oil. They'll be glad in the morning and so will you.

If no God, whence duty? There remains no other source than blind, brutal, tyrannous force. Duty never issues from that.—Mazzini.

SHE SUFFERED FIVE YEARS

Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Erie, Pa.—"I suffered for five years from female troubles and at last was



entirely helpless. I went to three doctors and they did me no good, so my sister advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I had taken only two bottles I could see a change, so I took six bottles and am now strong and well again. I don't know how to express my thanks for the good it has done me and I hope all suffering women will give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It was worth its weight in gold."—Mrs. J. Ferrucci, R. F. D. No. 9, Erie, Pa.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DAISY FLY KILLER



Placed anywhere, all flies will be attracted to it and kills all that enter. Neat, clean, convenient, ornamental and cheap. Lasts all season. Will not soil or injure anything it may touch. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or 5 sent prepaid for 50c. HARRISON SPECIALTY CO., 120 De Kalb Ave., Chatham, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

IF YOU HAVE A SICKLY YOUNGSTER TRY THIS FREE

The family with young children that is without sickness in the house now and then has very good reason to congratulate itself. The next thing for you to do in the little emergencies that arise, is to keep Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin on hand. Your druggist sells it, or any doctor, it is true, but in the majority of instances, as any doctor knows, the child suffers from some intestinal trouble, usually constipation.

There is no sense in giving it a pill or a remedy containing an opiate, nor in washing of the bowels. It is always done something to the child. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which, by cleaning out the bowels and straightening the little stomach muscles, will immediately correct the trouble.

This is not alone our opinion but that of Mrs. W. B. Mead of Prospect, Kans., who says: "I have used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in my family for the croup and it never fails. Mrs. Wise of Lena, Wis., who gives it to her children and takes it herself. It is sold in fifty cent and one dollar bottles at every drug store, but if you want to test it in your family before you buy it send your address to Dr. Caldwell and he will forward a supply free of charge.

For the free sample address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootin Shipping Fever Influenza Distemper



Sure cure and local treatment—no matter how long standing. Cures all forms of Distemper in Horses, Mules and Cattle. Destroys germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Chicken in Fowls. Prevents Pneumonia. Cures Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat. Keeps stock in health. Used 40 years. 50 cent, $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Send for free booklet. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid by manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

FEATHERS Largest dealers in the South. If handle our superior grades of feathers—you'll be satisfied. Write for prices. Agents wanted. Reference Dun's or Bradstreet's. Southern Feather Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DEFIANCE STARCH excellent in work with and starches clothes whiter.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 21-1911.

Splendid Crops in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the yield reported by a Saskatchewan farmer from the season of 1910. Many other yields nearly as large are reported. Wheat has gone as high as 52 to 56 bushels per acre. Other grains in proportion.



LARGE PROFITS from Mixed Farming, Cattle Raising and Dairying.

HOMESTEADS of 160 acres and PRE-EMPTIONS of 160 acres at $3.00 per acre, within reach of railway in certain districts. Schools and churches convenient. Healthful climate. Splendid water supply. Illustrated literature, maps, etc., sent free. Write for pamphlet and particulars as to locality, routes, settlers' rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, 315 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb. Authorized Government Agent. Mention this paper.

RIVALS GRANDEUR of SWISS LAKES

By Edine Francis Tisdel



BORED by the loveliness of Norway's fiords and grown weary of the soft beauty of the Italian and the rugged grandeur of the Swiss lakes, the blase globe trotter turns in search of some new enchanted spot where the realization that it is seen for the first time lends again some zest to life.

The world is fast grasping the fact that in the comparatively small space between Mexico and the isthmus of Panama lies, as it were, the land of Promise—a promise of wealth invisible to the realm of commerce, through the cultivation and development of marvelously rich and fertile countries which are being opened up with wonderful rapidity by the network of railroads that are spreading throughout the five beautiful republics of Central America. More than a land of promise to the archaeologist, who sees here a vast field for research wherein to unravel the mystery which surrounds the history of the ancient American civilization and throw some light upon the origin of the people whose wonderful works are evidenced in the ruins of prehistoric cities found hidden in dense tropical forests. A land of beautiful realities to even the ordinary tourist, who finds easily accessible a wealth of scenic beauty unsurpassed and a perfection of climate rarely equaled.

This is particularly true of Guatemala, the most northern of the Central American republics and our nearest neighbor after Mexico. It is reached by a three days' delightful sail on the Gulf of Mexico and along the coast of British Honduras. The fine new ships of the United Fruit company give every luxury and comfort of ocean travel, and Guatemala, is the very next future, will become the Mecca of those desiring to escape the cold and gloom of a northern winter. Nowhere in the world can be found more magnificent and varied scenery than that which greets the traveler, especially in the lake regions of this lovely republic. Of the four larger lakes—Peten, lying far to the north; Yzabal, near the Atlantic coast; Amatitlan, on the Guatemala Central railroad not far from Guatemala City, and Atitlan, tucked away in the mountains near the Pacific coast—there is small choice. Differing so widely, each in its way is perfect, characteristic of its location and climate.

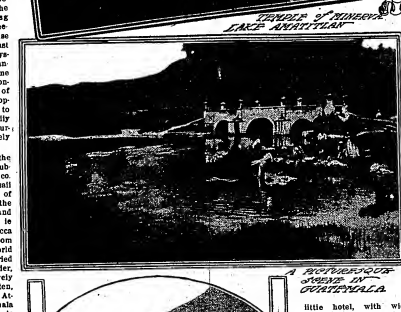
Upon our arrival at Puerto Barrios we concluded to visit Lake Yzabal before going up to the City of Guatemala. After one night of rest, therefore, we boarded the little mail boat which carried us out from the landlocked bay, a short distance across the Gulf of Amatique and along the shore line, where graceful palms stirred lazily in the perfumed breeze, to Livingston. This town is picturesquely situated on a bluff at the mouth of the Rio Dulce, or Sweet river. A new hotel, with comfortable rooms and excellent cuisine, has lately been opened here, and a day or two may be well spent enjoying the many unusual scenes in this quaint little town.

From the porch of the hotel the Rio Dulce we look down through a maze of palm trees, across the thatched roofs of the town, to the sparkling waters of the bay, where the Carib dart back and forth in graceful canoes. In a kneeling posture and with only the use of a paddle, they skim across the water with incredible speed. The air is heavy with the scent of jasmine and gardenias; the gleam of oranges and the tiny golden balls of the cumquat mast the eye at every turn, and towering above all the great spreading branches of the wonderful breadfruit trees.

Lake Yzabal lies about 50 miles inland and a regular line of steamers ply between Livingston and Panzos, in the interior on the Polochic river. We did not, however, avail ourselves of this usual means of transportation, having had a launch placed at our disposal.

For the first ten miles we followed the winding course of the Rio Dulce, the beauty of which is only comparable to that of the fairyland Saguenay. So dense is the tropic confusion of nature, the mountains have been rent asunder and through picturesque canyons and gorges this lovely river wends its majestic course to the sea. The shores gradually draw nearer together and we soon find ourselves shut in between towering walls of green, rising to a height of 400 to 500 feet, with dense tropical vegetation and graceful overhanging vines lazily swaying in the breeze. Here the water seems to be motionless, its glassy surface reflecting in absolute perfection all detail each leaf and flower, and not a sound breaks the silence. The only signs of life are the hundreds of beautiful white Garzas, the birds which furnish Dame Fashion with the much-desired and ever-expensive aigrette. We passed occasionally a native drifting downstream in his dugout, or pitpan, as these canoes are called—his cargo a bunch of bananas or a string of fish.

The shores again receded and we entered the Gulf of Golfete, a pretty body of water some ten miles in length and dotted with numerous islands. Another narrow channel and we finally entered the lake proper. A beautiful picture is before us—the lovely expanse of water with its wooded shores rising gradually to the rugged Sierras de las Minas, to the south, and the Santacruz mountains, to the north. Here stand the picturesque ruins of the old Spanish fort of San Felipe, built in 1825 by Hernando Cortez during his march from Mexico to Honduras and erected to protect the approach to the town of Yzabal, which





at that time was the principal port of entry. It is now of small importance, a sandbar having formed across the mouth of the Rio Dulce, which prevents vessels drawing over 16 feet of water from reaching this inland sea. Large brass cannon, bearing the date 1496, have been found scattered among the ruins of this old fortification.

Neither pen nor brush can do justice to the wild beauty of the Polochic river, and those in search of new sensations can enjoy the unique experience of traveling in perfect safety through a tropical wilderness, where gayly colored parrots and inquisitive monkeys chatter at the intruder from overhanging branches, and crocodiles, with wide open mouths, lie basking in the sun.

This is the main route to the coast for the natives of the Coban and Peten districts, who bring their products in canoes down the river to Lake Yzabal and thus to the markets of Livingston.

On the Polochic, near Panzos, is situated the great rubber plantation of "Tinajas," which covers 156,000 acres of land. It is owned by the Guatemala Central railroad and is one of the most important and richest estates of its kind in Central America.

In the northern part of the country lies the great lake of Peten, or San Andres, of which comparatively little is known, except to antiquarians. Situated in a wild, almost uninhabited part of the country, perhaps the richest in all Guatemala, it is difficult of access. This immense body of fresh water, 27 miles long and having a shore line of 70 miles, is dotted with numerous islands. On the largest of these is the town of Flores, with about 15,000 inhabitants. Near Flores are the ruins of a buried city, with stone images and monoliths covered with hieroglyphics, showing the unread history of a people which dwelt in the midst of this primeval forest ages ago.

At Lake Amatitlan we find ourselves on a much visited lake. The borders of this lovely body of water, lying only 13 miles to the south of Guatemala City, are the playgrounds of the capital. For 16 miles along its curved shore line run the tracks of the Guatemala central railroad, which, particularly on Sundays and holidays, carries many excursionists to the town of Amatitlan, the favorite resort of picnickers.

Situated at an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, 12 miles long and 3 miles wide, it is very deep and gives rise to a river, the Guastoya, which has its outlet in the Pacific ocean, 12 miles south of the port of San Jose, where it is 12 miles wide.

At the station of Laguna we find a nice little hotel, with wide porches which overlook the rippling blue waters and from where we can look across to the rich green slope of the giant volcano, Agua, which rises in one magnificent, unbroken sweep to the height of 13,000 feet. Behind it one catches a glimpse of the jagged crest of Fuego.

Amatitlan presents much to interest the scientist. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, and many people come here for the baths. In cases of rheumatism some remarkable cures have been made.

A curious phenomenon, which is a yearly occurrence, generally during the month of March, is an eruption which takes place at the bottom of the lake, and great quantities of small pan fish rise to the surface of the water. This sulphur rise to the death knell of the fish. At for a time, in the death knell of the fish. At all other times, however, the sportsman can indulge in his favorite pastime to his heart's content. The markets of Guatemala City are daily supplied from this lake, the Mojarra, a delicious fish of the perch family, being very plentiful. Fried to a crisp brown and piping hot, they are a most attractive and fascinating dish.

There is also a novelty about a picnic, when eggs can be cooked without trouble by merely dropping them into one of Mother Nature's ever-boiling pots.

It has been my good fortune to see many lakes in different parts of the world, but never have I seen one more exquisitely beautiful than the curious crater lake of Atitlan, incomparable for grandeur of scenery and perfection of climate.

In the southwestern part of Guatemala, some 35 miles from the railroad and at an altitude of 5,000 feet, nature seems, on the borders of this silent body of water, to have reached the culmination of her handiwork.

Discovered first by the Spaniards in 1524, Alvarado was here victorious in a desperate battle with the natives, and, exploring the surrounding country, took possession in the name of Spain.

In the very heart of the mountains we find this lake, 30 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth. Although many streams empty their waters into it, there is no visible outlet and its depth is unknown, no soundings having been made with a line of more than 300 fathoms.

It is impossible to describe the charm and witchery of this country, bathed in moonlight, the scenery at each step becoming more impressive. We forded rushing, tumbling mountain streams, looking like cascades of silver, and we rode through silent Indian villages, where the inhabitants were sleeping in front of their strange little bamboo huts. The only sound to break the silence was the plaintive call of the whippoorwill.

We reached the village of San Lucas, on the borders of the lake, and there we found in readiness the little steamer which was to take us across to the hotel on the opposite shore, a trip of an hour and a half.

Words are inadequate to portray the scene which was before us. The great expanse of water lay like molten silver in the moonlight, the mountains, solemn and awe-inspiring, standing in serried ranks like giant sentinels to guard this treasure. A soft, pearly mist hung over all, but not so dense as to hide the perfect outline of the three great volcanoes—the two Atitlans and San Pedro. These stupendous giants rise to the height of nearly 12,000 feet and fall in one unbroken sweep to the water's edge.

In this peaceful spot the days slip by unheeded. The world and its busy life beyond the towering mountains is forgotten and we drift out upon a sea of romance and poetry.

There are many delightful excursions to be made in the vicinity, eleven quaint Indian villages, named after the apostles, dotting the shores; considerable commerce is carried on between these towns by means of canoes, and the steam launch makes the round of the lake regularly twice a week. The town of Atitlan is very picturesquely situated on a bay cutting inland between the two volcanoes—San Pedro and Atitlan. Not far away, snuggled close to the water's edge at the foot of Atitlan, is the "Cerro del Oro"—Mountain of Gold—where a great treasure is believed by the natives to lie buried, and the ruins of an old fort can be vaguely discerned.

Two thousand feet above the lake is the lergh town of Solola, capital of the province of the same name and a center of commerce. Here is obtained a fine view of the surrounding country, but by far the most beautiful is that from the height of Godinez. We find ourselves at an altitude of 8,000 feet and the whole world appears to lie before us. It is here that not the snow peaks of Switzerland, but instead is the unusual spectacle of range after range of mountains, as far as the eye can see, dominated by the majestic heads of great volcanoes, seven in all, magnificent in their imposing grandeur and jealously guarding the beautiful lake, which, like a great sapphire, lies 3,000 feet below.

The climate of the mist which is characteristic of this region during the greater part of the year occasionally melts away, and as we stood on this spot, speechless before the wonder of this panorama, it seemed for our benefit alone to have crept silently away in the night, and earth and sky and water were perfectly revealed, outvying each other in deepest tones of blue.

But even as we gazed soft clouds formed in the valleys below and crept stealthily up, writhing and twisting like great white snakes, until once more they had encircled the mountains like giant serpents whose power even the great hills could not withstand.

Nature seemed to say that we had looked already too long upon her secret treasures, and softly but swiftly she again drew around us the gauzy mantle in which, except at rare intervals, she keeps them wrapped.

The Starling and the Organ

New York's big new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, already has a permanent tenant. This is a starling, which apparently has settled in a shadowy hole high up above the great organ, built a nest there and designs to rear a family.

The starling lends a decidedly English touch to the massive structure. From its lofty perch it looks down curiously on the assembled worshippers, as though they, not it, were the interlopers, as no doubt it feels they are. But when the organ is being played the starling forgets intruder to join in the music. It swells its throat and starts out bravely to drown the thunder of the mighty instrument. Presently a look of perplexity steals across its countenance. It has found something against which its own shrill tones beat themselves into silence. And then it ceases its attempt at rivalry and surrenders itself to the pleasure of listening. It is a good listener. As long as the organ continues it remains attentive, confessing by its attitude that here is something superior even to bird song.

PRINT WITHOUT INK

Englishman Makes Remarkable Discovery by Accident.

By Means of Electricity Invantor Can Print a Newspaper in All Hues of the Rainbow With One Contact.

London—About two years ego a fugitive paragraph drifting in the English press hed for its subject a possible "printing without ink."

Just now a semi-technical London publication hes succeeded in running down the author of the discovery and from him it hes the story of the experiment up to dets. The man is Cecil Benbridge, London address not given.

It was en accidentel leed which Mr. Benbridge picked up in his discovery of inless printing. It was shout 12 years ego that, working in his laboratory with an electric battery, he had spread a sheet of tin on the table and on the tin plate he had laid a piece of moist paper. The bare ends of the copper wires from his battery trelled over this sheet of wet paper which had stuck feet to the plate of tin.

His experiment originelly was to discover a certain electro-metallurgical action in coenection with gold and for the purpose of the experiment he reached into his pocket for a gold coin. As he brought a handful of miscellaneous coins from his pocket, a gold piece slipped through his fingers, rolled upon the table and in catching et the coin, he olemped the sovereign upon one of the connecting battery wires and in firm contact with the moist peper. In the effort at stopping the coin, too, the other wire was pushed over until it ley in contact with the sheet of tin. Then cemo the accidental discovery.

His reached for the coin and in picking it up was surprised to fied upon



A Gold Piece Slipped Through His Fingers.

the moist peper en ehsolutely clear imprint of the coin in a brownish black. He describes the print es even clearer then if he had inked the coin and applied the inked surfece to the peper by cereful pressure.

Following his questionings he procured a few fimsy sheets of print, assembled them, and placed the type, face down, on e like sheet of moist peper resting upon the sheet of tin. When the battery wires were connected with the type matel end with the tin sheet end current supplied, every letter showed from the typs lines without blur or blemish.

Taking a sheet of zinc in lieu of the tin, egain the electricel influences brought the seme generel effect; though the crudest of hand methods were used in epplying the type to the peper. Dry paper was not effected; moisture was required for the proper conductivity

After proving to his satisfection that, regerdless of the pressure upon the peper in contact, the clearness of the lettering was satisfactory, Mr. Benbridge sought to discover a chemical moistener for the peper which would give the let black effect of ordinery printers' ink and at the seme time preserve the whiteness of the peper.

The great trouble was to secure permenency in the electrical imprint.

For ten years Mr. Benbridge wrestled with the solution of his problem. Todey he announces that everything is accomplished and proved, not only in the matter of e let black print without ink, but esserts that he is able to print a newspaper in all hues of the rainbow and with the one contact.

As explained by Mr. Benbridge, his long searchings into chemical combinations ere producing jet black prints led him on into electro-pigmentary combinations productive of colorings more numerous than all of this, however, the assertion is made that in treating the white paper some of the chemicent of chemicel elements serve the purpose admirably and at a cost far below that of the costly printer's ink.

As for the presses for turning out the newspaper, they are greatly simplified, the ink troughs and rollers disappearing altogether. The stereotype plate is used and its position on the press is thoroughly insulated below, while the roller surface which guides the moist paper also is insulated. The paper rollers are connected with the positive magnetic pole, while the stereotype plate is linked with the negative and from the electric power that runs the press the electro-chemical action is set up, making the imprint as desired upon the paper.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Horse Stealing Reduced to Science



NEW YORK—Not the wild and woolly west, but New York city with its great police powers and its highly organized civilization is the most fruitful field for horse thieves in the country. The amount of property stolen by horse thieves in the country's metropolis in one year probably exceeds that stolen in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas in ten years. This crime is so easy of execution and so hard of detection in a great city like New York that detectives have been able to make but little headway in checking it and recovering any of the stolen property. On an average five horses and wagons are stolen in the city every business day. In place the amount lost every year is difficult.

No man's horse is safe in the streets of the city. The horse of the big department store is as likely to disappear as the horse and wagon of the small grocer or butcher. Detectives say that the theft is easily covered up. Within six hours after the horse and wagon disappear a transformation is made, which is so complete that few owners can identify their property. The horse is shorn of his mane and tail, white legs are dyed a color corresponding with the body of the horse, and cases have been known where a stolen horse was described as having a bobbed tail, when the horse when finally recovered was found to have had a very beautiful tail, attached to the former stub.

The same with the wagon. A gayly painted wagon is soon transformed into a dilapidated peddler's wagon. The top is removed, dashboard knocked off, and a dirty drab or brown coat of paint reduces the wagon that cost from $150 to $200 to one that, when the thief sells it, will not bring more then $50.

Teaching Parents What Toys to Buy



CHICAGO. — "Parents of Chicago boys and girls do not know how to buy toys for their children."

It was upon this assumption that the committee on homes of the child welfare exhibit based an exhibition at the Coliseum a child's "play shop." In it there was on display an endless variety of toys, but foremost of all were the new "do-with" toys introduced for the first time in Chicago by Miss Caroline Pratt, who had charge of the toy exhibit. Miss Pratt was in charge of the same department of the exhibit in New York.

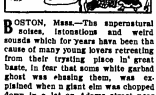
"Chicago parents are as deplorably ignorant in the matter of buying proper toys for their children as, parents the country over," she told a reporter. "They don't know the first thing about it. What they do in most cases when they go shopping in the toy department of a store is to buy toys that they like to play with themselves."

"That, of course, is the reason we have a 'toy shop' exhibit. The exhibit is planned for the education of all the parents of Chicago—but, by the way, it is the well-to-do fathers and mothers who are most ignorant of all along this line. When we expect to teach them is the real merit of a 'do with' toy.

"A 'do with' toy is one that will teach the child how to do things. With it a boy or girls can carry out definite play schemes. It should be simple. It teaches the child by stimulating its imaginative nature and inventive faculties. Such toys leave no less altogether in the elaborate mechanical toys that leave nothing for the child to do but press a button or release a catch and watch it go.

"What we are trying to do through the exhibit is to teach parents that their children have a normal play impulse which can be more easily gratified than it is now. We want to try and to inspire the child's imagination and inventive nature than by all the complicated and mechanical toys in the world."

Solve Mystery of an Ancient Ghost

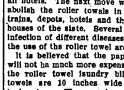


BOSTON, Mass.—The supernatural noises, intonations and weird sounds which for years have been the cause of many young lovers retreating from their trysting place in great haste, in fear that some white garbed ghost was chasing them, was explained when a giant elm was chopped down in a lot on Adams street near the Cedar Grove cemetery in Dorchester. The explanation was an owl and family of chipmunks.

For twenty-five years strange noises have been heard at all hours of the night in that section, and the lot being so near the cemetery many people believed they were voices from the graves. The police have investigated slightly and some of the more curious neighbors have spent many long vigils in an attempt to solve the source of the weird noises. The solution of the strange thing came about when the giant elm in question, probably more than 100 years old, was felled at the instigation of the public grounds department.

When the big elm fell it was discovered that about thirty feet of its top was hollow, and inside was found an owl of the bald-headed variety sleeping as quietly as though nothing had happened. The inside of the tree was found to be filled with egg shells, corn cobs and various other refuse which the owl had from time to time taken there. While the owl occupied a conspicuous place in the tree, calmly sleeping in a heap in the bottom of the hole, there was a mother and father chipmunk with twenty-five little ones.

Kansas Pupils to Have Paper Towels



TOPEKA, Kan.—Paper towels for the use of every child in the Kansas public schools probably will be installed before the next school year begins. E. T. Fairchild, state superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the state board of health, are watching with interest the experiments being carried on in several Kansas schools with the paper towels. If the experiments are successful an order may be issued abolishing the common roller towel in all public schools and this will mean that each pupil must furnish his own towel or the school board must supply the individual paper towels.

The state board of health abolished the common drinking cup two years ago and there has not been a single epidemic of diphtheria in the state since, and very few isolated cases. The board also prohibited the use of the common drinking cup in railroad trains and stations and the common drinking cups have been abolished in all hotels. The roller towels in railroad trains, depots, hotels and the school houses of the state. Several cases of infection of different diseases through the use of the roller towel are known.

It is believed that the paper towel will be much more expensive than the roller towel laundry bills. The towels are 10 inches wide and 18 inches long. They are heavy, sharp bent tissue paper. One will dry the face and hands easily. A set of fixtures and a roll of 1,000 towels costs from $8 to $2 and extra rolls cost 50 cents for each 1,000 towels. When used the towels are to be burned.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

NEW LEADER OF THE MINERS



John P. White of Oskaloosa, Iowa, has become president of the United Mine Workers of America. The attainment of this high position is a tribute to perseverance and integrity for John White, at the age of two was an orphan and at the age of thirteen was a mule boy in the mines of Lucas county, helping support his mother and brothers and sisters.

White was born at a stone's throw from the mouth of a coal mine in Coal Valley, Rock Island county, Ill., February 28, 1870. He was the youngest son of Joseph and Catherine White. After his father died the family, in 1883, moved to Lucas county, where John entered the mines. He has been actively identified with the United Mine Workers since 1899, when the movement was fragmentary. He was chosen secretary-treasurer of District No. 12, a position he held until April 1, 1904, when he was chosen president of the district. He served as such until 1908, when he was unanimously elected vice-president of the international union. He returned to Iowa, and, at the earnest request of the miners, he again accepted the district presidency, which he has just relinquished to assume the duties of the higher office. In 1890 White was married to Miss Ida Bethold of Burlington.

NOW AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA



The post of ambassador to Russia is one of the most important in our diplomatic service, owing to the interplay of Russian and American interests in the far East and to the grave questions affecting trade and politics which are constantly arising in that far-off region of the Orient. Our new ambassador to Russia, former Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, was selected for this difficult post because of his recognized ability and his broad comprehension of American interests.

Mr. Guild is a native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard and of Geneva university and is the wearer of several university degrees. As a young man he entered the office of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, founded by his father, worked himself upward into the editorial chair and in 1900 became sole owner of the paper.

Through his newspaper experiences he became interested in politics and in several campaigns toured the country in the interests of the Republican party. In 1900 he was the companion of Roosevelt in a stumping tour of the west. Two years later he was elected lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and served three years, which were followed by his election as governor, in which post he served three terms.

WOMAN WHO OWNS BALL CLUB



While not slighting the men fans, "ladies first" is practically to be the motto and slogan of baseball's newest and most novel figure, the "lady owner," who is personified by Mrs. Helen Hathaway Britton of Cleveland, owner of the St. Louis National league.

Mrs. Britton has taken charge of the affairs of the club. She is not entirely a novice in baseball, as she comes of a remarkable baseball family. Her father was the late Frank DeHass Robison, owner of the Cleveland Spiders and later the St. Louis club, and now she succeeds her brother, the late M. Stanley Robison, owner of the club, in assuming control of its destinies.

"The women, girls and children are to be catered to in League park," says Mrs. Britton, "and for that reason the elimination of the liquor bar from the park remains perpetual. My uncle established that rule for this reason, and it is my wish as strongly as it was his to do away with this feature of baseball, which has nothing to do with the game itself. In the absence of the bar we expect to have the presence of more women and children, a result we earnestly desire, and which we will do our utmost to maintain to the pleasure of all our patrons."

SENATOR TILLMAN NEAR END



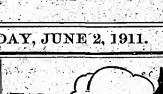
Senator Ben Tillman, his pitchfork at rest, is back on his asparagus farm near Trenton, S. C. "I look in the glass and see the old Ben," he said the other day to one who had inquired about his health; "then I find I am not worth a d—n."

The senator is not far astray. The rugged form and face are apparently the same as ever. There is still a flickering of the old fire in his single eye. But his physique is a bodily shell. None of his family refers to his failing health, nor do visitors mention it.

Senator Tillman hates the idea of death. "Just when I'm getting ready to live I've got to die," he complained to a friend recently. And yet while apparently the hand of death is close to him he is planning for the future. The other day he directed the setting out of a new vineyard. It adjoins the kitchen garden, in which Mrs. Tillman, in sunbonnet and apron, was at work with a weeding hoe. She is a fine, motherly woman, and the plain truth is that she's a good deal prettier to look at than most of the women who, among her flowers and vegetables that she is raising, is a bed of lupines, palmetto purple and yellow asters of iris and hollyhocks, all of 'em setting out.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The White House Is Closely Guarded



WASHINGTON.—Probably no other building in America is so well policed as the White House. It takes 42 men to do it daily. If any mischievous stranger should seek entrance, he would not get far. Twenty-four men guard the outside of the building and 18 the inside. Eight are in the executive offices. Fourteen guard the White House within and without at night. The number of men enumerated does not include the secret service men who guard the person of the president and who are sometimes in service to guard the members of the president's family. Every door in the White House has its policeman constantly on guard.

There are always two in the basement of the executive offices, where there is a large door leading from the street for the reception of supplies. There is always a policeman at the kitchen entrance. Two men in livery, not policemen, guard the main entrance into the White House at the north portico. In the daytime there is a policeman in the east room and one each at both entrances and one at the private apartments of the president and his family on the upper floor.

Outside there is constant vigilance in front and in the rear, if the White House may be conceived as having any rear. The south front is as beautiful as the north front and indeed more so.

That the White House should have to be thus carefully guarded may seem strange to Americans whose chief executive is after all only a democrat who is a citizen temporarily, holding a high public office. But it is necessary. Three Presidents have been assassinated, although none ever at the White House. It would seem none ever could be because of the vigilance kept there. But a deadly plays upon the White House and the occupants of it, especially the president. It attracts all kinds of people, and cranks are ever dangerous. Many is the one apprehended before he has gone far.

Bankers Quick to Detect Bad Money



THE exact chance of any one person having a bad piece of money to hand to determine, for the reason that no one, not even the secret service, knows at any one time just how much counterfeit currency is in circulation. But from years of experience the government agents at Washington have figured out that in paper money the proportion of bad to good is about $1 to $100,000, and in coin somewhere between $3 and $3 to $100,000.

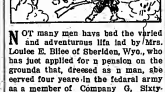
The larger the coin or bill to be counterfeited the greater the danger of detection and the need of a more expensive plant. The commonest way of making spurious money is the turning out of base metal coins—but the operation is expensive.

In the counterfeiting of paper money there are three methods used, copying by hand, photographic reproduction, and the raiding of genuine bills from lower to higher denominations. It takes a good man a whole day to change one bill. Hence to raid in this are the most frequent offenders of this sort. The workman thus makes $6 a day.

And yet in spite of all care and all precautions, counterfeiters are eventually run to earth. Why? Three reasons: Bank, secret service and system. In the long run the most money detection comes into the hands of some bank. And there the counterfeit, which is eventually certain to be, is detected. Tellers and cashiers handle so much currency that they seem to be gifted with second sight.

If he cannot tell at first glance whether the money is bad, he consults two monthly counterfeiting magazines and usually finds what he is after. The magazine people co-operate with the secret service. And the next teller or cashier who gets the mate of the note knows right off what the counterfeit is.

Woman Soldier Now Seeks a Pension

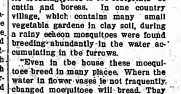


NOT many men have led the varied and adventurous life led by Mrs. Louise E. Bilse of Sheridan, Wyo., who has just applied for a pension on the grounds that, dressed as a man, she served four years in the federal army as a member of Company G, Sixty-third infantry, from Illinois, from 1861 to 1865. Mrs. Bilse is now an old woman, with white hair and wrinkled face, and is almost destitute. In her cheek she bears the scar left by a bullet fired at Vicksburg; a long gash across the upper left arm is a memento of Corinth and a Confederate saber.

According to the story told by Mrs. Bilse to the pension agent, and sworn to by her, she was living in Illinois at Jonesboro, when the war broke out. She was enthusiastic and patriotic and wanted to join the army, but of course could not do so in eldyrs. So she cut off her hair, donned a suit of men's clothing and applied for enlistment. In the excitement and hurry of the early days of enlistment, when there were thousands of applicants, the disguised girl was passed and found herself a member of Col. McCowan's regiment, the Sixty-third infantry.

Just before the war ended the true sex of the young soldier became known to a comrade, and immediately after being mustered out of the service because of the termination of hostilities, she married John Bilse, who had served in the same company and regiment with her throughout the war.

Uncle Sam Warns Against Mosquitoes



WAR on the mosquito as well as on the house fly has been declared by the department of agriculture. As a disseminator of diseases the mosquito is branded as being as great a menace to humanity as the fly. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, has issued a bulletin on the protection of communities from mosquitoes. He lays stress on the necessity of abolishing breeding places of the insect pest.

"Where the rain barrel and rain water tank are necessary they should be screened. The waste places in the immediate vicinity of a house should be carefully searched for tin cans, bottles and wooden or tin boxes in which water can accumulate, and all such receptacles should be destroyed or carried away. The roof gutters should be carefully examined to make sure that they are not clogged so as to allow the water to accumulate.

"The chicken pens in the poultry yard, the water in the troughs for domestic animals, the water cup of the grindstone are all places in which three pests of mosquitoes will breed.

"In slightly marshy ground a favorite breeding place is the footprints of cattle and horses. In one country village, which contains many small vegetable gardens in clay soil, during a rainy season mosquitoes were found breeding abundantly in the water accumulating in the furrows.

"Even in the house these mosquitoes breed in many places. Where the water in flower vases is not frequently changed mosquitoes will breed. They will breed in water pitchers in unused guest rooms. Public dumps are great breeding places, because here accumulate old bottles, cans, boxes, bits of tin, or iron, vessels, and other objects in which water may accumulate for a time.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

VALUE OF IMAGINATION.

Life naturally must be more interesting to the person of vivid imagination than to one who lives only for the tangible things about him and who fears to dream as his fancy wills because really bears heavily upon him. We do not think that even the man of affairs would find the indulgence of a few day dreams detrimental to his interests, while to those who look only upon the serious side of life and share only its darker aspects, a few dreams of what perhaps may come to pass would act as a tonic upon tired nerves, says the Charleston News and Courier. Our dreams are often companions to us, and sometimes we find ourselves moving unconsciously with them in a world far removed from our real habitation, but one whose promises seem easy of fulfillment and whose delights compensate for some of the hardships we may, perhaps, be called upon to bear during our waking hours. The world which is our idea of happiness, with all its wonder of accomplishment and all its measure of appreciation—the world in which we reluctantly play an important part—who has not seen its shining sands, end lofty summits, and flowering paths, beckoning, telling us how good it is to live and defying us to resist its appealing call? We cannot all gain its shores ocd discover long-hidden secrets, but, at least, we can turn its promises to our advantage and make our doy dreams cases, as it were, in the desert spots of life.

James H. Collins, writing of "the Jerry German mind," notes that a generation ago the chief exports of Germany were philosophy, poetry, music and emigrants, while today she ships machinery, chemicals, textiles and other manufactured products, and the mere thought of her competition scares America ed has brought England to the verge of hysteria. How has this come about? You could put all Germany, and Pennsylvania in boot, in the state of Texas. Yet there are upward of 65,000,000 Germans. With scant natural resources, the Tenton had to think hard and make the best of it. Just as in scholarly and scientific research, his agricultural and industrial labors have been intense, methodical, plodding, thorough. He has taught the world how to farm. He is supreme in the economic use of chemicals.

It is rather comfortable to hear that the opinion of experts in the Lake Superior region is decidedly adverse to the view that the supplies of iron ore at the present rate of increased use will last only a short time. Those familiar with the region point out billions of tons in the Cascade range, besides millions proved up in the Negaunee, Iahpemig and other ranges to the west ward of the latter. Possibly a strict analysis of the prophecy of short life for our ore supply would disclose that it refers only to the exhaustion of the Mesaba deposits. Even then they are predicated on the maintenance of a rate of increase in mining equal to the exceptional one of the past two decades. Apart from the correctness of that calculation the fact is well known that there are vast deposits of ore ret practically untouched.

Look into the eyes of the oriental and you look into orbs that are opaque to Occidental discernment. A myriad and alien light hints an appalling gulf of sentiment. But somewhere behind the screen with which the patient Chinaman holds his dignity of solitude there heats a heart as ready to bleed at the story of suffering of his own people as that of the stranger all too prone to call him dovil. The "heathen Chinee" is perhaps not so peculiar as his reputation.

A zoo expert says that snakes must be protected. For obvious reasons, those who disagree with him will be afraid to do anything but give an apparent acquiescence, if they do not wish to subject themselves to serious suspicion.

The oldest woman in New York died the other day at the age of one hundred and seventeen. She did not advise the world to follow her mode of living. Blessings on her soul!

"Women always are and constitutionally ought to be tougher than men," says Prof. Tyler of Amherst college. Still, no man ought to learn it to his wife to bring up the kitchen coal.

"Woman is stronger than man," opines Professor Tyler. At any rate, a good many of us are led to believe that she is stronger in the vicinity of the swhone.

Finally, a good word has been said for the English sparrow. Somebody at last says he "could that it sets the native birds' nests do its birdie."

DIAZ RESIGNS AT LAST

ACCEPTANCE OF RESIGNATION BY CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

CORRAL ALSO QUITS HIS OFFICE

Aged General Says He Is Unable to Discover Own Culpability.—De la Barra Chosen Provisional President.

Mexico City, Mexico. — President Porfirio Diaz, to a letter read by the president of the chamber of deputies resigned the presidency.

Everyone had expected an uproar and demonstration when the announcement should be made, but within the chamber the words announcing the event were followed by a dead silence. The deputies seemed awed by what had taken place.

In the packed streets, however, news that Diaz was at last no more the president was the signal for wild shouting and manifestations. There was no violence nor no destruction of property. It is the first time in 30 years that the people of Mexico have



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F. L. DE LA BARRA.

been given the opportunity to shout with impunity the name of their choice for the presidency.

Provisional President de la Barra acknowledged his elevation to that high office in an open letter to the Mexican people. In it he declares he will not be a candidate for either presidency or vice president when the general election is called.

On the motion to accept the president's resignation, 167 deputies voted aye, while two of them did not express themselves.

In similar fashion the resignation of Vice President Ramon Corral, now in France, was unanimously accepted, and similarly accepted was de la Barra, late ambassador to Washington, was chosen provisional president.

Of scarcely less interest to the popular mind was the practical assumption of military control of the federal district by Alfredo Robles Domingues, Madero's personal representative. Senor Domingues stated that he can bring 5,000 organized rebel troops into the city within three hours.

President Diaz' Letter.

President Diaz in his letter of resignation, addressed to the chamber of deputies, says: "I do not know of any fact imputable to which could have caused this social phenomenon, but, permitting thought not admitting that I may be unwittingly culpable, such a possibility makes me the least able to reason out and decide my own culpability."

Diaz is Eulogized.

The one dramatic speech of the day was made by Deputy Jose Lupe. In introducing the president's letter of resignation, Deputy Lupe made one of the most brilliant oratorical efforts with which the chamber has ever rung. His voice was repeatedly drowned by applause and the floor fairly shook with the dmonstration which followed his peroration.

The speaker admitted that General Diaz had been called to account for his errors by a people who had progressed faster than the author of their progress had realized, but he declared the good that General Diaz had done his country would live forever in history and outweigh his mistakes.

FIGHTING IS RENEWED.

Madero Issues Orders to Attack Saltillo.

Juarez, Mexico. — A resumption of hostilities in the state of Coahuila was ordered. Francisco I. Madero, Jr., gave instructions for the insurrecto forces in that state to advance on Saltillo, the capital, a city of 24,000 population, with a view of taking it from the federals and forcibly establishing the provisional government there.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Minneapolis, May 26.—Wheat, July, 97¾c; Sept., 95¾c; No. 1 northern, 99c; No. 2 northern, 95¼c; No. 1 durum, 89c; No. 3 corn, 53¼c; No. 3 white oats, 33c; barley, malting, 94c; No. 3 rye, 90c; No. 1 flax, $2.34.

Duluth, May 26. — Wheat, July, 99¾c; Sept., 93¼; No. 1 northern, 99¾c; No. 1 durum, 89¾c.

South St. Paul, May 24.— Cattle—Steers, $5.00@6.35; cows, $3.25@5.85; calves, $3.65@6.00; hogs, $5.45@6.00; sheep, receipts, $1.50@4.50.

MEXICO'S NEW PRESIDENT



F. L. DE LA BARRA.

SEEK LORIMER QUIZ

DILLINGHAM INTRODUCES RESOLUTION FOR FULL INQUIRY INTO BRIBERY CHARGE.

BASED ON ILLINOIS REQUEST

La Follette in Address Reviews Case, Declares Delay of Accused Colleague in Defending Himself Brought Opprobrium on Senate.

Washington.—A resolution calling for a prompt inquiry into the charges against Senator Lorimer of Illinois, was totrodnced to the senate by Senator Dillingham, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections. The Democratic senators will support the resolution.

The resolution was offered by Mr. Dillingham in recognition of the resolution adopted by the state senate of Illinois calling upon the federal senate to take action. After quoting the request of the Illinois upper house in full the Dillingham resolution provides for a full investigation by the committee on privileges and elections or a subcommittee, with special instructions to ascertain whether corrupt practices or methods were adopted hy any person, firm or corporation with reference to the election.

Senator La Follette first discussed representative government. He said the government was representative as long as senators obeyed the popular will and were elected without the interposition of any outside power. He asked senators to conceive a man holding such a trust sitting silently by with his title tainted. He said the delay by Senator Lorimer had brought great opprobrium on the senate itself. Senator La Follette attacked the senate system of tourney as helping to veil and undermine representative government. He said the system excused and palliated violations of the high principles which asnotore brought from home. He said there was some purpose behind it, and that, moreover, he could not understand how Senator Lorimer could rest under the charges against him.

KIDNAPERS SENT TO PRISON

Man Who Stole Rogers Baby in Las Vegas, N. M., Are Given Heavy Penalties.

Las Vegas, N. M.—Judge J. C. Roberts of the district court pronounced sentence upon Will Rogers and Joe Wiggins, confessed kidnapers of Baby Waldo Rogers on March 29 last. Rogers received five to twelve years in the penitentiary and Wiggins seven to twelve years.

Submits New Trust Bill.

Washington.—A bill declaring "every contract, conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade" illegal and imposing heavy penalties on officers connected with them and branding violations as felonies has been introduced by Representative Smith of Illinois.

$100,000 to Children.

Paris.—The will of George Eugene Berlin, who died at Tunis December 23 last, bequeaths $100,000 to the children's Seashore home of New Jersey.

WAR MINISTER DEAD

MAURICE BERTEAUX, MEMBER FRENCH CABINET, IS KILLED.

Premier and Son Injured—Several Others Are Hurt When Aviator Loses Control of Airship.

Paris.—Henri Maurice Berteaux, minister of war, was killed, Antoine E. Monis, premier of France and minister of the interior, and his son, Antoine, Jr., were severely injured, and Henri de la Mourthe, an aged aeronautic expert, and several others painfully hurt when a monoplane, driven by Aviator Train, became unmanageable and plunged into a crowd of spectators at lasy Les Molineaux.

The accident occurred at the start of what may still be the most ambitions aviation event Europe has ever known—a race from Paris to Madrid.

The distance is 900 miles, divided into three stages, each capopies to carry a driver and one passenger.

So great was the interest in this event that the premier, the members of his cabinet and 150,000 spectators were gathered at lasy, which field bears the same relation to Paris that Belmont park bears to New York.

To prevent the spectators from crowding around the hangars and upon the starting green, troops of cavalry were stationed in the field.

Train had made one circle and, hopping still quite close to the ground, appeared to he to complete control. As he swung around he passed in rising, a troop of cavalry moving across the field appeared directly in his path.

Train moved his planes desperately, hoping in the strong winds to rise sufficiently to sail over the soldiers and their mounts. He succeeded in rising, but lost control of his machine, which swung in the direction of a group containing the most distinguished spectators on the field, and then crashed heavily upon them.

Premier Monis, his son Antoine, Jr., Minister Berteaux, Henri de la Mourthe, the latter famous throughout France as an expert on aeronautics, were scattered right and left as though they were ten-pins struck by a ball. Berteaux, struck by the whirling propeller, was dead when taken from the ground. The injuries to Monis were at first believed to be fatal, but the doctors state that he will probably survive.

Senate After Oil Heads.

Washington—Information as to what steps had been taken for the criminal prosecution of the officers of the Standard Oil company under the recent decision of the Supreme court was demanded of the attorney general by the senate, which adopted without debate a resolution of inquiry offered by Senator Pomerene.

Mrs. Love Wins Divorce.

White Plains, N. Y.—Mrs. Marjorie Burton Love was granted an interlocutory decree of divorce from her husband, Sidney C. Love, a former New York and Chicago broker, by Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh in chambers here. The testimony will not be made public.

Blast Kills Four in Mine.

Hibbing, Minn.—Four men were blown to pieces in the Sellers, an open pit mine, the head of one man was found by feet up on the bank.

NEW HEAD IN MEXICO

DE LA BARRA SUCCEEDS DIAZ AS PRESIDENT OF THE RE PUBLIC.

CABINET HAS BEEN NAMED

Victory of Insurgents Led by Madero Ends One-Man Rule—Minister Resigns Office He Has Held for Thirty Years.

Mexico City, Mexico.—Mexico has a new president in the person of Minister of Foreign Relations De la Barra. Porfirio Diaz, long president of the republic, laid down the scepter of office and Vice-President Corral's resignation is already in. All the members of the present cabinet will quit.

Official announcement was made last night that, with the exception of the Department of Justice, the new cabinet had been agreed upon as follows:

Finance—Ernesto Madero.

Interior—Emilio Vasquez Gomez.

Instruction—Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez.

Fomento—Manuel Calero.

War—Gen. Ynigonis Rascon.

Rafael Hernandez Madero will probably be agreed upon as the minister of justice. He was suggested by Madero.

Ernesto Madero is the youngest man in the new cabinet, being only thirty-five years old. He is president of the Bank of Nuevo Leon, in Monterey. He is an uncle of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and probably the wealthiest of the Madero family.

The announcement of the resignation of Porfirio Diaz as president of Mexico, not only marks his political death, but through the strange irony of fate, colors the close of thirty years of virtual sovereignty with the same blood red stain that marked his accession to the "throne" of Mexico in 1877, when as a popular idol, flushed with the romance of brave deeds and bearing the standard of political purity, he marched into the same town where he now lies, burdened with years, bereft with pain and surrounded by enemies, at the head of 12,000 yelling peons, and took possession of the place vacated by President Lerdo, whom he charged with practically the same misdeeds that have been his own undoing.

Diaz, the hero of the peons, put himself at the head of a rebel army, defeated the federal forces with terrible slaughter and entered Mexico City with the triumphant force. An election was held and Diaz took the field against Juarez, was defeated, and retired to private life. His restless spirit, however, could not remain long at peace and soon he was again at the head of a band of rebels operating against his successor, President Juarez. Juarez died and was succeeded by Senor Lerdo, who put the rebel leader to flight by concentrating a large army and movement toward his stronghold. Diaz escaped to the United States, secreted himself aboard a small boiund for Brownsville, was discovered, made prisoner, and, on the eve of sailing, pleaded overboard.

In the meantime the vessel continued on its way to Vera Cruz, with Diaz secreted in a narrow closet, where he suffered agonies in lieu of his cramped quarters. At Vera Cruz he bribed some boatmen to take him ashore, and he turned up in the very midst of Lerdo's country, with only $2.50 in his pocket—a penniless outcast and naught in his hands but a sailor's dirk. Like Napoleon returning from Elba, he landed secretly in the country of his birth was the signal for a great uprising. The people rallied to the republic, proudly flying over a sea of flashing bayonets to be elected president a few weeks later.

This position he has held ever since, with the exception of four years, 1880 to 1884, spending the time between his two terms of office because Mexico's constitution later amended forbade the re-election of a president.

Under a president of Mexico, Diaz had laid himself open to the criticism of the world. He had come to be called a republican oligarchic despotism. He has been called, in fact, the czar of the country's destiny and a tyrant; he has been loved at home and hated abroad; his policies have been lauded and derided, and he himself has been the object of both the hero worship and the anathemas of the populace. Beyond a doubt both opinions are correct, to a certain extent, but only a Higher Power can divine the balance that will tell whether he was a hurt or a hindrance to his country.

Although from time to time minor insurrections against this great Mexican American oligarchy were in evidence, all were quelled with little difficulty till in the fall of last year, Senor Francesco I. Madero, Jr., of Northern Mexico, backed by the immense wealth of his family, commenced the revolution that has led to the downfall of Diaz. This movement, starting with a small uprising in the northern state of Mexico, speedily developed till it earried everything before it. Juarez fell, then after town was taken. Battle after battle in the north, Southern Mexico revolted and at last with the fall of Juarez, Diaz's cabinet, foreseeing the end, resigned in a body, her bloodshed staring them in the face, brought enough pressure to bear upon the old and feeble ruler that he consented to his resignation with its promise of peace.

Gussie Indictment Gone.

Cincinnati.—The indictments charging George B. Cox with perjury in his testimony regarding the payment of county treasury "gratuities" were quashed before Judge Dickson. The county prosecutor at once moved to take the case to the higher courts on the allegation of error in the finding of Judge Dickson. If the upper courts find that there was no error then Cox stands free for all time on the charge.

House Summons Gates.

Washington.—John W. Gates has been summoned to appear before the house "steel trust" investigating committee to tell what he knows of the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel corporation.

Millionaire is Found Dead.

Denver, Colo.—Frederick A. Wight, millionaire cattle and sheep raiser, was found dead in bed, the result of apoplexy. He was seventy-four years old and has seven children.

DENY PARDON PLEAS

TAFT REFUSES TO FREE WALSH AND MORSE FROM PRISON.

Declares Men Guilty of Breach of Trust Must Be Punished Under the National Banking Act.

Washington.—The petitions for pardons of John R. Walsh and Charles V. Morse of New York, both serving sentences in the federal prison for violating the banking laws, were denied by President Taft.

Walsh is now confined in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. On January 19, 1910, he began serving a five-year sentence and, under the provisions of the new parole law, he will be eligible for freedom in the middle of September of this year.

The decisions were handed down by the president and followed a lengthy conference with Attorney General Wickersham. In both cases he followed the recommendations of the attorney general.

President Taft's action in the Walsh case was based strictly on a close analysis of the facts contained in the records. Declaring that a man who uses the funds of a bank to promote his private interests in such a manner that he is guilty of a fraudulent breach of trust and is punished under the national banking act, the president swept aside the reasons advanced by Walsh and his friends who petitioned for his pardon.

In denying the application of Charles V. Morse, who is now serving a sentence of 15 years in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., where he was sent on January 3, 1910, the president characterized his request as premature, and accordingly he gives the New York banker the privilege of renewing it after January 1, 1913.

The president denies Morse's application for the same reason given in the Walsh case, after declaring that "the methods taken by Morse tend to show that more keenly than Walsh did he realize the evil of what he was doing."

BIG LINER GOES ON ROCK

Ivernia, With 1,000 Passengers, Meets With Disaster Off Irish Coast—All Are Saved.

Queenstown.—The Cunard liner Ivernia, with more than 1,000 passengers aboard, a majority of them Americans, went on the rocks in the eastern bank of Kinloch channel.

After several hours of work the captain brought his damaged vessel safely into the inner harbor, where it was anchored and beached on the northern bank. The passengers were landed safely.

The passengers were at luncheon at the time of the accident and rushed on deck. Captain Potter and his officers were prompt to allow the hubbub and succeeded in reassuring the passengers that there was no immediate danger. There was no sign of panic on board.

Tenders stood by to render whatever aid is possible to the big vessel.

The big ship passed into Queenstown harbor with a heavy list to starboard and to the bow.

On reaching the toner harbor, the vessel heeled perceptibly. Soon it began to take on water in the forward compartments.

The ship struck Daunt rock in a fog. There soon was 25 feet of water in her fore compartments.

HINES IN GENERAL DENIAL

Tells Lumbermen's Association He Is Not Candidate for Senator.

Chicago.—A absolutely and unqualifiedly flat denial of charges. I have no epology to make for my conduct. At the proper time and in the proper procedure I shall vindicate myself and confound my traducers."

In those words Edward Hines, millionaire lumberman, made a voluntary defense against the charges that he "put Lorimer over" at a cost of $100,000. He spoke as he opened the ninth annual convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association in Congress hotel.

Of the 200 or more lumbermen present more than half applauded vigorously when the president made his statement, which was not a part of the annual address he had prepared.

Mr. Hines said that at some time in the future he would make on full and thorough investigation before a tribunal that "will not be a mere tool of politics and a grotesque travesty on justice and on law."

26 Poisoned at Luncheon.

Peabody, Kan.—At a luncheon of the Pleasant Hill Missionary society at the home of Mrs. Barker a dozen years ago 26 persons were poisoned by eating pressed chicken in which ptomaines had developed. Two which ptomaines had developed. Two of them have died since and the others are now in a serious condition. Mrs. A. R. Nielson and Juanita Clarson are dead.

Big Rail Strike is Voted.

Greensboro, N. C.—A strike of firemen on all lines of the Southern railway is threatened. The local union way is threatened. The local union voted on a ten per cent. wage increase and other considerations. A general strike may be called in all the 15 divisions except two a ballot resulted in favor of a strike.

Mother Kills Five Children and Self.

Brembech, Saxony.—Driven temporarily insane by an accusation of theft, a woman here killed her five small children and then suicided.

Truth at Last

BY M. DIBBELL

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

"That's a pretty girl just turning the corner," said Robert Sterling.

David Belding looked to the spot indicated, but behold only the back of a big hat, which completely hid the face of its wearer.

"Have to take your word for it, Bob," he answered. "I missed the right instant for judging. After the present day hat turns its back on you there is no seeing what is under it."

Robert Sterling smiled. "That is so," he said, "but she really was more than pretty, and her hat isn't in it for size with some of the monsters I have seen."

David laughed. "Taking up the cudgels in her behalf already, old fellow?" he asked. "Know who she is?"

"Yes," replied Robert, "I am almost sure it must be the new school teacher; so few strangers come to this staple place that we can generally guess who they are. Dot has been high in her praises of the new assistant teacher, and this young woman fits the description."

"Then get an introduction through that bright little niece of yours," suggested David encouragingly. "Great Scott, what has struck you now?" as his friend seized his arm and began to hasten him along at a rapid pace.

Robert explained. "Allie is giving Dot a lawn party this afternoon for her birthday, and I just remembered that Dot insisted that the new teacher should be invited. Very likely that is where she is going—at any rate I mean to find out. Hurry up."

"All right, but don't you think we might get there before the affair is ended, even if we did not do this race horse gait?" queried David.

Robert did not even hear him, for as they turned the corner the wearer of the black hat again came into view. "It is the new teacher for a fact," he announced. "She is going through Allie's gate."

Robert's little niece ran down the path to welcome the pretty stranger, and catching sight of her uncle and



"You Are Free to Choose," He Said.

his friend just entering the gate, called out at once:

"Oh, Uncle Robert, come and see Miss Harland."

David Belding started as he heard the name, and when the young teacher turned toward them, his face assumed a look of mingled astonishment and delight. He reached her even before the hastening Robert, and exclaimed:

"I had begun to fear my search for you might be hopeless. My good angel must have sent me here—how more than glad I am to see you."

He held out his hand to her.

Miss Harland's look was anything but friendly and the outstretched hand apparently invitable to her, as she answered:

"Really, you surprise me, Mr. Belding, for I cannot understand why you should not expect to see me in Royceton, when you have been aware of my whereabouts. She turned away from the discomfited David to smile sweetly at Robert, as eager little Dot presented him.

Robert's sister Alice now joined them, while Dot's school friends began to arrive. The lawn party was proving to be a marked success.

But David Belding's face had assumed a decidedly glum expression and instead of mingling with the youngsters he only watched them. His gaze often sought their pretty teacher, who seemed to be having the very best time of them all. The big hat had been laid aside and the flushed cheeks and rumpled hair showed how fully she was doing her share toward making the little ones happy.

Robert Sterling kept near Miss Harland all the afternoon. Not once did the young teacher look in David's direction, but that young man had decided upon his next step and waited patiently until the festivities were ended. When the guests were taking leave of their small hostess he stepped to Miss Harland's side and said quietly:

"I shall walk home with you, Florence; there is something I must say to you."

Florence Harland's dark eyes flashed a resentful look at him. "Very well," she said and turned again to her entertainers.

As Robert Sterling had been a witness of the greeting bestowed by Miss Harland upon his friend, he felt no surprise when David said to him:

"I wish to speak to Miss Harland about something important, so excuse me for the present."

"All right, you'll find me waiting here for you."

As soon as the pair was outside the gate David began. "I do not know why you should say I was aware of your whereabouts. I have been trying my best for nearly three months to find you. When I got back to the city I went at once to your father's house and found it occupied by strangers. Then I went to the firm from whom they had purchased the house; but they could tell me only that after Mr. Harland's sudden decease his affairs were found to be in hopeless confusion and all property was sold. Of you they could tell me nothing. Then I called on Miss Brandon, who was the only friend of yours I had met. She told me that you had left the city immediately after your father's death, but she had no idea where you were. Then I spent three weeks in unsuccessful attempts to trace you and finally began to believe you had purposely concealed yourself from me, and when Robert—"

Miss Harland's scornful voice interrupted him. "Why should you tell this elaborate falsehood?" she asked. "Martha Brandon told me of your call in the first letter she wrote me, and said she gave you an account of my obtaining this position in the Royceton school through the efforts of the cousin with whom I stayed until coming here."

"And why should I lie to you?" cried David wrathfully. "I have told you only the truth. It is Miss Brandon's word against mine."

"Then I choose Martha's" said Miss Harland firmly.

David was in a white heat of anger and pain. "You are free to choose," he said.

Not another word was spoken between them until David left her at the door of her lodging house.

Florence Harland ran upstairs to her own room, prepared to indulge in a good cry, but a letter on her dresser caught her eye, and recognizing her friend Martha Brandon's writing, she at once opened it.

"Dearest Florence: Can you ever forgive me for deceiving you so terribly? After Jack and I quarreled I felt as if I wanted everybody to be as miserable as I was; and when Mr. Belding called I told him I had no idea of where you were. I do not know how I could have been so wicked, after all your trouble, too; and he was so anxious to find you. I told you a lie, but please forgive me, Florence, or I can never be happy again, even though Jack and I have made up. Please, please forgive your miserable friend, Martha Brandon."

After she read this letter poor Florence Harland did indeed have her "good cry," and it was hours before she could bring herself to forgive the repentant Martha; but when at last she sobbed herself to sleep all anger had been cast out of her heart.

In the early morning a small boy brought a tiny note to David Belding. He caught his breath in starting for the first train leaving Royceton. He had informed Robert Sterling the night before that his visit must end at once.

But this little note made a new man of David Belding.

"Will you forgive me? Martha has written that she told a lie both to you and to me. Florence Harland," was all the note said.

It was more than forgiveness that Florence received, for a very eager young man sought her the instant her school duties for the day were over, anxious to hear both the old story of love. And with David's arm around her and his cheek pressed close to her own, the lonely young school teacher felt that she could freely forgive all wrongs, and bravely face life's coming years with him.

Roast Eggs in Ashes.

Every boy and girl down on the farm in Lenox James he used to roast eggs, pieces of meat and potatoes in embers in the old wood cook stove or in the big, open fireplace. Some were searched for hens' nests, and the fine, fresh eggs were wrapped in heavy paper. The paper was dampened and several thicknesses of it protected the eggs from scorching; you know wet paper in a ball is hard to burn. Well, the wrapped-up eggs were put on the live coals and partially covered by them. In from five to fifteen minutes the egg was roasting hot and ready to eat with salt, pepper and butter. A pin hole was made in the big end of the egg so as to let the steam escape and keep it from bursting the shell and the meats from running out. If you have never as a small boy roasted an egg you have missed childhood's greatest joys. Then boys would trap birds, and there not being enough for a mess for the family table such birds were roasted in paper after the manner of eggs, and they certainly were delicious titbits as ever the tip of the tongue touched.

Dainty and Modish Hood



THIS new, pretty and modish hood is made of white chiffon mull, shirred as shown in the photograph. The borders of the ties are of Persian liberty silk. The hood is a becoming means of protecting the hair from the dampness of the seashore or lakeside. It is particularly charming when worn with a lingerie frock.

FLOWERS TO MATCH THE EYES

New Freak of Fashion Altogether Charming When Carried Out With Due Consideration.

The touch of velvet near the face, matching the color of the eyes, has long been popular with the women who study their own good points, and this has been easy to manage in these days of quaint little bows and pipings.

Of late, however, the women of the smart set have taken to wearing flowers which carry out the color, too.

There are pansies that are for the brown eyed girl, forget-me-nots for blue eyes and orchids for the maid with hazel eyes.

The girl with gray eyes is the only one who has any trouble, for all she can find to match her eyes is the humble dusty miller leaf.

Sometimes she fancies her eyes, however, are "gray blue" or "green gray," so she varies her color scheme with orchids, mignonette or a dull blue blossom. If she is quite convinced that her eyes are really "matchless" she contents herself with the feeling of superiority arising therefrom and lets the jewels of her face sparkle unrivaled or wears the modest violet, which would never presume to resemble the eyes above them.

When natural blooms are not procurable the woman with an eye for flowers buys artificial ones of the required tint.

Parisian ingenuity has gone one step further in this art and provides for its leaders of fashion real flowers dyed with chemical dyes in any desired color or shade.

Hardy flowers, such as camelias, carnations and all varieties whose stems are good absorbers, are placed in the liquid and allowed to stay there until exactly the right amount of color has been absorbed.

To Keep Furs.

Every housewife knows what great worry furs and woolen garments are during the summer months, when moths are so ready to destroy any within their reach. Take a five gallon crock and after sunning and brushing the furs place them in a the crock, then cover with a heavy piece of wrapping paper which is glued fast to the crock, making it absolutely air tight and there are no cracks or crevices for moths to enter. This can be kept in a dry cellar all summer, or if you have no cellar or clothes press get a large tin lid to fit the crock and make a cover of cretonne and use for a corner seat in any room, and save all worry over moths for the summer.

Novel Breakfast Cap.

The new nets, dotted in colors, are being turned into fetching breakfast caps for the girl who loves the picturesque. One of the new models has a deep Tam O'Shanter crown fitted into a crinoline band an inch and a half wide covered with folds of gold tissue ribbon.

Over each ear is draped a pointed jabot effect of lace, to match the net that fell to the shoulders and framed the face on each side like a sixteenth century headgear. Over each of these points was a single pink rose or a bunch of pink apple blossoms.

Popular Trimming.

Lace is one of the most popular trimmings on the new spring styles, being used on hats, frocks for any time of the day and even the suit of cloth, and of all the laces Irish is perhaps the favorite.

Irish lace coped from Venetian designs is a new factor in the fashions, and has been widely taken up for the collar and cuff sets for either blouse or coat.

ELASTIC SIDE GUSSETS USED

Boon to Those of Stout Figure Are the New Corsets of Very Long Hip Cut.

Elastic side gussets are introduced on corsets of very long hip cut, as shown in our illustration, and stout figures especially can be assured of added slimness in those shapes, which particularly give flat hips.

A reduction in the circumference of the figure of from three to five inches is an important consideration to the smart woman, even if she does not exceed an average build; every garment, as she well knows, looks and wears so much more advanta-



geously on a slim figure, provided that the rounded lines are preserved and the whole is well proportioned. There is no reason in these days why grace, increased support and comfort to the figure, extra slimness and consequent additional smartness should not all be achieved at the same time by the wearing of good though not necessarily expensive up-to-date corsets.

The big, heavy woman, however, will do well to wear the special belt corsets which have reached such perfection this season. These are most comfortable to wear, besides making the figure inches smaller; therefore they will be found invaluable to those of corpulent or inclined to that build. The particular feature of this season's corsets, however, for ordinary figures is, as our illustrations show, their straight fit over the hips and abdomen, but their construction and style of cutting make them "sit" most comfortably, while affording extra abdominal compression and support.

Pins Handy.

Many dressmakers have a long, narrow pincushion fastened around the waist on a belt; but a better plan, says a Ladies' Home Journal, is to have a small round cushion and attach it to an elastic band from one side to the other, just large enough to slip comfortably over the head and hold on the left wrist. The pins are always in sight by this method and easy to take out.

Anthracite Beads.

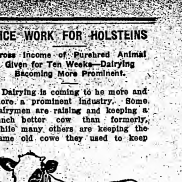
New beads are made of porcelain, wood and even rubber, but latest of all is the black anthracite bead, which is the most beautiful of all save an exchange. As the light glints and dances one sees flashes of blue and red.

The DAIRY

NICE WORK FOR HOLSTEINS

Gross Income of Purebred Animal Given for Ten Weeks—Dairying Becoming More Prominent.

Dairying is coming to be more and more a prominent industry. Some fairymen are raising and keeping a much better cow than formerly, while many others are keeping the same old cows they used to keep



First Prize Holstein Calf.

and wonder why dairying doesn't pay, and in most of these cases they think they can't afford to take a good agricultural paper and find out.

Below we give gross income of one of our own purebred Holstein cows from February 16, when the milk began going to the milk shipping station, to April 30:

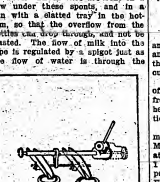
February 16 to 28, 703¼ pounds milk at $1.90 per 100 pounds, $13.36. March 1 to 31, 1,062½ pounds milk at $1.70 per 100 pounds, $33.36; April 1 to 30, 1095½ pounds milk at $1.60 per 100 pounds, $35.05. Total for February 16 to April 30, $72.37.

Add to this estimated value of her half calf at birth, $25. Total income, $97.37.

FILLER FOR MILK BOTTLES

Device Invented by Massachusetts Man Provides for Filling Several of Them at Once.

A device for filling milk bottles, by which several of them can be filled at a time, has been invented by a Massachusetts man. Of course, the apparatus can be used for other liquids than milk, but was primarily designed for the latter. A lateral pipe running from the tank, in which the fluid is kept has openings at intervals along it. Under these openings are tubular spouts, removably attached. The bottles are sent in a row under these spouts, and in a pan with a slatted tray in the bottom, so that the overflow from the bottles can drain through, and not be wasted. The flow of milk into the pipe is regulated by a spigot just as the flow of water is through the



Milk Bottle Filler.

pipes of a house. In large dairies, where thousands of bottles of milk are filled daily, the use of an apparatus of this nature will save a great deal of time.

FROM THE CALF TO THE COW

First Few Months' Care Will Largely Determine What the Grown Animal Will Ultimately Be.

In order to make a good dairy cow we must start with the calf of some good dairy type. The sire that the calf or any farm animal for that matter gets for the first few months will largely determine the quality of the adult animal. Giving the calf a good, strong, healthy start is one of the prime essentials of success in growing it.

The calf need not be kept rolling fat, but it should be kept thriftily growing from start to finish.

Except for teaching him with the feet type, it is best to raise the calf by hand method. When it is a day or two old take it away from its dam and teach it to drink milk.

For the first feed take some warm milk fresh from the cow and place some with the hand on the calf's mouth. It will lick this with its tongue and of course find that it is good. Then place the pail up to its mouth so that the warm milk will touch its lips.

Be patient for the first time. It will require several minutes and possibly nearly an hour, but when once it learns what is in the pail and how to take the food there will be no further trouble in urging it to eat.

It may be necessary the first few times for you to wet two fingers with milk and allow the calf to suck up the milk with the hand partly immersed in the liquid.

Feed whole milk warm from the cow about two weeks and then gradually substitute skimmilk for the whole till at the end of the fourth week nothing but skimmilk is given.

Always warm the milk, as it is most natural for the young animal and demands less energy from its digestive organs.

After the third month the calf will begin to wean somewhat, and at once may be mixed with the milk.

The calf at this age should be allowed access to drinking water every day. At the end of four months milk may be withheld and other feeds substituted, as the calf will then begin to nibble on hay and other feeds.

From this stage on place some fine well cured and properly cut hay where it can reach it. When it is six weeks old give it a handful of shelled corn or place corn meal in the milk feed.

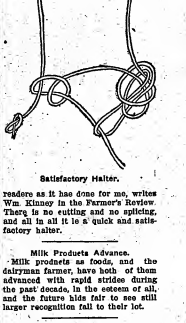
Success With Dairying.

If we are to be successful dairymen we must have a love for our work and the animals we are working with.

The lack of love for a cow and lack of appreciation of what she is doing for us is noticed in the shy feeding cow, and in order to obtain good paying results proper care and attention must be given the cow which supplies the milk. Too much lack of interest among dairymen

Value of Dairy Cow.

The paying production of milk is what determines the value of the dairy cow, and in order to obtain good paying results proper care and attention must be given the cow which supplies the milk. Too much lack of interest among dairymen



Satisfactory Halter.

ROPE HALTER IS VERY HANDY

One Shown in Illustration Is Easily Made and Will Fit the Head of Almost Any Animal.

The accompanying illustration shows a rope halter that is easily made and which may be fitted to any size head. It is cheap and useful and I hope it will do as much good for

readers as it has done for me, writes Wm. Kinney in the Farmer's Review. I live on a cutting and no spitting, and all in all it is a quick and satisfactory halter.

Milk Products Advance.

Milk products as foods, and the dairyman farmer have kept pace in advanced with rapid strides during the past decade, in the esteem of all, and the future bids fair to see still larger recognition fall to their lot.

DAIRY NOTES

Warmth should be supplied to all farm animals but not at the expense of fresh air.

Watch the pastures and give the cow feed of some kind to keep her milk flow normal.

Some pastures are so poor that the cow is forced to eat things she does not like in order to live.

The first great requisite in the care of stock is perfect cleanliness, pure air and abundant sunshine.

The proper test of any feed grain is not how it looks but what it will grow under good conditions.

It requires only about half as much grain to produce 100 pounds of gain when animals are young as when old.

A few poor cows may do little personal harm to the dairy herd, but a poor sire will do untold damage.

The best dairyman is the one who is clean because he must be cleanly or he otherwise and not because he is afraid of the law.

Select some standard dairy breed, provide all the essential conditions for scientific dairying and get your head to the game.

A good dairy cow is a home builder, soil preserver, the poor man's friend and the rich man's hunny. You should treat her like a queen.

Every day of the year, whether she is fresh or dry, whether she is in the pasture or the stable, see to it that she is provided for properly.

It is the common experience of all dairymen who have used a really good improved dairy sire that the investment has made them rural seniors.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Keep Off The Grass.

We wish at this time to serve notice on Mr. Alfred Swanson, alias "Fats," that he will not be allowed to make any final proof June 10th, on a published notice that conflicts with the title of Henry Arndt. Your land is the N.E. ¼ of section 19, and you have persistently advertised in that new discovery of yours, at Erie, that you were going to make final proof June 10, on the "S.E." ¼ of section 19. All the land on the S.E. ¼ of Section 19, in this town belongs to Hank Arndt, and you and your lawyer editor from Pennsylvania, nor anyone else are going before any U. S. Officer to make any final proof that conflicts with his title, for he is doing business with THE SUNBEAM, so get off the grass, on the S.E. ¼ section 19.

The break serves Swanson just right, and may learn him to come to his neighbors who can do his business right, instead of going to Erie to hunt up a man that has shown that he would do any kind of dirty work for a few dollars, and as Swanson's seven years will be out before he can now make proof, and as there are men with money looking for them chances, it might be a costly mistake for Swanson, and a profitable one for the other fellow.

A SAD INSTANCE. AN INNOCENT FARMER THE SUFFER.

Down in the town of Kratka, on section 17 lives Peat Lindelpa, a good citizin and a good farmer, but could not read his own name if he saw it in print. His application to make final proof, before J.M. Bishop on June 17, is being published in the Eleven Towns, but instead of publishing a discription of his land they are advertising him to make final proof on Lot 12, across Red Lake River, about three quaters a mile from him, belonging to a man by the name of McGinn. who undoubtly does to sleep at night, not knowing that Lattimore is to steal his lot 12 and move it across the river. Friends of Mr. Lidalja, in Kratka will explain the matter to him so he will not be put to the expense of taking witnesses to Thief River Falls to try to prove up on another piece land The above two cases is all we have had occasion, or time to notice, but dregum there will be lots of his published proofs turned down on account of errors.

PROFESSIONAL SWEARING.

We would not swere to an affidavit of legal publication on any of her notices, for, we donbt if there is one published correct in his paper, but we presume that John will try to work some innocent printer into doing the swearing, while he does the Notary act. but we warn him that if there is any attempt made to correct errors by lieing that we will be there with the copies of your publication to prove that you are lieing. Lattimore and his pal "Fats" went tramping around looking for business, and we will endeavor to give them plenty of it, so they will not have to go tramping to hunt it up.

The extream low price of butter this year is likely to make the farmer come to the conclusion that the creamery and cow are failures as money producers. But about the time you get the cows disposed of, up will go the price of butter.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Lovaas, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 4815. Serial No. 04178, for N. W. ¼ Section 30, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 10th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Haler O. Gordon, Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam May 5, 11.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Magnell, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 4813, Serial No. 04179, for N. W. ¼ Section 29, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 10th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Haler O. Gordon, Charley Johnson, Sam Lovaas, Syver J. Grathe, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Eugene H. Bowman, of Torgerson Minn., who on November 16, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9066 Serial No. 04305, for S. E. ¼ Section 25 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Markuson, Elev Askco, Carl O. Wahlin of Torgerson Minn. John Dahlen. of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon.

ESTATE OF Raymond Arndt.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Pennington, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt, Deceased.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Henry Arndt,

IT IS ORDERED, that the time within all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 14th, day of August 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Probate Court Room at the City of Thief River Falls in said County, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowence of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in THE SUNBEAM, a weekly newspaper, as provided by law.

Dated May 13th, 1911.

WILHELM MICHELET
(Court Seal) Judge. of Probate.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the SUNBEAM, 5-5-11

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Arndt, of Kuhkel Minn., who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 697, Serial No.04184, for Lots 5, 8, and N. ½ S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop, Muhitipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant named as witnesses:

Alfred Blankenbush, of Highlanding Minn, Peter C. Wold, of Kuhkel Minn. Walter Meandrew, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 19, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunlaug O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minn., who on Dec. 19th 1904, made Homestead entry No. 3931, Serial No. 04230, for N. E. ¼ Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 24th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Rydland, Peter Hedeen. Carl G. Olson, Halvor O. Heimdal, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam May 19, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minn., who on Dec. 19th 1904, made Homestead entry No. 3930, Serial No. 04229, for S. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 24th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Rydland, Peter Hedeen, Carl G. Olson, Halvor O. Heimdal, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam June 9th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Swanson, of Roland Minn., who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead entry, No. 4268, Serial No. 04215, for S. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 159 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on the 13th, day, of, July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lockna, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Linstrel. John A. Paterson, Amond Linstrel, of Roland Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gunlaug O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minn., who on June 20th, 1904, made homestead entry No. 3931, Serial No. 3930 for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvor O. Heimdal, Peter Hedeen, Carl G. Olson, Andrew Aasen, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 24th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Didrick A. Kolestrand, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 4067, Serial No. 04266, for Lots 3, 7, E. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 24 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian,

has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

P. Erickson, Olof Brevick, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 28th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. April 26th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Solberg, of Torgerson Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 911 Serial No. 04268, for N. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before

William Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Vraa, Peter W. Olson, Elev Askre Lats A. Bak, all of Torgerson Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Rasmus Mattish Johnsoh, of Kratka Minn. who on June 18th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 887, Serial No.0440, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles Henry, Albert Hanson, Ole Odlelland, Joseph Kline, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minn., who on Dec. 19th 1904, made Homestead entry No. 3929, Serial No. 04228, for S. W. ¼ Section 29, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Rydland, Peter Hedeen, Carl G. Olson, Halvor O. Heimdal, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Heimdal, of Plummer, Minn. who on Dec. 19th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 3932, Serial No. 04176, for S. W. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Haler O. Gordon, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Halvor O. Gordon, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 4814, Serial No. 04174, for S. E. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Gordon, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 4813, Serial No. 04176, for S. E. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before William Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minn. who on Dec. 19th 1904, made Homestead entry No. 3933, Serial No. 04177, for S. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Haler O. Gordon, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minn. who on Dec. 19th 1904, made Homestead entry No. 3934, Serial No. 04179, for S. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Haler O. Gordon, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minn. who on Dec. 19th 1904, made Homestead entry No. 3935, Serial No. 04180, for S. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Haler O. Gordon, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minn. who on Dec. 19th 1904, made Homestead entry No. 3936, Serial No. 04181, for S. E. ¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Haler O. Gordon, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 12th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nils Jacobson, of Grountown Minn. who on Oct. 26th, 1904, made Homsted Entry No. 783, Serial No. 04239, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ & S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Sam. Lovaas, Haler O. Gordon. Carl M. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam May 12th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nils Jacobson, of Grountown Minn. who on Oct. 26th, 1904 made Homested Entry No. 783, Serial No. 04239, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ & S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Sam. Lovaas, Haler O. Gordon. Carl M. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nels Solheim, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 717, Serial No. 04265, for S.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Ashjornson, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Lagein, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 3, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 810, Serial No. 04266, for N. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Ashjornson, Nels Solheim, Sever Nelson, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torgei O. Langel, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 669, Serial No. 04247, for N. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Ashjornson, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 3, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 810, Serial No. 04265, for N. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Ashjornson, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Salve T. Myrmo, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 669, Serial No. 04247, for N. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Ashjornson, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

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A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

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GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

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Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

subscribe for The Sunbeam.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

James O'Brien had a picnic in his grove last Sunday.

John Asbrencr came up from Deer Park Wednesday to make final proof.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut Sonsdahl have a social party at their home Saturday evening.

Edward Singer made a business trip from Kratka to Rhoda Saturday, returning Monday.

A few dollars invested in tame grass seed is money well spent. Plenty of seed at Vaughn Bros.

We understand that George Singer has a lot of young apple trees that are well loaded with apples.

Stephen Singer is rushing farming operations on his new Kratka farm, and will get in a big crop of flax this season.

Walter McAndress has some apple trees that are loaded with small apples, which shows that apples can be successfuly raised in this locality.

Mail carrier Sigardson reports that a heavy hail storm passed over part of Deer Park yesterday afternoon, but we did not learn how much dammage done.

A number of the farmers are improveing the dry season by breaking up their low meadow lands, which will make them produce red top hay, instead of wire grass. A good idea.

It seems strange to live beside the Red Lake River and not see any boats or logs running, but drouth of last fall seems to stay by the river, although there has has been plenty of rain for the crops.

We do not think there is any occasion for the homesteader to be allarmed if he should not get his final proof heard before his seven years are out, if he has his application to make his proof filed before the land office and his notices of publication issued

If the country owes Lattimore anything they should chip in and pay him off, instead of bothering farmers who want to make final proof. We will give him a good good big ham, which had ought to keep him in meat for some time if he don't invite "Taft" to take dinner with him.

We received some inquiries from parties in Goodhue county this week about land, and we wrote him that they could get as good land here for from ten to twenty dollars an acre as was selling down there for one hundred dollars an acre, the only difference being that this land would raise the biger crops.

Quite a number of local adds ran out this week, which will undoubtly please our readers, but it takes money to run a newspaper, and when you hear anyone kicking about space being used for advertising, he is most likely borrowing the paper to read, or has not paid his subscription. for years.

Miss Mildrid Hooper closes a very successful eight months term of school in this district today. We as clerk of the district, have not heard one comolaint by the parents of scholars attending the school, so we are firmly convinced that she must be a very good teacher, for if she did not fill the bill we would have got a "kick" from some direction.

We were making preparations to give the country a good write up, and publish cuts of the Kratka and Highbridge creamery's and of some farm buildings, but at about that time the Indians broke out and we have to use our ammunition on them, but we will soon be through with them, as they will return to their "wik iams and let us alone, for some time.

We Are Not Busy.

The farmers may be of the opinion that we are to busy to attend to their final proofs; bot we are not, and yoo may be sore, if you do business with this office, that your notices will be publish ed correct. We can handle from 75 to00 notices, so you can see we are not crowded, at present.

A Lost Man And Farm

A man living on the north side of the river, reports that he met a big fat fellow wandering around, in a demented condition, asking everybody he met, if they could tell him where his farm was. He said he told him that, "he could not tell him, but he thought John Lattimore could, after he saw the next weeks Sunbeam." By the way if this man Swanson had put in more of his time on his farm, and less of it at business college he might have know where it was himself, for anyone ought to know that business colleges do not furnish people with brains. But him and John make a good pair to draw to!

Falling Down.

The building in which the Kratka post office is located is likely to fall down and kill a few of the patrons of that office any day. They have it propped up with long poles, or it would have fell down long ago. Postmaster Singer has a petition from the patrons to remove the office to s new building a short distance north of the present location, but the post office department are unwinding long rools of red tape, while every wind is shaking the last remenent of life out of the old building. But we suppose the patrons and p.m. will have to stick to their posts, until they get orders to move. But be careful boys about staying near it in a strong wind, and if it does blow down and kill a lot of you, we will give you a good write up, after you are dead, telling the people what good fellows you used to be. So stick to it until your Uncle Samuel gets his red tape unwound.

ROLAND LOCALS.

Ed Rolandson visited at the bachelors hall Saturday night.

The Oklee base ball club did not show up Sunday.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson called on Mrs. G. G. Gunderson on Sunday.

Mrs. M. J. Lillo and Mrs. Fore spent Sunday at Mrs. Boes.

Mr. Ole Nesland and Knut Olson are breaking for Andrew Hanson.

Just set busy, then you will not get into mischief.

Nels Fore has been on the sick list for some time, but is recovering.

Lillo Bros. was down to Red Lake Falls after their new ditching outfit.

Miss Kate Arveson called on Roland friends Saturday.

Andrew Ludvig and butter maker Rindahl, made a trip to northern Pennington county on Monday.

Oscar Lindberg from Waseka county is up looking after his Pennington county farm.

Don't forget that the ladies aid will meet at Mrs. Otto Dahl's next Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Brotchaus left for Plummer Monday.

Her Sweeping Abilities.

Mrs. Newlish—Did you notice how grandly our daughter swept into the room at Mrs. Pumpson's reception last night?

Newlish—Sure I did. When it comes to sweeping into a room Minnie can do a walk, but when it comes to sweeping out a room she goes lame.

Wanted it Plain.

Mrs. Youngwife—I want to get some plain Dexter—Yes'm. How many pounds? Mrs. Youngwife—Oh, gosh dang! I thought you took the brook out. How much chicken and

THE NEW STORE.

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VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Vold of Kratka Minn. who on June 26th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 404, Serial No. 04185, for N. E. ¼ Section 20, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhlem Michalet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 26th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Nesle, William Parke, Joseph Klun, Ole Oreson, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Osmond Mandt, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 882, Serial No. 04217 for N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river Falls Minn. at thief river Falls Minn., on the 6th. day of July 1911.

Claimant states as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson. Torgei O. Lofthus, Andrew Brovold. George Steger, all of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam may 26.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 865, Serial No. 04208 for S. E. ¼ Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river Falls minn. at thief river Falls minn. on the 6th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnes-es:

Osmond Mandt. Torjei Lofthus. Andrew Brovold. George Steger, all of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the sunbeam may 26.

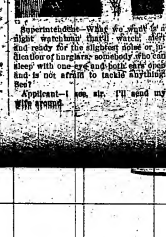
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torjei O. Lofthus of Rhoda Minn. who on Oct. 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 792, Serial No. 04305, for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river Falls minn. at thief river Falls minn. on the 6th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson. Osmond Mandt. Andrew Brovold. George Steger, all of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.



Had the Goods.

Superintendent—What do you mean by sleeping on watch? I thought I told you to watch all night and keep a sharp lookout for burglars? Night watchman (half awake)—Well, didn't I watch all night? And for the slightest sound or suspicion of burglars somebody who can sleep with one eye and both ears open? And he not afraid to tackle anything, too!

Applicant—I see, sir. I'll send my wife around.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Abrienor, of Roland, Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 878, Serial No. 04218, for N. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhlem Michalet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 30th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Ebreaser, William Brockman, Gunder Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Eddy Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you,

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 8.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sever Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 898, Serial No. 04294, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Aashjemson, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, Torgei O. Langei, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder Aashjemson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 912, Serial No. 04339, for S. W. ¼ Section 1, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 17th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, Torgei Langei, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

FOR SALE: One two year old, threequarter short horn bull.

Walter McAndress,

Sunbeam Minn

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Larry O'Niel, Abraham Parquine, T. L. Cruzon.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier. T. L. CRUZON, Assist. Cashier.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam June 2nd,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Knut O. Lintvet, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 566, Serial No. 04289, for S. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. John H. Svenson, John A. Peterson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam June 2,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Peterson, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 561, Serial no. 04206, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Lintvet, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd,

Department of the Interior. U. S. land office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on Oct. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 724, serial no, 04286) for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 13, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut O. Lintvet, John A. Peterson, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, all of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.



Take One Pain Pill, then—Take it Easy.

To Head-Off a Headache

Nothing is Better than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

They Give Relief without Bad After-Effects

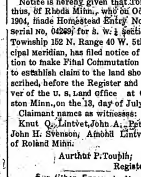
"For four years I was subject to almost constant headache. At times so severe I was unfitted for work. Through the advice of a friend, I was persuaded to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and the result has been that I have entirely eradicated my system, of those commonest headaches that followed a hard and continuous mental strain."—O. L. Russell, Agt. A. K. N. Ry., Katy, Ia.

For Sale by All Druggists.

25 Doses, 25 Cents.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Gay When Granny is Minded.



"Take your turnout with mine for excellent plaything for my boys."

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on Patents. "Hints to Inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Assistant Examiner of Patents, and has charge of all cases before the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Libby's
Sliced
Dried Beef
Old Hickory Smoked
Highest Quality
Finest Flavor
In sealed glass Jars at your grocers
Ask for Libby's

A Prudent Program.

"I make it a rule never to lend anybody an umbrella," said Mr. Growcher.

"Good idea," replied Mr. Grump. "If you keep lending an umbrella about there's no telling when it may drift into the hands of the original owner."

Clean Sanitary Floors.

Varnish, which is commonly regarded only as a beautifier, is as efficient sanitary agent. Varnished surfaces can be cleaned by wiping, and the microbe-laden dust is thus kept out of the air. A varnished floor is therefore not only up to date, beautiful and easily cleaned, but is wholesome. The National Association of Varnish Manufacturers, 625 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Penn., are distributing free a booklet entitled "Modern Floors," which tells how floors may be made and kept wholesome and attractive. Seek for one. Varnish is cheaper than carpet and far more satisfactory.

Head on Crooked.

Little Paul had always been taught by his mother that God had made him and that he ought to be thankful that he had been made so perfect; eyes, ears, feet, hands and all complete. His mother had bought a new cook stove and Paulie was examining it. He lifted the reservoir lid and looked in. There was his picture, as natural as life, in the water, but he was sorely troubled, while looking at it. When asked, by his mother, what the trouble was, he said:

"God might o' made me perfect, but he put my head on crooked."

Looking Out for Number One.

Sydney had been given some discarded millinery with which to amuse herself. She trimmed a marvelous looking hat, and so arranged it that a long red ostrich plume hung straight down from the front of the brim, over her baby face.

"Come here, Sydney," said her mother. "Let me tack that feather back, out of your eyes."

"Oh, no mother. I want it that way, so I can see it myself. 'Most always only other people can see the feathers on my hats."—Judge.

One Experience.

"The woman you sent to me for a job in the musical comedy seems entirely inexperienced. Do you know of her ever having done leading business before?"

"In one way, I knew she always led her husband a dance."

MENTAL ACCURACY

Greatly Improved by Leaving Off Coffee

The manager of an extensive creamery in Wis. states that while a regular coffee drinker, he found it injurious to his health and a hindrance to the performance of his business duties.

"It impaired my digestion, gave me a distressing sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, causing a most painful and disquieting palpitation of the heart, and what is worse, it muddled my mental faculties so as to seriously injure my business efficiency.

"I finally concluded that something would have to be done. I quit the use of coffee, short off, and began to drink Postum. The cook didn't make it right at first. She didn't boil it long aeough, and I did not find it palatable and quit using it and went back to coffee sad to the stomach trouble again.

"Then my wife took the matter in hand, and by following the directions on the box, faithfully, she had me drinking Postum for several days before I knew it.

"When I happened to remark that I was feeling much better than I had for a long time, she told me that I had been drinking Postum, and that accounted for it. Now we have no coffee on our table.

"My digestion has been restored, and with this improvement has come relief from the oppressive sense of fullness and palpitation of the heart that used to bother me so. I note such a gain in mental strength and acuteness that I can attend to my office work with ease and pleasure and without making the mistakes that were so annoying to me while I was using coffee.

"Postum is the greatest table drink of the times, in my humble estimation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FIGHTING the GUN-RUNNERS



THE HISTORY of the traffic in arms which goes on between Europe and Afghanistan via Muscat dates from the year 1881, when England, in guaranteeing the independence of the amir, agreed to supply him with rifles and ammunition from India at a reasonable price, to assist him to maintain that independence. These privileges the amir soon began to abuse by establishing a cartridge factory at Kabul and by trading in arms with the border tribes, who eventually became a menace to the towns and villages on the Indian frontier and even to Afghanistan itself.

After a while the advent of smokeless powder and modern arms rendered the Kabul factory obsolete, and the Indian government about this time stopped the supply of arms to the amir. Hence arose an extraordinary demand for modern rifles and ammunition both for the amir and for the border tribes, the selling price at Kabul of a small box rifle rose to as much as £60.

"Ha! Ha!" said the Afghan traders, rubbing their hands, "there is money to be made here; we will get rifles from Europe and the sultan of Oman, who lives at Muscat, will no doubt help us." Now in 1864 the Sulten of Oman had made a treaty with France by which he was allowed to import and export arms without interference, to enable his forces to keep out the warlike Bedouins of the interior.

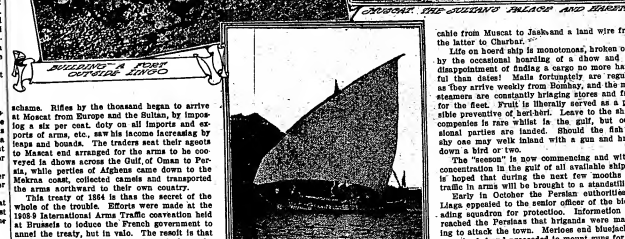
The usefulness of this treaty from a business point of view was pointed out to the sultan by the traders and he delightfully fell in with their



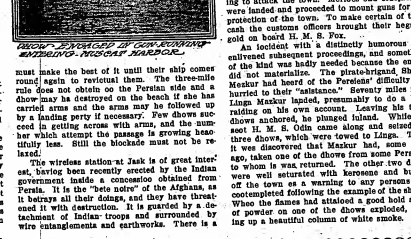
BOAT MARKET ON TIGRIS BRANCH AT MAMARAH



CROSSING THE SHIFTING PALACE AND BAGGAGE



BEDOUINS AT HOME OUTSIDE BAHDAD



NEWLY ERECTED IN CONNECTION WITH BAGHDAD-MUSCAT HARBOR.

schame. Rifles by the thousand began to arrive at Muscat from Europe and the Sultan, by imposing a six per cent. duty on all imports and exports of arms, etc., saw his income increasing by leaps and bounds. The traders sent their agents to Muscat and arranged for the arms to be conveyed in dhows across the Gulf, of Oman to Persia, while parties of Afghens came down to the Mekran coast, collected camels and transported the arms northward to their own country.

This treaty of 1864 is thus the secret of the whole of the trouble. Efforts were made at the 1908-9 International Arms Traffic convention held at Brussels to induce the French government to annul the treaty, but in vain. The result is that the British East Indies squadron had to be strengthened and a rigorous blockade of the Gulf of Oman established, involving great expense to both British and Indian governments. Could this fifty-year-old treaty be annulled, the British warships would prevent arms being landed at Muscat and the whole gun-running business would collapse.

Steamers of many nationalities land arms at Muscat, where they are stored until the gun-running "season" begins. This lasts from December to April, the best at other times being oppressive. Caravans can only travel when food and water is obtainable for the camels.

Some of the arms are conveyed to Matarah, a port about three miles from Muscat. At these two ports dhows are laden with arms under cover of night and leave whenever opportunity offers. By keeping within three miles of the Arabian coast a dhow is free from capture, but coatalds that limit the nakoda (captain) cannot say a word if his rifles are confiscated and his vessel sunk by a British man-of-war. Sohar is another depot for arms, and is supplied from Muscat. Three courses are open to dhows.

1. To make a bold dash from Muscat to Persia. This is dangerous, involving a long passage, part of which must necessarily be in daylight.

2. To hug the coast to the westward and with a favorable breeze to negotiate the thirty miles or so across on a dark night.

3. To creep along the coast to the sooth, using Karyat as a jomploq-off place. A dhow would then steer for Karachi, and at the approach of night would alter course and make straight for the vicinity of Givadar.

The blockading squadron consists of H. M. ships Fox, Philomel, Proserpine, Perseus, Alert, Odin, Sphinx, Redbreast and Espiegle and is called the Persian Gulf division. In addition there are seveo steam launches hired from the British India Steamship company by the India government and armed. These launches are officered and partly manned by the royal navy. Of course this squadron cannot be maintained in the gulf in full strength or cruising like it, as ships must periodically refit and the crews recuperate at Bombay or Colombo. The organization of the blockade is in the hands of Capt. A. T. Hunt of the Fox, whose ability in coping with the traffic has obtained a double reward—an admiralty extension of his appointment and the executions of the baffled trades of Kabul.

The system of intelligence which has been organised is nearly perfect. The wireless station at Jask transmits to the Fox news of the departure of dhows from Muscat and also any information regarding the presence of Afghan caravans or the landing of arms on the Persian coast. Captain Hunt disposes his available vessels along the Mekran coast according to the needs of the moment. Ships' cutters and pinnaces, armed with maxim guns, are sent away in charge of officers and lie in near likely landing places. They are provisioned for about a fortnight and must make the best of it until their ship comes round again to revictual them. The three-mile rule does not obtain on the Persian side and a dhow may be destroyed on the beach if she has carried arms and the arms may be followed up by a landing party if necessary. Few dhows succeed in getting across with arms, and the number which attempt the passage is growing heartily less. Still the blockade must not be relaxed.

The wireless station at Jask is of great interest, having been recently erected by the Indian government inside a concession obtained from Persia. It is the "bete noire" of the Afghans, as it betrays all their doings, and they have threatened it with destruction. It is guarded by a detachment of Indian troops and surrounded by wire entanglements and earthworks. There is a cable from Muscat to Jask and a land wire from the latter to Charbar.

Life on board ship is monotonous, broken only by the occasional hoarding of a dhow and the disappointment of finding a cargo no more harmful than dates! Mails fortunately are regular, as they arrive weekly from Bombay, and the mail steamers are constantly bringing stores and fruit for the fleet. Fruit is liberally served as a possible preventive of heat-heri. Leave to the ships' companies is rare whilst in the gulf, but occasional parties are landed. Should the fish be shy one may walk inland with a gun and bring down a bird or two.

The "season" is now commencing and with a concentration in the gulf of all available ships it is hoped that during the next few months the traffic in arms will be brought to a standstill.

Early in October the Persian authorities at Lingo reported to the senior officer of the blockading squadron for protection. Information had reached the Persians that brigands were marching to attack the town. Merioes and bluejackets were landed and proceeded to mount guns for the protection of the town. To make certain of their cash the customs officers brought their bags of gold on board H. M. S. Fox.

An incident with a distinctly humorous side enlivened subsequent proceedings, and something of the kind was badly needed because the enemy did not materialize. The pirate-hrigand Sheikh did not materialize. The pirate-brigand Sheikh Mesdour had heard of the Persians' difficulty and hurried to their "assistance." Seventy miles from Lings Mesdour landed, presumably to do a little raiding on his own account. Leaving his three dhows anchored, he plunged inland. While he was set H. M. S. Odin came along and seized the three dhows, which were towed to Lings. There it was discovered that Mazkur had, some time prior, taken one of the dhows from some Persians, to whom it was returned. The other two dhows were well saturated with kerosene and burned off the town as a warning to any persons who cootemplated following the example of the sheikh. Whoo the flames had attained a good hold a bag of powder on one of the dhows exploded, sending up a beautiful column of white smoke.

HIS BELOVED WIVES

"Ever hear of Bucklesberry?" said a man from North Carolina the other day. "Well, it is a district in Lenoir county about twenty miles from Goldsboro. Twenty years ago it used to abound in curious characters.

"Almost everybody in the neighborhood was named Sutton. At the time of which I speak about the most representative citizen of the community was Ben Sutton. Ben had one of the nicest, neatest little one story houses you ever saw, and when one day I met him on the road and was invited to partake of his hospitality at midday dinner I accepted with alacrity.

"We entered the house from the rear and almost immediately sat down at a table that literally groaned under the weight of ham and sweet potatoes, collards, corn pone, turnips and buckleberry pie. Ben's hospitality made him see that I got away with the whole of an enormous second helping.

"I strolled out upon the front porch after the meal and to my horror there stood in the yard, just in front of the house, a row of four handsome tombstones, each with a grave attached. My host had lingered inside, so I went out and inspected the stones. One bore the inscription, 'To my beloved wife, Alzula.' The second was, 'To my beloved wife, Kate.' The third read, 'To my beloved wife, Maggie,' and the fourth, 'To my beloved wife, Jennie.'

"'Good heavens, have I struck a Bluebeard?' I exclaimed.

"Then I looked at the dates of decease. They were from two to five years apart. I turned around, and there was the present Mrs. Sutton looking at me with a smile on her face.

"'Look pretty, don't they?' she said, 'You see, Ben likes to sit out here on the porch and look at the tombstones and tell me what a good wife Annie or Kate or Maggie or Jennie was to him. It doesn't hurt me, and he gets lots of fun out of it.

"But you can bet your sweet life there is no place there for me. In the first place I made him promise me before we were married that he wouldn't put me there if I died before him. In the second, I mean to outlive him. You see, Ben looks pretty husky, but he is nearly 60, and I am not yet 50.

"Oh, no, I don't mind the tombstones or the graves. For one thing, they keep negroes away from our place. You see there is the chicken coop on one side of the yard and the watermelon patch on the other, and you couldn't get a darky to go into either after sundown for any number of chickens or watermelons.

"The only thing I mind about it is that people try to tease me and tell me that Ben's already got my tombstone ready lettered and all, except as to the date of my death, but I guess I'll fool them all.'

"She did, too. Four Ben was gathered away to her numerous predecessors within a year or two after that. I have never been down in that part of the state since then, so I don't know what she did with the tombstones."

CALUMET
The
BAKING
POWDER
That Makes the Baking Better

Failures are almost impossible with Calumet.
You know that it will give you better results.
We know that the baking will be purer —more wholesome.
We know that it will be more evenly raised.
And we know that Calumet is more economical, both in its use and cost.
We know these things because we have put the quality into it—we have the right kind of ingredients for it, and its merits are telling with users, and its sales are growing daily. It is the modern baking powder.
Have you tried it?
Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in price.
Received Highest Award—
World's Pure Food Exposition.

CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membranes of the stomach, relieving Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it, and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble.
Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

HADN'T MUCH BRAIN.



He—That fellow has got more money than brains.
She—Is that so?
He—Yes; I lent him a ten spot this morning.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF SKIN AND HAIR

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little that it is almost criminal not to use them. Think of the suffering entailed by slight skin troubles—mental because of disfiguration—physical because of pain. Think of the pleasure that a clear skin, soft white hands and good hair. These blessings are often only a matter of a little thoughtful, timely care, viz.:—warm baths with Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment. The latest Cuticura book, an invaluable guide to skin and hair health, will be mailed free, on application to the Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass.

Plain Words.

"What do you think of her figure?"
"It looks to me like a frame-up."

Chew and smoke Myriad tobacco, cheap and undesirable. Myriad & Reverse, Clothesline, Penn

Lots of people who have brains don't know how to use them.

WOUNDS DEFENDER

MINNESOTA OFFICIALS MAKE SHORT WORK OF SETTLER IN DEVIL ROLE.

IS SHOT IN HIS HAND AND THIGH

Outlaw's Son, Who Might Have Turned Tables, Loses Nerve—Forsigner Sought Royalty on Floating Logs.

Duluth.—Peter Vorhanich, a settler on the Waterhen river, eighteen miles south of Bivabik, plugged the John Deitz role last four days and he is now in a hospital at Virginia dangerously wounded. He was shot through the hand by deputy sheriff George King, and in the right side by deputy sheriff Frank Magle. Vorhanich's 15-year-old son is being sought.

The deputy sheriffs displeyed much pluck in descending on the family after the latter had displayed an unmistakable determination to fight to the end. If the nerve of the boy had not deserted him, both of the deputies would have been killed. Vorhanich demanded $1,000 of the Northern Lumber company, a Weyerhaeuser corporation, for the privilege of running logs through the Mudhen river on his land, which the company refused, and for four days he held the drivers at bay.

Deputy Sheriffs George King and Frank Magle arriving in sight of the clearing, found Mr. and Mrs. Vorhanich at some distance from the house and their 15-year-old son was near the home. The deputies were not noticed as they approached. When they explained their mission, Mrs. Vorhanich called to her son and talked to him in Austrian, which the deputies could not understand, and thce told the lad in English, to get the gue.

Son Loses His Nerve.

The lad started after it and the deputies proceeded to arrest both men and women. Vorhanich could not up n pitch fork, sed some rocks, Maggio called to King to get the boy who had gone for the gun, but turned back agoie when looking over his shoulder, he saw that Nogle was going to heva his trouble with the man and wife. King fired at the foel of Vorhanich as the latter nproached threetening with rocks and pitch fork, but the man did not hostiote. He came right along and then King shot him in the hand. Still the settler, enraged by his hurt, came forward to give hottle, when Magle shot him in the side and he fell to the ground. By this time the boy appeared, running toward the group with his rifle. The deputies took on a bold front to the boy and ordered him to drop the rifle. The lad was anxious to help his parents, but after raising the gun two or three times his nerve failed him and he turned and ran and could not be found later.

The deputies made a stretcher and carried the wounded man three miles to their auto and delivered the man to the hospital. Mrs. Vorhanich was laft on the homesleed.

SEABURY ALUMNI BANQUET.

Twin City Man Address Function At Faribault School.

Faribault.—The alumni of the Seabury divinity school hold the forty-eighth annual banquet at Seabury hall here. Bishop Millspaugh and Bishop Samuel C. Edsall of Minnesapolis spoke. Bishop Millspaugh took for his subject, "Reminiscence" and Bishop Edsell's topic was "The Relotive Advantages and Disadvantages."

Rev. A. G. Poole of Faribault spoke on "John Bleinford Kedney, His Works and Professorship at Seahrry." "The Joys of the Ministry" was the topic given Rev. George H. Tenbrook. Rev. Philip K. Edwards, St. Poul, spoke on Seahury's opportunities. Rev. Lloyal Dfford gave the toast of the class of 1911, and Rev. Carrie Rollit spoke on "Seahury Men in the Missionary Work."

STATE SELLS 16,800 ACRES.

Big Demand and Good Prices at Sale in Roseau County.

Roseau.—What is said to be the largest land sale ever held in any one county in the state by state officials was held here when 16,800 acres of Northern Minnesota lands in Roseau county were disposed of at an average price of $7 per acre.

Several years ago the lands could not have been sold for a third of the amount received today, but the advent of drainage canals and state aid for the reclamation of the big swamp in that territory has opened the eyes of settlers throughout the Northwest.

Bidders were present from six states Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and North and South Dakota, the state represented. Over 250 persons attended the sale.

Tells How to Fight Hoppers.

Hendrum.—The state entomologist addressed a body of farmers here on methods of preventing the ravages of grasshoppers. The meeting was held in the new park and was fairly well attended in spite of the cold weather. grasshoppers. The meeting was held in localities in Polk county, and citizens of Hendrydi progbee to hold a series of lectures here during the summer. This was the first of the series. Hoppers are fairly numerous in fields about here.

DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS.

Up State Interests to ha Discussed At Duluth, June 1-2.

The annual convention of the Northern Minnesota Development Association will be held in Duluth June first and second. The committee of Duluth and St. Louis county business men have been acting in conjunction with the officers and committees of the association have prepared a program for what will probably prove the best meeting the association has yet had, insinding not only numerous papers on various development subjects, but also entertainment features. The advance notices carry the significant note—"Bring the Ladies."

The following is the program:

Invocation, Rev. John Walker Powell.

Address of Welcome, M. B. Cullum, Mayor of Duluth.

"State Development," Adolph O. Eberhart, Governor of Minnesota; S. D. Works, Senator, Mankato, Minn.

"Settling Minnesota," Rt. Rev. James McGoldrick, Bishop of Duluth.

"Federal Lands in Minnesota," Geo. Welch, State Immigration Com., St. Paul.

"Department of Public Domain," Thos. Kneeland, Mem. State Leg., Minneapolis.

"Conserving Soil Fertility," Prof. A. R. Whitson, University of Wis., Madison.

"Forestry," Wm. T. Cox, State Forester, St. Paul.

"Commission Plan for State Gov't.," Perman A. Wilson, Editor Bemidji Daily Pioneer.

"The Effect of Agricultural Development on the Cost of Livlez," G. G. Hartley, Duluth.

"The Duties of Commercial Clubs," C. L. Harris, Chief Ktst Pub.

"Drulsage Problems," W. J. Brown, Chme. State Reclemation Board, Warren.

"Reclaiming State Lands," A. J. McClure, Member State Reclamation Board.

"Newspaper Boosting," Herold Knutson, Pres. Nor. Mlen. Editorial Ass'n., Foley.

The Northwest Land Show, St. Peul, Dec., 1911.

Whet Other States ere Doing, W. H. Myiren, Wis. Advancement Ass'n., Wausau; H. R. Reads, Upper Michigan Development Burcen, Escanaba; J. I. Gibson, Western Michigan Development Bureau, Traverse City.

Mey 31.—8:15 p. m. Orpheum Theatre Party.

June 1.—4 p. m. Steamer ride Aroued Harbor of Duleth; 7:30 p. m. Steamer ride "Around the Horn."

June 2.—2:00 p. m. Steamer ride on Lake Superior to Two Harbors and return; Automobile ride about Duluth.

The following are the present officers of the association:

H. J. Hazlett, President, Wadena. W. R. Mackenzie, Secretary, Bemidji. W. J. Smith, Treasurer, Eveleth.

To Demonstrate Cut-Over Land.

In connection with the coming convention it is of interest that on June 6th the State Reclamation Board, consisting of Wm. J. Brown of Warren end A. J. McGuire of Crookston Rapids and W. R. Mackenzie of Bemidji will start ont to select ten 20's of state land, which is to be cleared for the purpose of showing the next legislature what tha average northern Minnesota cutover land can be cleared for. We will locate these different tracts in the following counties: Lake, St. Louis, Aitkin, Itnhard, Cass, Itasca, Koochiching, Beltrami, Marshall and Roseau.

Considerahla interest is helng taken in this demonstration, and the board expects to have the entira land cleered up this fall so that it can be sold to intending settlers early in next year. These settlers will he able to put in their frst crops.

GOVERNOR CAN'T FIRE WHITTIER

Attorney General Decides it is Case For the Courts.

St. Paul.—Attorney General Simpson has decided that the governor does not have the power to remova Superintendent Whittier from the superintendency of the state training school for boys at Red Wing, and accordingly the state supreme court will be asked to arbitrele the matter.

This is the plan which was erranged hy the governor, before leeving for the East and in anflication of a possible adverse opinion from the attorney general.

Attorney General Simpson holds that the governor has the power of removal only in tha case of officers specifically named. Ha had previously ruled that the board of control members did not have the power to remove tha anperintendent except in the event of a hearing before the board. Thie would necessitata a separate hearing other than the one before tha legislature which resulted in the finding that cruel and inhuman treatment had been exercised towards the inmates of the institution.

There were several objections to this plan. The members of the board had witnessea in the case, and it was felt that in view of the circumstances, the members of the board would ha on trial themselves and an unprajudiced verdict would he difficult to reach.

ALBRECHT IS FOUND GUILTY.

St. Cloud Murderer Gets Stillwatar Sentance.

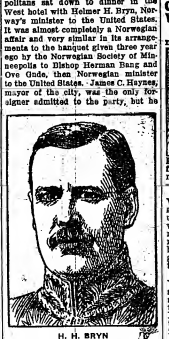
St. Clond, May 25.—The jury in the case of Harry Albrecht, on trial for murder, brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and recommended leniency to the court. Judge D. L. Taylor passed sentence at once, giving Albrecht an indeterminate sentence at the state reformatory here. Albrecht killed Charles O'Brien of Duluth in this city, Dec. 20, 1910.

BRYN VISITS THE TWIN CITIES

NORWEGIANS HONOR MINISTER AT BANQUET.

Two Hundred Minneapolitans Celebrate Presence in City of Norway's Minister.

Minneapolis.—Two Hundred Minneapolitans sat down to dinner in the West hotel with Helmer H. Bryn, Norway's minister to the United States. It was almost completely a Norwegian affair and very similar in its arrangements to the banquet given three years ago by the Norwegian Society of Minneapolis to Bishop Herman Bang and Ove Gnde, then Norwegian minister to the United States. James C. Haynes, mayor of this city, was the only designer admitted to the party, but he



H. H. BRYN
Minister From Norway.

affiliated with the descendants of the vikings in a heppy manner and listened intently to the long flow of Norse oretory, which did not halt until some time after midnight.

Mr. Bryn was shown all of Minneapolis that could he revealed in a four-hour automobile tour and on his return to the hotel, said that his highest anticipations of the beauties of Minneapolis had been realized. He went on to St. Paul as the guest of the Norden club of that city and E. H. Hobe, Norwegian consul in Minneapolis.

Songs by Chorus.

The function had a prelude by the Dovre and Normandeenne Singing Societies. As Mr. Bryn was meeting his hosts preparatory to entering the dining rooms the singers formed on the balcony floor and sang a group of songs, including "Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet," "Naar Fjordene Blaaner," and closing with "America." Mr. Bryn thanked the singers heartily for their attention to him.

The banquet was in charge of Charles A. Dahly, president of the Norwegian society. Mayor Haynes extended the freedom of the city to "his excellency," and reminded him that many of its beauties and advantages which had not been covered on the afternoon tour. Dr. Emil Hoegh, on behalf of the society extended an equally cordial greeting.

The reply by Mr. Bryn conveyed his gratitude for the many kindnesses shown him on his last visit to Minneapolis. He spoke of the big reunion of Norwegians in Norway, May 17, 1914, to commemorate the country's centennial as an independent nation, and closed with the wish of renewing acquaintance with everyone in Christiania on that occasion.

Tells of Institution.

Dr. M. O. Bockman, president of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church seminary, in St. Anthony Park, informed the guest of the great work of the Norwegian-Americans in establishing educational institutions and in philanthropy.

Lars O. Thorpe, Willmar, president of the Mindesgve-Komite, organized to collect funds for a Norwegian-American gift to the mother country in May, 1914, outlined at length the purpose and plans of the committee and urged those present to give it their hearty support. James A. Peterson closed the program with an expression of appreciation to Mr. Bryn and praise for the work accomplished by his people in America.

HONOR ROCHESTER PRIEST.

Rochester.—Elahorata preparations are well under way for the ceremonies that will be held at St. John's church in this city Wednesday morning, May 31, at which time Bishop Patrick Heron of the Winona diocese of the Catholic church will invest Father William Hinrken with the purple robes emblematic of his elevation to domestic prelate, carrying with it the title monsignor. It is expected that a large number of church dignitaries will be present, among whom will be Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, who was the pioneer priest of the St. John's parish here.

DROWNS IN BARREL.

Wife of Winona County Farmer Leaves Babies and Ended Life.

Winona.—While her husband and father had left the house temporarily, Mrs. Bertha Cravath, wife of a well-to-do Winona county farmer, stole away from her three babies and ended her life by drowning in a barrel of water in the barn. The tragedy occurred on the Cravath farm, 4 mile and a half west of Saratoga.

DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP HER

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



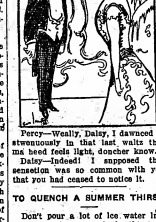
Pound, Wis.—"I am glad to announce that I have been cured of dysmenorrhea, polypoid tumor and female troubles by your medicine. I had been troubled with both for fourteen years and consulted different doctors, but failed to get any relief. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I can say I am a well woman. I can't find words to express my thanks for the good your medicine has done me. You may publish this if you wish."—Mrs. Hermina Stark, Pound, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. There is abundant proof that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

STILL HAVING FUN WITH HIM.



Percy—Really, Daisy, I dawnced so strenuously last night that my head feels light, doncher know.

Daisy—Indeed! I supposed that sensation was accounted for by the fact that you had ceased to notice it.

TO QUENCH A SUMMER THIRST.

Don't pour a lot of ice water into it, or even drink it at all, for that matter for the moment—not only does it not produce the dasired result, but it is bad for you.

There is just one hevernge thet fits all conditions of heat and thirst—COCA-COLA.

Next time you're hot, tired or thirsty drink a glass or a bottle of this one best hevernge—delicious, refreshing, thirst-quenching. At soda-fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Write to the COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ge., for a copy of their booklet, "The Truth Abont COCA-COLA"—you will find it interesting.

Baseball Anecdote.

"Curious episode, this. Seems a young fellow got excited at the ball game and bought a genuine lucy nest to bring a perfect stranger. She had him arrested, but he told the judge that any man might do the same thing, and his claim was upheld by expert testimony."

"And what was the sequel?"

"Well, the sequel is rather interesting. The next day there were 5,000 girls at the ball game."

There are times in the life of every smell hoy when he would like to assume the role of father to the man for a few brief moments.

Garfield Tea will regulate the liver, system and kidneys, relieve the gums, reduce fever, allay pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Some men are anxious to get money because they think it will enable them to get more.

The Passing of the Wife.

We have known for some time that the wife would have to go. We have held off as long as possible in the inevitable moment, but it might just as well be over with at once.

The wife was a very desirable article while she lasted. She tended the home and did the housework when necessary and sat up patiently and waited for hubby's return. A useful person certainly—one to love, to honor and obey.

Now the suffragette age is upon us and the wife is rapidly becoming extinct, says Life.

In a few more years she will be exhibited in museums.

Adieu, madam! We respect your memory!

WELCOMED BY MEN WHO SMOKE

Particular men who smoke realize how offensive to people of refinement is a strong tobacco breath, and how objectionable to themselves is that "dark brown taste" in the mouth after smoking.

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic is worth its weight in gold for this purpose alone. Just a little in a glass of water—rinse the mouth and brush the teeth. The mouth is thoroughly deodorized, the breath becomes pure and sweet and a delightful sense of mouth cleanliness replaces that dark brown tobacco taste.

Paxtine is far superior to liquid antiseptics and Peroxide for all toilet and hygienic uses and may be obtained at any drug store 25 and 50c e hox or sent postpeid upon receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mess. Send for a free sempio.

Very Like.

"Did Hewkins take his punishment like a men?" asked Lollerby.

"You bet he did," laughed Dubbleigh. "He hollered and yelled and used strong language to beet creation."—Herper's Weekly.

If your skin is marred by pimples and liver spots take Garfield Tea. It will regulate the liver, cleanse the system and purify the blood.

It sometimes happens that a woman marries a man because she is sorry for him. But is not that a poor way to show her sympathy?

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA

Cleanses the System effectually; Dispels colds and Headaches due to constipation. Best for men, women and children; young and old.

To get its Beneficial effects, always note the name of the Company, CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. plainly printed on the front of every package of the Genuine

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes



Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It relieves Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Smarting feet, Nail Pains, Callouses, Blisters, Ingrowing nails and Sweating, Hot, Tired, Aching feet. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the 20th Century. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Send FREE trial package to-day.

"In a pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease."

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE

To prove the merits of SWEET'S POWDERS, we will send a free sample of this wonderful foot powder to any one who writes for it. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, all flies. Neat, clean, convenient, ornamental, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, will not spill or soil anything, will not tip over. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers or sent prepaid for 15c. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAUTION—100 acres of select wheat land at Wadena, Saskatchewan, on Canadian Northern railway on the 27th of June, 1911, will be given away absolutely free to the person making the largest number of Canadian great spring wheat kernels grow on one ear. Contest open to all. Write for full information, circulars, etc. Thomas Moffatt, Farm Lands Commissioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CASTORIA

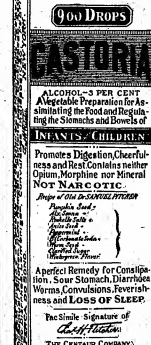
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



The way of the transgressor is hard hut smooth.

Garfield Tea overcomes constipation.

Anyway, there is nothing monotonous about the weather.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There is no fool like the peecemaker who interferes between husband and wife.

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonds, Alberta, Can., got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Others



got as much and more per acre. Many got from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. 25 Bushel of No. 1 Northern Wheat weighed 65 lbs. to the bushel. Barley averaged 50 bushels per acre. Oats 80 bushels per acre. Alberta Grades 2nd.

The Silver Cup

was awarded to the Province of Alberta for the best grain exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition, Regina, 1910. Districts in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have produced crops of 100 bushels per acre. Timothy and Brome Grass grow luxuriantly. Mixed farming a success. Ranching a success. Coal in abundance. Fuel cheap. Building materials reasonable in price, water easily procured. Healthful climate. Schools and churches convenient. Railways in all districts. Taxes low. Write for pamphlet, "Last Best West," description, etc., to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.



W. H. Rogers, Box 3, Grand Forks, N. D.
W. V. Bennett, Box 210, Watertown, S. D.

A Drop of Blood

Or a little water from the human system when thoroughly examined by a microscope, tells Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., tells the story of imperfect digestion, obstinate constipation or some kidney trouble. Such examinations are made without cost and is only a small part of the work of the staff of physicians and surgeons under the direction of Dr. R. V. Pierce giving the best medical advice possible without cost to those who wish to write and make a full statement of symptoms. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take as alterative and glycerio extract of roots, without the use of alcohol, such as



Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Which makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite; makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes them strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment. Get what you ask for!

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces as other starches only 12 ounces. Don't accept substitutes. "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENTS Business we make it success. Free search opinions. Guide page book free. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for search. Edwin G. Siggers, Washington, D. C.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AT MOUNT VERNON



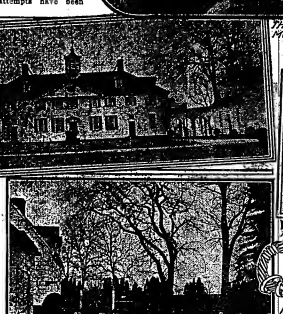
MOUNT VERNON MANSION AS IT APPEARS TODAY

AN EFFORT is to be made to have the new congress take up the proposal that seems to be forced elsewhere by the United States government may acquire title to and assume the management of Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, the home and tomb of George Washington. It was only because the last congress at the session which closed a few months ago took definite action in the matter that there was halted a project to profane the historic precincts of Mount Vernon by the location of a reformatory in the vicinity and it is being argued that if congress has to bestow such fostering care upon the famous mansion and estate why not have the whole management of the institution (which really belongs to the whole people) vested in the elective body closest to the people.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made in the past to have our national legislature take some action in this matter. There is, however, constant agitation on the subject and a continual increase in the number of people who look upon it as a public shame that our greatest patriotic shrine should be in other hands than Uncle Sam's. This resentment is due in great measure to what the critics are pleased to dub the "time measure" methods which obtain in the conduct of this tourist mecca. The procedure complained of is the charging of an admission fee for entrance to the grounds and the sale of postal cards, guide books and other commodities. Unfavorable sentiment is attributable especially to the circumstance that most of the money making enterprises conducted at Mount Vernon are on the monopolistic order. Only an approved brand of guide book can be purchased on the grounds and so on through the whole list of articles for sale, even to the circumstance that a single line of steamers on the Potomac river has the exclusive privilege of landing tourists at Mount Vernon.

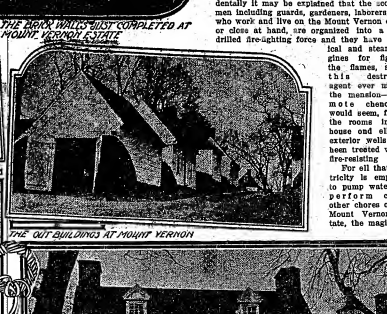


REAR OF MOUNT VERNON MANSION SHOWING THE NEW ROOF, COLONNADES, ETC.



A DRIVEWAY — SHOWING ONE OF THE LATELY REJUVENATED BRICK WALLS

THE BRICK WALLS JUST COMPLETED AT MOUNT VERNON ESTATE



THE OUT BUILDINGS AT MOUNT VERNON



THE OLD KITCHEN AT MOUNT VERNON SHOWING THE "SCREEN WALL"

However, whatever may have been the mistakes of the association of women who have control of Mount Vernon, or of the superintendent who for twenty-five years has had the authority of general manager of Mount Vernon, there is no denying that they have accomplished much in the restoration and maintenance of the manor house and the most interesting part of the famous Virginia plantation. Only recently has there been completed an important undertaking in landscape architecture which is especially notable because it supplies the final feature needed to restore the actual conditions of George Washington's day at the country seat which the Father of His Country loved so well and where he lived and died. This final restoration has been the replacing of the lawn and garden walls which in colonial times played an important part in the surroundings of Mount Vernon, as they did in the case of almost every mansion of its type.

The original walls on the Mount Vernon estate, most of which were constructed under the supervision of Washington himself, were in an excellent state of preservation when he died, but successive heirs to the estate allowed them to fall into decay until there was naught left but the foundations. These walls, which add so much to the appearance of the Mount Vernon estate, would have been restored years ago had it been merely a matter of expense, for the whole work cost only about $1,500. However, a more serious stumbling block delayed operations—namely, a desire to secure brick that would be duplicates of those originally employed and which would consequently enable adherence to the policy of having everything historically correct to the most minute detail.

After a quest that had continued for more than a score of years the long-sought bricks were recently obtained when there was demolished an old colonial mansion known as Society Hill, located in King George county, Virginia. This structure, which was built by Colonel Thornton, a close friend of George Washington—and which by coincidence latter passed into the possession of a member of the Washington family—was constructed of bricks brought from England. The bricks in the Society Hill mansion, when cleaned, proved to be identical in size and color with the bricks found in the ruined foundations of the original garden walls at Mount Vernon. Accordingly the walls were restored in accordance with the original drawings and enough of the original Washington bricks were rescued from the old foundations to provide a coping for the walls, the bricks obtained from the King George county site furnishing the remainder of the material needed.

The most extensive of the restored walls are the "screen walls," the function of which was to hide from the sight of Washington's guests seated on the lawn the inevitable domestic activities that were carried on around such outbuildings as the kitchen, the smokehouse, the spinning house, etc.—adjuncts of the mansion which it was not desired to have obtrude themselves upon the notice of visitors. Almost as interesting as the screen walls, however, are the "Ha Ha" walls, which are depressed below the level of the sloping lawn and are consequently unobservable from the portico of the mansion, but which in Washington's day performed an important function by preventing the stock from wandering on the lawn in front of the house. The name "Ha Ha" as applied to such walls originated in England and is attributed to countryriders who were surprised into making the ejaculation when they suddenly and unexpectedly came upon such a hidden wall in their chase of a fox.

The restored walls, although the most important of recent improvements at Mount Vernon, are by no means the only ones that may be noted by the sightseers and tourists who now visit this historic spot in throngs that aggregate 100,000 a year. A new roof has been placed on the mansion house and the public probably has little conception of how much time and labor was required to obtain the desired material for this roof, just as it was no end of trouble to find the bricks for the walls above referred to. About 50,000 cypress shingles were needed for the new roof, but they must needs be "hived" shingles because Washington had that kind and it seemed impossible to find any hived shingles, because nowadays shingles are not made that way, sawing being much easier than splitting. Finally a lumber firm in South Carolina undertook to supply shingles that would duplicate those of Washington's day, but they charged almost a cent apiece for the singles, which made the roof a pretty expensive one.

Mount Vernon mansion now has one of the most perfect heating systems to be found in any American residence. It was designed especially to prevent danger from fire—and in this connection it may be mentioned that Washington's old home is not built of brick or stone, as many people suppose, but has a frame of oak, sheathed with pine, cut, painted and sanded to resemble stone. The new system enables the heating of all the rooms in the mansion by a hot water system and yet the boiler room, with the inevitable menace that comes from fire and stored fuel is located 400 feet from the mansion and wholly underground.

Another modern improvement at this replenished estate in old Virginia is found in the provision of a fine water supply obtained from a splendid artesian well. Powerful pumps, operated by electricity, supply water from this well for household purposes and keep filled at all times the emergency reservoirs which would be depended upon in case of fire. Incidentally it may be explained that the score of men including guards, gardeners, laborers, etc., who work and live on the Mount Vernon estate or close at hand, are organized into a well-drilled fire-fighting force and they have chemical and steam engines for fighting the flames, should this destructive agent ever menace the mension—o remote chence, it would seem, for all the rooms in the house and all the exterior walls have been treated with a fire-resisting paint.

For all that electricity is employed to pump water and perform certain other chores on the Mount Vernon estate, the magic curtate, as many people suppose, but has a frame of oak, sheathed with pine, cut, painted and sanded to resemble stone. The new system enables the heating of all the rooms in the mansion by a hot water system and yet the boiler room, with the inevitable menace that comes from fire and stored fuel is located 400 feet from the mansion and wholly underground.

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For all that electricity is employed to pump water and perform certain other chores on the Mount Vernon estate, the magic curtains, rugs and furniture are not illuminated by electricity, for the reason that the mansion is not wired for the current, but is lighted as it was in the days of yore, solely by candles.

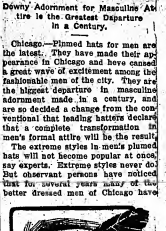
There has been another notable undertaking at Mount Vernon in the form of the construction of drainage works which control forces of nature that threatened to play havoc on the famous estate. This new system of sanitary drainage has, first of all, served to reclaim the hogs and swamps which at one time gave the place a reputation for unhealthfulness. Equally serious in possible results were the threatened landslides near the mansion and in the vicinity of the tomb of Washington, from which, however, the body of Washington was removed some years ago to the new tomb. These slides have been averted for all time by the construction at considerable cost of a tunnel which pierces the hill on which the mension stands.

MEN'S PLUMED HATS APPEAR

Downy Adornment for Masculine Attire Is the Greatest Departure in a Century.

Chicago.—Plumed hats for men are the latest. They have made their appearance in Chicago and have caused a great wave of excitement among the fashionable men of the city. They are the biggest departure in masculine adornment made in a century, and are so decided a change from the conventional that leading hatters declare that a complete transformation in men's formal attire will be the result.

The extreme styles in men's plumed hats will not become popular at once, say experts. Extreme styles never do. But observant persons have noticed that for several years many of the better dressed men of Chicago have worn a ruffed feather just above the bow of their dress hats.



The Plumed Hat.

Recently this feather has been made a trifle larger until the leaders of fashion have accepted it as permanent feature of the thoroughly up-to-date hat.

The most striking of the new hats are in the shape of the foreign Alpine hat which comes in all colors and can be had with any style of trimming desired. One shown is of a light pearl grey and trimmed with a dark green plume, with a light border of rich yellow. A Paris milliner would call it striking.

The some style with a long green quille makes another combination becoming to many faces. The Alpine hat admits of almost unlimited changes and will permit well-dressed men to show as much individuality in the matter of hats as women do now.

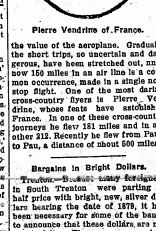
The dent-crown imported soft hot shown, with a novelty wing, is of dark gray and comes in many pretty shades of brown, which will harmonize well with the newer fabrics which the tellors have been importing for spring suits. Wearers of the always formal silk hat will also be able to take adventage of fashion's latest caprice and will not be denied the privilege of ornamenting it.

Dignified white and gray algrettes and other more conservative feathery effects can be added to the latest French style with the flat brim without defying the mandates of Dame Fashion.

FOR CROSS-COUNTRY FLYING

Aviators Gradually Turning Their Attention to More Important Phase of Sport.

New York—Cross-country flying is gradually attracting more and more attention on the part of aviators. This is, of course, as it should be. Mere racing around a track, for hours at a time, goes for nothing in indicating



Pierre Vendrins of France.

the value of the aeroplane. Gradually the short trips, so uncertain and dangerous, have been stretched out, until now it is common for an air line a common occurrence, made in a single nonstop flight. One of the most daring cross-country flyers in air line is Pierre Vendrine, whose feats have astchished France. In one of these cross-country journeys he flew 181 miles and in another 212. Recently he flew from Paris to Pau, a distance of about 600 miles.

NO PLACE FOR FATHER

Bathroom Nook Only Place in Which Family Head May Find Privacy

The English home with its lack of "proper" heating and also its sad lack of ventilation and bathtubs is no more a marvel to the American woman than the American home is to the English woman. The latter freely admits that the conveniences of the American home are beyond compare, but there is one serious defect that is always commented on. This is set forth by Mary Mortimer Maxwell in the National Review (London). There is no place for father. Surely there must be some truth in this, for so many British women have called attention to the fact that we have no privacy in our homes, and have pointed to the shortcomings of pretty strands of heads serving as doors, and to the fact that the bathroom is the only sanctuary, the Indianapolis News remarks. This is borne out by observations in many cities. A former official in Indiana is well read in history. He also has a family. He freely admits that he absorbed his history lying with pillow in the bathtub, safe beyond the reach of the growing children. This is just what Mary Mortimer Maxwell is speaking about when she says:

"But the member of the American family to whom my thoughts turn in greatest sympathy in regard to the lack of privacy and the denial of the opportunity for the cultivation of individuality is the father—he who pays for everything, buys the house with his own earnings or hires it, and yet generally has not so much as a corner that is his very own. It is called 'his house.' It has many rooms. There are the drawing room, the living room, the library. There are numerous bedrooms and dressing rooms, but if he really desires solitude, there would seem to be nothing for him but to lock himself up in the bathroom. Sometimes you hear the members of an American family speak of 'father's den,' to be sure. Why, just before I left America a New York friend, when she was showing me through her new home, said to me, 'This is my husband's den,' showing me into the sunniest and brightest room in the house. My eyes rested upon smiling scenes and tea cozies, a copy of 'Poems of Passion,' an embroidery frame, a train of 'choo-choo cars,' and a box of such American confections as my soul delights in and which no manly man could possibly be seen eating. I looked about for rows of curious pipes, for a horribly dusty and disordered writing table, a lounging jacket—not at all. Bows, but, oh, so comfortable after the workaday coat—a copy or two of a sporting paper, but not a sign of such mute witnesses to masculine ownership of that room did I see.

"It's the sunniest room in the house,' went on that wickedly selfish little American woman, 'so the children and I spend a great deal of time here.'

"I have been shown through other American homes where the husbands and their own dressing rooms, their 'own' hanging cupboards, and have noted with surprise the complexion balms, bodkins with pink bobs ribbon ready for running through lace, bonnet whisks and cut glass powder boxes lying upon the chiffonier along with millitary brushes and safety razors. I do believe in separating dressing rooms and separate dressing tables, the fond wife would gush, and then she would show me her husband's own hanging cupboard, which, being fitted up with a new kind of fitted dressing sit-case, which was found exactly the thing for keeping her skirts in nicest order, she had taken possession of up to the farthest and darkest corner, where a pathetic and lonely greatcoat might hang on a solitary peg."

Does this thing affect all, make the path to the divorce courts popular? Our British critics sometimes think so. Men are brutish folk at the best, and sometimes do like to be alone.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1911. NO. 11.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Whistle Takes Place of Curfew Bell



KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Curfew must ring in Kansas, and its sounding must be heeded. The W. C. T. U. has determined that too little attention is paid to the curfew law, particularly in Kansas City, Kan., and asked the city commissioners to see that it is enforced. In this city, where the sounding of a steam whistle on the packing plant takes the place of the old time bell, it is alleged that it is no longer "the curfew whistle," but is generally spoken of as "the nine o'clock whistle," from the fact that it sounds at that hour in the evening.

Ten years ago the W. C. T. U. took up the matter of the boys' remaining out late at night and determined to put a stop to it. They secured the adoption by most of the city councils of the Sunflower stats of ordinances similar to the New England curfew laws in this city, which was for too large for any bell to be heard in every section, a grave question arose as to how the boys were to know when to "make it home." After some discussion the packing houses solved the problem by agreeing to blow the whistle at nine o'clock.

All was well, and when the loud blast of the big steam siren, which can be heard forty miles on a clear day, sounded at nine o'clock the boys scampered home. If they did not the policeman took them to the station and they were warned "never again to be out after curfew." The women were satisfied and all went well.

But the boys grew up and neglected to impress on their younger brothers a dread of the curfew. The brothers did not scamper home at the sound, and the people began to think little of it.

Meantime the housewives had become accustomed to regulate their clocks by the sound, and at nine o'clock they went to see if the time-piece was behind. The habit spread, and one by one the men grew accustomed to regulate their watches by the whistle. Now every night the watch of each man who works in the city comes out of his pocket almost by force of habit at the first sound of the whistle.

City of Winnipeg Owns Its Utilities



WINNIPEG, Man.—Before the close of the present year this city will no looked upon as the greatest exponent of public ownership on the American continent. Its investment in public utilities is now more than $20,000,000.

It is nearly a quarter of a century since the city council laid the foundation of municipal ownership by buying out the Winnipeg Water Works company and establishing a municipal plant. So successful did the venture prove that when the city decided to lay asphalt pavements some years later it was decided to install a municipal asphalt plant and the many miles of pavement in this city have been laid by it.

Trouble with the Winnipeg Electric company, which controls the street railway franchise, gas, electric light and power franchise, resulted in the city voting $3,000,000 for a municipal power plant. Out on the Winnipeg river, 65 miles from the city, a plant is now nearing completion. The near completion of this plant and the prospects that the city would build its own street railway system, led the Winnipeg Electric company to sell out to the city. The purchase price is $18,000,000.

Winnipeg's telephone system is also conducted under public ownership, for it is a portion of the system extending all over the province and owned by the Manitoba government. In this city there are over 17,000 telephones, the rates being $24 a year for residences and $48 for office phones.

Winnipeg owns its stone quarries in the vicinity of the city, and there, under a staff of civic employes, mines for paving purposes the macadam streets and the crushed stone for many purposes.

Seeking Wives for Titled Noblemen



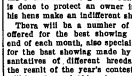
NEW YORK.—American heiresses who may be plying for alliances with Austria's titled youth need plan no longer. The way is open to them, and the method of acquiring a prince or a count of either the Bohemian or Tyrolean variety is so simple that it is within reach of all. There is no mystery about it. Miss Yrma Bleyer of Vienna has arrived here to arrange it all.

"We in Vienna know," says the pratty matchmaker, "that in the United States there are many daughters of millionaires who have had every possible luxury showered upon them since their birth, but who long for what has always seemed to them unattainable, namely, pride of family and social position. I can give them both.

"I have on my list two princes, brothers, one twenty-three and the other twenty-five years. Both are officers in the Austrian army, and their regiment is stationed at Vienna. Their family is of ancient lineage and they own two castles in Bohemia. Each has a fortune of $2,000,000. A condition which must be met in the cases of both my princes, should I find wives for them, is that the American girls must bring them fortunes equal to their own.

"There is one of my clients of whom I can speak freely because he has returned to Austria after a visit to this country, during which he made journeys to several American cities, including St. Louis, Chicago and Cleveland. I refer to Count Hans Christalaigg. His family estate is at Ystarein, Austria, and he has a fine castle there.

State Is to Have Egg-Laying Contest



MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo.—An egg-laying contest to begin September 1 and last one year is being arranged by the Missouri Agricultural college and will be held at the state poultry experiment station here. It will be the first contest of its kind held in America and will no doubt attract much attention among breeders of fine poultry.

Australia and New Zealand have similar contests and plans for something of this sort are under way both in Philadelphia and in San Francisco, but the first in the field with a definite arrangement is Missouri.

Entries will be limited to fifty, and the first 50 breeders to make entries will furnish the hens. Each owner is limited to six hens, with the privilege of substituting a hen for one that becomes sick or injured. Fifty pens will be built, exactly alike, and each pen of hens will have the same food and treatment.

Managers of the contest have made a rule so that each pen with its entries will be designated by number. The owner and the management will know who owns the hens, but no one else will have this information, unless the owner cares to give it out. This is done to protect an owner in case his hens make an indifferent showing.

There will be a number of prizes offered for the best showing at the end of each month, also special prizes for the best showing made by representatives of different breeds. For the result of the year's contest there will be other valuable prizes and owners who capture one of these will find it worth much to their business, for reports of the contest will be published in newspapers, magazines and poultry journals all over the country.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

STIMSON NEW WAR SECRETARY



Last fall Roosevelt nominated him for governor of New York and Stimson and the colonel stumped the state, going down to defeat in the Democratic landslide, after a spectacular campaign.

In person, Stimson is tall, slender and impressive. He has dark hair and wears a small mustache. His diction is precise and his delivery much like that of an attorney reading a brief to a court.

Henry Lewis Stimson, the new secretary of war, is a progressive Republican of the Roosevelt stripe and has been considered as Roosevelt's right hand man in politics. Stimson is forty-three. He comes of a Knickerbocker family and was born in New York September 21, 1867. At Yale he was a member of Pel Upsilon and Skull of Bones. After he graduated from Yale in '88 he went to Harvard and received his master's degree in '89 and his law school diploma in '90.

In 1893 he became a member of the law firm of which Elihu Root was a member, and in 1906 President Roosevelt took him from a lucrative private practice to make him United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. During the three years that followed Stimson distinguished himself in the prosecutions of the sugar trust, Charles W. Morse and railroad rebaters.

THE ORIGINAL INSURGENT

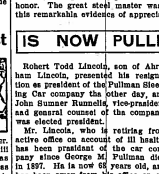


Representative Henry Allen Cooper of Racine, Wis., is declared entitled to the distinction of being the first insurgent in congress. Mr. Cooper was an insurgent before the word "insurgent" come into use. He has been in congress 16 years, and he has been an insurgent 15 years.

Before the "stalwarts" in Wisconsin led Robert Marion La Follette to trouble them, Henry A. Cooper of the First Wisconsin district was inclined to muss up the program of the regulars. He was elected first to the Fifty-third congress. Once or twice an effort was made to defeat him for the nomination, and after that they tried to defeat him at the election, but he has been returned to each succeeding congress.

When Cooper went to congress for his first term he was placed upon the committee on Pacific railroads. The Pacific railroad funding bill was before the committee, and the young man from Racine proceeded to raise a row, which was an innovation for that committee on that particular bill. He was "sent for" a number of times, and some of the big lobbyists for the railroad labored with him to get him to "see the light," but Cooper refused to see it. He fought the claim of the railroad and spoiled the program.

CARNEGIE GETS GOLD MEDAL



What he called his greatest mark of honor was received the other day by Andrew Carnegie, when 21 American republics bestowed upon him a gold medal bearing on one side the words "Benefactor of Humanity," and on the other "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie." It was the first time in history that such a tribute from so many nations had been paid to an individual, and the scene, which took place at Washington, was highly impressive.

Senor de Zamacone, the Mexican ambassador, made the presentation speech. Secretary of State Knox presided and President Taft spoke in eulogy of the gifts which Mr. Carnegie has made for the cause of peace on this hemisphere and throughout the world. Members of the diplomatic corps and men high in official life filled the hall of the Pan-American Union building, where the ceremonies were held and for the erection of which Mr. Carnegie gave $1,000,000.

In accepting the medal Mr. Carnegie told of his deep feelings on being informed last autumn of the honor conferred upon him by the Pan-American conference at Buenos Ayres, when 150,000,000 people, forming 21 sovereign nations, through their representatives voted to bestow upon him this signal honor. The great steel master was visibly moved by a powerful sense of this remarkable evidence of appreciation.

IS NOW PULLMAN PRESIDENT



Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, presented his resignation as president of the Pullman Sleeping Car company the other day, and John Sumner Runnells, vice-president and general counsel of the company, was elected president.

Mr. Lincoln, who is retiring from active office on account of ill health, has been president of the car company since George M. Pullman died in 1897. His is now 68 years old, and has been away from his office on account of poor health much of the time for several months. Mr. Runnells meanwhile has administered the office duties.

Mr. Runnells has been general counsel of the $120,000,000 Pullman company since 1897, and has been vice-president since 1900. He was born in Effingham, N. H., July 30, 1844, graduated from Amherst college in 1865, and after studying law at Dover, N. H., removed to Iowa and became private secretary to the governor of the state. From 1881 to 1886 he was United States district attorney for Iowa.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Law Goes After Immigrant Swindlers



WASHINGTON.—Though the ways of graft are many, and many are the grafters, probably the most contemptible and most plentiful in this class are those who prey on ignorence and poverty. The Department of Justice has undertaken with notable success a war against those swindlers of our citizens, but it has not yet endeavored to protect the immigrant anxious to become a citizen. Perhaps our lawmakers are to blame. As an illustration of this misuse L. Glick takes the greeting steamship agent or petty banker.

A poor man who has come from the "old country" but a short time before will spend the savings of one or two years' labor to purchase transportation to the United States for some relative in a foreign land. The understanding is that he will go by direct route from the country he is leaving to his destination. Of course the agent may overcharge. The may he called legitimate graft, as he has to meet with competition, and the overcharge does not amount to much. But that is not all. The emigrent, whether he be Italian, Jew, Greek, or ecither, receives his ticket; sells what little belooggios he hes and presents himself with his family, hundls and ticket to the foreign agent. The agent scrutinizes the ticket with great care, apparently, and in a sed voice informs the emigrant there is required more money. Such a scene occurs et every stop-over. This hesides being robbed for food and lodgings for which the kind relotive across the seas hes already peid double.

After much delay he arrives et the seeport end here they take whet is left. They let him kssp his family. After more delay, he is set on board e ship bound for Canada, generally the port is Halifax. Perhaps the steamship companies know why the immigrant is sent to the United States via Conede, but they won't tell. He arrives at Halifax penniless and is deherred. Ths fact that he is bound for some town in the United States does not make things any dessester for him with the Canadian officials.

His relstiva is communicated with and while negotiations for his release from the immigrant stetion are pending the Canadian government charges him for board; if his relative cen horrow enough money it hecomes only a costly experience but often he must go hack home and our country loses another citizen.

New Naval Fighter Mighty Submarine



THE largest and most formidable submarine ever constructed for the United States government will hs given a trial trip soon. If the craft proves a success it will have a large bearing on the future of the navy, will tend to increase the importance of sub-surface wer vessels, and et the same time to lessen the importance of the great hettleship.

It is the intention to cruise to New York with the boat on her trial trip. Later it is expected the stronge craft will be sent across the Atlantic.

Among the features of the new submarine are hydroplanes. Thess correspond to the planes of an eeroplane. They are assigned for the purpose of steadying the boet and holding it even when under the water. Another feature is the drop keel, which weighs several tons, and can be released in cese of an accident, thus edding to the buoyancy of the vessel. On the bottom of the hoet are wheels calculated to protect the bottom when the vessel drops down to the hed of the ocesa. Verious other features are important in the construction of this type of submarine. Enough storage air is provided for 48 hours under water. The vessel is provided with powerful gasolins eagines, which propel her when running at the surface. But under the water the power is furnished by storage hetteries.

Its length is 161 feet and its displacement shout 636 tons. The government contract calls for 14 knots speed, but it is expected to make 16. This is when the submarine is traveling on the surface. The submerged speed called for by the contract is nine and a half knots.

Big Pay for Woman Committee Clerk



IT IS a "girl from the golden west" who drews the largest salary ever paid by the United States to a woman. Leona M. Wells of Wyoming has been eppointed assistant secretary of the committes on appropriations, and with that position goes a salary of $2,500. She hes another edvantage over nearly all the other women, for she can go home and vote just like any other citizen of Wyoming.

For several years she hes been rected as one of the most efficient of government employes and hes served on both the claims and the military affeirs committees, the routine of which she quickly mastered, making herself valuable to the members of the committes by elways having much desired information ready for their use.

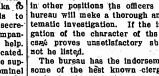
She made such a hit with the claims committee that they included an item in the general deficiancy fund of last yeer allowing her $2,000 for extre work. Pending before the committee when Mrs. Wells did this extra work were 50,000 claims, some of them grave old and many since first presented.

She prepered a list of these 50,000 claims, giving a short history of each and showing what action hed been taken. This was printed, and is a valuable reference document.

Domestic Service Bureau Is Planned

SOCIETY women interested in philanthropic work carried on through the Gentlewomen's league, one of the social organizations of Washington, are deeply interested in a movement proposed and started by Mrs. Julia James that has for its object the establishment of an intelligence bureau to be operated as an auxiliary of the league.

The new branch of the organization is to be incorporated under the name of the National Co-operative Intelligence bureau. It will undertake to supply employers of all kinds to Washington homes, from social secretaries, linguists, readers and companions, to all manner of domestic help. It will have offices centrally located. There will be a fee charged those supplied with employes and a nominal fee charged the persons placed in positions. The bureau will undertake to give its indorsement to the moral character of the employes supplied as well as to their capabilities to perform their particular kind of work.



All applicants for positions will be required to file a brief statement of where they have filled positions, and before they are indorsed and placed in other positions the officers of the bureau will make a thorough and systematic investigation. If the investigation of the character of the applicant proves unsatisfactory she will not be listed.

The bureau has the indorsement of some of the best known clergymen, professional and business men of the city.

Neither the optimist nor the pessimist is ever quite as happy or as unhappy as he thinks he is.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - MINN.

ENCOURAGING BRIGHT PUPILS.

Parents and educators everywhere will be interested in the experiment now being tried in the Cincinnati public schools of establishing a class-room for especially bright pupils, which would appear to be the logical accompaniment of the classroom for backward pupils. The proposition that it is as unfair to hold back the apt or clever child in the ranks of the mediocre as it is to speed the dull pupil to a pace he cannot maintain, appeals as reasonable and common sense. It will be argued with much force that the system which makes provision for caring for the backward pupil cannot be justified without provision is made for accompanying the needs of those who can advance more rapidly than the average, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The proposition simply provides for the application to schooling of the plan, that is generally adopted and followed in the business world, where wage scales, chances of promotion and all the advantages are based on the ability of those employed to advance rapidly in one line or another. This has not been the rule in the school where the system has been adjusted to meet the requirements of the average pupil, with special provision made for those below the average. The net result of this system has been retardation, for which the pupils are not to blame. The Cincinnati educators have decided that the old system of trying to make all children fit the same educational pattern is unsatisfactory in general and particularly unfair to the bright pupil who are to be given special attention under a more sensible and equitable method.

In putting its ban on the "common drinking cup," the New York Board of Health is doing a good thing. The public drinking cup is a carrier of infection and the habit of using an individual drinking vessel under all circumstances might be good to acquire. There are folding cups of metal, rubber and even of paper, which one can keep about the person without discomfort and can get at trifling expense. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza and even tuberculosis are transmissable, and are frequently transmitted, through promiscuously used water glasses and teacups.

The famous auto expert who broke his neck in an effort to establish new speed records might have given his life in a better cause. A man, it is true, can easily find out if human manufacture can stand the terrific strain put upon it by these speed experiments, but if he finds to the contrary the knowledge is seldom of any use to him, nor does the acquisition serve even the minor purpose of being a warning to others. The need of the age is to learn more how to save life, rather than the faster ways of rushing through it.

England is worried over the $75,000,000 annual destruction inflicted by rats. Most thinking people, are, and what worries most is that the measures for wiping out the pests are received by the rodents with cheerful indifference.

A New Yorker named Jones has asked permission of the courts to change his name. It behooves the 1,000,000,000 bearers of that honored moniker to arise in protest.

A Texas man sold 187,000 snakes last year for prices ranging from 25 cents to $2.50 each. Nobody can justly complain that the price of snakes is high.

A French physician injected radium into a worn out old horse and made it frisky as a colt. There is hope for our ancient racehorses and baseball players.

A scientist says that a normal man has large feet and a normal woman small feet. This seems to settle the question outside of Chicago.

An Iowa professor claims that cold weather in spring is good for the fruit crop. Evidently the wolf cry from Georgia was a false alarm.

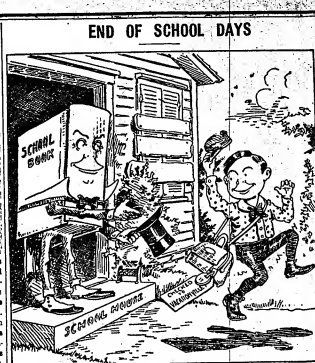
A Harvard professor has solved the riddle of the sphinx, but it is safe to assert that he doesn't know why the harem skirt is.

Wealthy men cannot always do as they please. A judge wouldn't allow Cornelius Vanderbilt to cross his legs in court.

Let us not abolish the cat just yet. Doctor Young tells us that the rat is the original and busy conveyor of germs.

New York reports the theft of $15,000 worth of hair. That's what comes of leaving it around on the dresser.

END OF SCHOOL DAYS



GARY MAKES DENIAL

DECLARES U. S. STEEL CORPORATION IS NOT PLANING WORLD-WIDE COMBINE.

OFFERS TO LAY BARE FACTS

Chairman of Board of Directors Appears Before Investigating Committee of House and Promises to Give Frank Statements.

Washington.—Offering to lay bare all the facts concerning the United States Steel corporation, denying that he is planning to form a monopoly to control steel products of the entire world, and flatly admitting that the steel corporation has absolute domination of subsidiary companies, Elbert H. Gary appeared as the second witness in the inquiry being conducted by the steel investigating committee of the house.

The disclaimer as to a worldwide combination was called out by a statement by Chairman Stanley that Mr. Gary was credited with being the directing genius of such a trust.

Examination of Mr. Gary brought out that the department of commerce and labor and its bureau of corporations were not co-operating with the Stanley committee. Mr. Stanley asked the witness if he knew whether a report of the bureau of corporations ob its investigation of the steel corporation had been submitted to President Taft or former President Roosevelt. Mr. Gary said he did not know.

Mr. Gary declared he would give the committee all the facts and figures it desired concerning the affairs of the United States Steel corporation and its subsidiary companies.

"There is not any doubt," Mr. Gary told the committee, "that the United States Steel corporation as the owner of most of the stocks of the subsidiary companies ultimately controls those subsidiary companies, including their management and conduct."

Asked if the Carnegie Steel company competed now with other subsidiary companies in the steel corporation, Mr. Gary said:

"I should say it does, putting my interpretation on the word. I came to be frank, and to give you the exact facts—that you may put your own construction on them.

"The subsidiary companies have their own directors and officers and have the right to act independently, but as the steel corporation owns the securities, if the conduct of a subsidiary company was antagonistic in any way it would only be a question of time when the administration of that subsidiary company would be changed."

SUNSTAR WINNER OF DERBY

Takes Famous Turf Event With Comparative Ease—King and Queen Witness Classic Race.

Epsom Downs.—Sunstar, J. B. Joel's magnificent horse, won the Coronation derby here. Favorita in the betting, he ran a sensational race, winning England's most famous turf event with comparative ease.

Sunstar was 3 to 1 and 4 choice in the betting, and a vast sum was laid on him by his admirers.

The classic of the thoroughbred world was graced by the presence of King George and his consort, Queen Mary. Fully 30,000 Americans were also at the track, the occasion being the feature sporting event of the coronation celebration.

Turks Shelve American Rail Plan.

Constantinople.—The project for the construction of an extensive railway system in Asiatic Turkey by an American syndicate was shelved in the chamber of deputies by a vote of 76 to 64.

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32 Hurt in Rail Crash.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Thirty-two persons were injured in a collision between a local passenger train and a construction train on the Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern railroad at Baldwinsville.

BIG STICK FOR TRUST

ATTORNEY GENERAL DECLARES ALL SHERMAN ACT VIOLATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

ADMITS STEEL CONNECTION

Cabinet Member Tells House Committee He Advised Corporation and Received $25,000 for His Services While With Law Firm.

Washington. — Attorney General Wickersham told the house committee on expenditures in the department of justice that as a result of the recent decisions of the supreme court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases a sweeping attempt will be made to obtain criminal convictions of all violators of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Attorney General Wickersham testified that he had advised the United States Steel corporation on several occasions from 1901 to 1909, during his connection with the firm of Strong & Cadwalader and that he had received his share of the fee turned into the firm for services to the American Sugar Refining company, personally attended to by Henry W. Taft, brother of the president.

Mr. Wickersham said his share was about $25,000.

Mr. Wickersham was examined chiefly by Representative Beall of Texas, chairman of the committee, concerning the sale by the government of friar lands in the Philippines to the American Sugar Refining company. He said that Henry W. Taft in one time appeared as a special attorney for the government against the "sugar trust," a part of the American Tobacco company.

Mr. Wickersham declared that after he became attorney general John Henry Hammond represented Strong & Cadwalader as counsel for the so-called sugar trust in the purchase of the friar lands. He added that at the time he gave his opinion permitting the sale of the lands he did not know that Hammond represented the president of the American Sugar Refining company, Mr. Havemeyer.

When asked about the connection of the firm with steel affairs, Mr. Wickersham said:

"I personally have advised the United States Steel corporation in one or two issues."

"Did Strong & Cadwalader ever represent the New York Cotton exchange?" asked Chairman Beall.

Yes, Henry W. Taft was counsel for the exchange," Mr. Wickersham replied, "and I think he still continues in that capacity."

The chairman sought to learn from the attorney general why the department of justice and the treasury department accepted a $2,000,000 settlement from the American Sugar Refining company on the Lake Linden dock valuations at the port of New York, rather than enforce the severe penalties provided for by law. Mr. Wickersham replied that the department felt that the evidence at once was not sufficient to support a claim for penalties, though it was his belief that restitution was made because the penalization feared penalties would be imposed.

"Then it was your judgment," suggested Mr. Beall, "that, notwithstanding the fact that the government had access to a memorandum book showing the receipt of sugar imported and to books showing fraudulent weights, if the government had attempted to collect the penalties there was strong probability of failure?"

"Yes," Mr. Wickersham answered.

ORDER NEW LORIMER PROBE

Martin Resolution Providing for Investigation by Regular Committee Is Adopted by Senate.

Washington.—The senate of the United States passed the resolution offered by Senator Martin of Virginia, directing the standing committee on privileges and elections for the second time in a year to ascertain if corrupt methods were used in the election of William Lorimer as junior senator from Illinois.

The vote was 48 to 20. It marked the defeat of the resolution submitted by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, providing for a special investigating committee of five new members of the senate, and for which a more significant fight has been waged for two weeks.

The Martin resolution was passed with the understanding that the actual work of investigating the Lorimer case shall be conducted by a sub-committee consisting of the following senators:

Dillingham and Gamble, Republicans, and Fletcher and Johnston, Democrats, representing the pro-Lorimer element.

Clapp and Sutherland, Republicans, and Kern and Lea, Democrats, on the anti-Lorimer side.

Aged Slayer Sent to Prison.

Bloomington, Ill.—William Armington, aged slayer, was given a sentence of twenty years in Joliet penitentiary in the Marshall county court on the charge of killing Jerome Cray, a horse buyer of Wenona, while quarreling at that place last fall.

Asserts Kissing Spreads Disease.

Philadelphia.—In an address at the American Laryngological convention here Dr. Allen R. Thrasher stated that kissing spreads many serious diseases, particularly those of the throat.

RAY HARROUN WINS

CAPTURES FIRST PRIZE OF $14,600 IN BIG 500-MILE AUTO RACE.

S. P. Dickson Is Killed, A. W. Greiner and Six Others Are Injured at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The first 500-mile auto race on a speedway, the greatest test of skill and endurance in motor racing history, was won by Ray Harroun, in a Marmon car, in the time of 6:41:08.

Ralph Mulford in a Lozier was second. Forty cars started and ten finished.

Notwithstanding predictions of wholesale disaster in the race only one man was killed and seven injured. The victims were: Killed—S. P. Dickson, mechanician Amplex car No. 44.

Injured—Arthur Greiner, driver, Amplex car No. 44, seriously.

David Lewis, mechanician Lozier car No. 34, leg broken.

Teddy Tetzlaff, driver Lozier car No. 34, bruised and chiken up.

Harry Knight, driver Westcott car No. 7, severely.

John Glover, mechanician Westcott car No. 7, seriously injured.

L. Anderson, mechanician Case car No. 8, thrown out, not serious.

The most spectacular accident of the day was when four cars were wrecked almost directly in front of the grandstand. The only person who was seriously hurt was John Glover, mechanician for Westcott car No. 7, driven by Harry Knight, who also was hurt.

The other cars that were wrecked were Eddie Hearne's Fiat No. 17, Joe Jagersberger Case No. 8, and Lytles Apperson Jack Rabbit No. 25. That seven people were not killed was a mystery to the great crowd in the grandstands.

The prize winners were:

First—Ray Harroun, Marmon.
Second—Mulford, Lozier.
Third—Bruce Brown, Fiat.
Fourth—Wishart, Mercedes.
Fifth—DePalme, Simplex.
Sixth—Wilcox, National.
Seventh—Turner, Amplex.
Eighth—Cobb, Jackson.
Ninth—Belcher, Knox.
Tenth—Hughes, Mercer.

TEN PERISH IN BIG STORM

Seven Caught on Lake Erie Are Drowned—Property Loss in Northwestern Ohio $1,000,000.

Cleveland, O.—Ten dead, many missing, scores of injured and at least $1,000,000 property loss was the toll left by a five-minute storm that ripped and tore through the northern half of Ohio.

Cleveland lay helpless under the fall of a sixty-mile gale that scattered the shipping in the harbor, tore docks away with it in its fury and twisted giant trees from their roots.

Seven were drowned in Lake Erie, off the Cleveland shore, as the storm caught fisherman and perried the trees of a racehorse and other people on the water. Three were drowned at Lorain, while more are missing both there and at Cleveland.

Not one block of this city missed its mark of the wrecking gale. Shore fronts were torn, broken windows splintered on the sidewalks and thousands of trees were snapped.

Wires were tangled in deadly coils in the streets when the police fell in the storm, made many streets paths of peril.

Most of those who were drowned were fishing in small boats on the lake when the storm broke.

Mountain as a Memorial.

Concord, N. H.—A mountain as a memorial to General Walter Harriman, governor of New Hampshire from 1867 to 1869, has been given to the state by his son-in-law, Joseph Lesson of Newton, Mass., according to an announcement made here.

Arabs Capture a Capital.

Hodirda, Arabia.—Rebellious Arabs in Asseyr have captured Abha, the capital, and have made prisoners of the 5,000 Turkish troops composing the garrison.

TO DRIVE OUT HERESY

PRESBYTERIANS WILL REORGANIZE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

All Instructors Unable to Subscribe to Essential Doctrines of Church Must Go.

New York. — The Presbyterian general assembly, having practically secured control of Union Theological seminary, and not having surrendered in its 50-year fight against heresy, it is now proposed to reorganize that institution.

This is the real meaning of the "Overtures" to the seminary trustees made at the general assembly in Atlantic City last week.

The directors of the seminary have given substantial assurance that they will insist that all instructors in the divinity school shall be free from the taint of heresy. Those who are unable or unwilling to subscribe to the essential doctrines of the Presbyterian church will have to go.

The committee appointed by the assembly will insist that there is no room in the Presbyterian church for those who doubt the Deity of Jesus Christ, his miracles and the Atonement. New York presbytery will come in for its share of the purging in time, it is said on good authority. That the majority of its membership favors this is also said to be true.

Dr. David G. Wylie, one of the New York members of the committee, refused to say that changes in the faculty of the seminary were to be proposed by the committee. He said that it would be unwise to discuss action which might, or might not, be taken by the committee.

CAUCUS ADOPTS WOOL TAX

Proposed Democratic Revision of Tariff Unanimously Approved—Rates Slashed One-Half.

Washington.—The proposed Democratic revision of the wool tariff—the Underwood bill—was unanimously approved by a full Democratic caucus in the house of representatives after a rapid maneuvering by the Democratic house leaders, who devised a scheme which effectively silenced the opposition of the free wool advocates, backed by the open support of William Jennings Bryan.

Chairman Underwood gave the complete text of the proposed revision of the wool tariff to 200 Democrats who assembled in the party caucus. It proposes a duty of 20 per cent on raw wool, a reduction of more than 50 per cent from the Payne-Aldrich law, now in force.

MANAGUA FORT BLOWN UP

Twenty Die in Nicaragua—Presidential Palace and Other Buildings Damaged by Explosion.

Managua, Nicaragua.—About 20 soldiers were killed and the presidential palace and other buildings were damaged by the explosion of the munitions storehouse overlooking the capital, were blown up.

There are many rumors of a Liberalist plot aimed probably at the presidential palace, but saner opinion is that the explosion was caused by carelessness.

The soldiers of the garrison are notoriously foolhardy, and it is well known on many occasions to smoke cigarettes within the magazine.

600,000 MAY SHARE PROFITS

Electric Association Delegates Applaud Proposal—New Scheme Is Outlined at New York Convention.

New York. — Plans for a profit sharing system for the 600,000 employee of the National Electric Light association were presented in the report of the public policy committee of the association at last night's session of the convention and received with applause by nearly 4,000 members in attendance. Plans for accident and sickness insurance for employee, death benefits, pensions, and life insurance and employes' savings and investment funds were outlined.

CASTRO BUYS WAR SUPPLIES

Deported President of Venezuela Is Reported Loading Vessel With Artillery and Munitions.

Lisbon.—The Portuguese government has received a communication from the United States government to the effect that Cipriano Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, is in Portugal from the steamer Caracas.

It is reported here that Castro has a steamer at Teneriffa loaded with artillery and munitions, waiting for the first opportunity to return to Venezuela. The movement is being watched.

Britons Cheer for Taft.

London.—Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor at a banquet given at the National Liberal club here. The ironmaster's speech was cheered vociferously, especially his one reference to President Taft, the company rising and waving serviettes and handkerchiefs.

Two Drown, One at a Hare.

Hartford City, Ind.—In a vain effort to rescue Glen Woolard, a high school student, from drowning, William Williams lost his own life.

$3.50 RECIPE FREE, FOR WEAK KIDNEYS.

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say good bye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of the urine; the forehead and back-ache; the sleepless nights; the aches and pains in the back, the growing nervousness; specks before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend upon. I will send it free to any one who will write me asking for it, and after you have used it for a few days, if you are satisfied that it is the most prompt relief and quickest cure you ever used, you can send me $3.50 in payment, but if you are not entirely satisfied you do not owe me one penny. I want you to be the judge. I will quickly show the power I have to cure you, or to cure you it will cost you nothing. Don't send any money now, but write me today and I will send you my recipe free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Address, A. E. Robinson, 6309 Leck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will promptly send you the recipe in plain wrapper. As you will have to pay no money now, you can write me without hesitation, and I will gladly show the power I have to cure you, or to cure you it will cost you nothing. Write me today and get your free—yes, free—cure and cure yourself at home.

SOMETHING ELSE.



The Professor—An ordinary brick will absorb a quart of water.

The Pugilist—Then my brother's no brick!

The Professor—What do you mean?

The Pugilist—He never sheorbed that much water in his life.

Strange Children.

George Bancroft, the historian, used to relate with gusto a joke that he caught while trotting to school along a Massachusetts country road. It was shout old Levi Lincoln, says Percy H. Epler in "Master Minds at the Commencements' Head."

The old gentlemen was nearly blind. A flock of geese was being driven gabbling up Lincoln street. Leaning far out of the carriage, the one old aristocrat, thinking they were children, threw out a handful of pence, graciously exclaiming:

"God bless you, my children!"

Very Select.

The landlady was trying to impress the prospective lodger with an idea of how extremely eligible the neighborhood was. Pointing over the way at a fine mansion, she said in a hushed whisper:

"Young men, over there across the street there's seven million dollars!"

BUSINESS WOMEN
A Lunch Fit for a King.

An active and successful young lady tells her food experience:

"Some years ago I was a victim from nervous prostration, induced by continuous brain strain and improper food, added to a great grief.

"I was ordered to give up my work, as there was great danger of my mind failing me altogether. My stomach was in bad condition (nervous dyspepsia, I think now) and when Grape-Nuts food was recommended to me, I had no faith in it. However, I tried it, and soon there was a marked improvement in my condition.

"I had been troubled with faint spells, and had used a stimulant to relieve me. I found that by eating Grape-Nute at each timee I was relieved and suffered no bad effects, which was a great gain. As to my other troubles—nervous prostration, dyspepsia, etc.—the Grape-Nuts diet has soon disappeared.

"I wish especially to call the attention of office girls to the great benefit I derived from the use of Grape-Nute as a noon luncheon. I was thoroughly tired of cheap restaurants and ordinary lunches, and so made the experiment of taking a package of Grape-Nuts food with me, and then slipping out at noon and getting a nickel's worth of sweet cream to add to it.

"I found this made a delicious dish, finished off with an epple, peach, orange, or a bunch of grapes made a lunch fit for a king, and one that agreed with me perfectly.

"I thrive on my Grape-Nute diet that I did not have to give up my work at all, and in the two years have had only four lost days charged up against me.

"Let me add that your suggestions in the little book, 'Road to Wellville,' are, in my opinion, invaluable, especially to women." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TORNADO STRIKES; TWO DEAD

AND FIVE INJURED NEAR PINE CITY, MINN.

Two Farm Homes Torn to Pieces by a Funnel-Shaped Cloud on Decoration Day.

Pine City, Minn.—The lowering tail of a tornado struck the township of Pokegama seven and a half miles northwest of Pine City and four miles from Brook Park on the Great northern road Decoration Day. Two farm houses were wrecked and scattered over the ground a distance of forty rods. Two persons were killed and a child fatally injured.

The dead are Mrs. Ole Bergrich and Charles Cottrell. Mr. Cottrell's wife is not expected to survive the day. Four of their children were more or less injured, but all will recover.

Mrs. Bergrich was visiting over the holiday at the home of Charles Holmstrom. When the storm struck she clasped her two babies, one 14 months old and the other 3 months, in her arms. Neither of the babies was hurt.

The mother, when the storm struck the Holmstrom home and tore it to pieces, had shielded the babies with her body and even in her dying agony did not forget the precious charges in her care. That they escaped even then is regarded as miraculous.

Charles Cottrell died several hours later. His skull was crushed and his body horribly cut and bruised. His remains, as well as those of Mrs. Bergrich, were buried in the little cemetery of Brook Park. The tornado only swept a course about four rods wide and soon disappeared in higher altitudes. The only other damage reported was on the farm of Peter Hagen, whose house was moved from its foundations.

All the buildings on the Holmstrom and the Cottrell places were reduced to kindling wood and scattered for rods. The funnel-shaped cloud was plainly visible from Pine City and help was sent from this place at once.

SHORT FARM COURSE TO START.

Indications Point to Banner Attendance at School of Agriculture.

Minneapolis.—Indications at the school of agriculture point to a banner attendance at the short course to farming and allied sciences which will start shortly. The members of the faculty in charge of the summer school work are well satisfied with the promise of interest given by the registrations. The courses are open to anyone on payment of a nominal entrance fee. No examination or previous school attendance is necessary, the idea being to get hold of the man actually engaged in the work of farming and to enable him to bring his methods of tilling the soil, breeding stock and conserving the resources of his farm to the highest standard.

A. D. Wilson and O. M. Olson of the extension department of the school have just returned from a trip through the farming districts of the state and report conditions as being very favorable on a bumper crop, especially in regard to corn. The acreage sown to corn this year in Minnesota is away above the average and all indications at this time point to an immense crop although considerable damage has been done by cut worms. Small grains are in good condition although in the northern tier of counties the need of rain is beginning to be felt. Pastures in some places are too dry for a rapid growth of grass, according to the experts. The seeding operations on the farm will all be about completed this week, the last grain to go in the ground being flax, which is now nearly all in.

Begins Work on Barrows Mine.

Brainerd.—The M. A. Hanna Co. has commenced unloading cars of machinery to be used in its work of sinking the first shaft on its properties leased from the Brainerd Mining company near Barrows. A timbered shaft will be sunk and the shaft proper will measure 10 by 14 feet. It is not known what depth will be attained. Surveyors have been working on lines from Crosby to Barrows and it is believed the Soo line may run an extension to Barrows to tap the rich ore country of the south ranges and the agricultural regions of this part of Crow Wing county.

Mankato Firms to Pave Streets.

Mankato—Mankato contractors have procured contracts for laying nearly one blocks of pavement in the business and residence sections of the city. The North Star Concrete company was the lowest bidder on fifteen blocks of creosoted block and one block of brick pavement. Fowler & Fay were the lowest bidders on five blocks of bitulithic macadam with granite surfacing. The creosoted block pavement went at $2.38 a yard, the brick at $1.95 and the macadam at 82 cents.

PASS ENTRANCE EXAMS.

Minnesota Boys Want to Enter the Navy.

Washington, D. C. — John Joseph Lish, of Faribault, and John Ellsworth Beach, of Hutchinson, have passed the examinations necessary to enter the Annapolis naval academy. Lish, being the principal, will receive the appointment by Representative Davis, but Mr. Davis will write a letter of commendation to Mr. Beach, since both passed with excellent grades.

MILITIA TO ENCAMP.

Annual Gathering at Lakeview Begins June 12.

The First regiment of the Minnesota National guard will leave for Camp Lakeview, for the annual encampment, Sunday, June 12. The train will leave the Milwaukee depot in Minneapolis, at 7:30 a. m., carrying Companies A, B, F, I and M, and the First infantry band. At St. Paul five more companies and the St. Paul Battalion band will board the train, besides Company C, from Stillwater. The St. Paul companies are C, D, E, H, and L. At Red Wing Company G will board the train, completing the First regiment. The two bands will be consolidated, making 50 pieces in all, the largest military band in the Northwest.

Colonel C. M. Reeve will be in command and Major F. B. Rowley, First battalion; Maj. Erie D. Luce, second, and Maj. Oscar Seeback, of Red Wing, third. Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan will assist Colonel Reeve in addition to a large staff of officers.

Maj. A. E. Johnson of the Nineteenth United State infantry has been detailed by the war department at Washington to instruct the regiment during the encampment. Major Luce has been selected to instruct the guard and has offered a prize cup to the company making the best showing.

The new infantry drill regulations which will begin to be in the National Guard of all states Sept. 1, 1911, will be gone detailed to the Twenty-eighth United States infantry at San Antonio, Tex., over during the encampment. Capt. A. K. Schall and Major Luce, who both had the opportunity to become familiar with the regulations while detailed to the Twenty-eighth United had recently, probably will be detailed to instruction work.

Many improvements have been made on the camp ground this spring. The enlisted men's club building, the officers' club and the hospital have been rescreened and the mess halls repaired. Capt. C. Smith, former regimental quartermaster, has resigned that position and Capt. Arthur J. Stobbard of Company L, St. Paul, has been elected to fill the vacancy. Capt. Stobbard will be succeeded by First Lieutenant Clifton Smith, who will be succeeded by Second Lieut. Carl West, whose place is to be taken by First Sergeant Graves. The range at Camp Lakeview has been properly fixed up and some prize shooting is expected. The usual team shoot trophy will be awarded to the company making the best team. Prize cups will also be awarded for sanitation, attendance and best noncommissioned officers, besides several by Colonel Reeve.

WORK ON SHAFT NEAR BARROWS.

Soo Line May Build Extension to Tap South Ranges.

Brainerd.—M. A. Hanna & Co. have commenced unloading machinery to be used in sinking the first shaft on the properties leased from the Brainerd Mining company near Barrows. A timbered shaft 10x14 feet will be sunk.

Surveyors have been working on railroad lines from Crosby to Barrows and the Soo line may run an extension to tap the rich ore country of the south ranges and the agricultural regions of this part of Crow Wing county. Robert McMenemy of St. Paul, a Soo contractor who is maintaining a railway camp near Ironton, admitted there was to be some railway work done this year on the range, but refused to divulge where it was to be.

DENTIST IS BOUND OVER.

Preston Man Held in $1,000 Bail for Attempted Shooting.

Preston—Dr. Claude Kremer, a dentist, who is charged with having attempted to shoot Dr. J. H. Phillips, was arraigned and bound over to the grand jury under bail of $1,000, which he was unable to secure, and Kremer was lodged in jail.

Kremer went to Dr. Phillips' office and not finding the doctor present waited until his return. Later he was about to shoot Dr. Phillips when restrained by his son, who knocked the revolver from his hand in time to prevent a discharge of the weapon. Domestic trouble in the Kremer family is said to have been the cause of the dentist's action.

RATINGS OF NAVAL GRADUATES.

Minnesota Boy is Fifth in List of "Stars" With 884.83 Average.

Annapolis, Maryland — The ratings of the seven "star" members of the graduation class at the naval academy for their four years' course was announced as follows:

F. B. Hatch, New Hampshire, 706.16; H. S. Rosenau, South Carolina, 697.81; W. W. Webster, North Dakota, 691.38; H. S. Bullard, Wisconsin, 691.05; O. G. Hagen, Minnesota, 684.68; R. M. Griffen, Virginia, 683.29; R. H. Bolton, Wisconsin, 681.96.

STATE SELLS MUCH LAND.

Hallock and Warren Sales Total 11,500 Acres at $7.50 Per Acre.

Crookston.—According to S. G. Iverson 3,200 acres of state school land were sold at Hallock, Minn., and 8,300 acres were sold later at Warren at a price which will average $7.50 per acre on the total sales.

Land seekers from many states were at the sales and stimulated the bidding. The land selling tour this spring has been one of the most successful ever held by the state.

CHARGES AGAINST WHITTIER

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY FILES THE COMPLAINT.

Boys' School Head Declared Incompetent and Guilty of Misconduct.

St. Paul. — A formal complaint against Frank A. Whittier, superintendent of the state training school at Red Wing, was filed with the state board of control. The complaint charges Mr. Whittier with incompetency and asks for his removal. It was signed by Ralph W. Wheelock, private secretary to Governor Eberhart.

The new complaint includes a charge against Mr. Whittier relative to his treatment of the girls during the time the training school for girls was under the control of the superintendent. Concerning the girls' school, the complaint charges against Superintendent Whittier:

Specific Charges Made.

"That during all said time, unlawfully and without authority, he has inflicted, caused to be inflicted and permitted to be inflicted by his assistants and employes upon inmates of said training schools for girls brutal, cruel and unusual punishment in like manner and with a similar implement as it is herein before stated the same was inflicted upon inmates of the school for boys and with like effect upon the bodies and flesh of such girls, and otherwise maltreated girls while inmates of said institution and caused and permitted the same to be done."

The complaint includes the matter brought out during the legislative investigation, giving details of the whipping machine used at the school. It charges that Superintendent Whittier is incompetent to perform the duties of the chief executive officer of the institution and that he is now guilty of misconduct as such officer and has neglected his official duty.

The complaint cites a number of individuals who were subjected to the whipping treatment. It also charges that inmates have been assaulted and hung up at the institution, among these being Patrick Larkin, Loren Van Buskirk, Oliver De Patti and others; also, that Mr. Whittier has not kept any record of the discharge of assistants and employes, as required to do by the statutes.

The complaint calls attention to the fact that Ernest F. Mastnold, Arthur Stopleman, Arthur C. Dodd, and W. C. Stuemeling or Stemmi have been employed by Mr. Whittier as assistants and have not been discharged. It states, giving specific instances, that these assistants have assaulted and beaten certain boys in the institution.

It is expected that an effort will be made by stipulation to introduce the shorthand notes of the legislative investigation as testimony before the board in order to lessen the expense to the state of hearing.

PLAN TO ABOLISH ROAD IS HIT.

Likely Minn. and North Wisconsin Will Net Go Out of Existence.

Duluth — The hearing of the petition of the Minnesota and North Wisconsin road, to abandon the line running 55 miles northeast from Scanlon, was concluded and o date for argument set. About 100 people, half of them settlers along the road, attended. Dr. Dwight F. Brooks, of St. Paul, says that the road was the investment of $350,000 and is now worth about $100,000. There are 2,000 people tributary to the road and 6,000 acres of land cleared. N. J. Upham, of Duluth, testified that he represents a syndicate that is willing to lease the property and build a spur direct to Duluth.

It is quite certain the road will not go out of existence. The settlers testified that the road would have had many times greater patronage if it had offered "real service."

MANY TAX CASES ARE BEGUN.

State Seeks to Recover by Suit from 35 Delinquents.

St. Paul—During the last two weeks 35 cases to collect money due the state have been started by Attorney General Simpson. Most of these are for the collection of the tax due to the state from cities and villages on liquor licenses. The most important of these was the collection of the 2 per cent tax from the city of Minneapolis.

About 50 answers have been filed in land suits in northern Minnesota, which C. L. Hilton, assistant attorney general, has been conducting. The entire force of the attorney general's office worked during the entire Memorial day in order to finish work which Mr. Simpson wishes completed before he left for the Pacific coast to take up positions in the Brooks-Scanlon timber cases.

HAMLINE STUDENTS DROWN.

Fred Kingsland and Louis Kemmer Victims of Capsized Canoe.

Minneapolis. — Through the capsizing of a canoe in which they were taking a pleasure trip, Fred Kingsland, 23, son of Mrs. Gertrude Kingsland, dean of women at Hamline university, and Louis Kemmer, of Long Prairie, Minn., both students at the midway school, were drowned in the Minnesota river about six miles above Fort Snelling.

Ribbon Designs



We seem to be developing more and more a fancy for flower forms made of ribbon, for all occasions where ribbon is an accessory of decoration. We may have borrowed the original idea from the French, but America boasts the most original and prolific designer of ribbon garnitures. Ora Lue, of New York, has recently discovered for the hostesses off that opulent city, a new world in the possibilities of ribbons and for decorative purposes. Dinner tables and drawing rooms of the coming season promise to blossom with unfading flower forms that charm both by their beauty and ingenuity. These forms, used in conjunction with asparagus ferns, smilax and other trailing foliage, make the hostess think twice, when choosing decorations for any social function. The same ribbon serves for many occasions and forms and it is sold even its color may be changed.

Four designs are given here to be used at a June wedding where the color scheme is white and green. The rosette, made of white measaline, is shown mounted with smilax and asparagus fern. The effect is delightful. Narrow ribbons are used as well as wide ones and innumerable graceful forms seem to lie asleep in the brain of this ingenious man. Let a whisper reach them that they are needed and they rush to his fingertips. Many professional women, milliners and others, are taking up this work of ribbon for decoration and find a very low profitable accomplishment for them. Ribbons will not supplant natural flowers entirely, but they will bring about a new order of things. Fewer blossoms will be used and greater effectiveness given to those that so appear.

We shall be spared the little hurt that lurks in the drooping fading flower because those that are used will be placed in vases while ribbons and foliage will make a marvelous background for them.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

GOOD IDEAS IN ETON SUIT

In Heavy Blue Serge, Costume for Young Girl Called Forth Much Admiration.

Such a pretty little Eton suit for a young girl was seen the other day. It was a heavy blue serge, in the dark regulation shade.

The skirt was made quite plain, coming slightly higher than the normal waist line to give the continuous line so becoming to the feminine figure.

It was the little jacket, however, which was novel and unusual. It had a deep sailor collar in back, in pointed revere in the front.

It was of natural colored pongee, edged first with a paint line of brilliant corel silk and below that with a wide black silk braid.

Two huge buttons fastened it at the side, while the sleeves long ones were finished with turn-back cuffs which carried out the same trimming idea expressed on the collar.

Tiniest Pearls Liked.

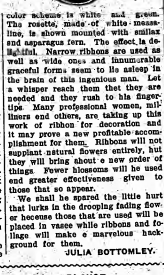
Ropes of pearls with tasseled ends were much seen a few seasons ago, but it was thought the fashion would be fleeting. It has, however, proved permanent so far, and has brought along with it the revival of an old plan for making use of the tiniest pearls. There is a fashionable demand for threaded pearl bracelets and other jewelry of strung pearls, decorative the fashion in which children thread beads. The effect is light and graceful and the ornaments are popular among young women. Annie Douglas Graham, fiancee of Jay Gould, has many of the trinkets in her wedding outfit for the hair, throat, wrist and corsage.

Immense Wrist Bags.

New wrist bags of black velvet carried at Nice, by smart women are of an immense size—really larger than anything of the sort ever seen before. Walking, they would seem a real burden; sitting in one's carriage, laid on the lap, they are highly ornamental and are mounted with velvet-covered fittings, they are suspended from a chain of fine cut steel; so slender, it seems quite inadequate to their size; cut steel is woven into the velvet in a deep border and old Gothic designs, trimming both sides alike.—Vogue.

Starching Linens.

For linen articles, table linen, dresser scarfs, or sheer linen waists add a tablespoonful of starch to two gallons water, and they will iron with a stiffness like new; remember always to iron linen on wrong side first. Wash starch vessel in hot suds, never cold water; use pieces old underwear with a few buttons on to save finger nails from bruises.



BLOUSE.

A dressy little blouse is this, that might be made in any soft material. Lace is used for the yoke, edged with a band of silk, to which the material is gathered, two tucks are taken over each shoulder. The sleeves are small puffs set to lace cuffs, headed by bands of silk.

Materials required: 1¾ yard 42 inches wide, ¼ yard silk 22 inches wide, ¾ yard lace, ½ dozen buttons.

Practical Novelties.

A most convenient collar box covered with cretonne is of octagonal shape and has a groove in a little inside flap for holding the silvery stiffening. Paris points and waits in white. These goods are an old novelty revived and are selling to some extent.

Silk gloves are beginning to occupy a prominent place in the fashions, the demand for silks opening up much earlier than usual. As with the leather goods, black and white form the bulk of the silk glove sales.

HE WOULD DO.



Mr. De Wealth—Have you any experience as chauffeur?

The Applicant—Well, I can show you the receipts for the fines I have paid.

THREE CURED OF ECZEMA

"When a child, I suffered eight years with eczema. I could not sleep at night, and had sores all over my chest. We had doctors and none could do any good, until my mother saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies in the paper. We used the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and they cured me of eczema. I also used them on my five children. Two of them had eczema very badly. When my children had eczema, I was not worried at all, as I knew the Cuticura Remedies would do their work. They had sores all over their heads, their hair would fall out, and they would scratch all night and day. They had it on their heads, face, and in back of the ears so that I thought their ears would drop off. I washed their heads and bodies with Cuticura Soap and there are as clean as the driven snow. Cuticura Soap and Ointment also cured my children of ringworm. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies. They are wonderful." (Signed) Mrs. Violet Cole, 26 B. Redfield St., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, for free book on skin and scalp diseases and their treatment.

He Was Innocent.

Johnny Williams had been "bad" again.

"Ah, me, Johnny!" sighed his Sunday school teacher, "I'm afraid we shall never meet in heaven."

"What have you been doin', Johnny?" asked Johnny, with a grin.—Harper's Monthly.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.—Keats.

Garfield Tea regulates a lazy liver.

Your wife, as well as your sins, will find you out.



Try This Recipe

To the contents of one medium size jar of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef, add 1 tablespoonful of butter, then sprinkle with one tablespoonful of flour and one pint of cup of cream. Cook 5 minutes and serve on toast.

Ask for Libby's in the sealed glass jars.

At All Grocers

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Old Novelty Revived.

Some of the shops are displaying black overseam kid gloves having the stitching in white. These goods are an old novelty revived and are selling to some extent.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

England has waited patiently since the war of 1812, for this country to elect a Taft president.

J. Adam Bead ex- Congressman from the 6th, district is in favor of Microproctty, but he is ant in Congress anymore, and he should reserve a position for Taft on the "Budget," for he will be out of a job, as soon as the people get a chance to vote.

Grover Cleveland dug a grave so deep for democracy that it took them several years to dig out, but if Taft gets that Reciprocity bill passed he can say "I buried the Republican party two feet deeper than Cleveland did the democrats."

The government seeds that was sent out this spring will not encourage gardening to any great extent, as it is not pleasent to put in a lot of time planting a garden only to find out that the seed was worthless. We suppose it was a lot of old seeds that had been laying around some seed houses for fifty years that was expected to grow, but to satisfy a political pull. That garden seed business is nothing but a damage to the people, and the sooner it is abolished the better it will be for those that it was intended to benefit.

Our Congressman o. k.

Congressman Steenerron made a powerful argument in congress April 20th, against the Canada treaty. As usal he gave the facts straight from the shoulder in such plain language that they could not deny it. In speaking of the removel of the tariff on hides Mr. Steenerson said. "We have had experience on the point that it is not every revison downward that benefits the people. Did free hides lower the price of shoes? No not at all. What did it do? It lowerd the farm price of hides all over the country, and every farmer in the laud can tell you so. What else did it do? It deprived the United States treasury of two or three million dollars a year it had therefore collected on imported cattle hides and turned it into the pockets of the shoe and leather trust, just exactly as this reciprocity arrangement will first reduce the farm price of all the farmer produces and deprive the Treasurey of the five or six million dollars a year heretofore received from duties on Canadian imports and turn it all over to the combinations and trusts in this Country."

All our Congressmen and Senators from Minnesota are making a fight against the treaty that will make them famous, but it is a hard proposition to go up against the trusts in this country and the gould of Great Britey. But we will have a vote comming next year and will show them whether the farmers of America will not hoist that treaty and all who favor it out of business.

Pyramid of the Sun.

The most colossal structure of prehistoric man in America, known as the pyramid of the sun, is at Teotihuacan, Mexico, not far from the capital. Close to the great pyramid stands the pyramid of the moon, which the builders regarded as the wife of the sun, and surrounding these are nearly 200 mounds of greater or lesser magnitude, which tradition says were crowned by temples and public buildings. Four hundred and sixty-eight steps lead to the summit of the pyramid of the sun, which is 216 feet high. It is 721 feet square at the base, and the summit is 59 by 205 feet.—National Geographic Magazine.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Lovaas, of Sumner Minnesota, who on July 1, 1904, made H. E. Entry No 497, Serial No. 04175, for N. W. ¼ Section 35 Township 152 N. Range 41 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner at, Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 18th, day of June 1911,

Claimant names as witnesses;

Charley Johnson. Reier O. Gordon. Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam May 5-11.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Magnell, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made H.E. Entry No. 485. Serial No. 04172, for N. W. ¼ Section 36, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Reier O. Gorden, Charley Johnson. Sam Lovaas, Syver J. Grathe, all of Plummer Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sjur B. Eidsaa, of Highlanding Minnesota, who on Oct. 9th, 1901, made Homestead Entry No. 797, Serial No. 02270, for Lots 1, 2, 3, ½ N.E. ¼ Section 4 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn, on the 18th, day of June 1911

Claimant names as witnesses

Dietrich A. Eskestand, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in THE SUNBEAM, 5-5-11

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 1, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn., who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 837, Serial No. 04194, for Lots 5, 6, and N. ½ S. E. ¼ & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Alfred Swanson, of Kuehnel Minn. Alfred Hammersteen, of Highlanding Minn. Peter C. Wold, of Kuehnel Msgr. Walter McAndrew, of Sunbeam Minn

AURTUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the sunbeam may 26.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Todd O. Lufthus of Rhoda Minn. who on Oct. 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 820. Serial No. 04836, for N. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Gunnar Hoedt, Andrew Brovold, George Hagar, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 26.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Andersen, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 863. Serial No. 04288 for N. E. ¼ Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th. day of July 1911

Claimant names as witness-es:

Osmond Haedt. Torjal Lothhus, Andrew Brovold, George Hagar, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 12th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Hainland, of Kratka Minn. who on Dec. 20th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 429, Serial No. 04188, for S. W. ¼ Section 33, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Rudland, Peter Hedeen, Andrew S. Breiland, Carl H. Olson, all of Kratka Minn.

AORTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston. Minn. May 12th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew S. Breiland, of Kratka Minn. who on Dec. 10th 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1256 Serial No. 04810 for N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 26 S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 27 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., and on May 24th, 1909 made additional H.E., Serial 05315, on E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen, Carl O. Olson, Halvor O. Heindet, all of Kratka Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publ. in the Sunbeam June 2nd, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Svenson, of Roland Minn., who on December 8th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 988, Serial No. 04818 for S. W. ¼ Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 23th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tens Lothus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Linstad. John A. Paterson, Amond Linstad, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam may 26th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn., May 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gunlaig O. Holum, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 391. Serial No. 0280 for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof Brevick, Henry Rannestrand. Gunder Olson, Andrew Anderson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 28, 1911.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 24th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dietrich A. Kellestrand, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 667, Serial No. 04840, for Lots 3, 4, ½ S. E. ¼ Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian,

has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Judge and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 13th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bjor B. Stadsaa, Ole Howard, Andrew Nelson, Tobias Olson, all of Highlanding Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbinn may 26, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Rasmus Marius Johnson, of Kratka Minn who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 387, Serial No. 0440, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls at thief River Falls Minn. on the 26th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles Henry, Albert Hakson, Ole O. Holstad, Joseph Kilen. all of Kratka Minn:

Aurthur P. Toupin;
Register.



We understand John Lattimore will return to Erie Pennsylvania this fall.—Ex.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Reier O. Gorden, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 486, Serial No. 04174, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Reier O. Gorden, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Reier O. Gorden, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 485, Serial No. 04172, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Lovaas. Charley Johnson. Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans H. Fjeld, of Erie Minn., who on November 17th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 913, Serial No. 04840, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Sam Lovaas, Reier O. Gorden, Carl M. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam May 12th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nils Jacobson, of Germantown Minn. who on Oct. 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1015, Serial No. 04838, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 19, Township 154 N. Range 42 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughn, John Merlin Johnson, Bernt Johnson, all of Highlanding Minn. Alfred T. Rice of Germantown Minn.

AURTUPP P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 5th 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 28th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl O. Gorder, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 487, Serial No. 04175, for N. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Reier O. Gorden, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Reier O. Gorden, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 485, Serial No. 04172, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Lovaas. Charley Johnson. Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans H. Fjeld, of Erie Minn., who on November 17th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 913, Serial No. 04840, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl O. Rig, Christian O. Odegard, Alex F. Lattimore, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Syver J. Grathe, of Plummer, Minnesota, who on June 30th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 477 Serial No. 04172, for S. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911. .

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Sam Lovaas, Reier O. Gorden, Carl M. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam May 12th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nils Jacobson, of Germantown Minn. who on Oct. 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1015, Serial No. 04838, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 19, Township 154 N. Range 42 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughn, John Merlin Johnson, Bernt Johnson, all of Highlanding Minn. Alfred T. Rice of Germantown Minn.

AURTUPP P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 5th 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 28th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Carl O. Gorder, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 487, Serial No. 04175, for N. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Syver J. Grathe, Reier O. Gorden, Sam Lovaas, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Reier O. Gorden, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 485, Serial No. 04172, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Lovaas. Charley Johnson. Syver J. Grathe, Carl J. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota. April 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Hans H. Fjeld, of Erie Minn., who on November 17th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 913, Serial No. 04840, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl O. Rig, Christian O. Odegard, Alex F. Lattimore, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 5, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Syver J. Grathe, of Plummer, Minnesota, who on June 30th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 477 Serial No. 04172, for S. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 18th, day of June 1911. .

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charley Johnson, Sam Lovaas, Reier O. Gorden, Carl M. Magnell, all of Plummer Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nels Solheim, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 5, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 717, Serial No. 04295, for S. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjernsen, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Langeie, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 26;

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 5, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 810, Serial No. 04295, for N.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjernsen, Sever Nelson, Peter Nelson, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn:

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26;

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torgei O. Langel, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 670, Serial No. 04248, for N.E. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office, at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjernsen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam, May 26;

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Salve T. Myrum, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 669, Serial No. 04247, for N. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjernsen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Wm. Bruckman was transacting business here Monday.

The wild strawberries will be a heavy crop this year.

Crookston and Fosston will will celebrate July Fourth.

The heavy rain Wednesday night put a stop to breaking for a few days.

A few dollars invested in tame grass seed is money well spent. Plenty of seed at Vaughn Bros.

WANTED- From 50 to 70 acres of breaking done. Good land to break. Wm. Buckman, sec. 11, town of Deer Park, Roland p. o.

County surveyor C. H. Maritz is up near Hilda estimating the the road work done on the grades made by the county ditches.

Rolv Hofstad, Ole O. Legvold, and Gunder O. Hofstad came up from Radell Wednesday to make application to make final proof on their homesteads.

The heavy rain Wednesday night will make the roads bad, but it will open navigation on the river, so the merchants can get goods up from Thief River by boat.

We understand that Swanson would undoubtly have noticed the error in the publication of his final proof notice, but just as he started to read it, someone called; dinner.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Town of Mayfield, will have an auction sale, and free dinner, in the grove of Ole Reiersgaard, on section 22 town of Mayfield, on Saturday June 24th. All are invited. All are welcome.

$27, insurance against a loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to loose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

There had ought to be plenty of water to start the floating dredges now, but make it is to wet now. There seems to be a lion in the way with about all the timber men in this part of the country, that is likely to get a poke with a sharp stick.

We received word from Superintendent Mostue last night that our school reports were o. k., so our school district will draw the special state aid for eight months the school, so they will not be much out for the difference between five and eight months school. and the country school boys and girls reap the benefit.

We have the agency of the State Farmer Mutual Hail Insurance Co. of Wasseca, and will insure crops against loss by hail at the rate of $5, a hundred, or to make it plain we bet you one hundred dollars to five dollars, that there will not be any hail. Call and see us, as it safer to let a rich company share your risk.

On Wednesday night we had good old fashioned heavy rain storm something like we used to have before last years dry season. It filled the shallow wells and some cellers with water, and raised the Red Lake River three feet, so the boats can start. We have had plenty of rain for the crops this spring, but this is the first one to soak the ground up since the drouth of last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hooper, from St Hilaire and Miss Esther Johnson from Red Lake Falls drove up last Friday to visit Miss Mildred Hooper and attend her school picnic Saturday. Miss Johnson formerly taught school here, and received a warm welcome from her former scholars. She is attending the State Normal, at St. Cloud and will graduate next year.

"SANGERFEST"

The Red River Vally Scandinavian Singers Association, will give their Second Biennial "Sangerfest," at the Auditorium, Thief River Falls June 23, 4, and 5th. A grand Chorus of two hundred voices, composed of Singers, of Fargo, Moorhead, Grand Forks, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Devils Lake, Warren, Thief River Falls, and other cities. Five Prominent Soloists, including the Famous Tenor Rolf Hommer, of Chicago, and Professor J. Shefstad, Violinist.

What About Ditches?

Hello There! You Powers That Be! Was it the intention to get just far enough with them county ditches, so the farmers could get bonded for taxes? Have you let them contracts and taken STRAW bonds? Or did you give the contractors until the day of judgement, and as that will be a busy day, until the day after to dig them ditches? Are you farmer County Commissioners representing the interests of the farmers, who must pay these ditch taxes, to allow some ditch contractor to set an old ditching rig at the head of a ditch, and let it set there by the season? If one contractor can't dig the ditch, move him out and get one that can. If you have a contract, and bonds for duging them ditches, use them like men, and not be fooling around with them ditch contractors like a pack of "kids." Represent the farmers, who pay the taxes, and not a gang of outside ditch contractors comming in here making contracts to dig ditches to get room to store old machinery on.

ROLAND LOCALS.

Miss Signe Gunderson is helping Mrs. John Raducelci do her spring house cleaning.

In the good old summer time I go strolling down to that ball game with that girlof mine. Say; why not have some seats near the ball ground, so people can sit down who are not playing?

Mrs. A. Rolandsen spent Sunday with Mrs. Otto Dahl.

Stener Brakke is in the employ of Con Short.

Annichell Rolandson is staying with Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson this week.

There is plenty of water standing around in puddels now, and it looks rather natural.

There will be some June weddings. Guess who the happy couple will be.

Mr. Sorenson, representing the J. I. Case threshing machine company was out to Roland Wednesday Mr Rice was with him and they stopped overnight at the Clearwater camp.

Form Yourself to Be Well.

"Plant your feet firmly and squarely on the ground, throw back your shoulders, hold your arms and chest in most emphatic terms that you are strong, healthy and well. Do this for a few minutes every evening, and, even if this is not how you actually feel, maintain by your physical and mental attitude that it is your condition, and you will soon find that it becomes so and that you are not really telling lies." This was the advice given by Dr. J. Stenson Hooker in a lecture on "Posturing and Posing For Health" at the Steinway Hall conference and exhibition in London. "It is wonderful to what extent our state of health can be altered in this way," Dr. Hooker added. "It stirs up the currents of feeling which act on the nerves. These act on the blood vessels, and thus the whole system is improved, and we become different beings."

He Was Well Off.

If Clay Calhoun, testifying in an assault case, spoke of one Washington White as "well off."

"How, Squire," said the cross-examining lawyer, "when you declare White to be well off, what do you mean? Is he worth $10,000?"

"No, sah." Oh, no, sah," said Calhoun.

"Is he worth $5,000?"

"No, sah." Mah, gracious, no!"

"Is he worth $1,000?"

"No, sah; he ain't worf 17 cents."

"How then is he well off?"

"Reason sah, his wife am an A No. 1 washlady and keeps de hull family in plenty grub."—Harper's.

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And Carry a full Line of Dry goods Shoes Hardware groceries, Hickory Paints Fence Wire and Garden Seeds

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 10th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Wold of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 4384, Serial No. 04155, for N. E. ¼ Section 28, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 26th, day of June 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole T. Wasle, William Parno, Joseph Kilen, Ole Overon, all of Kratka Minn.
ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Wold of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 3282 Serial No. 04217 for N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before T. J. M. Bingham Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls Minn. at thief river falls Minn. on the 5th, day of July 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder T. Anderson. Torgel O. Lofthus, Andrew Brovold. George Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.
Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

Heaving on the Deep.



"Well, old fellow, are you going to the organ recital in the saloon tonight?"

"No, thank you; I am having all the organ recitals I need."

Just a Blunder.

Sir Cuthbert Montesa (who has got old Coldcash in a corner at the club)—Sir, Coldcash, your daughter is the idol of my life, the one hope and aim of my existence. Might I dare hope that some day I may be permitted to call her wife?

Sir Coldcash (indignantly)—Well, sir, I have no daughter.

Sir Cuthbert M.—Oh, pardon me. Some body told me you had one. Let's have a drink.—London Scraps.

The Decoy.

"I noticed," said the aunt to the parson, "that although I am in the right pew, there is always a five dollar bill on the coffee plate when it comes to me. Is that the contribution of the man who raises up the collection?"

"Not at all," replied the parson, who believed in business methods. "That's my decoy."—Detroit Free Press.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. San. ul Gilcan Vic. Pres.
Larry O'Niel, Abraham Parquire, T. L. Cruzon.
J. A. Duffy. Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam June 2, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 31st, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that John Akhrenet, of Roland Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 573, Serial No. 04218, for N. W. ¼ Section 13 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before
Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th, day of July 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John Eskemer, Willmin Breckman, Gunder Hafstad, of Roland Minn. Eddy Singer, of Rhoda Minn.
Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

W. G. Hunt,
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.
Arrives on the same days, at 8.30 p. m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26,
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Sever Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 868, Serial No. 04284, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Gudor Asbjornson, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Sahlem, Torgel O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.
Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Gudor Asbjornson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 913, Serial No. 04359, for S. W. ¼ section 1, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 17th, day of July 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Sever Nelson, Torgel Langel, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Sahlem, all of Malone Minn.
Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

FOR SALE: One two year old, three quarter short horn bull.
Walter McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn.

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE

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Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd,
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Knut O. Lintvet, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 668, Serial No. 04210, for N. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before this Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 28th, day of July 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. John H. Svenson, John A. Peterson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.
Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub. in the Sunbeam June 2,
Department of the Interior. U. S. land office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that John A. Peterson, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 581, Serial no. 04206, for S. E. ¼ section 10 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 28th, day of July 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Lintvet, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.
Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

"Looking With Favor on His Suit."



"I am all right now, thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy."

The same relief is ready for you. Are you sure you do not need it? If Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy helped Charles Holmes, why won't it help you?

"I intoxicated with heart disease, and after reading about Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I got a bottle. Before I got the Heart Remedy I had to sit up most of the night, and felt very bad at my stomach. Whatever I would eat made me feel worse, and my heart beat very fast. But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I am all right now. I eat good, sleep good, and feel like a new man, although I am almost 66 years old. I have been a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, and was badly wounded." CHARLES HOLMES, Fulton Co. R. F. D. 5, N. Y. Infantry Volunteers, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

is kept in thousands of homes as a friend always to be relied upon in time of need.

Sold by all Druggists. If first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask any Druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart

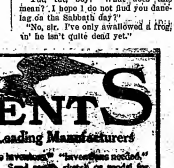
PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book to inventors. "Hints to inventors" "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and so much has been changed in the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In Dueskland.



"Tut, tut, boy! What does this mean? I hope I do not find you dancing on the Sabbath day?"

"No, sir. I've only answered a ring in" he isn't quite dead yet."

WESTERN CANADA BEYOND THE PIONEER STAGE

Liberty-Loving People Have All the Liberty the Heart Can Desire ... Under Canadian Laws.

The New York Commercial of April 19th contained an interesting article on conditions in Western Canada. The following extracts will prove instructive reading to those who contemplate moving to Canada. The writer speaks of land at $8 to $18 an acre. As a matter of fact, there is very little land that can be had now at less than $18 per acre, but when one considers the productive qualities of this land it is safe to say that in two years' time there will be little available land to be had at less than $50 an acre. Already the free grant lands in the open prairie districts are becoming exhausted and the homesteader has to go farther back to the partially wooded areas. This is no drawback, however. Some prefer land in the open prairie. A recent publication, issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, and which is forwarded free to applicants by mail by any of the Canadian government agents throughout the United States, says of the newly-opened districts:

Water is always abundant, wood and fuel are plentiful and the soil that caso grow the poplar and the willow as well as the rich grasses that are to be found there can be relied upon to produce all the small varieties of grain with equal success. The New York Commercial article referred to deals more particularly with conditions along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but what is said of one line of railway may with truth be said of the land the conditions along both the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific. The article says:

"It would be no exaggeration to say that practically all the land along the entire distance traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific system is capable of furnishing homes to those who accept in farming. The lands are of three classes. They may be designated, first, as having special adaptation to the production of grain; second, as having such adaptation to mixed farming, of which live stock will form an important feature, and third, as being mainly adapted to the production of live stock only. Over the third class of lands the area is not very large, of the second it is much larger and of the first it is by far the largest.

"As soon as mixed farming shall be generally adopted, land that may now be obtained for from $8 to $18 per acre, and even lands open now to free homesteads, will sell for $50 to $100 per acre. This is not an extravagant statement. In natural fertility these lands fully equal those of the American corn belt. In variety of production they excel them, and, yet the latter sell for $100 to $200 per acre. In addition to the grain crops now grown, of wheat, oats, barley and rye, much of the land will grow winter wheat when properly prepared. Eighty per cent of the land will grow clover and alfalfa. A still larger percentage will grow field peas, and the timothy lands will also grow good crops of the cultivated grasses, timothy, brome grass and western rye grass. Experiments what can prevent this region from becoming the main source of food supply of the Empire and Imperial dominions?"

Special stress is laid upon the educational conditions. The writer says:

"The foundation of the social fabric of the agricultural country may be said to rest on the efficiency of the school system. Liberty-loving people have all the liberty the heart can desire under Canadian laws. In this regard Western Canada has a system of education based upon the best that can be obtained from the United States or Eastern Canada. Its school system and regulations are second to none. Every boy or girl of a school house brought to his or her doorway. The government is most liberal in its support of higher education. In Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton are to be found excellent colleges and universities, so that the problem of higher education is solved. The provincial agricultural schools, located at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, give practical courses in scientific farming, preparing graduates to take up the responsibilities of farm life.

"The newcomer settling in this favored section will find the social conditions far from primitive. Everywhere, He will find helps on every hand. Instead of his going to the 'jumping-off place,' as is often supposed when thinking of Western Canada, he will find himself surrounded by wonderful opportunities for social advancement in a new country fraught with promise."

But few novels are written for thinking people; most of them are written for the entertainment of women.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for Tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a pleasure. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Occasionally a girl doesn't try to flirt because it's involuntary.

Start afresh this Spring—cleanse and purify the system by a course of Garfield Tea. Herb laxative and blood-purifier.

A healthy stomach may be the result of a hearty appetite.

TWO POETS

BY DONALD ALLEN

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Miss Dora Harlan was out of sorts with the world. When a girl feels that way she sheds a few tears; she feels herself neglected; she thinks of drowning; she snaps back at the family cook; she would poison the family parrot—if the family had one. There is but one thing to console her, and that is to make for a dell in the woods and write some sad poetry.

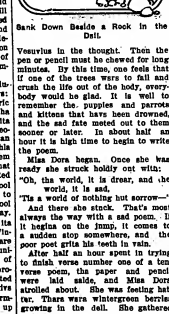
Fortunately for Miss Dora, there was a bit of woods back of the manor house. There was a dell. The afternoon was fine, and she took pencil and paper along—enough to write a dozen sad poems.

Miss Dora was not in love, sad a stern father and an ambitious mother had not been filling objections. None of her girl friends had been crowing over her. She hadn't discovered a freckle on her face or a mole on her elbow. She was sad because she was sad. There are times when seven men and women 80 years old get sad streaks on and turn to poetry as the panacea. Poetry is an escape valve. There are hundreds of persons in prison who wouldn't have been there had they been provided with a dell and pencil and paper.

Miss Dora sank down beside a rock in the dell with a sigh of relief. She could shed the silent tear now without the perior maid respectfully and sympathetically asking her if she had got pepper in her eyes. There are perior maids and others who will not understand when souls are a-weary.

A rabbit ran across the dell, and was scarcely observed. A squirrel chattered, and was voted a nuisance. A quail sounded his "Bob White," and a stick was thrown at him.

There was a program to go through with to write a sad poem. Pencil and paper must be made ready, and then all the sad things of life must be called to mind. One may even include the various eruptions of



Sank Down Beside a Rock in the Dell.

Vesuvius in the thought. Then the pen or pencil must be chewed for long minutes. By this time, one feels that if one of the trees were to fall and crush the life out of the body, everybody would be glad. It is well to remember the puppies and parrots and kittens that have been drowned, and there can be no end to them sooner or later. In about half an hour it is high time to begin to write the poem.

Miss Dora began. Once she was ready she struck boldly out with:

"Oh, the world, it is drear, and the world, it is sad,
'Tis a world of nothing but sorrow—"

And there she stuck. That's most always the way with a sad poem. If it begins on the jump, it comes to a sudden stop somewhere, and the poor poet grits his teeth in vain.

After half an hour spent in trying to finish verse number one of a ten-verse poem, the paper and pencil were laid aside, and Miss Dora strolled about. She was feeling better. There were wintergreen berries growing in the dell. She gathered and ate some.

Then she went down to the creek to watch the little fish, and finally went back to the house feeling a great deal better. Not until evening did she remember the two lines of poetry left on a flat stone in the dell. She would recover them next day. Perhaps she would build on—perhaps not.

Something took place up in that dell within an hour after Miss Dora left it, and she was in ignorance of it until the next afternoon. She strolled that way again, humming to herself instead of sighing, and when she picked up her two lines of poetry—behold! In a neat, but masculine hand some one had added the two lines:

"And it fills me with grief and makes me so mad
That I'll hie me for home on the morrow."

Was it a masculine hand? Had she finished the verse without realizing it? Had she written that she was mad when she was only sad? Here was a mystery. The girl looked all around, but Sherlock Holmes was not there. She sat down and thought, and stood up and cogitated, but it was a quarter of an hour before any bright thought came. Then she sat down and wrote two more lines:

"Tis a struggle to live—'tis easy to die—
A sigh and a gasp, and 'tis over."

Then she laid the paper down and weighted it with a pebble, and laid the pencil across. If a ghost had come after her the day before and written those additional lines, she wanted to make sure of it. If it was a man, then he had trespassed on private grounds and done an impudent thing, and she would lay a trap and catch him and tell him what she thought of him.

Just the minute she had bolted her noonday lunch the next day, Miss Dora set off for the dell. She was two hours ahead of time. She approached the spot on tiptoes. No one there! She sat down behind a bush to wait and watch. Half an hour passed, and then—ha! A young man appeared on the scene. He is trim of figure and rather good-looking, but a smile like a villain. He advances to the stone and picks up the paper and reads and chuckles. Then he sits down and adds two lines to complete verse number two! "And how yourself up come forty rods high,
And land in the thistles and clover."

He replaces the paper on the stone, smiles and chuckles, and is about to take his departure when he feels the presence of a grizzly bear or tiger—or a good-looking girl—near him, and turns.

For a moment he and Miss Dora look into each other's eyes. Then she steps forward and picks up the sheet and reads what he has written, and turns on him with:

"Sir, how dare you do such a thing!"

"I—I—beg your—your pardon."

"But you are a trespasser here."

"I—I didn't know it."

"And you are impudent, sir—very impudent!"

"I didn't mean to be, you know, Miss—Miss—"

"Don't say you didn't know. You know you were adding those lines. You didn't you! Impudent? Why, it's far worse. I don't know how you can excuse yourself."

"The only excuse I have is that I'm also a poet."

"It's same out here to write a poem on grief," said Miss Dora, as she stepped back a pace, "and you come along and make fun of it."

"But I didn't think I did so very badly," he defended, as he reached for the sheet in her hand. "Let me read the verses aloud and see if the rhymes and the sentiment are not maintained."

In a well toned voice he started out and finished the first verse, but before he could begin the second the girl stopped him with the ingenuous query:

"Do you really and truly think that is poetry?"

"No, I really and truly don't," he laughed.

"I was and when I wrote my part."

"And I was in a hurry to get away when I wrote mine. I think you are Miss Herbon. I am Mr. Arthur Weyne. The family lives on the hill a mile away, and I have been traveling and just got home. As for poetry—"

"Yes?"

"I think we are both poets, but we can't write poetry!"

But they both proved to be good talkers, which is the next best thing, and young Mr. Weyne called, and they talked and talked, and the more they talked the more interested they became, and at the present juncture they are happily looking forward to a trip that may extend around the world before they settle down.

A Roland for An Oliver.

"Did you hear what the fat woman said to the specialist?"

"What?"

"He told her not to bunt and she told him not to banter."

Clarke Griffith Fancies Laporte.

Clarke Griffith of the Cincinnati Reds was inclined to get sarcastic about his park players, those same Browns, at Hot Springs, but he did loosen up enough to pay a compliment to Austin and Laporte.

"They are singing the praises of Jimmy Austin, the third baseman, who went to St. Louis with Laporte," says Griff. "That's all right. Austin is a nice player, and I look for him to help Wallace a great deal.

"But don't overlook this Laporte fellow. He's a great player and a great hitter. He's going to win a whole lot of ball games for the Browns. I had him several years and know what he can do."

Motor Cycle Circuit.

The Federation of American Motorcyclists has launched a proposition for a national racing circuit for motorcycles. Riders are enthusiastic in favor of the plan, and hope that it means a revival of interest which will make motorcycle racing as popular as horse racing was during the period of the L. A. W.'s greatest activity.

FARM AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT

HOW TO MAKE DRIVEWAY

Telford's Method Was to Use Large Stones for Foundation With Smaller Ones on Top.



Fig. 1—What MacAdam Advocated.

is not macadamising at all, but "telfordising," for what is commonly thought to be a macadam road is built after the method advocated by Telford, save the Country Gentleman. MacAdam advocated the use of stones of uniform size all the way through the roadway (see Fig. 1), while Telford advocated the use of larger stones at the bottom of the roadbed with smaller ones on top of the foundation, still smaller ones above that and finally pulverized stone, or breaker dust, as a top dressing (see Fig. 2), and it is this Telford practice that is usually followed in constructing what are commonly called macadam roads.

Now to build a good driveway one must begin with a dry, hard bed on which to lay the foundation. Should the ground be marshy or damp, some means of drainage must be installed and a solid, dry subgrade established. Having secured a proper sub-grade, the next step is to select proper materials for the foundation course. The stone used must be a hard stone that will break angularly and not have rounded edges. The best for the purpose has been found to be what is commonly called trap rock. This trap rock is very hard and tough and breaks angularly. Such a stone begins in tightly between its neighbors, and if properly wedged will not work loose. A round stone would be of no use. A round stone will rock like a cradle if pressure is brought to bear on either end and this will soon disintegrate the driveway. Rocking stones will also occur if any soft material is used in building up the driveway. For the best results, and this is following Macadam's teachings, stones of about one-half the size should be used all the way from the foundation to the bed. These should be put down in layers and each layer rolled with a light roller. No sand, breaker dust or soft material whatever should be used in building up the driveway.

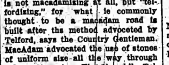


Fig. 2—Telford's Idea.

In the rolling, one of the most serious mistakes in roadway building is usually made. To get a good driveway made quickly a heavy roller is need and, apparently, this method produces a good driveway for the appearance only are considered. But it is penny wise and pound foolish. Light rolling, as a general rule, is the best practice of the time than heavy rolling and therefore those who are having driveways built should insist upon the light roller of the heavy roller. No greater mistake could be made. No matter how well a driveway has been built, a heavy roller is almost sure to crush the stone and spoil it, thus nullifying the benefit of any good practice that may have been followed up to this stage. Light rolling, on the other hand, will gradually pack the whole mass into a solid concrete structure with each stone set wedged in so he practically immune against displacement.

Pleplant Easy to Grow.

Pleplant is easily produced in a commercial way, yields immensely, is easily propagated and put into shape for the market. It can be shipped almost any distance. Then, as a rule, early in the season the market makes it one of the two best vegetables for commercial use. Pleplant is usually set in rows four feet and two and one-half feet in the rows. Like asparagus, it should be carefully tended and heavily manured. It should be fertilized every winter. The pleplant should be pulled for the market for the first year, no matter how healthy and vigorous it may seem. After the first year it may be pulled for the market at any time as soon as frost is gone.

Pumpkins for Fattening.

Pumpkins will soon be close rivals of silage crops as a ration for fattening purposes. They contain a large amount of protein and albumen and a fair amount of ash and potash. Their composition is so well balanced in comparison with other foods for young animals, that strength is imparted by the ash and potash to the bones of the stock, and the protein builds the flesh. Eighty per cent of the mature pumpkin can be utilized for feeding purposes.

USE CARE WITH FERTILIZERS

Excellent Method Given for Utilizing Two Familiar Farm Products—Apply Separately.

Both wood ashes and hen manure are farm products, and one applies what the other lacks. The ashes contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime, while the hen manure is strong in nitrogen. It is the worst practice, however, to mix the two together before using. The lime in the ashes will act to set the ammonia in the hen manure free. If this is done before the mixture is put in the soil the ammonia will be lost.

If, on the other hand, the hen manure is worked into the ground several inches deep, and then the wood ashes spread and raked or harrowed in there will be no loss. The lime will still act to set the ammonia free, but, being in the soil, it will be safely held there for the crops. Thus the way to use hen manure and ashes is to apply them separately and work both into the soil.

NEW RAKE CAN BE ADJUSTED

New Jersey Man Invents Implement for Farm Work With Tssth at Any Distance or Angle.

This implement was designed by a New Jersey man. Its teeth can be adjusted at many angles and at various distances from each other. The handle can be moved, as it is attached



A Useful Rake.

to the head by a pivot with a nut, which keeps it tight in whatever position it is desired. The teeth can be adjusted to straddle a row of plants thus saving them from injury. It is said to be becoming popular with eastern gardeners.

MARKER FOR A STUMP FARM

One Shown in Illustration Has Been Used by Wisconsin Man and Found Very Convenient.

(By O. D. JOYAL, Wisconsin.)

The illustration shows a good marker for a stump farm, as I have used one for two years and find it very convenient.

The top board is 1x8 inches, the



Handy Corn Marker.

runners are 2½x6 inches, the cross bar is 2x2 inches. One horse will do the work better then two, as it is easier for one to dodge the stumps.

Endive Not Hard to Grow.

Endive may be sown early in cold frames or in the open ground the let tuce. Sowings may also be made at a later date in summer, although plants grown in the heat of midsummer here not the best quality. Fall sowings may be taken up with a good supply of adhering earth and stored in a dry cellar for winter use. There are several distinct varieties of endive, those having smooth leaves being the larger and coarser. The finely cut and curled varieties and more particularly those with naturally whitened hearts are most attractive and usually most tender.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, kills flies, all day. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Guaranteed effective. Can't spill or tip over. Will not soil or injure anything. Made of metal, can't break. Sold by dealers or 5 sent prepaid for 75c. HARRY SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ointment for Fever Sores, Bunions, Ulcers, Blood Poison, Ulcerous Sore Throat, Ulcers in the Mouth, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Chronic Ulcers, Open Sores, Fistula, Piles, Eczema, Itching Skin Diseases. Price 25c. per box. Sold by druggists. Allen's Foot-Ease, 25c. Foot Relief.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Market Hogs Much Lighter.

The average weight of hogs marketed in recent years is much lighter then in former years; in the decade 1870-1879 the average weight of hogs killed during the winter months in western packing centers was about 275 pounds; in the decade 1880-1889 about 257 pounds; in the decade 1890-1899 about 239 pounds, and in the past decade 1900-1909 about 219 pounds. In other words, hogs marketed between 30 and 40 years ago averaged one-fourth heavier than those marketed in recent years.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

Many a time this summer you're going to be just about done out by the heat—hot, and so thirsty it just seems nothing could quench it. When such moments arrive or when you just want a delicious, palate tickling drink step into the first place you can find where they sell COCA-COLA. It's delicious, refreshing and completely thirst-quenching. At soda-fountains or carbonated in bottles—So everywhere. Send to the COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About COCA-COLA." Tells what COCA-COLA is and why it is so delicious, cooling and wholesome.

ARMY DELAYS.



The Adjutant—Inform Corporal Stripes that his application made some time since for a furlough has been granted by the war department.

Sergeant—I'm sorry to say, sir, that Corporal Stripes died some six weeks ago, sir.

The Night Shift.

Positive Wife—John, why do you talk in your sleep? Have you any idea?

Negative Husband—So as not to forget how I sleep. It's the only chance I get!—Puck.

It isn't always the person who wants to say something that has something to say.

Breakfast A Pleasure

when you have

Post Toasties

with cream

A food with snap and zest that wakes up the appetite.

Sprinkle crisp Post Toasties over a saucer of fresh strawberries, add some cream and a little sugar—

Appetizing
Nourishing
Convenient

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

JOKE STARTS LEGISLATIVE WHEELS

By EDWARD B. CLARK

A WHIMSICAL bit of humor for which a Washington correspondent once was responsible had the result of setting some of the senators talking and had the further result of securing legislative action in the interest of humanity.

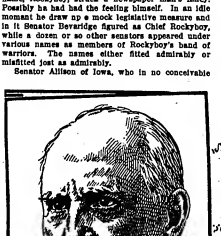
It was Senator Beveridge of Indiana who took the initiative in the matter of the passing of a bill which brought joy to Chief Rockyboy and his band of Shoshone Indians. Rockyboy and his reds needed the nation's help badly, and between the humorously inclined newspaper correspondent, the Hoosier senator and half a dozen of his colleagues it came to them at a time when years of disappointment had rendered them pretty nearly hopeless.

If Rockyboy hadn't been so poverty stricken he doubtless would have worn the leggings, the beaded moccasin, the antelope shirt and the eagle feather war bonnet of chieftainship to newspaper man and senator as a mark of thankfulness for services rendered.

Rockyboy and his following of warriors and women and children had been wandering through Montana for years and never had been able to get a home. For some reason which history declareth not, Rockyboy and his people were spurned alike by reds and whites. When the hunting and fishing were poor Rockyboy's bands came to the edge of starvation.

Bill after bill had been introduced into congress to give relief to these roving reds, but no bill ever came within sight of the passing stage. Finally the name, Rockyboy, struck a newspaper man's fancy. Possibly he had had the feeling himself. In an idle moment he drew up a mock legislative measure and in it Senator Beveridge figured as Chief Rockyboy, while a dozen or so other senators appeared under various names as members of Rockyboy's band of warriors. The names either fitted admirably or misfitted just as admirably.

Senator Allison of Iowa, who is no conceivable



SEN. NELSON ALDRICH

circumstances would commit himself by word of mouth, appeared as Chief Talks-Too-Much. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who, for reasons which may be perfectly apparent to everybody that knows anything about him, was called in the newspaper man's Rockyboy relief measure Chief Smooth-Medicine.

A copy of the skit fell under Senator Beveridge's eye. It amused him immensely. He hung it on the wall of his room and showed it to callers. Finally one day it occurred to him that Rockyboy and his band had done him a service of amusement and he concluded that turn about was only fair play, and so he thought he would look into Rockyboy's case and find out how it was that for years congress had refused to go to the aid of some of its wards who were at the point of starvation at least six months of the year. The senator apparently thought that it wouldn't hurt the members of the Rockyboy band to have a few square meals, even though they were not the most deserving reds in the land.

The senator did look into the case, and found that Rockyboy and his wandering Montana band were worthy of consideration. He made Rockyboy's cause his own from that hour, and it was not long before a bill "For the relief of the wandering American-born Indians of Rockyboy's band in Montana," was passed by the senate of the United States.

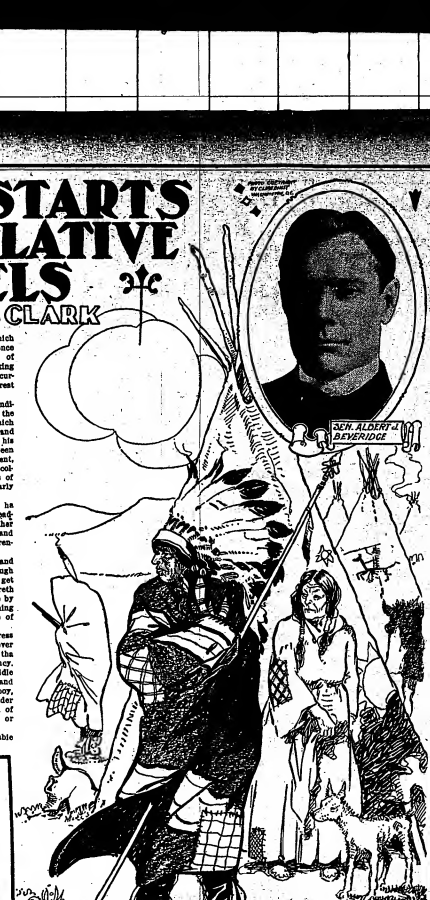
A few years ago Robert Baker of Brooklyn represented the Sixth New York district in congress. Mr. Baker's career was somewhat stormy. He was known as a Socialist, but he was elected on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Baker's fellow members said of him that he was "erratic, effervescent, somewhat noisy, but always sincere."

There were scores of men who sat in the lower house of congress during Mr. Baker's term who hoped, perhaps for sheer curiosity's sake, that he would be sent to congress again in order that he might finish a speech which he once began but was not allowed to bring to an end.

The blocking of the ending of the Brooklyn member's address fell in this wise: Mr. Baker had spoken on the single tax system and on the iniquities of all other kinds of taxation. He had been given 30 minutes to unburden himself on a bill "To amend the law relating to taxation in the District of Columbia." When the 30 minutes were up the chairman's gavel hit the desk with a thump that drowned out Baker's best sentences.

The Brooklynite begged for ten minutes more, but the member who was in charge of the debate on behalf of the Democratic minority crisply cut him off, but, relenting, allowed him one minute in which to continue. This gratuity made Baker look as if he felt insulted, but for the good of his cause he grasped the fleeting moment, and did what he could with it.

He told Mr. Sabath, Chicago, of Columbia committee, that when he proposed to tax a man for the privilege of doing business he made a criminal of every man who thought he had a right to work at his trade without being taxed for the work-



SEN. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

ing, and who for conscience sake kept at his work and refused to pay the government levy.

This view that Baker took of the inherent right of a man to work at peddling or anything else without paying for the privilege was not new. It had been advanced occasionally in congress, and frequently elsewhere, by men of a certain bent of mind. Mr. Baker, however, took the last 30 seconds of the minute allotted to him to spring something novel and it was for the finishing of that half-minute speech that certain of the congressmen whose curiosity was pigued are anxious.

The Brooklyn member told his fellow members pointblank and without any explanatory reasons that they were guilty of causing the deaths of 460 out of every 1,000 babies that were born. Naturally, after being arraigned for wholesale murder in this way, the members were anxious to know along what lines their guilt lay. Baker, however, pensed after he had accused his fellows of being modern Herods in the matter of the slaughter of the innocents, and before he had a chance to show e willingness to let the members know whether they were sending infants to the grave by fire, steel or the rope, his time was up and he was shut off by the chairman of the committee of the whole, and as a result a great murder mystery still hangs over the house of representatives.

When the Grand Duke Sergius was killed Mr. Baker made a speech in the house which indirectly attempted to justify the throwing of the bomb the explosion of which brought death to the duke. There is a good deal of conservatism in the south. The southern members didn't like Mr. Baker's remarks on the assassination of Sergius.

Representative John W. Maddox of Georgia when given a chance to think even momentarily, is something of a purist in the matter of language. He became so angry at Baker's remarks, however, that he forgot there was such a thing as grammar on the face of the earth. Before Mr. Baker was half-way down into his seat, Maddox was on his feet shouting in trumpet tones:

"The Democratic party don't stand for this assassination business, now nor never," a echo if enigmatic utterance which brought forth rapturous applause alike from Democrats and Republicans.

To Robert Baker is due a large part of the credit for the legislation which prevents members of congress from accepting passes from railroad companies. Baker was known in congress as Anti-pass Baker, and while the name was given him as a joke he carried it proudly and unquestionably he made campaign material out of it. He attacked the pass accepting propensities of his fellows, constantly asking the pointed question how they could be consistent advocates of the people's rights as against the railroads while holding out their hands to the railroads for favors.

The Brooklyn man received a pass from a railroad company. He sent it back by the next mail and the letter he sent with it was of the kind called vitriolic. If Baker of Representative Baker's egitation was discussed in the public press more than it ever had been discussed before, and the way was paved for the anti-pass provision in the railroad rate bill.

Robert Baker was not re-elected. He was given a position, however, which paid him $4,500 a year. He deliberately resigned from this well-paying position because he believed that while holding it he could not consistently preach certain of his beliefs concerning the methods of government.

Henry M. Goldfogle, representative in congress from New York city, in a speech in the house gave those of his colleagues whose knowledge of history does not extend to details an interesting chapter concerning a Jewish patriot of the revolutionary period who gave up his money to help the government out of financial straits. Mr. Goldfogle, like the generous one of a past generation, is a Jew, and he took a proper pride in the deed of the man of his faith.

In some respects this story of the giving of money to the government by Hyman Salomon, the Jewish citizen, is one of the most remarkable which ever has been called to the attention of congress. The country does not know much about it. It ought to know all about it and it ought to appreciate not only the generosity of the patriot but the action of the patriot's descendants who gave congress one of the biggest surprises it has ever received.

Hyman Salomon, like Robert Morris, helped the government out liberally when it was in financial straits and when there seemed little likelihood that any of his money would be returned. Robert Morris has a place in every school history, and the boy who doesn't know about the friend of liberty who impoverished himself for the government stands below the foot of his history class.

Neither the school books nor the encyclopedias seem to have given much attention to Hyman Salomon, who parted with his shekels for the benefit of Uncle Sam. In his speech in congress Mr. Goldfogle did something for the memory of the financier and even more for the fame of the financier's descendants. The house learned that in the years that had gone four different congresses expressed a willingness to pay to the heirs of Mr. Salomon the money which he advanced to the government without security. The part of the New York representative's statement that fairly astounded his colleagues was his declaration that every time that congress had expressed its desire to give Hyman Salomon's heirs the money their ancestor had advanced they refused to take one cent of the debt, saying that if their forerunner's loan was inspired by patriotism they desired to show that his descendants held his patriotism as a heritage.

It is said that the records of congress show practically no cases which may run in parallel to this refusal to take money in the ownership of which there was ever legal and moral right.

SHE KNEW ALL ABOUT SILAS

Mrs. Hopkins Well Understood the Frugality of Her Esteemed Fellow Townsman.

Mrs. Wiggins had "run in" for a minute to talk over the latest news of the village with her friend, Mrs. Hopkins.

"Do you know," she said, "they tell me that Mr. Magoo didn't subscribe but 50 cents to the minister's salary. That doesn't seem possible, does it?"

"To anybody that knows Silas Magee real well, it does," replied Mrs. Hopkins. "You haven't lived in this town all your life, Mis' Wiggins, and you don't know what Silas is capable of. Why, I remember once when he was a young fellow, going to singing school with the rest of us, we got up a picnic.

"One of the girls spoke up and said she'd bring some chicken sandwiches, another.

"'I'll bring some sliced ham,' says another.

"'I'll fetch some jelly and cookies,' says somebody else, and so it went on till we had most everything we could eat, promised. Then one of the boys who had no means said he would bring the coffee. That gave Silas his chance. He'd been sitting by, listening to it all, and now he spoke up real brisk, and says he:

"'I'll bring the water for the coffee!'

"No, Mis' Wiggins, I sh'n't surprised a mite at his subscribing only 50 cents. The only surprising thing is that it wasn't a quarter."—Youth's Companion.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Kidney troubles are too serious to neglect. Slight ailments are often forerunners of dangerous kidney illness and should be treated without delay.



Every Picture Tells a Story

Obadiah B. Crane, 222 First Av., Watertown, S. Dak., says: "I was taken with rheumatic pains and my left limb was almost paralyzed. I hobbled around with a cane as weak as a child. I was afflicted with a bladder weakness and was compelled to arise several times during the night. Shortly after I commenced to use Doan's Kidney Pills, I could do work, that was before impossible. I am stronger and better than in years."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Second Dimension.

It was on a little branch railway in a southern state that the New England woman ventured to refer to the high rates. "It seems to me five cents a mile is extortion," she said, with frankness, to her southern cousin.

"It's a big lot of money to pay if you think of it by the mile," said the southerner, in her soft drawl; "but just think how cheap it is by the hour, Cousin Annie—only about thirty-five cents."—Youth's Companion.

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, is well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 900,000 bottles sold last year $.50 and $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Agts. Goshen, Indiana.

Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes
Prevents Infection—Murine Eye Salve in Tubes, for Eyes like Mine. No Morphine. Ask Druggist or Oculist. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. Murine Eye Book in Each Package.

Ask a favor of an enemy and you will probably make a friend; ask of a friend you may make an enemy.—Marmaduke.

Garfield Tea corrects constipation by arousing the digestive organs to their intended activity. Composed of Herbs.

It's a wise proverb that is able to deliver the goods.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It's difficult to discourage a girl who can't sing.

Chew and smoke sugared tobacco, clean and unclipped. Mastweather & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

Isn't it about time to bury the dead languages?

SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but It Paid



Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was no good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted and finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me.

"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman if that medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANETZEL, 2068 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Right now to secure 160 acres of rich, fertile Western Canada farm land. Free homestead of 160 acres to every settler. Pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre. Write for literature and particulars as to best districts for grain growing, stock raising, dairying, mixed farming, etc. Last but not least the climate is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Railway fares reduced to settlers. Descriptive pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other literature, sent free on application to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, 125 Ninth St., Minneapolis, Minn. Authorized Government Agent.



Now's the Time

Get a warm sun, moist soil, plenty of rain and you have the conditions that produce the abundant crops of Western Canada. Wheat, oats, barley and flax are the principal crops, the average yield per acre in 1910 being: wheat, 26 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; flax, 18 bushels. Ranchers who have been engaged in mixed farming for years, and who have had experience in other countries, say that the climate of Western Canada is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Many of the settlers are coming in large numbers from the United States, and are taking up the splendid farm lands which are to be had free, or can be purchased at reasonable prices from railway companies and land corporations. Railway fares have been reduced to settlers. Write for literature and particulars as to routes, etc., to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, 125 Ninth St., Minneapolis, Minn. Authorized Government Agent.

FARM BARGAINS

I want to tell you about Scott County, Arkansas. I will personally make a friend; ask of a friend you may make an enemy.—Marmaduke.

Garfield Tea corrects constipation by arousing the digestive organs to their intended activity. Composed of Herbs.

It's a wise proverb that is able to deliver the goods.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It's difficult to discourage a girl who can't sing.

Chew and smoke sugared tobacco, clean and unclipped. Mastweather & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

Isn't it about time to bury the dead languages?

Woman's Power Over Man



Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still lives on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has created a successful remedy for women's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Write Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., for Free Medical Advice, Given by Mail.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses the scalp and prevents dandruff. Restores Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Vitality to Faded Hair. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists.

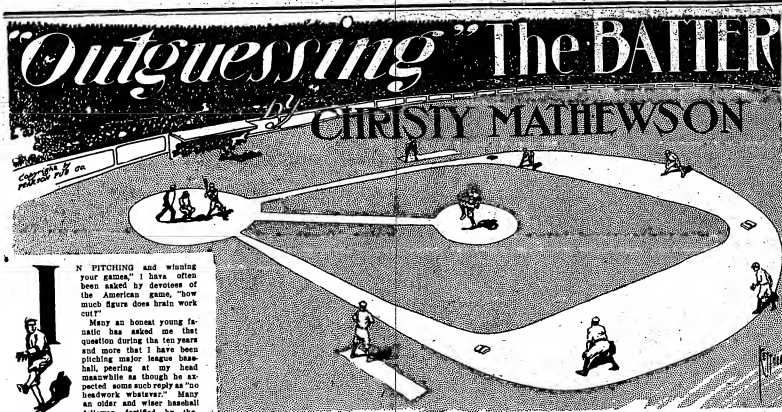
PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 23-1911.

"Outguessing" the BATTER

By CHRISTY MATHEWSON

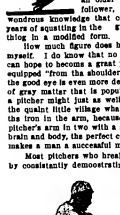


IN PITCHING and winning your games, I have often been asked by devotees of the American game, "how much figure does brain work cut?"

Many an honest young fanatic has asked me that question during the ten years and more that I have been pitching major league baseball, peering at my head meanwhile as though he expected some such reply as "no headwork whatever." Many an older and wiser baseball follower, fortified by the wondrous knowledge that comes to man after years of squatting in the grand-stand, has asked me the same thing in a modified form.

How much figure does brainwork cut? I don't quite know myself. I do know that no pitcher, however powerful or agile, can hope to become a great performer without being thoroughly equipped "from the shoulders up." The steel arm is desirable, the good eye is even more desirable, but, without the little filing of gray matter that is popularly supposed to inhabit the skull, a pitcher might just as well pack his suit-case and go back to the quaint little village where he was first discovered. It isn't the iron in the arm, because lots of longsboremen could snap a pitcher's arm in two with a single twist, it's the combination of brain and body, the perfect co-operation of mind and muscle, that makes a man a successful major league twirler.

Most pitchers who break into fast company and stay there by constantly demonstrating their ability, are men that went



through a long course of sprouts before they got anywhere. They, like hundreds of successful men in other walks of life, were forced to look, listen, and learn before they had anything like an even chance to win their spurs.

Many things have been said and written about pitchers' outguessing batters, and batters outguessing pitchers, and to tell the truth there has always been a question in my mind about the outguessing proposition. I have seen so many instances where guesses went wrong—so many hundreds of instances—that I am about the last human being in the world to pose as an oracle on the subject of pitching psychology. Nevertheless, there certainly is a lot of psychology about pitching a baseball. Granting that a pitcher needs something more than a clear head, it must be admitted that the successful pitcher is always a studeot. There are a hundred and one little things that every good twirler has in his repertoire. A hundred and one little things that the average baseball lover doesn't know anything about. I have always made it a practice, before going into a crucial series, to get some kind of outside information about the strength or weakness of every batter slated to face me, and once I know positively that a batter doesn't like a speed, I feed him excess of it. If I find that his weakness is a low curve, he gets that for a steady diet.

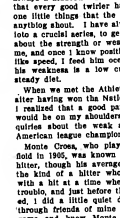


ARTHUR DEVLIN.

When we met the Athletics in the season of 1905, after having won the National league championship, I realized that a good part of the pitching burden would be on my shoulders, and I began making inquiries about the weak and strong points of the American league champions.

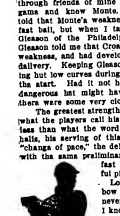
Monte Cross, who played on Connie Mack's infield in 1905, was known by me to be a dangerous hitter, though his average was not high. He was the kind of a hitter who was always hobbling up with a bit at a time when a hit meant trouble, and just before the series started, I did a little quiet detective work through friends of mine who knew the games and knew Monte. I had been told that Monte's weakness was a high, fast ball, but when I talked to "Kid" Gleason of the Philadelphia Nationals, Gleason told me that Cross had fought against and overcome his weakness, and had developed into a murderer of the high, fast delivery. Keeping Gleason's advice in mind, I gave Cross nothing but low curves during the series, and had him helpless from the start. Had it not been for Gleason's tip, Monte's always dangerous bat might have caused trouble in that series, for there were some very close games before it was all over.

The greatest strength of a pitcher, aside from his control, is what the players call his "mixture." That means no more nor less than what the word implies—his variety of fast and slow balls, his serving of this or that curve. What we call the "change of pace," the delivering of a fast and then a slow ball with the same preliminary motions, and the mixing of a high



fast ball and a slow curve are the successful pitcher's best assets.

Lovers of baseball have often asked me how I deal with a batsman whom I have never faced and about whose batting ability I know nothing. Every seasoned pitcher has been called on often enough to meet batters he never saw before, and in such pinches he must rely largely oh luck. When I am facing a new batsman for the first time, I pay particular attention to two things—the position he assumes at the plate and the way he holds his bat. If, for instance, he holds his hat well up toward the middle there isn't much use of sending him speed. Batters of this type are always ready for speed and they can meet the fastest ball a man ever threw. A low curve on the inside will do for a starter, and if such a batter goes after it and fails to connect, you have his "number." The batter who stands back from the plate with a long bat and a grip near the end is the one who can send a low curve into the southeastern quarter of the adjoining section.



FRED CLARK, of Pittsburg.

While a batter may work hard and overcome a certain weakness, that does not necessarily mean that he becomes a great hitter. In centering his energies on overcoming his weakness for a high ball he may lose his strength on low balls because he has been continually fed high ones by opposing pitchers. In that case I would try him on a low ball and if it was found that he could still hit that the only thing left would be a curve ball or change of pace. It is often the case that a pitcher cannot deceive a batter's eyesight but he can deceive him mentally. For instance, most any batter can hit a slow ball if he knows it is coming. The same is true in regard to a fast ball, but if he is expecting a fast ball and gets a slow one, a strike out or a weak grounder to the infield will be his best effort.



JOE TINKER.

Some batters, a few of the chosen, have no weakness that the most studious pitcher can detect. Men like Heine Wagner and Lajoie don't care much what the opposing pitcher has to offer.

I have often been told by my friends that a pitcher is about 90 per cent. of the game, and have never failed to resent them that nothing could be further from the truth. A winning pitcher helps a baseball team a whole lot, of course, but there are right other boys on that team, and nobody knows it better than the winning pitcher. The recent series between the Giants and Yankees will prove my point.

In that series I got away with every game in which I participated, but I won because I received magnificent support, both in the field and at the bat. Hed George Wiltse knew right, or had McGraw sent in Ames or Crandall, the story would have been the same if the support had been of the same splendid caliber. The wonderful work of Devlin, Devore and Doyle—the wonderful work of the whole team, for the matter of that—made defeat practically impossible. With that great machine working behind me and with the greatest manager of them all backing me up, I simply couldn't lose. That's how much a pitcher is 90 per cent. of the game.

As a matter of fact, it would be impossible to establish the mathematical relation of the pitcher to a ball club. Figures in baseball are often misleading. One pitcher may work brilliantly for 15 innings and have a 1 to 0 defeat marked up against his record, while on the following day another pitcher may luckily win a 10 to 8 game. It is a matter of record that in the season of 1909, Leon Ames of the Giants, by finishing a 17 inning game and participating in two extra inning ties, pitched 30 consecutive innings without allowing a run and yet did not win one of the games.

From this it can be seen that the winning power of a team must depend largely upon its run-getting ability. To reach an estimate of value we will say that offensive play is half the game. I think that conservative. That would leave but 50 per cent., and the pitcher could not be all of that. I would say that about 30 per cent. of the strength of a ball club lies in the pitcher's box. No matter how effective a pitcher may be in the box he cannot win unless the team hits in runs behind him. It is true, however, that the work of a pitcher can have a very strong influence upon the work of the rest of the team. Disgruntled fans frequently make the assertion that infielders and outfielders will not support certain pitchers. That idea is erroneous. Ball players always want to win, no matter who is in the box. It is usually lack of control on the part of the pitcher that disconcerts or demoralizes the infield. Players lose confidence because they are uncertain as to what will happen next. The catcher may call for a "pitch-out"—that is, a ball thrown wide of the batter, so that the catcher can have a clear throw to second to catch a runner who is about to steal. The infielders all see this signal and hotch the shortstop and second baseman have their positions all set in making the play. If the pitcher does not pitch-out, as expected, the batter may hit the ball through the spot left vacant and upset the whole team. Once they lose confidence in a pitcher in a game, it is very difficult to regain it. It is not that they will not support the pitcher. On the contrary, it is the fault of the pitcher who will not give them a chance. If the pitcher has control everything works smoothly.

If it were true that pitching is 90 per cent. of the strength of a ball club, it would be logical to assume that the team having the best staff of pitchers would always win the pennant. That is not true. The baseball reader who pays attention to records will notice that the teame which win the pennants always have several players who lead in their respective departments. And the does not necessarily include the pitchers. For instance, the Baltimore club, back in the early nineties, won three successive pennants with pitchers whose names can scarcely be remembered.

The hackneyed cry of "What we need is pitchers" could well be changed to "What we need is hitters, base runners and fielders." Without them there can be no pennants.



MATHEWSON.

Some of the best pitchers ever connected with professional baseball have received bumps from sources so humble that any false esteem they may have held for themselves has vanished like the snows of last season. Cy Young, the noblest old Roman of them all, has been beaten by village teams. The best pitchers of the world's champions, not long after they had trimmed the Cubs, were beaten by the unknown Cuban teams that have been touring the circuit with bern-storming trip. They pitched good ball, the kind of ball that would defeat any team if it came to a matter of which season's record, but luck, the one thing above all others that makes baseball the thrilling and perfect game it is, decreed otherwise. There are times, you see, when all the science and all the outguessing in the world will not avail.

I shall never forget a trimming I got from a villages team in Michigan. Just after we had defeated the Athletics for the world's championship in 1905, Frank Bowerman and I went on a hunting trip. As soon as the nettvee of Frank's home town, Romeo, Mich., knew that I was his guest, they came and begged us to do the bettery work for the Romeo club in a game they were to play with the club representing the adjoining town. We agreed, and I am afreid ther our willingness cost a lot of honest Romeo villagers everything except their family plate. The thought of defeat never entered their minds, any more than it entered ours, but the little rivel towne club came over to Romeo and gave Messrs. Bowerman and Matthewson, fresh from their big league trimmphs, a touch of high life that they never forgot. They beet us 5 to 0, and I guess they are celebrating it to this day. I don't know just how they managed it, because I was in perfect trim at thet time. I hed everything, as we say in professional circles, and they hit everything I hed. I didn't mind it much myself, but I felt sorry for poor Bowerman. He hed to keep on living there, and I didn't.



"HONUS" WAGNER

The real test of a pitcher's ability errives when the opposing team gets men on heese. His responchibility is increeesd while his freedom of pitching motion le restricted. He must watch the hese runner constantly and at the same time must deliver the hell to the hetter with the leest possible swing of the arm. In other words, he can't "wind up." Some pitchers find it difficult to get as much speed, curve or accuracy with the short arm motion as they do with their ueual swing. This affects some pitchers mentally, as the curtailment of physical effort prevants them from concentrating their mind on the men at the bat. At the same time the hese runnere, end frequently the coacher, are constantly tqying to nnnoy them. To protect himself the pitcher muet try end detect some action on the part of the hese runner which will indicate when he is going to attempt to etesl the next base. In this he is materially eeeisted by the catcher. Once the pitcher or the catcher discovers when the runner is going to start the remedy is simple. Frequent throwe to the hese will prevent the runner from getting too much of a lead, and when he does etart, the hell is pitched out of reach of the hetter so that the catcher can have a clear throw to second.

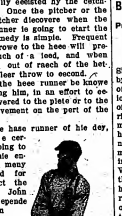


SHERWOOD MAGEE, of Philadelphia.

While the pitcher is watching the hese runner he knows thet the hese runner is elso watching him, in an effort to se the sign which the hall is to be delivered to the plete or to the base. Therefore, no preliminary movement on the part of the pitcher must betray his intentions.

George Van Haitren, the famoue hase runner of hie dey, once told me thet he could tell to a certainty when pitchers were going to deliver the ball to the hetter. This enabled him to get a running etart and many times the poor catcher was blamed for allowing a etolen base, when in fact the pitcher was unconsciously at fault. John McGraw, manager of the Giants, spends several weeks each seeson in teaching his young pitchers to overcome thet kind of a weakness.

The tremendous popularity of the national game—its popularity is growing every year—means that in the years to come there will be hundreds of baseball stars where there are dozens now. Every healthy boy has it in him to become a good ball player, though he may never care to follow the pastime professionelly. Being a professional player myself, I may be over-fond of the game to which I owe so much, but I can think of many other callings and many other pastimes that a boy might better shun. Baseball is always played out in the sunshine, where the air is pure and the grass is green, and there is something about the game, or at least I have always found it so, which teaches one how to win or lose as a gentleman should, and that is a very fine thing to learn.



SAM CRAWFORD, of Detroit.

TO BE 55 STORIES

Gotham Office Building Tallest in the World.

Structure Rises One-Seventh of a Mile From the Ground—Exceeded in Height Only by the Eiffel Tower.

New York.—Men will be at work daily in a structure of stone and steel one-seventh of a mile from the ground and in all of the 55 stories of the new Woolworth building before the end of next year, the time appointed for completion of the tallest business structure in the world. Laid out flat the giant building would be longer than three city blocks, and Salvator's record speed for a mile would make it 7 seconds the time necessary for the champion to cover the distance. Only the Eiffel tower, in Paris, a steel skeleton, will exceed in height this newest New York pinnacle.

Higher and higher do our skyscrapers soar, outtopping everything but the mightlio clouds of smoke from their own hollers; deeper and deeper do they thrust down through the soil until their maeetve steel roots find an anchorage in the rock below. The Titans of the modtern world are the builders, heaving their tons of steel and stone and brick aloft in defiance of the law of gravitdtion and the winds of heaven and dering even the earthquake to confound their work in ruin. Besides these modern giants of structural efficiency the builders of the early world were but pygmies pieying with blocks in the nursery. How high will the skyscraper of the future monnt? Has the physical limit been reached, or will the man-made Sierras of tomorrow lift their giant



Woolworth Building.

towers ont of the lofty masses of the present like mountains springing from foothills?

Chicago has its skycrepers, but it has not yet undertaken to pass the passion for "topless towars" which gripe all New York. The Singer building, with its tower lifting 612 feet above the pavament, had scarcely ceased to ha the wonder of Gotham before the Metdand tower lookod down upon it, and now the Woolworth building is to be piled higher yet—nobody knows how high. Whet to te to the determinating factor of the future in regard to height?

BURN MANSION FOR A SHOW

Promoters Get Realistic Views of Fire, Rescue and Bucket Brigade Attempting to Quench Flames.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—The historic Sicard mansion, built 250 years ago by a Huguenot family, and the scene of many festive meetings of aristocratic society in colonial days, le e mess house in connection with a motion picture company. With the permiecion of the city authorities the company set fire to the house in order to get a series of realistic pictures of the rescue of a child, a village bucket brigade in action, and a mourning family viewing the ruins.

1,800 Foreign Girls Lost.

Indianapolis, Ind.—"Eighteen hundred immigrant girls were lost track of after having been received at Ellis island, and put aboard trains for Chicago and other points in the west, in the last year and a half," Miee Grace Abbott of Hull House, Chicago, said in discussing the biennial convention of the Young Women's Chrlsnien aseociation of America, the problem of caring for immigrant girls. Miss Abbott advocated a federal immigration bureau in Chicago, "as a check on the work of the white slavers." "Immigrant girls deserted the quaint shawls and aprons of their native lands for the bobbie shirt all too quickly," Miss Abbott said.

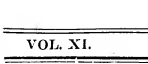
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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Officers Named for Imaginary Army



WASHINGTON.—As army that does not exist is being officered by the war department in obedience to the mandate of congress. Fifty and more men versed in the profession of arms are already on the eligible list for commissions in this army. Three new boards of army officers, composed of seasoned colonels, experienced majors, captains and first and second lieutenants, were recently named to pass upon the qualifications of other candidates ambitious to direct imaginary military forces.

Artemus Ward's shoulder strap company of warriors, assembled to take part in the big family feud of 1861-5, had at least one private—the hammerist himself, who was in command; but the army of the United States volunteers is to have none. Don Quixote armed with a big stick, his head protected by a "diarrhino helmet," mounted on his charger, "Rosinante," and followed by the faithful Sancho Panza was a mere reel, more tangible and more formidable force than the ghostly army of United States volunteers. It's a joker in the Dick militia bill, enacted into law by congress on May 27, 1908.

The Dick bill originally provided for an actual army of United States volunteers similar to the volunteers who enlisted for the Spanish-American war after state organizations were found to be troublesome.

The bill also provided for a separate section for an eligible list from which officers were to be commissioned when the army of United States volunteers, subject only to the will of the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, might be called into being in a condition of war.

The section providing for the volunteer army was stricken from the bill in the course of a legislative wrangle over the privilege of the states to organize volunteers. The authority creating the army was thus destroyed, but the contingent section bringing into existence the list of eligibles for the army's commissioned officers was not disturbed. The bill thus passed congress, disembodying the army but providing officers for it. That is why the war department is now qualifying men as eligibles.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

BEGINS WAR ON CONSUMPTION

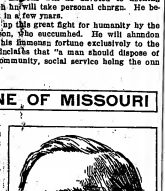


With the same energy which marked his operations in grain, cotton and finance, James A. Patten, the Chicago multi-millionaire, has set about the disbursement of his wealth in financing the biggest war on disease that has ever been known in the history of the world. His daring speculations, which attracted wide attention a few years ago, won for him a fortune estimated at $20,000,000. With this fortune or a large part of it, Mr. Patten now proposes to carry on a personal campaign of social service. During the past six months he has donated $2,000,000 for such charities and public works as appeal to him.

He has given Northwestern University $500,000 as a basis on which to begin medical research into the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and will increase this sum to $2,000,000 as fast as the money is needed. Other millions will be devoted to battling with the white plague, a war of which he will take personal charge. He believes the disease can be stamped out in a few years.

Mr. Patten was prompted to take up this great fight for humanity by the death of his brother, and later his son, who succumbed. He will abandon all business and devote himself and his immense fortune exclusively to the battle which he has taken up. He declares that "a man should dispose of great wealth for the benefit of the community, social service being the one great thing in life."

SENATOR STONE OF MISSOURI



On the next parliamentary tactitimes in the United States senate is William Joel Stone, of Missouri. He is a veteran in legislative experience, having sat in the house from 1885 to 1891. Then he was elected governor of his state and in 1903 was sent to the Federal senate.

Senator Stone is an uncompromising Democrat, and believes that his party will be successful in the next presidential campaign. However, he believed the same thing in 1900, when he managed Bryan's campaign.

The senator is one of the most picturesque figures in congress. He is six feet in height, is as slender and straight as a poplar, and wears dress characteristic of himself. His face is striated, his skin somewhat like parchment, his speech, when he is calm and without excitement, slow and deliberative. But when stirred by anger or emotion, his words flow with the dash and fury of a mountain torrent. On such occasions his words are strong—sensationally strong.

PLEDGES IRELAND HOME RULE



Assurances, the sincerity of which there is no doubting, were recently given by Premier Asquith in the house of commons that a full measure of self-government would be granted to Ireland, after the veto power of the House of Lords had been dealt with. In replying to the statement John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, proclaimed his willingness to accept the government measure as a full settlement of Ireland's claims and said that with this concession of national justice Ireland would acknowledge England's king as the ruler of Ireland.

Hitherto the Nationalists have consented to accept whatever England granted as a measure of final separation, but the Irish leader, in indorsing the prime minister's statement of the measure of home rule to be granted, astonished his hearers by applauding the autonomy granted to South Africa by King Edward and expressing the hope that King George would open the Irish parliament and so hasten the day when Ireland, reconciled, would become a loyal unit of the British empire.

JAMES MARRIES FOURTH WIFE



Although past his 60th birthday, General Thomas L. James, once postmaster of New York and postmaster general of the nation under Garfield and Arthur, recently married his fourth wife. The bride is Mrs. Florence Gaffney, of Rochester.

General James was born in Utica in 1831 and served his apprenticeship as a printer. After serving his apprenticeship he published a Whig organ at Hamilton, N. Y., and took an active part in opposition to the Know Nothing movement. In 1861 he entered the customs service and in 1872 was appointed postmaster of New York by President Grant. Later he became postmaster general and soon after the assassination of President Garfield became president of the Lincoln National bank. His investigations while postmaster general resulted in the "star route" trials and in ten months of administration he saved the government $4,000,000.

General James' first wife was Emily Ida Freeburn, of Hamilton, and a year after her death, which occurred in 1895, he married her sister, Leana, widow of Dr. E. R. Barden, of Albany.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Gotham Girl Operates on Her Pet Dog



NEW YORK.—Gypsy, an American bull pup belonging to Miss Mabel Barnes, a surgical nurse, is rejoicing over the removal of a hairpin five inches long which had been circulating in her system for more than a month.

Gypsy was a month old when Miss Barnes first acquired her and reciprocity of affection promptly resulted. Like most puppies, Gypsy had a habit of nosing at random without reading any pure-food labels or caring much whether the thing was digestible, so long as it could be swallowed.

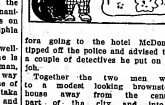
She began on handkerchiefs, lace curtains, gloves, slippers, and once she ate a cuff link. These did not seem to interfere with her enjoyment of life. Next she tried several pins and needles, and these upset her for a few days.

Quite awhile ago, Miss Barnes says, she noticed one day that Gypsy kept her head projected straight in front of her. She seemed to be unable to move it, and when it was turned forcibly the dog whined with the pain.

Then a swelling started on the dog's left side. Recently while examining this swelling, Miss Barnes felt a sharp point. She surmised that Gypsy's trouble was due to foraging in her darning basket. She brought home a hypodermic syringe, some cocaine and a pair of artery forceps.

Gypsy's fetth in her mistress was so great that she did not make a move while the hypodermic was being inserted. Then Miss Barnes seized the sharp point with her forceps.

Philadelphia "Sucker" Not So Easy



PHILADELPHIA.—Thirteen gentlemen from New York, who thought it would entertain a gentleman from Philadelphia if they would do a little wire tapping for him and show him divers ways ways of obtaining rich rewards from money ventured on the horse races, were forced to the unanimous conclusion that thirteen is an unlucky number and that Philadelphia men are not so slow after all.

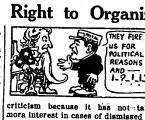
The adventure began for a well-known man whose fictitious name is Charles McDonald. "I say, old man, have you got a match?" was the way it all began. It was asked on one of those slow-going ferryboats that take Philadelphia folk over to Camden and back again.

Then there was a general conversation about horse racing. "Say," whispered the pipe smoker with an air of great secrecy, "I'm a Western Union manager in a New York branch office. I run the racing information bureau. I can hold up information about races for eight minutes. Get that?"

McDonald—that is the man whose police alias is McGonigle—got it, and exchanged cards with his friend. They made a date for the Hotel Walton, in Philadelphia, and then another date for the Breslin, in New York. Before going to the hotel McDonald tipped off the police and advised that a couple of detectives be put on the job.

Together the two men went to a modest looking brownstone house away from the central part of the city and into a room where twelve other men were busy with telephones, telegraph instruments, etc. All told they made a sizable den. McDonald staked $20 on a bet and won. Then he was taken to another house where he talked party of his millions and in a bantering way suggested he wouldn't mind trying $30,000 on a single horse. They took McCormick by storm, but the money was there and so was New York detectives and before the Philadelphians knew what was up both their records had been raided and the entire company was under arrest.

Postal Clerks Ask Right to Organize



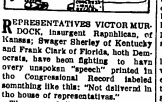
EMPLOYEES of the postal service, particularly the men employed in the railway mail branch, are making a determined fight for legislation under which they may organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, is supporting the movement.

Many men formerly in the postal service, but who warn int out because they were active in encouraging employes of the service to organize, have told the committee of the wrongs which they assert are done the employes. In a general way, the grievances of the employes is that men are frequently dismissed for purely political reasons, men let out of the service have no recourse.

It is pointed out that the postoffice department now forbids the individual employes from laying any complaint he may have before his congressional member of congress. The civil service commission has come in for much criticism because it has not taken more interest in cases of dismissed employes. Witnesses have pointed out to the committee that the commission will not act in the case of a dismissed employes unless it has prima facie evidence that the dismissal was necnuan of politics. It is next to impossible, say the dismissed employees who have testified, to prove that men were removed from the service through political influence.

Some of the new members of the house who have become much interested in the grievances of the postal employes believe a remedy of some sort will be found in the committee on civil service.

Would Label the Unspoken "Speeches"



REPRESENTATIVES VICTOR MURDOCK, insurgent Republican, of Kansas; Swager Sherley of Kentucky and Frank Clark of Florida, both Democrats, have been fighting in a lazy sort of way over unspoken "speech" printed in the Congressional Record labeled something like this: "Not delivered in the house of representativas."

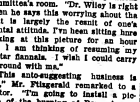
These men believe that the Record, as it now leaves the press, perpetrates a fraud on the readnr every time it declares that Congressman ——— delivered the following speech on such a date, when all Congressman ——— did was to get permission to insert in its columns a carefully prepared manuscript intended for thn consumption of his constituents, at the expense of the United States government.

"It is thn only honest way," declared Murdock to the correspondent. "The Record, under the present system, is not a true report of the proceedings of the house. It may well be that an article of value, prepared by a member of congress, should be printed in the Record, but it should ha so designated.

"The first resnlt of labeling things in thn record by thn real names would hn the abandoning of thn present abuse by individual representatives. When a man's constituents begin to ask him, 'Did you really deliver this speech, or did you just have it printed?' he will quit the practice.

"Congress could not possibly afford the time that would be necessary for the delivery of all thn spaeches that appear in the Record. Therefore, speeches will have to be shortened, and they ought to be.

Auto-Suggestion Way of Keeping Cool



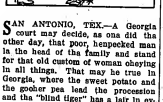
A WILTED representative, John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the house appropriations committee, is the first distinguishnd convert to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's theory with respect to the effect of auto-suggestion on the temperature of the body. Mr. Fitzgerald sat at his desk all through a sizzling, sweltering day, wearing a smile of perfect peace. His coat was buttoned tightly, the collar of it turned up around his neck, and every now and then he shivered with unmistakable delight.

Right in front of Mr. Fitzgerald a large person with bushy black whiskers lay on his stomach on a cool bank squinting through a transit or some other funny looking instrument of that sort. Then a right another large person, clad in furs, sat on a cake of ice and scribbled busily in a notebook. In the middle distance three Eskimo dogs fought over a dead fish. In the background dozens of stately ice barges floated round easily.

"I'm certainly happy that I found this painting of the 'Farthest North' of thn Grenly expedition," said Mr. Fitzgerald, referring to thn enormous canvas in front of him, which, massively framed, covnrnd most of the west wall of the big appropriations committee room. "Dr. Wiley is right when he says this worrying about the heat is largely the resnlt of one's mental attitude. I'm here sitting here looking at this picture for an hour and I am thinking of resuming my winter flannels. I wish I could carry it around with me."

"This auto-suggesting business is fine," Mr. Fitzgerald remarked to a visitor. "I'm going to install a picture of the burning of Rome in my home next winter and see how much I can save on coal bills."

Women Rule Roost in Lone Star State

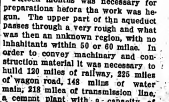


SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—A Georgia court may decide, as one did the other day, that poor, henpecked man is the head of the family and stand for that old custom of woman obeying in all things. That may be true in Georgia, where the sweet potato and the goober pea lead the procession and the "blind tiger" has a lair in every jungle, but it is different in Texas. A Texas court might hold that man is the head of the family, but no court on earth could clinch such a decision.

In Texas women have done almost everything in the catalogus of commercial possibilities. In a number of instances women own large ranches and have operated them successfully for years. Women in the state lead the country in dairying. In a number of instances women carry the mail on rural routes and a half-dozen or more of them have made the record of not missing a day in the year.

Women, many of them who ride as well as men, assist in the roundups on large ranches and are as handy with the whip and the rope as the men. The outlaw steer, which has escaped the cowboys, has a poor chance to beat it back to the brush when two or more Texas cowgirls get on its trail. One Texas girl has roped, thrown and tied a steer in less then one minute. Her feat became the subject for a painter of national reputation and she is done in oil on a canvas ten feet square in the Menger hotel in this city. Women in Texas operata oil wells and are moving forces in coal mining. Some of the most skyscrapers in this city were built and are owned by women, these having taken the lead in twentieth century steel and concreta construction.

Gets Water Supply 250 Miles Distant



LOS ANGELES.—Six years ago the people of Los Angales voted an issue of $4,000,000 in bonds to pay for what they consider tha finest supply of water furnished to any city in the world. The first issue of bonds was made in 1907 and the last will hn made this year. The aqnadnct, which is 250 miles long, will bring a sufficient amount of water to supply a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants across the country from Owens lake.

The first 20 miles of the aqueduct is open earth canal which follows the canyon of Owens river. The next 38 miles is an open concrete conduit, laid upon the mountain sides, which follows their contonr-like a mountain road. For 28 miles the conduit runs in ditches carved from the rocky walls, and for an equal distance is sustained by artificial causeways of rocks. It next passes 150 miles through the Mojave desert, on the edge of Death valley, the most desolate and forbidding spot in the United States, and passing under the Sierra Madre range of mountains emerges into Los Angales county and residence.

The aqueduct is a gravity system, and its capacity is 1,200 barrels a day and more than 300 buildings, such as bunk houses, mess halls, warehouses, hospitals, engineers' offices and residences.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN

WAY TO SUCCESS.

The man who undertakes to accomplish too many things at the same time generally pays a high toll in the end. He may succeed for a while, but he does so at fearful risks and without properly reckoning the cost to himself. He is the exception, though, rather than the rule and often "makes good" at the expense of his physical and mental well being, says the Charleston News and Courier. Giants among men are rarities even in this day of surprising developments and record achievements, and as a rule the man who follows one line of work with class attention and conscientious regard will lay by for himself greater success and more enduring results than he who dabbles in any undertaking that may come his way. It is not an easy thing to shut ourselves away from tempting influences and conditions that may appeal to us, but having once fitted ourselves to do a certain work, and having expended time and energy in its accomplishment, it is only natural to suppose that we can obtain more certain results by developing it to the best of our ability. Sometimes the way is hard; long hours of application are necessary, but often when we least expect it the clouds begin to lift and we see the realization of the promises for which we have labored.

What clever prankishness was that of the boys of West Lafayette college, Ohio, who put oil in the milk for the girls' dormitory, causing twenty of the co-eds to become so ill as to require the attendance of physicians! They were nearly as daring as the young men of the Pacific coast institution of learning who raided the girls' dormitories and frightened some of the occupants into hysterics by pulling them out of bed. Why investitch, country young man does many things that would hardly have occurred in any earlier age. Is it because of the disappearance of the birch as an aid to education?

An automobile in New York picked up a stone in its wheel and flung it into a window, almost striking some persons. The automobile is perhaps the most striking instance of the intimate depravity of inanimate things. It has been known to try to climb a tree or a lamppost and to turn somersaults in the ocean, to say nothing of its running down the general public. But now it has taken to throwing stones at people, something imperative toward curbing its impetuosity will have to be done.

We are accused of being the most wildly speculative nation in the world. But is the year London has run wild over the rubber craze, then went through a boom in oil shares, and has finally turned to a bull gamble in British railroads. The United States has, on the other hand, practically stopped speculation, perhaps for the sufficient reason that the lambs had no more fleece to shear.

The golden anklet with bangles has appeared in Chicago. This is probably a decoration intended to go with the harem skirt and shows again the inconsistency of the feminine mind. While the inhabitants of the eastern harems are taking to Paris styles western women are looking for their fashions to the Orient.

People who live in New York complain that the place is becoming too noisy at night. The people who make the noise will find it difficult to understand why men and women who long for peace and quiet insist on living in New York.

Members of a club in Atlanta say they will go to jail before they will tell what they know of women drinking in the club. The poet was mistaken. The world's male chivalry has not perished out. It has joined the Atlanta club.

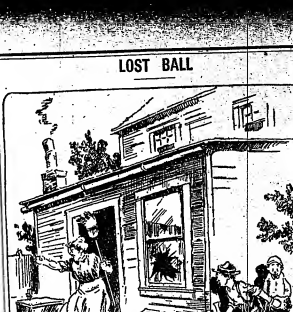
It may be that a woman must put her soul in her dress in order to look well, but, at the same time, a good deal of importance rests on the sort of a physique she is able to put into it.

Far be it from us to accuse alumbaring trouble, but what has become of the tight trousers and padless coats with which we were threatened a few months ago?

At Newark, N. J., a lawyer charged his fair client $500 for reading a bundle of love letters, and she is complaining. She should have hired a women lawyer and had them read for nothing.

An English author was fined in New York the other day after he had received a wallop on the eye for trying to flirt with a pretty damsel. We have no doubt that he will write a book about it.

LOST BALL



Kansas City Star

TAFT IS ATTACKED

UNDERWOOD PRESENTS REPORT ON WOOL TARIFF REVISION. BILL TO HOUSE.

BOARD ALSO GETS SCORING

Minority Members of Ways and Means Committee Declare Measure is "Cold Stonded" and Brought Forward for Purely "Political Reasons."

Washington.—The long expected wool tariff revision bill was presented to the house by Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee. The long report accompanying it attacks President Taft and the tariff board.

Quoting President Taft's addresses after the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill, in which he declared that "the woolen schedule is indefensible and I propose to say so," the report says:

Had the president made these public admissions earlier, while the tariff of 1909 was under consideration, by congress, his declarations would have been of real service to the people and would have enabled them to protest against the betrayal of the public welfare to private greed.

The report deals at some length with the attitude of the administration in communicating to congress data on the "steel trust" and other industries now being investigated, and the failure of the tariff board to communicate data on the woolen industry.

"The position of the tariff board appears to be," says the report, "that they, in conference with and under the sole control of the president, shall be the sole judges as to what part of the data they collect may be likely to be of service for purposes of legislation; and this situation must be considered with reference to the viewpoint of the president concerning tariff legislation.

"It is, therefore, not impossible that there may be some such delay in the communication to the congress of the statistical information collected by the tariff board concerning wool and woolen goods as there has been in communicating to congress or making public the data by the bureau of corporations concerning investigations of the steel and other industries."

The report maintains that any further delay in the revision of the wool and woolen schedule would be objectionable to the public.

A minority report is signed by Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, Needham and Longworth. "For purely political reasons," it says, "this cold-blooded measure is brought forward. If it could become a law it would slaughter sheep as in 1894 and close the mills much more universally."

U. S. ENDS ITS LAKE NAVY

Gunboat Wolverine, Last of War Vessels on Inland Seas, Placed Out of Commission.

Washington.—An order issued by the navy department placing the gunboat Wolverine out of commission at Erie, Pa., preparatory to turning it over to the naval militia at that place is of international significance. It removed from the great lakes the last regularly commissioned United States warship.

London Bank is Closed.

London.—The Birbeck bank in High Holborn, which withstood a run last fall caused by rumors that the institution was in trouble, has suspended payment. The directors estimate the deficit at $1,876,000, but the actuaries think that $3,750,000 will be nearer the mark.

Madison Square Garden is Sold.

New York.—Madison Square Garden was sold up to syndicate of which will bear down the structure will be razed and a new building will be erected on the site.

ASK LORIMER GUIDE

BODY WANTS AID OF HIGH-CLASS ATTORNEY IN NEW PROBE.

Testimony Gathered by Helm Body at Springfield, Ill., is Presented.

Washington.—An evidence of the thoroughness with which the special senate committee intends to probe the Lorimer scandal is given in the fact that it is considering several famous lawyers for counsel. It is probable that either former Secretary of War Dickinson or Louis D. Brandeis of Boston will be retained. The committee expects that the witnesses and corporations from whom testimony and books are sought will fight every step of the way. It may even be necessary to make examples of some of the refractory witnesses and punish them for contempt.

Carrying out the program agreed on by the senate committee on privileges and elections, Senator Dillingham introduced in the senate a resolution authorizing a subcommittee of eight members to reinvestigate the charges against Senator Lorimer of Illinois.

The subcommittee is authorized by the resolution to sit when and where it pleases, to employ stenographers, counsel and accountants; to send for persons, books, records and papers; to administer oaths, and report as early as practicable to the senate.

The committee is instructed specially to inquire fully into the sources and use of the alleged "jack-pot" or any other fund affecting the election of Mr. Lorimer.

The resolution named Senators Dillingham, Gamble, Jones, Kenyon, Johnston, Fletcher, Kern and Lea and directed them "forthwith to investigate whether Mr. Lorimer is now entitled to retain his seat."

In all probability Senator Lorimer will be the first witness to be called and his examination may take several days.

The senate also received formally the printed testimony taken by the Lorimer investigating committee of the Illinois state senate. Upon motion of Senator Dillingham it was ordered printed and upon motion of Senator Colburn it was ordered printed as a senate document and referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections.

GIRLS SHOOT W. E. D. STOKES

Proprietor of Ansonia Hotel at New York Badly Wounded in Quarrel With Women.

New York.—William Earl Dodge Stokes, millionaire proprietor of the Ansonia hotel, was shot three times and badly wounded by two girls whose apartment of the fourth floor of the fashionable Varuna, at Broadway and Eighteenth street, he was visiting.

The young women were Lillian Graham, aged twenty-two years, a singer, and Ethel Conrad, eighteen years old, an artist. Each fired three shots. Miss Graham's bullets inflicting two wounds and Miss Conrad's one.

The possession of a package of letters, both the girls and their self confessed, furnished the motive for the shooting. The letters, it is said, were written by Mr. Stokes to Miss Graham before his second marriage, which occurred last February.

Savanteen Year Locust Appears.

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.—What naturalists say is the 17-year locust is here in full force. Trees throughout the town are alive with the insects. The characteristic "W" is noticed at the tip of the insects' wings.

Colombia is Threatened.

Austin, Tex.—Governor Colquitt, leader of the "wets," is going to Panama to "clean up" the gambling dens that he says are flourishing there. He declared at Galveston that unless Panama suppresses gambling the United States will refuse to build the canal.

VOLCANO IN ACTION

COLIMA POURS LAVA UPON MANY MEXICAN TOWNS AS RESULT OF QUAKE.

LOSS OF LIFE IS ENORMOUS

Seven Hundred Dead Are Reported at San Andres, the Largest City Destroyed, and Scarss Are Believed to Be Buried in Ruins.

Mexico City.—The volcano Colima is belching forth fire and lava and the towns of San Andres, Tonila, Tonillita, Zapotillo, San Gabriel and Tuxpan are overwhelmed. Each has a population of from 300 to 5,000 people.

The number of dead is unknown, but messages brought on a special train from San Andres, the largest town destroyed, reports 700 known dead and many hundred more buried.

From coast to coast Mexico is devastated by the earthquake and to add to the terror of the inhabitants the volcanoes Colima and Popocatepetl are now in full eruption, great cones of smoke hovering over the craters and lava pouring down their sides into the cities and towns located there.

The death list placed early at 1,466, is growing and word is yet to be received from the isthmus of Tehuantepec, which was shaken from end to end.

The famous floating gardens of the Montezumas, located on an island in Lake Xochimilco are no more. Gardens, homes, inhabitants, island and all are sunken beneath the surface of the lake. How many victims were claimed by the earthquake here no one can say, but comparatively few of the natives are believed to have escaped.

The inhabitants of this island are direct descendants of the Aztecs and of pure, unmixed blood. They raised and still raise nearly all the flowers and vegetables for the markets of Mexico City. Now they and their homes and their products are no more.

One hundred and fifty persons were injured in Guadalajara, but no one was killed.

The list of casualties is pouring into Mexico City. At Tacuba seven are dead and 25 injured; Tacubaya three dead, the number of injured being unknown; San Angle, two dead and seven injured from falling walls; Pinon, two dead and three injured.

Nearly all of these places are in the immediate vicinity of the capitol.

The Port of Manzanillo, State of Colima, that cost $14,000,000 to build is badly damaged. Twenty-two persons were killed. Acopulco also suffered greatly, but as yet there are no details.

PAPKE WINS IN KNOCKOUT

America Fighter Defeats Jim Sullivan, English Champion, and Becomes Premier Middleweight.

London.—Billy Papke, the American fighter, who claims the middleweight title in this country, knocked out Jim Sullivan, the English champion, in the ninth round of their 20-round battle at Palladium. This victory crowns Papke as middleweight champion of the world. The men fought under the English weight limit. Papke weighed in at 160 pounds. Papke was two ounces under the limit, while Sullivan was well within the weight.

The battle was a furious one while it lasted. Both men struggled hard to land the blow that meant wealth and honor, and in their wild endeavors used all sorts of tactics. Several times the referee was compelled to jump into the ring and separate the fighters. On other occasions Referee Eckersall stepped between the fighters to prevent rough tactics, such as bumping with his head in the clinches. While Sullivan was carried out of the ring well battered up, Papke bore the marks of several stinging wallops.

CLUBMAN IS SHOT BY WOMAN

C. Frederick Kohl, Millionaire Prisco Capitalist, is Fatally Wounded by French Maid.

San Francisco.—C. Frederick Kohl, millionaire clubman and one of the best-known capitalists of the Prisco section, was shot and fatally injured by Adele Verge, a French maid formerly employed by Mrs. Kohl.

The shooting occurred in the corridor of the Grand building, Seventh and Market streets, and was witnessed by a score of persons.

Miss Verge, when asked why she had shot Kohl, broke down and said she did not know. She was in a hysterical condition.

For several months Miss Verge has been involved in a lawsuit with the Kohls. Mr. and Mrs. Kohl had recently charged with insanity and were sued by her for alleged unpaid wages and false imprisonment.

Dr. Austin B. Chamberlin Dead.

Washington.—Dr. Austin B. Chamberlin, secretary general of the supreme council of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons, died here of apoplexy. His body was taken to Galveston, where an elaborate Masonic funeral will be held.

Son of Stillman Weds.

San Francisco.—Ernest Goodrich Stillman, son of James Stillman, the New York banker, and Miss Mildred Scott of this city were married in the Presbyterian church.

GATES IS DISPUTED

GARY DENIES THAT THREATS LED TO MERGER.

Says Roosevelt's Acquiescence in Coal Deal Was Act of Constructive Statesmanship.

Washington.—Elbert H. Gary, executive head of the United States Steel corporation, told the house investigating committee a version of the formation of that enterprise which contradicted testimony of John W. Gates that the threats of Andrew Carnegie to build rival railroads and tube works had induced J. Pierpont Morgan to institute negotiations culminating in the gigantic steel combination.

"Such matters as I learned were testified to by Mr. Gates before this committee," Mr. Gary said, after a detailed statement of the formation of the steel combination, "never were spoken of in the deliberations over the deal. I do not remember that Mr. Morgan ever mentioned these matters to me."

Mr. Gary said that Mr. Gates had nothing to do with questions regarding the charter and form of organization of the steel corporation.

Mr. Gary, in the course of his testimony, declared that if former President Roosevelt had not approved of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel corporation he, Gary, never would have voted to consummate that deal.

Mr. Gary, cross-examined by Mr. Littleton of New York, elaborated his views as to government supervision of corporations and pleaded for greater co-operation between government officials and the directing forces of big business combinations. Mr. Gary insisted that the government was just as likely to go too far in one direction as the corporations in another.

Mr. Gary denied charges, attributed to Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, that the steel corporation was trying to gain control over Ohio river transportation lines so as to cut off competition in the shipment of coal.

These charges were set forth by Robert C. Hall, former president of the Pittsburg Stock exchange, another witness.

Mr. Gary, returning to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, Mr. Littleton asked "upon what that transaction relieved the financial situation."

"Just as soon as we sent back word from Washington that President Roosevelt would allow the deal to be made," Mr. Gary said, "I don't know what the committees think about it, but I myself believe that the action of the president in this connection was a piece of real constructive statesmanship."

Mr. Gary again declared in the course of further questioning that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root not only sanctioned the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the Steel corporation, but held it to be necessary to avert widespread financial disaster.

Mr. Gary said anew that financial conditions in 1907 were such that something had to be done to prevent a panic. The conference at the White House, he declared, was the final step in the campaign of prevention, and he added that if the administration had declined to permit the combination of the two big steel properties he would have opposed it in the Steel corporation.

GRACE BRYAN IS A BRIDE

Youngest Daughter of Nebraska Commoner is Married to Richard L. Hargreaves.

Lincoln, Neb.—Grace Dexter Bryan, youngest of the Nebraska commoner's children and the last to leave the Bryan home, was wedded at Fairview to Richard L. Hergreaves, son of a prominent Lincoln wholesale grocer. Rev. John Huntington, an intimate friend of the family, performed the ceremony. Miss Louise Tyler, daughter of the ex-governor of Virginia, was bridesmaid, while William Bryan, Jr., was best man to the groom. The wedding was private, attended only by immediate relatives.

WRECK OF THE MAINE RISES

Visible Part of Ship Practically the Same as Before It Sank into the Mud.

Havana.—The first stage of the actual work of uncovering the wreck of the battleship Maine was completed when pumping operations ceased after the water level within the great cofferdam built around the wreck had been lowered five feet.

This leaves the portion of the wreck visible above the water practically the same as on the night of the disaster, before the hull had time to become imbedded in the mud. There is now visible a long stretch of the starboard side of the quarter-deck.

Confesses to Killing 57.

Berlin.—Messages from Kazan say that Alexander Zarrega, arrested there on a wholesale murder charge, has confessed to having slain 57 persons, including an army officer and his wife in Sebastopol.

Bank is Robbed of $9,000.

Tooele, Utah.—After binding and gagging S. L. Shafer, cashier, of the Commercial bank, two masked robbers fled to the hills with $9,000 of the bank's money. Several posses started in pursuit.

POOR RETURN FOR CHIVALRY

Incident That Probably Has Forever Discouraged Kind-Hearted Mr. Jones.

Chivalrous Mr. Jones purposely dropped a fifty-cent piece of the foot of a poorly dressed woman who passed through the Subway turnstile loudly lamenting that the ticket agent had cheated her out of half a dollar, then he picked the money up and gave it to her.

"Excuse me, madame," said Mr. Jones, "I think you dropped this."

"Oh, no," she said, "it can't be mine. Perhaps you dropped it, yourself."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Jones. "It is yours, I am sure. I picked it up just as you passed."

She took the money, and hurried after another man who had passed at the time the money dropped.

"Excuse me, sir," she said, "I think you lost this."

"Thanks," said the other man, and jumped aboard a trolley that was ready to start.

"—— —— ——!" said chivalrous Mr. Jones.—New York Times.

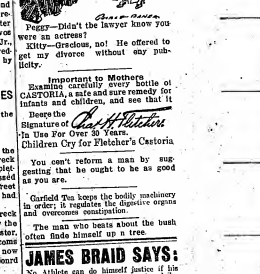
DOCTOR PRESCRIBES CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I wish to let you know of a couple of recent cures which I have made by the use of the Cuticura Remedies. Last August, Mr. ——— of this city came to my office, troubled with a severe skin eruption. It was dermatitis in its worst form. It started with a slight eruption and would affect most parts of his body, thighs, elbows, chest, back and abdomen—and would terminate in little pustules. The itching and burning was dreadful and he would almost tear his skin off, trying to get relief. I recommended all the various treatments I could think of and he spent about fifteen dollars on prescriptions, but nothing seemed to help him.

"In the meantime my wife, who was continually suffering with a slight skin trouble and who had been trying different prescriptions and methods with my assistance, told me she was going to get some of the Cuticura Remedies and give them a trial. But as I did not know much about Cuticura at that time I was doubtful whether it would help her. Her skin would thicken, break and bleed, especially on the fingers, wrists and arms. I could do nothing to relieve her permenently. When she first applied the warm baths of Cuticura Soap and applications of Cuticura Ointment she saw a decided improvement and in a few days she was completely cured.

"I lost no time in recommending the Cuticura Remedies to Mr. ———, and this was two months ago. I told him to wash with warm baths of the Cuticura Soap and to apply the Cuticura Ointment generously. Believe me, from the very first day's use of the Cuticura Remedies he was greatly relieved and today he is completely cured through their use. I have great faith in the Cuticura Remedies and shall always have a good word for them now that I am convinced of their wonderful merits." (Signed) B. L. Whitehead, M. D., 103 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass., July 22, 1910.

THE IDEA.



Peggy—Didn't the lawyer know you were an actress?

Kitty—Gracious, no! He offered to get my divorce without any publicity.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

You can't reform a man by suggesting that he ought to be as good as you are.

Garfield Tea keeps the bodily machinery in order. It regulates the digestive organs and overcomes constipation.

The man who beats about the bush often finds himself up a tree.

JAMES BRAID SAYS:

No Athlete can do himself justice if his feet hurt him. Thousands are using daily, abroad and in this country, Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. All the prominent Golfers and Tennis Players at Ausmeis, Piedmont and Belle Beach got much satisfaction from its use this Spring. It gives a cool, comfortable feeling to the feet. That makes you forget you have feet. Allen's Foot-Ease is the greatest comfort discovery of the age and so easy to use. It prevents soreness, blisters or galling and gives rest from tired, tender or swollen feet. Seven teen years before the public, over 30,000 testimonials. Don't go on your vacation without a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, which is certain to please. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

MINN. CROP REPORT SHOWS GREAT GAIN

Washington, D. C. — Statistics relative to the leading crops for the state of Minnesota collected at the thirteenth decennial census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued by Acting Census Director Falkner. It is based on tabular summaries prepared under the direction of Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, in the bureau of the census.

The figures are preliminary and subject to slight revision later, when a few other farms, whose returns are now incomplete, are included in the final tables. It is not expected that these additions will materially modify the amounts or rates given in the present statement. The leading crops in 1909, ranked in the order of valuation, were: Wheat, $56,609,000; oats, $34,020,000; corn, $30,451,000; hay and forage, $26,724,000; barley, $17,215,000; potatoes, $7,707,000; flaxseed, $4,861,000, and rye, $2,680,000.

Acreage Falls Off.

From 6,560,707 acres in 1899 the wheat acreage fell off in 1909 to 3,277,639 acres, a decrease of 50 per cent. Prior to 1909 each census showed an increase. In 1879 the wheat acreage was 3,044,670 and in 1889, 3,372,627. Hence at the present time the wheat acreage is less than it was twenty years ago, but slightly more than it was thirty years ago.

In 1899 wheat had an acreage larger than that of all other cereals combined, while in 1909 it exceeded the acreage in oats by less than 10 per cent. The yield of wheat per acre was reported as seventeen bushels, the value an acre $17.10.

From 1899 to 1909 the acreage in oats increased from 2,201,325 acres to 2,577,264, or 25.2 per cent. During the preceding decade the increase was 39.4 per cent. Since 1879 the increase in acreage has been constant. From 617,469 acres in that year it rose to 1,579,253 in 1889 and again to 2,201,325 in 1899. The aggregate yield in 1909 was 92,885,164 bushels; the average yield per acre, 32 bushels; the average value per acre, $11.40.

Corn Acreage Increases.

From 1899 to 1909 the acreage of corn increased from 1,441,580 acres to 2,004,107, or 39 per cent as compared to an increase of 59.9 per cent during the 10 years preceding. Corn acreage has increased steadily, but not so rapidly as that of oats. From 438,737 acres in 1879 it advanced to 901,690 in 1889, and then to 1,441,580 in 1899. The total yield in 1909 was 67,777,912 bushels; the average yield per acre, 34 bushels; the average value per acre, $16.20.

The acreage devoted to hay and forage in 1909 was 3,944,422. It has been constantly increasing. With 1,053,378 acres in 1879 it rose to 2,709,191 in 1889 and 3,157,690 in 1899. The increase since 1899 has been 24.9 per cent. The total yield in 1909 was 6,041,888 tons; the average yield per acre, 1.6 tons; the average value per acre, $6.80.

From 1899 to 1909 the acreage in barley increased from 877,854 acres to 1,573,836, or 79.3 per cent. Since 1879, when 116,020 acres were harvested, this crop has multiplied more than thirteenfold. In 1899 there were 368,510 acres in barley and in 1899 877,845, the increase in the last 10 years being most conspicuous. During the decade preceding 1899 barley increased 144.9 per cent. The total yield in 1909 was 34,928,545 bushels; the average yield an acre, 22 bushels; the average value an acre, $10.90.

From 1899 to 1909 potatoes increased in acreage from 146,669 to 230,713 acres, or 57.3 per cent. The total yield in 1909 was 26,803,145 bushels; the average yield an acre 116 bushels; the average value an acre, $33.40.

From 1899 to 1909 the acreage of flaxseed increased from 666,801 acres to 358,565, or 36.7 per cent. The total yield in 1909 was 3,278,000 bushels; the average yield an acre, 9 bushels; the average value an acre, $13.60.

From 1899 to 1909 the acreage of rye increased from 118,869 acres to 266,604, or 124.3 per cent. The figures for 1899 had indicated an increase of 56,000 acres, or 89.1 per cent over those of 1899. The total yield in 1909 was 4,426,208 bushels; the average yield an acre, 17 bushels; the average value an acre, $10.05.

The cereals had an aggregate acreage of 10,140,389 acres in 1909, as against 11,207,026 in 1899, a decrease of 1,066,637 acres, or 9.6 per cent. There was, however, an increase in total yield of these crops of 16,167,105 bushels. The average value of cereals an acre in 1909 was $13.90, a little over twice that of hay and forage. Wheat shows the highest average value per acre of the cereals; buckwheat the lowest. Of the hay and forage crops, alfalfa is well above the rest in average value an acre. There are but a small number of miscellaneous crops, though the average values per acre of several of them are well above those of the more usual crops.

CARLETON GRADUATES 64

LARGEST CLASS IN INSTITUTION HAS EVER KNOWN.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis Delivers Oration On American Possibilities.

Northfield. — Commencement week closed at Carleton college with the final graduation exercises at the Congregational church. Sixty-four graduates received their degrees. This is the largest class that has ever been graduated from the institution in one year. Two M. A. degrees were also conferred, one to Miss Jessie May Short, B. A. Beloit, 1900, in mathematics and astronomy, the other to Henry E. Baker, B. A., 1902, in English literature. Miss Short wrote her master's thesis on "The Variable Star Algol." Mr. Baker chose as his subject "The Spirit of Liberty in Nineteenth Century Literature."

Two doctor's degrees were conferred, the degree of doctor of divinity being given to the Rev. Charles E. Burton, 1895, and Litt. D. to George E. Huntington, for 27 years a professor at Carleton. Only six other doctor's degrees have been granted by Carleton in the 55 years of its existence.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered the commencement oration on "The America of Today and of Tomorrow." He spoke of the present greatness of the United States, of its undeveloped possibilities and its future when the possibilities become fully realized. The entire tone of the oration was optimistic. The accumulation of wealth was not to be deplored, he said, but to be encouraged. Foreign emigration should be encouraged he said rather than discouraged for we are fully able to assimilate the incoming stream. Above all the force that is to lead the country to economic and social success is the education mind and the college graduate must be the leader in this advancement.

Dr. Cowling announced that nearly $18,000 was pledged for the endowment campaign at the alumni banquet Tuesday night. This almost completes half of the sum that he has set himself to raise.

154 DIPLOMAS AT MOORHEAD.

Terre Haute Normal President Lauds the "Homely Virtues."

Moorhead.—Commencement week at the state normal school has closed and the 154 graduates have received their diplomas. The final functions were the commencement exercises and the alumni reception at Comstock hall, the recently finished and named building on the normal school campus. The commencement address was given by Dr. William F. Parsons, president of the Indiana state normal college, Terre Haute, Ind. Dr. Parsons spoke on "The School and the State," and in his address laid special emphasis on cultivation of the "homely virtues," promptness, concentration, respect for those in authority, politeness and truthfulness. The graduates, each bearing a long stemmed rose, received their diplomas from Toller Jacobson of Alexandria.

After the commencement exercises the alumni reception to graduates and others was held.

MORE FIRE SUITS WON.

Loss by Flames in Gopher Timber Up to Railway.

Fergus Falls.—The spring term of the United States court came to a close in this city. The last cases tried were actions brought by Elias Olson, Carl W. Peterson and Peter Smith against the Canadian Northern Railway company for damage done by the great forest fire in the northern part of the state last summer. The three suits were merged and tried as one. The jury found the railway company liable in all of them, and brought in a verdict giving Olson $1,664.16, Peterson, $487.50 and Smith, $812.50.

It was expected that Judge Amidon would appoint special examiners to take testimony in about 600 of the cases that have been brought to set aside deeds given by Indians, but as Judge Morris is the regular judge of this district the matter of making the appointments will be taken up by the latter in a short time.

WHIRLED IN THE AIR.

Wind Wrecks Farm Buildings and Injures Owner Near Mora.

Mora. — A windstorm struck about ten miles north of this place, partly demolishing the farm buildings of J. E. Gronlof and County Commissioner Sjoboen. Mr. Gronlof was whirled from his house into the air and seriously injured. The loss will run into the thousands. The storm struck in the vicinity of Hinckley, much damage being done to crops from hail.

STRYCHNINE ON LEMON FATAL.

Two-Year-Old Girl Sprinkles Poison On Fruit.

Winona.—Little Elmira Cravath, the two-year-old daughter of Austin Cravath, residing on a farm in Elmira township, Olmstead county, sprinkled strychnine on a piece of lemon and sucked the juice. When found a few moments later he was writhing in agony, and died within half an hour before physicians from Chatfield could arrive.

Wheat Crop of Entire Country Promises A Record Harvest

Total Yield of Spring and Winter Wheat Indicated by June Government Report, 764,291,857 Bushels—Condition of All Crops in the Northwest Excellent—Pacific Coast Grain is Promising.

Washington, June .—Promise that this year's wheat crop will be the greatest ever produced is given in the June crop report, issued today by the department of agriculture. Estimates by the experts indicate that approximately 764,291,857 bushels of wheat will be harvested in this country this summer and autumn; an increase of about 68,848,857 bushels over that garnered last year. Of winter wheat the indicated yield is almost 980,000,000 bushels and of spring wheat 284,000,000 bushels.

Prof. N. C. Murray, acting chairman of the crop reporting board, commenting upon the report, said:

"The average of spring wheat shows a total larger than any previous record and nearly 9 per cent greater than last year. On June 1 the crop was above the average in promise, the condition and acreage combined being

The following table gives the comparative conditions for wheat, oats and barley.

	Condition					
	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	June, 1911.	10-yr. Av.	June, 1911.	10-yr. Av.	June, 1911.	10-yr. Av.
Minn.	96	93	96	03	95	92
N. Dak.	95	95	95	94	95	94
S. Dak.	93	95	90	94	90	94

In arriving at the prospective wheat yields in the northwest there is considerable confusion. In the first place, the government has used, evidently, the old average basis for arriving at the area sown this season, which, according to the census, was much too high for Minnesota. It is suggested, however, that the North Dakota acreage is too low and that the aggregate figures of spring wheat acreage in the three states as estimated now is not far away from the census area.

A further difficulty presents itself in estimating the probable harvest.

The following table summarizes the conditions of the leading crops of the country, based on the June government report, with indicated yields compared with the final harvest last year:

Grain.	Acreage 1911	Acreage 1910	Condition June, 1911	Condition May, 1911	Condition June, 1910	Condition 10-yr. Av.	Crop. Indicated yield.	Bushels. Harvest, 1910
W. wheat..	31,367,000	29,044,000	80.4	86.1	80.0	81.6	479,915,000	464,044,000
S. wheat...	20,757,000	19,742,000	94.8	....	92.8	93.6	284,370,000	231,339,000
Totals ..	52,124,000	48,786,000	....	....	....	....	764,285,000	695,443,000
Oats	35,250,000	35,288,000	85.7	....	91.0	88.4	966,425,000	1,126,765,000
Barley	7,038,000	7,057,000	90.2	....	89.6	90.9	175,206,000	162,227,000
Rye	....	2,155,000	88.5	91.3	90.6	90.2	....	30,039,000
Pastures ..	....	....	81.8	81.3	88.5	90.7	....	....
Hay	....	....	76.8	84.7	80.1	....	....	....

The following table gives the harvest prospect in the three northwestern states as they show, figured on the usual basis:

State.	Acreage, 1911.	Acreage, 1910.	Estimated Harvest, 1911.	Final Harvest, 1910.
Minnesota	6,233,000	5,880,000	95,738,800	94,080,000
North Dakota	7,582,000	7,221,550	123,479,000	35,165,000
South Dakota	3,796,000	3,650,000	52,964,200	46,720,000
Totals	17,611,000	16,751,000	272,162,100	176,905,000

such as to give hope for a yield of nearly 23 per cent more than last year and nearly 17 per cent more than the average for the last five years.

May Unfavorable Month.

"May was unfavorable for winter wheat, but nevertheless with the increased acreage there probably will be between three and four per cent more winter wheat produced than last year and between six and seven per cent more than for the average of the last five years. Combining both spring and winter wheat, the indications point to a slightly larger yield per acre than was produced last year and about the same yield per acre as during the last five years. This would make a total production of all wheat of 9.9 per cent more than last year and 10.2 per cent more than the average for the last five years.

Oat Area Lower.

"The acreage of oats was not quite so large as it was last year, but the one-tenth of one per cent reduction is substantially immaterial. The crop prospects are not so promising as a year ago. Last year's production was the largest ever recorded. The condition of the crop indicates a yield per acre of 27.7 bushels as compared with 31.9 last year and 28 for the average of the last five years. This would make a total production of about 13.8 less than last year, but 4.8 per cent more than the average of the last five years.

"The condition of all crops in the Pacific northwest, particularly in Washington and Oregon, is notably fine. If any one feature of the month covered by the report stands out above another, it was the drought which prevailed during May practically throughout the country. It affected materially not only the condition of winter wheat, but also the hay crop, which is one of the greatest crops of the country. That drought now, however, has been largely relieved in all parts of the country."

The Northwest's Prospects.

The northwest has one of the best general grain prospects reported. With the exception of South Dakota all crops in the other two states are well above the ten year average and in none of the three states is there an average below 90 per cent of normal.

Figured on the basis followed in other years, the high condition of the crop in the northwest suggests a total at the present time of 262,000,000 bushels, but as the government only estimates the total spring wheat yield at 284,000,000 bushels, this gives the Pacific coast, where the promise is good, only 12,000,000 bushels, which is, of course, an absurdity.

Winter Wheat States.

Of the winter wheat crop the percentage of the United States, acreage in each state, the condition on June 1, and the 10-year average on June 1, follows:

States	Acreage.	June 1.	10-Yr. Avg.
Kansas	15.8	85	74
Indiana	6.8	68	81
Nebraska	6.5	79	85
Illinois	7.1	85	82
Missouri	7.0	84	82
Ohio	8.5	80	82
Pennsylvania	4.9	82	89
Texas	4.0	70	70
Oklahoma	3.6	44	80
Michigan	3.0	88	80
California	3.0	80	80
Tennessee	2.9	85	82
Virginia	2.5	81	88
Maryland	2.5	79	88
Kentucky	2.4	88	82
Washington	2.3	98	93
No. Carolina	2.2	89	84
Oregon	1.7	95	92
So. Carolina	1.6	85	80
New York	1.4	82	86

Important Oats States.

Details for important oats states follow:

States.	Acreage.	June 1.	10-Yr. Av.
Iowa	4,762,000	96	92
Illinois	4,410,000	81	87
Minnesota	2,709,000	98	93
Nebraska	2,624,000	89	87
Wisconsin	2,320,000	96	94
Indiana	1,794,000	82	86
Ohio	1,894,000	78	86
No. Dakota	1,828,000	95	94
So. Dakota	1,525,000	90	94
Kansas	1,512,000	62	78
Michigan	1,480,000	85	88
New York	1,325,000	88	90
Pennsylvania	978,000	82	87

Barley Condition.

Details for important barley states follow:

States.	Acreage.	June 1.	10-Yr. Av.
Minnesota	1,828,000	85	92
California	1,260,000	80	88
South Dakota	894,000	80	84
North Dakota	918,000	88	94
Wisconsin	875,000	85	93
Iowa	510,000	86	98
Kansas	802,000	66	78
Washington	186,000	95	88
Nebraska	132,000	87	90

BREN WILL TRY TO EXPLAIN

DEPOSED TREASURER TO BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO JUSTIFY ACCOUNTS.

STILL DECLARES HIS INNOCENSE

Examiners Probe Realty Purchases and Search For Money.—Preliminary Report Soon.

Minneapolis, June 12.—Opportunity to justify his accounts with the reported discoveries of discrepancies by the public examiner will be given to J. D. Bren, deposed treasurer of the University of Minnesota, who has been in to the present with his attorneys, Norton Crose and M. C. Brady, while F. N. Stacy, deputy public examiner, delves deeper into the books.

Mr. Stacy asserts that he has failed to find $9,000 in certificates of deposit which he declares Bren told him had been cashed. On the other hand, he says that the money is still in the bank, and in view of the absence of the certificates, he has stopped payment on the paper, which would mean that if they had been turned over to anyone as collateral they are useless from now on.

Mr. Bren still appears satisfied with the progress of the case and voices his firm belief of vindication, not only in the eyes of the law, but before the public, whom he says has been misled by reports given out by the police.

Realty Purchase Probed.

Sunday Mr. Stacy, together with detectives, took a long automobile trip about the city. It was reported that they were looking up several recent real estate purchases said to have been made by the deposed treasurer, and another report was to the effect that the detectives, with a search warrant, had gone to the home of Samuel Bren, the father of the deposed treasurer, near Hopkins, Minn., and searched the premises in hopes of finding papers or hidden money. The detectives did not report at police headquarters and no verification of these reports was to be had.

The deputy public examiners compared some of their notes for the benefit of the several members of the board of regents whose homes they visited. Mr. Stacy says that he is not in a position to report any increase or decrease in the shortage which the examiners claim to have found in Bren's accounts.

Preliminary Report.

The examiners' preliminary report will be in readiness in a few days, at which time it will be submitted to President Vincent of the university. The filing of the report will be followed by a more detailed examination of the books and the verification of all items and totals.

It was recalled that in former examinations of the university accounts by the public examiners, there have been recommendations that changes be made in the systems employed in the various experimental farm stations and agricultural schools throughout the state where it was reported that the bookkeeping was being conducted by more than one person and in a manner which made frequent examinations most arduous tasks.

Bren is Out Again.

Minneapolis, June 12.—Joseph D. Bren, former acting treasurer of the university, who is charged with embezzling $13,300, which he claims was stolen and whose bail was increased in district court from $2,500 to $10,000 was released from the county jail here after a second bond had been approved by the court.

HILL BUYS ALBERTA CENTRAL.

Canadian Railway Deal Involving $250,000 Reported to Be Completed.

Winnipeg, Man., June 12.—A syndicate of Winnipeg and Calgary, Alta., business men has sold out to James J. Hill of St. Paul for $250,000 the charter of the Alberta Central railway, now under construction from Red Deer, Alta., to the Brazzeau coal mines, 116 miles distant.

This will be one of the many feeders Mr. Hill will have for his transcontinental railway from Winnipeg to Vancouver, construction on which has commenced eastward at Vancouver under the charter of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway. Mr. Hill will continue the building of the Alberta Central to the famous Brazzeau coal mines, and later through Pinchar Creek, Alta., into Montana.

New Gold Strike in Alaska.

Nome, June 12.—A rich gold strike on the beaches of Kiery creek, in the Squirrel river country, is reported here.

EIGHT NEGROES SHOT DOWN.

Alleged Conspirators are Killed By Railway Foreman and Conductor.

Hammond, La., June 12.—Eight negroes were killed at LaBranch when they attacked Foreman Boutwell of an Illinois Central bridge force, and Green Story, conductor of a work train. The negroes, employed as section hands, conspired to kill Boutwell, and when the attack was made upon him the foreman shot three of the blacks dead. Story, come up and killed five more.

STEEL CO. AIDS MINE VICTIMS

OF THE DISASTER IN VIRGINIA DISTRICT.

Company, In One Instance, Clears Debt on Home and Will Educate Seven Orphans.

Duluth. — The U. S. Steel Corporation, through its mining division, the Oliver Iron Mining company, has made prompt and liberal settlement with the heirs of the 14 men who were killed in the Norman mine at Virginia, March 11, and has taken upon itself the matter of caring for and providing opportunity for the education of seven orphans, the children of one of the dead miners, Paul Paulson.

The company settled with all of the heirs on a basis of the maximum amount provided for by law, $5,000 in each case, everything being done out of court. In addition to paying the Paulson children that sum for the death of their father, the company has paid the balance due on the Paulson home, paid up all other debts that were outstanding, so that there may be no claim against the $5,000 for the children, and, in addition, the company will pay $10 a month for the care of each of the children, whose ages range from 2 to 12 years, until each is 18 years old. The children live with an aunt at Virginia, and it is the plan of the mining company that each child shall have the opportunity under the arrangement to acquire a high school education.

President W. J. Olcott, of the Oliver Iron Mining company, regards the Norman disaster as a calamity, and so suggested to President Farrell and Judge Gary, of the steel corporation, that a liberal policy be pursued in dealing with the heirs of the victims, and it met with their hearty approval.

Blind Students In Musical Program.

Faribault.—The closing exercises and annual musical review of the Minnesota School for the Blind were held at the institution. The principal feature of the exercises was the excellent musical program presented by the students. There was one graduate, John Rogers Stachpole of the high school course. His essay was on "Electricity and Its Uses." Rev. Francis L. Palmer of the visiting board delivered an address. Honorable E. H. Loyhead presented the diplomas.

Thrown Off Trestle By Train

Mankato.—Lying unconscious under the Omaha trestle at Blue Earth river with one leg broken, John Von Regan of Sleepy Eye, 79 years old, was found by a train crew and placed in the hospital here. He had a ticket to Sleepy Eye and some money, but could not talk English and is thought to have wandered onto the trestle and was struck by a train. He probably wandered around in the vicinity all night, as he met several men who were frightened by his appearance and sent reports to the police station.

HAUGE LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Week's Session of Church Workers Opens in Red Wing Today.

Red Wing.—The sixty-fourth conference of the Hauge Norwegian Evangelical Luthern synod was held this week at the Red Wing seminary.

Among the important questions discussed were "The Possibility of Union Between the United Church and the Hauge Synod," "Should the Office of the Superintendent of Missions Be United With That of the President of the Synod?" "How to Conduct the Mission Work," "Reports From the Schools of the Synod."

Rev. T. J. Oppedahl of Wason, Minn., gave a lecture on "Some Phases of Church Activities." Eight candidates, six graduates of the theological department of 1911, at the seminary, and two young students of the same department will be ordained for the ministry on Sunday, June 11. Most of them have accepted calls to fill vacancies in older settlements, and those who have not accepted such calls will be employed in the home mission field.

EDITORS TO HEAR EBERHART.

Dr. Vincent Will Also Attend Up-State Gathering at Park Rapids.

Bemidji.—Governor Eberhart completed his official schedule, so as to carry him to the gathering of the Upper Minnesota Editorial association, on Friday of this week, while on Saturday he was at Bemidji.

Dr. George Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, also attended the banquet. Dr. Vincent cancelled his Harvard dinner engagement for Friday evening in order to keep his appointment with the editors.

At the request of Governor Eberhart, J. H. Beck, secretary of the St. Paul Association of Commerce, was added to the list of speakers, at the banquet and will talk on state development.

FOREIGNERS RETURN HOME.

General Exodus of Austrians from Range County.

Duluth.—An exodus of foreigners for Europe is on from the iron range country. Over 200 Austrians were in one party. Poor prospects of work on the ranges are given by the men as their reasons for returning to their former homes. Each year many men return from the range country, but never before has there been one of the migrations in the springtime. Most of the men claim they will not return.

MONEY FOR INDIANS.

White Earth Chieftains to Get $1,500 Expenses.

Washington.—Representative Miller yesterday introduced a bill providing for the payment of not more than $1,500 to the Indians of White Earth reservation who, under the leadership of Rev. Clement H. Beaulieu and Chief Rainy Cloud, came to Washington last March to present certain complaints before several congressional committees.

HULK OF MAINE IS VISIBLE.

First Stages of Work to Uncover Sunken Warship Are Completed.

Havana, Cuba. — The first stage of the actual work of uncovering the wreck of the battleship was completed when operations ceased after the water level within the coffer dam built around the wreck had been lowered precisely five feet. This leaves the portion of the wreck visible above the water practically the same as on the night of the disaster before the hull had time to become imbedded in the mud at the bottom of the harbor.

Cleveland Gets Charities.

Boston, Mass. — Cleveland was selected by the national conference of charities and correction as the meeting place of the next convention.

Bail Refused Wireless Men.

New York, N. Y. — While execution of the judgment of the court that they be imprisoned in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta is indefinitely stayed pending the filing of additional assignments of error, Colonel Christopher Columbus Wilson, president, and four other officers of the United Wireless Telegraph company must remain in the Tombs. The United States circuit court of appeals refused to permit the convicted men liberty on bail pending their appeal.

IOWA CONGRESSMAN IS CHOSEN.

W. R. Greene of Audubon Elected to Succeed Walter I. Smith.

Council Bluffs, Iowa. — W. R. Greene, of Audubon, was elected congressman of the Ninth Iowa district to succeed Walter I. Smith, who recently was given a judicial appointment by President Taft. Practically complete returns give Greene a majority of 1,192 over W. S. Cleveland, his Democratic opponent.

Greene stands opposed to reciprocity, while Cleveland was favorable to the agreement. Although Cleveland cut down the majority given Judge Smith at the last election by 700 votes, the country vote was strong enough for Greene to give him a safe majority.

Negro Given Indian Post.

Washington, D. C. — Dr. William T. Vernon, a negro, former register of the United States treasury, was appointed assistant supervisor of schools of the five civilized Indian tribes by the secretary of the interior.

Taft Declines Oregon Invitation.

Washington, D. C. — In declining an invitation to visit Astoria, Ore., in August, President Taft indicated to Representative Lafferty that he expected to spend the entire month of August at Beverly.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

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No Help From Democrats.

The North-wester Agricultarist Published at Minneapolis, that is leading the fight against Reciprocity, in commenting on president Taft says;

"President Taft will receive full credit for the measure if it pass, and must carry full responsibility for the blunder of its passage and the hardships resulting. It is reported that the bill will have the full support of the Democrats, except Senator Daily, of Texas, while only a few of the Republicans will vote for the measure.

This is a repetition of the situation in the House. The Republican president has deserted the party which elected him, abandoned the fundamental principal of that protective party, preaching free trade as the only wisdom, the doctrine of statesmanship, and like Judas has been used by the Democratic Sanhedrin which, while using him for its own political ends, despises the traitor in his betrayal. '

The Democrats will have no more use for William H. Taft after this fight is over, than the true Republicans have now."

It will be seen by the above, that if Reciprocity is defeated it will not be by the Democrats, but by such true Republicans as Senators Knute Nelson, Clapp, and many others, who have thrown their coats and hats and are making a desperate fight again it it, and it begins to look now as if they would win.

President Taft will get a knife put into his Reciprocity treaty by Senator Knute Nelson, who proposes to amend by putting wheat and other grain onto the protected listat half of the Payne Aldrich schedule. Knut is looking after the farmers interests all the time.

Some of the Reciprocity papers have been making the claim that Knute Nelson is drifting away from the common people, but if the farmers of the North West, are called the common people he is getting mighty close to them just now, on Reciprocity, and if anyone is of the opinion that the farmers don't know it, let them try to get votes among the farmers, next year for election to the legislature, without indorsing him and they will find out whether the Farmers, understand the situation, or do not. Go to them Knute, you are getting a little old, but there is a good fight left in you yet!

More About Ditches.

At the time the ditch running from Deer Park into the Red Lake River near Jim O'Briens, was let, we as the head bondsman, backed up by the other tax payers along the ditch, made a special request of County surveyor C. H. Martz and County Auditor Latenbreese to have the work let to the N. W. Drainage Co., so we could get a walking dredge and get the work done last fall. But at the time the contract was let there was not a man present that was a tax payer on the ditch, but a mob was there sticking their nose into something that was none of their business, and the Co. that the tax payers, who must pay for the ditch, had requested that the contract be let to, was turned down, and the contract let to parties who dug a lot of deep and unsightly looking holes at one end, and put an old floating dredge at the other end—and that's all of that matter. Then the tax payers along the ditch, during the dry season last fall and this spring prepared a lot of low land and put it into crop. Then the flood came and done more damage in three days than would half pay their ditch tax, and the old floater stands up on the prairie surrounded by water,

John Lattimore's engaged in a movement to get the four school districts sjoining Erie consolidated at that place. This had ought to please some of the north siders in this district, who like to do business so well at Erie that they had ought to have to send their children up there to school. But they will find that the tail don't wag the dog, by a long shot, and if there's any consolidation of schools it will be at Highlanding, where they have the bigest rural school in Pennington County. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, and let Superintendent Mostue have a pipe full if he is trying to help you do up our school district.



Where Most of It Went.

Poet—You say you love poetry? Shed—Sure. I read it in the very fire.

Poet—Ah! Then no doubt you have read mine there.

Robespierre's Style of Dress.

Robespierre's manner of dress, even at the period when the demagogues affected the slovenliness and disorder of negligence in order to flatter the people, was clean, decent and precise as that of a man who respects himself in the eyes of others. His white powdered hair, turned up in clusters over his temples; a bright blue coat buttoned over his hips, open over the breast to display a white vest; short yellow colored breeches, white stockings and shoes with silver buckles, formed his invariable costume during the whole of his public life. It was said that he desired by thus never varying the style or color of his garments to make the same impression in the sight and imagination of the people as a medal of his face would have caused.—Lamartine's "History of the Girondists."

Very Sensitive.

"I don't know what I am going to do with that kid of mine. He's always getting into fights. I jerked him up for it the other day. 'What do you mean by fighting on the public streets like this?' I asked.

"'Well,' he said, 'Jimmy Montgomery said you were my father.'

"'Well, ain't I your father?'

"'I s'pose you are, but a feller don't want it thrown up to him right in front of a crowd.'"—Boston Traveler.

A Taste For Soap.

Surely one of the queerest of tastes was that of the historian Prescott, of whose life in Rome Mrs Hugh Fraser tells in "A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands." She says that he used to keep a cake of soap on his writing table and nibble at it constantly, saying, when he was remonstrated with, that people should be clean inside as well as out."

Must Important.

George—What can be the matter? The telegram says, "Come home at once!" I must fly.

George (as he arrives home two hours later)—What on earth is the matter, dearest?

Young Wife—The baby said "Dada!"—Exchange.

Where His Interest Lay.

Excited Messenger—Your wife's just met with a serious accident; thrown from car which ran over a dog. Jokes (excitedly)—Was it a fox terrier with black spots on his shoulders?

Handing Her One.

Mabel—That story you just told is about fifty years old. Maude—And you haven't forgotten it in all that time!—Toledo Blade.

To resent kindly rebuke is not a sign of spirit, but of stupidity.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19, 1911. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 20th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 4269, Serial No. 04198, for S. W. ¼ Section 35, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhem Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 26th day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen, Carl G. Olson, Halvor O. Heimdal, all of Kratka Minn.

AUSTHUS P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19, 1911. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 12th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew S. Breiland, of Kratka Minn., who on Dec. 10th 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 3288 Serial No. 04198, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 & N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhem Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 26th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen, Carl G. Olson, Halvor O. Heimdal, all of Kratka Minn.

AUSTHUS P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd, 1911. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Evenson, of Roland Minn., who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 8685, Serial No. 04218 for S. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Linstvet. John A. Peterson, Amond Linstvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26th, 1911. Department of the Interior, U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gunhalg O. Holum, of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 3891, Serial No. 3520 for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof Brevick, Henry Runnestrand, Gunder Olson, Andrew Anseu, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

In the Long Ago.

"Adam," asked Eve, "what are you doing?"

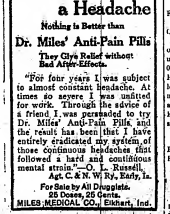
"I'm discovering Mars," he said, looking down at her to rest his neck. "I wonder if it has any inhabitants."

From which we learn that Adam already knew about as much concerning Mars as the modern astronomers do.—Chicago Tribune.

Placed.

Mrs. B.—Is she a Mary of the vine clad cottage? Mrs. M.—No, a Martha of the rubber plant set.—Harper's Bazar.

Thoughts never lack words. It is words that lack thoughts.—Joubert.



Take One Pain Pill, then—Take it Easy.

To Head-Off a Headache

Nothing is Better than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

They Give Relief without Bad After-Effects.

"For four years I was subject to almost constant headache. At times so severe I was unfitted for work. Through the advice of a friend I was persuaded to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and the result has been that I have entirely eradicated my system of those continuous headaches that followed a hard and continuous mental strain."—O. L. Russell, Agt. C. & N. W. Ry., Early, Ia.

For Sale by All Druggists. 25 Doses, 25 Cents.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam May 12th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nils Jacobson, of Germantown Minn. who on Oct. 26th, 1909, made Homested, Entry No. 9231, Serial No. 04899, for Lots 3, 4, & E ½ of W ½ Section 19 Township 154 N. Range 42 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Valuen, John Martin Johnson, Berat Johnson of Highlanding Minn. Alfred T. Rice of Germantown Minn.

AONTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 26, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Rasmus Martin Johnson, of Kratka Minn. who on June 10th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 3642, Serial No. 04449, for S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles Haney, Albert Hasson, Ole O. Hoisland, Joseph Kline, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 26, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 10th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 3653, Serial No. 04288 for S. E. ¼ Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th, day of July 1911

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunnar Madil, Torje Lothus, Andrew Broveld, George Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 26.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 20th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torjei O. Lufthus of Rhoda Minn. who on Oct. 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 720, Serial No. 04930, for N. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls Minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Gunnar Madil, Andrew Broveld, George Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder G. Hofstad, of Rudell Minn. who on November 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 9184, Serial No. 04241, for S. ½ of S. W. ¼ Section 12 Township 152 N. Range 42 W. 5th. Principal Meridian,

has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Ole O. Legvold, of Rudell Minn. Knut Linstvet, of Roland Minn. Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

AUSTHUS P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ezra Rector, of Roland Minnesota, who on July 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 668, Serial No. 04218, for N. ½ Section 27, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of July 1911

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder G. Hofstad, Ole O. Legvold, Rudell Minn. Knut Linstvet, of Roland Minn. Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam June 16th, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 9th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legvold, of Rudell Minnesota, who on July 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 3675, Serial No. 04230, for S. E. ¼ Section 24, Township 152 N. Range 42 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Roiv Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Gunder G. Hofstad, of Rudell Minn. Knut Linstvet, of Roland Minn. Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

AUSTHUS P. TOUPIN, Register.

To maintain oneself on this earth is not a hardship, but a pastime, if one will live simply and wisely.—Thoreau.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGR. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nels Solheim, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 8, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 717, Serial No. 04266, for S. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjernsun, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Lagele, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torjel O. Langel, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 6691, Serial No. 04248, for N. E. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gundar Asbjernson, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torjel O. Myrum, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 6692, Serial No. 04247, for N. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjernson, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Miss May and Stell Arndt called on Mrs. McAndress yesterday.

The mail carriers are beginning to complain about bad roads, and we don't blame them.

A few dollars invested in tame grass seed is money well spent. Plenty of seed at Vaughn Bros.

If Lattimore will come down to Sunbeam we will give him a lot of fine tomato plants We have lots of them.

WANTED- From 50 to 70 acres of breaking done. Good land to break. Wm. Buckman, sec. 11, town of Deer Park. Roland p. o.

It is reported that there will be big crops in the Dakota's this fall, and that harvest and threshing hands will get long jobs and good wages.

The ground has been so wet for the past ten days that it has been impossible to cultivate the corn or gardens, with not much prospect of any let up to the unfavorable weather.

Dan Carroll came over from his Mayfield farm Tuesday to application to make final proof. He had one of his old friends, of Wabasha county with him, who is looking for a farm in this locality.

Lattimore has begun to lay his mistakes onto the printer. If we was in the printers place we would quit without notice. The trouble with that office is; that it is like a pump, that gets the "water" on the worst side.

Any time you wish to drove up, call at this office and have your application filled out accurate ly and free of charge.-Elsewhere Town.

How about Swanson? Did you fix him up free of charge?

$21, Insures you against loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to loose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

We wonder if Lattimore has employed "Pat" to help him to run the Highlanding school up to Erie? If he has and they don't cut any more ice than they did when they started out to do up the scrimmage, there won't be much harm done.

We signed no petition on the Skreland ditch and have had nothing to do with it, and we do not intend to have any thing to do with it. Settle your disputes among yourselves, run it straight up for all we care, as we do not propose to row it with the farmers about ditches. We have troubles of our own, don't mention yours.

K. O. Gigstad, Gilbert Hove, and R. M. Johnson was up viewing the Skreland ditch. This is the ditch that runs north from Deer Park to Highlanding, and about which there is a dispute about the outlet which we hope will be satisfactory settled at the hearing, as the last weeks rain has shown the need of it.

We have the agency of the State Farmer Mutual Hail Insurance Co.,of Waseca, and will insure crops against loss by hail at the rate of $5, a hundred, or to make it plain we bet you one hundred dollars to five dollars, that there will not be any hail.

Call and see us, as it safer to let a rich company share your risk.

We wish to warn our readers, that the Canada articles published on the inside of our paper at different times are not facts, but are written by expert liars, and published by the news paper company that we get our papers from, at so much per column. As a matter of fact there are very few American farmers in Canada to day, as everybody that has been there knows.

The State boiler Inspector was around visiting threshing machine owners this week.

D. A. Kolestrand Sjur Stolaas, were down to Crookston yesterday making final proof on their homesteads, before the U.S. Land office.

If anyone knows where the owner is that floating dredge is, let us know, as we would like to rent it to plow corn with.

Torjie Smejln and family returned from Cannon this week, where they have been for five years and are mighty glad to get out of there. They will buy a farm and make their future home here.

Mrs. Ole Overum, Henry Arndt Carl Eir, Hans Fjeld, and Alfred Hammerteen will go down to Thief River Falls Monday to prove up on their homesteads Alfred Swanson will go down as witness, and to find out where his farm is located.

We suppose Lattimore and "Pat" will soon be tramping around among their friends on the north side of the river with petitions to move the Highlanding school to Erie. It is all right Tar John, but you could put the brains of the gang that would go in with him, to try to do up their own locality, into a mustard seed and rent out the upper story.

"SANGERFEST"

The Red River Vally Scandinavian Singers Association, will give their Second Biennial "Sangerfest," At the Auditorum, Thief River Falls June 28, 4, and 5th, A grand Chorus of two hundred voices, composed of Singers, of Fargo, Moorhead, Grand Forks, Fargus Falls, Crookston, Devils Lake, Warren, Thief River Falls, and other cities. Five Prominent Solists, including the Famous Tenor Rolf Hommer, of Chicago, and Professor J. Shefstad. Violinist.

ROLAND LOCALS.

Mr. Nuh Severaud is building a fine house on his farm in Equality.

Strawberries are getting ripe, and a good crop is reported.

Mrs. Stonehouse visited with Mrs. Otto Dahle on Sunday.

Mr. Potato Bug is around again showing his striped back, but is being watched pretty close by Mr. Farmer.

Gilbert Hoveland and family spent Sunday with relatives near Lillo.

Mr. Andrew Lotvig drove over from Oklee Saturday and spent Sunday with Lillo friends.

Mr. Ben Rindahl drove over from Hickory Monday to spend the afternoon with Mr. and Mrs Tom Florence and family.

Gust Iverson is helping the Clearwater buttermaker this week, as he is over loaded with work.

The Clearwater Creamery got out 69 lubs of butter last week, and more is coming, for the farmers are well aware that by bringing their cream to other plants is poor policy and against their own interests. "United we stand. Divided we fall."

Mr. Tadde, of Clarces will build a fine residence on his farm this season.

A. Rolandson had the misfortune to badly bruse his hand this week.

Science and Chivalry.

A medical authority kindly informs us that we long ago should have known it but will not affect the welfare of the consumer. This is a fact that we have suspected for a considerable time. Now is the ordinary chivalry inspired to detect the difference between the sexes for cooties?

There is enough of intrinsically civilized in the odorous and slimy decay that is proper sterilizer of the dustpan reading public would make a soapmaker.

For instance, there is the bright future in tanning.

THE NEW- STORE.

WE ARE READY FOR BUSINESS,

And Carry a full Line of Dry Goods Shoes Hardware groceries, Hickory Paints Fence Wire and Garden Seeds.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 10th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Wold of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 634, Serial No. 04185, for N. E. ¼ Section 23, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole T. Waale, William Parco, Joseph Klien, Ole Gveson, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 10th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Mandt, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 3832. Serial No. 04217 for N. E. ¼ Section 34 Township 156 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Michelet Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at thief river falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson. Torgod O. Lothus. Andrew Broveld. George Steger, all of Rhoda Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. June 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Franses V. Carlson, of Lilo Minn., who on Nov. 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 957, Serial No. 04294, for S. W. ¼ section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Andrew A. Rolafdson, of Roland Minn. Edward Hoeian, of Rhoda Minn. Amund R. Ireland, Andrew Benson, of Lille Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repring at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

The Box Was Good.

Wife—Wasn't I lucky to find box of cigars I gave you for your last birthday? Husband—Yes; I never saw a better box, my dear.

Saved by a Witticism.

In February, 1814, when John Tyler was president, the Princeton steam trial trip down the Potomac under Captain R. F. Stockton, on board at the time were President Tyler, a number of the cabinet, other notables and a large number of women. As was customary at that time, a salute was to be fired while passing Mount Vernon. Just as it was discharged the gun exploded of the breech, killing five persons and wounding several others. Those killed were Abel P. Upshur, secretary of state; Thomas W. Gilmer, secretary of the navy; Commodore Kennon, chief of the bureau of construction of the navy; Virgil Maxcy, ex-minister to the Hague, and Mr. Gardiner, former senator from New York.

William Wirkins, then secretary of war, was saved by a witticism. Seeing that the gun about to be fired, he exclaimed publicly, "Fortify secretary of war. Live for the living and I, for the dead." Mr. Wirkins was not hurt.

W. G. Hunt,

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 9.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Notice For Publication

First Pub, in The sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sever Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 803, Serial No. 04294, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornson; Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, Torgoi O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder Asbjornson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 913, Serial No. 04839, for S. W. ¼ section 1, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, Torgei Langel, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

FOR SALE: One two year old, three quarter short horn bull.

Walter McAndress,

Sunbeam Minn.

PATENTS

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Larry O'Niel, Abrham Perquine, T. L. Cruzon.

J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 31st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Alshereer, of Roland Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 573, Serial No. 04218, for N. W. ¼ Section 13 Township 159 N. Range 46 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Eshtead, of Roland Minn. Eddy Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

A True Sport.



Jones—I'll bet you a dollar I strike the ground first!

He Had Reformed.

A young man who was an enthusiastic lover of nature went to the seaside for a holiday and, approaching a typical fisherman, said:

"Ah, my friend, how well you must know the face of nature and know it in its many moods! Have you ever seen the sun sinking in such a glare of glory that it swallows up the horizon with fire? Have you not seen the mist gilding down the shrinking hillside like a specter?"

And, very excited and throwing out his arms, he continued:

"Have you never seen, my man, the moon struggling to shake off the ragged, rugged storm cloud?"

The fisherman replied, "No, sir; I have not since I signed the pledge."—Pearson's Weekly.

An Early Spring.



Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Knut O. Lintvet, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 566, Serial No. 04210, for N. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lufthus, of Rhoda Minn. John H. Svenson, John A. Peterson, Amund Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Peterson, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 561, serial No. 04206, for S. E. ¼ section 10 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lufthus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Lintvet, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on Oct. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 724, serial no. 04269, for S. W. ¼ section 11, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 13, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut O. Lintvet, John A. Peterson, John H. Svenson, Amond Linfvet, all of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

A Burning Glass in the Eye.

In the front part of each of our eyes is a convex lens of great power and clearness. It acts exactly like a burning glass. If a person were to look at the sun, say, for half a minute his eye would certainly start to hurt us. The lens would focus the rays of the sun on the retina, and that part of the eye would immediately scorch and later would burn to a crisp. This can happen, however, only when one looks at the sun directly or in a mirror. If one holds a pin between the sun and the eye and looks at the pin, although the sun is in a direct line with the eye and although its rays are entering the eye, the eye is not hurt, because the rays are not focused inside the eyeball. This is the wonderful property the lens has, that of focusing objects of different distances. The means by which it does this are in power to change its curvature.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents, "Hints to Inventors" "Inventions needed." "How some Inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

FREE



MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

TRADE MARK

A trial package of Munyon's Paw Paw Pills will be sent free to anyone on request. Address Professor Munyon, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. If you are in need of medical advice, do not fail to write Professor Munyon. Your communication will be treated in strict confidence, and your case will be diagnosed as carefully as though you had a personal interview.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They exert the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, they do not gripe, they do not weaken, but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. In my opinion constipation is responsible for most all ills. There are 26 feet of human bowels, which is really a sewer pipe. When this pipe becomes clogged the whole system becomes poisoned, causing biliousness, indigestion and impure blood, which often produce rheumatism and kidney ailments. No woman who suffers with constipation or any liver ailment can expect to have a clear complexion or enjoy good health. If I had my way I would prohibit the sale of nine-tenths of the cathartics that are now being sold for the reason that they soon destroy the lining of the stomach, setting up serious forms of indigestion, and so paralyze the bowels that they refuse to act unless forced by strong purgatives.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it.

These pills contain no calomel, no opium; they are soothing, healing and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without physic.

Regular size bottle, containing 45 pills, 25 cents. Munyon's Laboratory, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.

His Disqualification.

When we saw her she stopped panting by the road to rest. It was the shell road in Bay St. Louis, and she was black. Beside her was a heavy market basket filled to overflowing. We smiled at her with sympathetic friendliness and she responded with full and free confidence.

"Yersam. I is some dished. An' lame. All painful wid my laigs, Yassam. I coulda done sen' some one else to mahket fo' me. Mah grandson he coulda done gone. But I dasn't trus' him. He spends mah money too briefly."—Housekeeper.

Musical Note.

A music teacher in a New England school was trying to make the children in the fourth grade understand the value of a triplet—to get them to know that three-quarter notes under a brace were equal to two quarter notes.

She couldn't make them understand; and finally, in despair, she asked: "What are three little babies born all at the same time called?"

"Accidentals!" shouted a small boy, with a vague reminiscence of the lesson of a week before.

Garfield Tea overcomes constipation, sick headache and bilious attacks.

Charity is too often charily dispensed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Many a man has discovered that popularity is not worth the price.



Best Soup Made

Pure

Good—Convenient

Libby's Soups have the home-made flavor.

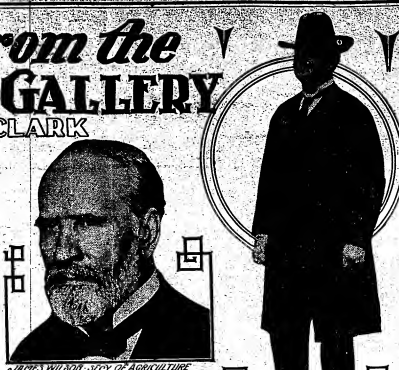
Try Libby's Chicken Soup
Libby's Vegetable Soup
Libby's Tomato Soup

at your grocers.

Libby, McNeill & Libby

SEEN *from the* PRESS GALLERY

By EDWARD B. CLARK



JAMES WILSON, SEC'Y OF AGRICULTURE

CUBA has reciprocity in trade with the United States. The bill giving the island the benefits of the trade agreement was considered at an extra session of congress called by President Roosevelt. There was a good deal of sentiment in the Cuban matter, more than there has been in connection with the Canadian reciprocity measure. The bill went through the house and was sanctioned by the senate taking all told only three weeks in its passage.

The members of congress debated and talked twenty percentum reductions, sugar trusts and the like for four days and then the tense hour approached when the vote was to be taken. The time was tense notwithstanding the fact that it was known that the bill was to carry by a great majority. The galleries were packed with people and in the halls without were hundreds unable to



SEN. TILLMAN

gain admission, yet standing still and listening for the result of the ballot that was to show we knew how "to help a weak sister republic to her financial feet."

The house took hands were at the exact hour of 4. The vote of the representatives of a great and sovereign people had been taken. The republic was true to its trust. The solemnity of the feeling of duty well done still hung upon the great chamber. Each of the thousands were busy with his thoughts.

The voice of a member from Ohio broke the stillness. "I have a resolution of privilege to offer," it said.

"It must be a question of high privilege, sir, to receive consideration at such an hour," said Speaker Cannon in solemnly subdued tones. "Let the resolution be read."

"Resolved, That this house of representatives of the United States of America authorize the hiring of another rubber for the capitol Turkish-bath rooms."

When the Appalachian Mountain Forest Reserve bill was under consideration a member of congress rose to help in favor of saving the trees told a striking story about the saving of a great tree in far off Australia. It was a long way to go for a tree story, but perhaps the moral was worth the journey.

In 1883 John Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish poet, was a political convict in Australia, sentenced to hard labor for life. With a gang of fellow convicts under the charge of a British officer and a squad of soldiers he was breaking a road through a tropical forest. They came to a tree and the men were about to lay the ax at its roots when O'Reilly made them stop, dropping his own ax the while. The British officer ordered the men to work. O'Reilly put his hand to his cap, saluted and said, "I should like to speak to you."

The officer was amazed at this convict's impudence, but perhaps it was the very boldness of the thing that wrought the purpose intended.

"This tree is too beautiful to fell; please let it stand," said the convict.

The British soldier looked dumfounded. "Come over here," said O'Reilly, "and look at it from this point of view."

The convict was now the commanding officer. The Englishman followed the Irishman for a hundred yards, and then, turning his horse, looked upon the tree, and his eye kindled. He looked down upon O'Reilly and said: "The order was for the road to run straight, but we'll send it around the tree."

If the Australian tree is still standing, it stands as a monument to an Irishman who had a soul.

Once Representative William Alden Smith, now a United States senator, tried his level best in the house debate on Panama to make Congressman Dinsmore of Arkansas supply a stock of good Republican campaign material, just as Blaine baited Ben Hill in the old days. Dinsmore was talking about the hasty recognition of the independence of Panama by the United States and drew a comparison between that action and the attempts of this government to keep foreign nations from recognizing the confederacy in 1861.

The Arkansas member got warmed up and began to talk about the power of the confederacy. He made the statement that its soldiers had thrashed the Union army in the first six battles of the war. He got still warmer as he went on, and suddenly Smith of Michigan sprung the question. "Are you defending the rights of the states to secede?"

Dinsmore came to himself like a flash. "Ah, Brother Smith," he said, "how you would love to lead me into the pit! You are an abiding affection for you, but neither my feet nor my tongue shall go astray for the benefit of the Republican party."

Everybody knows what a stickler the senate is for courtesy. Courtesy has a seat at every desk. When one senator refers to another, whether he be a political foe or a political friend, it is always as the "distinguished gentleman from Maryland," or from Maine or another state, as the case may be. Senator Tillman said a fairly good thing one day. It was a side remark, but it reached the gallery and was enjoyed by the ushers, who had become a bit weary of resisting the impulse to salaam every time a senator rose and handed a few verbal flowers to a colleague.

Senator Bailey had just referred to the "distinguished senator from Maine. "Quit it," said Tillman, "you'll distinguish them all till they're so stuck up that no one else can distinguish them one from the other."

When James Wilson came to Washington as secretary of agriculture he understook a bit of self-description by saying to a caller: "I am what they call a hayseed." It should be noted that Mr. Wilson did not say that he was a hayseed. He has the Scotch Presbyterian habit of sticking to the truth even in his humor. It was rumored once that in order to evade the laws of this country certain great companies were planning to take out corporation papers abroad. The matter was called to the attention of the agricultural member of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet. His comment was this: "We have laws; we have petit juries; we have grand juries; we have a department of justice; we have courts, and we have penitentiaries." Then Mr. Wilson smiled just a little grimly and refused to discuss the subject further. He could have said anything that would have added one jota to his meaning, and he knew it. There is no waste of words in the conversation of James Wilson.

Secretary Wilson unquestionably would be a success as a managing editor of a great newspaper. He knows news. When the Beveridge packing-house investigation measure had passed congress and Secretary Wilson was in the west on a tour of inspection, he was asked by a newspaper man at the close of one of the secretary's busiest days in Chicago what the news was.

Mr. Wilson said: "Sit down and I'll give you the news and nothing else. These things have been done within the last few days and not one of them has been touched on in the newspapers. The rest of the story is ancient history."

SEN. BAILEY

"SIT DOWN AND I'LL GIVE YOU THE NEWS AND NOTHING ELSE."

Then the secretary, with all the discrimination of a trained city editor, gave his facts, and they were all new facts and worth the publishing. When a newspaper man goes to see the secretary in Washington he knows that if he gets one word beyond the ordinary interchange of "pleasant day" comment he is going to get something worth publishing. Mr. Wilson having been in office for several years and being a keen student, has discovered that certain things are published and certain things are not published. He has learned how to save himself time and words. In the parlance of the press, Mr. Wilson is "good copy."

Congress appropriated some money to erect a new building for the department of agriculture. Every congress wishes to make a record for economy. So it was that the amount appropriated was not sufficient to put up a structure that would meet the future demands of a rapidly growing branch of the government. The secretary of agriculture knew it, and so, with a certain shrewdness that was all for the good of the country and the service, he saw to it that the money was put into two comparatively small structures. The two taken together will be big enough for present needs, but in order that they shall form a complete and artistic whole it will be necessary one day to join them, and the connecting link will be a big building in itself. The argument for more room is apparent and convincing. The agricultural department will get more building money from congress, and get it soon, and the anger that was aroused at first by the secretary's shrewdness will be turned to laughter and to something much like admiration. The Iowa farmer's successors in office will have to thank him for removing a mountain of trouble from their paths.

As government departments rank, the one devoted to the promotion of agriculture stands next to the foot of the list. This is on paper only. Its importance to the country is so great that men say its proper place is near the head of things governmental. The passage of the packing-house inspection and the pure food laws have increased the working duties of Mr. Wilson's department immensely.

Secretary Wilson sheds trouble. He is a good deal of an optimist, and when difficulties arose over cotton crop matters, and there seemed imminent danger that a scandal would result, there was no signs of worry on the secretary's part. President Roosevelt felt implicit confidence in the cabinet official who had come to him as a heritage from the McKinley administration, and there is no doubt whatever that he expressed his confidence personally.

In one respect the secretary of agriculture holds himself to be particularly fortunate. Possibly he doesn't consider it to be really a matter of good fortune except as such times as he sees the trouble of his fellow cabinet officials who are more than suspected of having presidential ambitions. Presidential politics personally do not worry James Wilson. The constitution of the United States keeps such worry from him, for the secretary was born on the slopes of the Ayshire Hills in Bonnie Scotland, and on man from over the water can sit in the chief chair of the

WOMEN MAY AVOID OPERATIONS

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The following letter from Mrs. Orville Rock will prove how unwise it is for women to submit to the dangers of a surgical operation when it may be avoided by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was four weeks in the hospital and came home suffering worse than before.

Here is her own statement.

Paw Paw, Mich.—"Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement. I could not be on my feet for long time. My physician treated me for seven months without much relief and at last sent me to Ann Arbor for an operation. I was there four weekend came home suffering worse than before. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I did. Today I am well and strong and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advise my friends who are afflicted with any female complaint to try it."—Mrs. ORVILLE ROCK, R. F. D. No. 5, Paw Paw, Michigan.



If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for women's ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women. Why don't you try it?

WHAT, INDEED.



Marion—Caroline says she paid $18 a dozen for those photos of herself.

Maxine—But they don't look a bit like her.

Marion—Of course not. What do you suppose she paid $18 for?

Kissing Breach of Peace.

The better half of a respected citizen of New Jersey recently had the temerity to take her lord and master before the court on a charge of having fed her against his will. For this heinous offense this shameless Jersey benedict was bonded over in $100 bail to keep the peace, and, moreover, was warned by the judge never again to kiss his wife without first obtaining her consent in due form. If he is any kind of a man, probably he will never want to kiss her again.—Washington Herald.

His Instinct.

"I see the family dog drinking out of the room. What's the matter with him?"

"Prescience. Presently there will be a tremendous family row on."

"How did the dog know that?"

"Well, so to speak, his nose is something of a storm center.

Sincere Prayer.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, suppose a man gave you 50 cents to say for him and then died, what would you do? Would you pray for him?

Tommy—No, sir; I would pray for another like him.—The United Presbyterian.

COMES A TIME
When Coffee Shows What It Has Been Doing.

"Of late years coffee has disagreed with me," writes a matron from Rome, N. Y.

The lightest punishment being to make me 'logy' and dizzy, did it seemed to thicken up my blood.

The last straw was when it upset my stomach completely, destroying my appetite and making me nervous and irritable, and sent me to my bed. After one of these attacks, in which I nearly lost my life, I concluded to quit the coffee and try Postum.

"I went right to the spot! I found it not only a most palatable and refreshing beverage, but a food as well.

"All my ailments, the 'loginess' and dizziness, the unsatisfactory condition of my blood, my nervousness and irritability disappeared. In short order and my sorely afflicted stomach began quickly to recover. I began to rebuild and have steadily continued until now. Have a good appetite and am relishing my sound health which I owe to the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little Book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Cupid's Halfback

By LOUISE MERRIFIELD

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

"Meet me nt the Grand Central, track 26, 8:15, Tuesday. Bob."

Dick Manning stered st the slip of yellow paper in his band blsnkly, whilo the boy waited for an nnswer. The telegrnm had como directed to his wife. As nenr as he could renson in tbo excitemoet of recelving it in her absence, it required no snswer. The boy ssld it wss propaid, and, nfter pocketing his tip, dspnrted.

Manning went bsck through the narrow hall to tbo living room of ths apartment ho callod home and dropped into tho nenrest chnir. He felt ss if tho whole universe bnd calmly turned upsids down while be stood in its center and got the full forco of ths revolution.

Ho had hcsn married nonrly three months to positively the deerest, gentlcst girl in ell Manhsttan. They were perfectly happy. Already thsy bnd selected the homs nest out on Long Island, and wsre waiting its completion to move in thst summer.

Yet here was s telegrnm from nn unknown man to her, making an appointment, a rendezvous, thst svening at the Grsnd Central station.

Hs groaned, and threw the telegram ovor at Baird.

"If it wero anybody but you, Andy, I wouldn't 'fess up,' hs ssid, getting up and wslking ths floor. 'But ws didn't pel together all through prep. and Yalo for nothing, did we, boy? You'vo got to help me out."

Andy kept his presence of mind ndmirably. Ho put his fset down from tbo tnbourette, and took the telegrsm with deliberstion. Tall, and sandy, snd canny Scotch was Andy Baird, and ho nevsr turned on tha exhaust without sufficient reason.

"Hss shs eny brothers?" hs asked nt length.

"Not ono. Sho is a Californie girl, nn orphan. Will you tell mo where tho deuco n man could como from who has tho right and tho nerve to send my wifo a telegrem like thnt? Andy, I've got to keep cool, you understand, but we will go to that spot in ths



"Yas, I'm Roberta Fallows."

Crand Centrnl, you and I, tonight, and when this perty snuntera out to meet Mnude I shsll simply—kill bim dead."

The telephono boll rang clearly, and Dick answered it.

"Yes, this is Dick. Hsllo, Mnude. What? Am I going to spend tho evening at home? Certainly, certainly. I feel very tired, dearlo. You ara going to the opera with the Carringtons. Thet is splendid. No, I don't mind. Homo about twelve. All right. Good-by."

Andy grinned sympathetically, and roso from tho chair.

"Conclusive, wasn't it?" demnndod Dick, running his fingers through his thick, closo cropped hair. "She rings me up from her best woman friend's to say she is golog to the opera."

"Maybe she is. Maybe she doesn't know anything nbout this other affair. I'd go ensy, Dick." Andy lit a cigarstto slowly. "Women are strange people. And we blunder into many e muddle, man. You dress, and slip on up to the Carringtons' box. I'll go and meet Bob myself. Wasn't I halfback on tho good old team? I'll handle anything that tnrns up, and promise to save the killing for you. You meet your wifa as if nothing had happened."

"What if she's not there?"

"Get np there oow, as quick as yon can dress. 'Phone again that you're on tho way. Yoo doo't want a scene in the stntion."

It was exactly 8:12 when Baird reached track 26. The shore line express was dne at 8:15 from Boston, ha foond out. In the ensuing three minutes he wondsred just how he should tackle the situation, how he was going to walk up to the man who looked as if he might have sent such a telegram to another man's wifs, and tall him he had been sent by a furious busband to settla the matter.

He stood over on the left side of the gate, a strapping six-footsr, sqnare jawed, gray eyed, and tanned from a recent six weeks' yachting trip, staring at the crowd that came through gate 26. Bob would linger, and watch avery woman in range, he had figured, but the people burried away up to the concourse, and not e man looked ns if he were on an nffinity trail. Only one lone girl lingered. She was not very tnll, but held her head np, chin ont, and her big dark oyes talked louder than words. Three, four times, she welked past Andy, and finnlly she stopped short, her hands deep in the pockets of her long travsling cloak.

"Are you Dick Mnnning?" she asked in a puzzled tone. "I wired Mnude. Couldn't she coms herself?"

Off came Andy's het. Hs was all solicituds and attention, but eround his close, smooth lips there lurked a surreptitious smile she could not know the mesning of.

"Am I spesking to—er-Bob?"

"Yes. I'm Roberta Fallows, yon knnw, Mauds's chum from Cambridge. I don't think she expected ms until next week, but I had this chancs, and just ran down at short notice. It was very kind of you to meet me, Mr. Manning."

"Oh, I'm not Dick. I'm Dick's chum from Yals."

Thsy both looked at eech other for a momsnt, then langhed and gripped hsnds. Andy piloted her deftly to ths taxi stand and mansged to give the chauffsur intricate nnd roundnbout directions on ths longest wey to reach Ninety-sixth strset West, before he snt down beside hsr.

"You see, they had this previons engagement dinner et the Carringtons, then a box party nfterward, and Dick told me to go and meet you." Andy sxplained the metter happily. Nevsr had he seen such deep, wine-brown eyes befors, or such dark, upcurling lashes.

"Then why did you allow me to rnmbls helplessly around that gete until I just had to speak up myself? Didn't Mnuda tsll you whet I looked like?"

"Not one word," ha said solemnly. "In fact, I was hended the telegram nnd told to go and meet 'Bob,' that was ell."

"Didn't you know I wes e girl?"

"I knaw nothing except that your neme was Bob."

She leaned bsck her head and laughed wickedly.

"And you thought I was a man. Was Dick jcalons, truly, was he?"

"He gave me strict orders to kill you on sight," raplied Andy, serionsly. "I'vo cnptnred you alive, insteed."

When they reached the Mennings' npnrtment Andy pressed tha button cnutiously. The maid would be in and he was to leeve Bob in her cara and go his wey until tomorrow—he hed won out that far so soon—until tomorrow.

But Dick's round, comfortnble fnce eppenred in the hallwey es tha door opened, and behind bim Maude's fluffy blonde heed.

"Como in, come in, children," he snid, checrily. "I know all ebout it. Mnude explnined as soon as I struck tho Cnrringtons, nnd we cama straight home Insteed of going on to the opera. We've got a little spread in honor of Bob, Andy. She's n good fellow, Maude snys."

Andy paused long enough in the dnrkened hnll to lift Bob's hand up to his lips dnringly as he cnlled hack:

"She sura is." And he ndded under his breath. "Don't forget me, Bob, dcer."

"Ynle's rush?" she esked, teesingly. "You were helfback for your class, I believe, Mr. Baird?"

"And never lost n gama," answered Andy fervently.

Snaka a Public Benefactor.

An eccount of a thrilling snake fight at the Serotherapic Institute, near Sen Pnulo, wns given n few days ngo by a famous French surgeon, Professor Pozzi, on his return from Brazil. There is in Brazil a great serpent nnmed the mussurnna, which inoffensive itself to mnnkind, hes as its mission to kill and devour venomous reptiles. A hugo mussurann was brought out for the edificntion of Professor Pozzi and e big venomous sarpent wae set nt lerga in tha room. Thsn came the fight. The mussurane is by nnture exempt from tha poison of other snakes, nnd the rest is simply e matter of tha relative strength of the combatants. Io its oppooent the mussuraoe found a tongh customer, but io the end the venomous serpent was slain and duly swallowed.

Queen Alsxandra's Whims.

Qneeo Alexaodra is food of soft, subdued colors and pale shades of rose, greeo and blue have been largely used in the redecorstioo of Marlborough House, which is now being prepared for her occupatioo. She much dislikes changes in her rooms, and it is said she is so particular nbout everything being put in exactly the same place that the plans of her rooms have beeo mede showing exactly where each object is meant to be, so that wheo aoything is moved it can be replaced in its original position.

Souvenir Postal Trick.

"I thought you didn't care for Mrs. Green."

"I don't."

"Then why are you sending these souvenir postal cards to her?"

"Just to make her jealous. She's never been to Newport and she'll be furious to think I have."

Horticulture

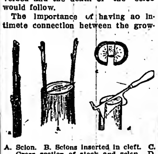
METHOD IN CLEFT GRAFTING

Scion Should Consist of a Portion of the Previous Season's Growth of ths Tree.

To mske n cleft graft select a brnnch one or one nnd one-helf inches in diemeter nnd sever it with a saw. Cere should ba tnken that the bark be not loosened from any portion of the etub. Split tha expoeed end with a broad thin chisel or grafting tool. Then with a wedge or ths wedge-shaped prong at the end of the grafting tool eprend the cleft eo thet the ecion mny be inserted.

The scion should consist of a portion of the previous season's growth of the tree to be propageted and should be long eoough to have two or three buds. The lower end of tha scion, which is to be inserted into the cleft, should be cut into the shape of a wedge, having the outer edge thicker than the other. In general it is a good pleo to cut the scion so that the lowest bud will coma just nt ths top of this wedge in ordar thet it will be near the top of the stock. The advnntage of cutting the wedge thicker nt one side is illustrated showing how the pressure of the stock is brought upon the outer growing parts of both scion end thock, wheres ss were the scion thicker on the inner side the conditions would be reversed and the death of the ecioo would follow.

The importance of having ao intimete connection between the grow-



A. Scion. B. Scions inserted in cleft. C. Cross ssction of stock and sclcn. D. Grafting tool.

ing tissnes of both scion and stock cannot ba too ntrongly emphasized, for upon this alone the euccess of grafting depends. To make this contact of tha growing portions donbly certain, the scion is often eat nt e slight angle with tha atock into which it is inserted. In order to cause tha growing portione of the two to cross.

After tha scions have beeo eet, the operation of cleft grafting is complated by covaring all cut surfacas with e layer of grafting wax.

Cleft grafting ie particularly ndapted to top-working old trees, that is, chnnging them from undesirabla to desirable varietias. Branches too large to be worked by other methode can be cleft grafted. Sometimes several varieties are grafted on a single tree. The best tima for claft grafting is in the spring just after growth has begun. Wood for ecions is usually cut in the fall ,tied io bundles, and buried io eand to protect them from axtremes of heat and cold uotil they ara to be used.

TRAINING THE YOUNG TREES

More Important Than Pruning and Should Consist Mostly in Kesping Plant Balanced.

(By W. J. GREEN.)

Training tha young orchard is mors needful then pruning, end should consist mostly in shaping the trees or keeping them in form nnd properly bnlanced. Very ofteo the sida opposite tha directioo from which the prevailing winds coma, becomes heavier thno the sida towarde the wind, and the removnl of soma of tha branches and beeding in of othars becomes necessary.

Some shoots becoms too rampant and need checking to reserve the bnlance of tha tree, and othere cao be bent and tied to fill the open spaces. Work of this kiod and tha removal of wnter sprouts mey be done io tha summer.

A bushy or clustared hnbit of growth is oot uocommon evao in quite young trees, and needs to be corrected by tha removal of surplus branches.

Prevent Fungous Diseases.

Prompt removal of all dead and decnying portions of fruit trees, immediately burning tha same, will lessen fungous diseases of fruit trees of all kinds. In the case of fire blight, a diseasa commoo to penr nnd appla trees, the removal end burning of all affected parts is the only known remedy for curing n tree or holding the disease in check. No chemical remedy has yet been found that will kill the spores of the blight disease.

In a similar manoer it is always a good plan to promptly remove all defective fruit from the orchard, either wheo the defect is caused by fungi or insects.

Cost of Spraying.

It costs about 10 cents per tree to spray an orchard three times, with 50 trees to the acre. This cost includes both spray material and labor, but does not cover the cost of the spray machine.

BUNCHING HIS HARD LUCK

Sufferer From Toothache Summoned Philosophy to His Aid During Period of Trouble.

"Philosophers are not all dend yet," snid the deotist. "I met ona this morning who knocked me ont of two hours' work on a day when I hnve nothing to do anyhow, and will make me work overtime tomorrow, when I shall be crowded with engegements. Ha wae howling with a toothache.

"Better come nronnd and hnve it attended to," I said.

"Can't do it today," he esid. "I'm too buey."

"But yon can't work whsn you are crnzy with the toothache," I argued.

"Oh, yes I csn," said ha. "There nre half a dozeo other things I want done to me thet hurt pretty bed, nnd if I have them done when my tooth ie on the rampage they won't eeem so bnd, beceusa one hurt will neutralizs the other. I alwaye take ndvantnge of a toothecha to dispatch those disagreeeble jobs."

"Maybe not meny people could stand thet kind of philoeophy, but apparently that man ie going to get away with it."

STONE IN BLADDER REMOVED IN REMARKABLE WAY

A year and a half ago I was taken with a severe attack of kidney trouble that pained me to such on extent that morphine had to be giveo me. Was attended by a doctor who pronounced it as stone in the bladder and prescribed Lithia Water. I took Lithia Water and tablets for some time and received oo relief from them. I stopped taking medicines for some time and having some Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root in the house, I decided to try it and felt mnch relieved; while taking the second bottle commenced to pass gravel in urine until I had passed in all at least a half a dozen or more and have not suffered the slightest since and in all have taken one bottle and a half and feel very grateful to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

Yours very truly,
H. W. SPINKS.
Camp Hill, Ala.

Personally appeared before me this 16th of August, 1909, H. W. Spinks, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that same is true in substance and in fact.

A. B. LEE,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mentioo this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

What Was She Wearing?

Tha oaw firemao wes telling his wifa about tha fire.

"It broka out at midnight io the Von Biffers' housa on tha avenue," he said, "and just as wa got there Mise Von Biffer cnme etumbling out of tha finmes and emoka carrying har littla niece all wrappad up in har arme. It was the bravest act I ever saw."

"What was sha wearing?" inquired the firemeo's wife.

Nowadays.

Grandmother—And now would you like me to tall you a etory, deare?

Advanced Child—Oh, no, granny, not a story, pleasa! They'ra so atoodgy nnd unconvincing and as out-of-data as tunee in music. Wa should much prefer an impressionist word-picture, or a subtle character skatch.—Punch.

When a laxative is needed, take the always potent Garfield Tea. Composed of Herbs.

Death may lova a shining mark—but shining marks are scarca.

Chew and smoke untaxed tobacco, cheap and undoped. Meriwether & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

It's difficult for people to generate advice that is foolproof.



Here's to Your Good Health and Pleasure

Come—follow the arrow 'til you join the merry throng of palate pleased men and women who have quit seeking for the one best beverage because they've found it—

Coca-Cola

Real satisfaction in every glass—snap and sparkle—vim and go. Quenches the thirst—cools like a breeze.

Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome

5c Everywhere

THE COCA-COLA CO. Atlanta, Ga. 53

Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola"

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

CREATING ENVY.



Broneoo—Whet do you find is the greatest pleaeure io living in the country?

Woodeon—Getting in towo and telling people about the cool breezes, whether there are any or not.

SASKATOON'S splendid English-speaking agricultural community has won phenomenal prosperity from o wonderful soil. What are the farmers in your district doing? Why not participnte in our prosperity? Come here if you want to make the most ond best of your energy and ability. At any rate, do it for your children's sake. Write for all information to Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

First and Second Choice.

Uncle—Johony, wouldo't you like to be ao angal?

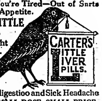
Johony—Not ne long es thera's a show for me to become n baseball pitcher or a circus clowo.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upoo having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestioo and Sick Headache



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

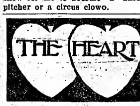
Brent Good

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 De Kalb Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.



FOR SALE 408 acres of rich fruit and timothy land in the famous Clearwater country in Idaho. Clear title, crop and improvements $35 per acre. J. C. ROONEY, Stites, Idaho.

PATENTS Fortunes are made in patents. Protect your ideas. Our 64 page book free. Fitzgerald & Co., Box K, Washington, D. C.



If the blood is poor and filled with the poisoos from diseased kidneye or inactive liver, the heart is oot only starved but poisoned as well. There are many conditions dua to impure blood—such as dropsy, faioting spells, oervous debility or the many scrofulous conditions, ulcers, "fever sores," white ewellings, etc. All cao be overcome and cured by

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

This supplies pure blood—by niding digestioo, iocreasing assimilation nnd impartiog tone to the whole circulatory eystem. It's a heart tonic and a great deal more, haviog no alterative actioo oo the liver nod kidoeys, it helps to elimlonte the poisons from the blood.

To enrich the blood and increase the red blood corpuscles, thereby feediog tha oerves oo rich red blood and doiog awny with oervous irritability, take Dr. Pierce's Goldeo Medical Discovery end do oot permit a dishooest dealer to insult your ioteiligence with the "just as good kiod." The "Discovery" has 40 years of cures behiod it and contains oo alcohol or nnrcotics. Ingredients plaioly printed oo wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Commoo Sense Medical Adviser is eent free on receipt of etamps to pay expense of wrapping nnd mailing only. Seod 31 one-ceot stamps for the French cloth-bound book. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Northwestern Conservatory 40 Instructors 600 Students Special Summer Session

All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses in Public School Music, Art, Piano, Physical Training, Domestic Science. Terms Reasonable. Catalog Free. O. A. EVERS, Pres. Minneapolis, Minn.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 24—1911.

Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial, Gentle and Effective,

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. in the Circle, on every Package of the Genuine.

DO NOT LET ANY DEALER DECEIVE YOU.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS PAST, AND ITS WONDERFUL SUCCESS HAS LED UNSCRUPULOUS MANUFACTURERS OF IMITATIONS TO OFFER INFERIOR PREPARATIONS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES AND COSTING THE DEALER LESS; THEREFORE, WHEN BUYING,

Note the Full Name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE, OF THE GENUINE. REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE; ONE SIZE ONLY. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.



MINIATURE PICTURE OF PACKAGE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS THE MOST PLEASANT, WHOLESOME AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLES, HEADACHES AND BILIOUSNESS DUE TO CONSTIPATION, AND TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS IT IS NECESSARY TO BUY THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE, WHICH IS MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of $10.00 or $12.00 an acre every year.



Land purchased 3 years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions. 38

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D. J. M. MacLachlan, Box 197, Watertown, S.D. E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn. Geo. A. Hall, 123 2d St., Milwaukee, Wis. Please write to the agent nearest you

Instead of Liquid Antiseptics or Peroxide

100,000 people last year used

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

The new toilet germicide powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

For all toilet and hygienic uses it is better and more economical.

To save and beautify the teeth, remove tartar and prevent decay.

To disinfect the mouth, destroy disease germs, and purify the breath.

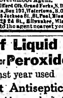
To keep artificial teeth and bridgework clean, odorless

To remove nicotine from the teeth and purify the breath after smoking.

To eradicate perspiration and body odors by sponge bathing.

The best antiseptic wash known.

Relieves and strengthens tired, weak, inflamed eyes. Heals sore throat, wounds and cuts. 25 and 50 cts. a box, druggists or by mail postpaid. Sample Free.

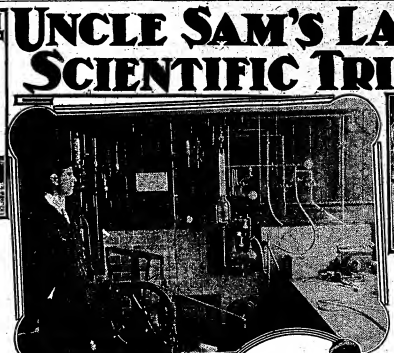


THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

UNCLE SAM'S LATEST SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPHS



THE PULMOTOR — THE NEW APPARATUS INTRODUCED BY UNCLE SAM FOR RE-STORING LIFE



NEWLY INVENTED VACUUM GAUGE AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS



THE MOST POWERFUL MAGNET IN THE WORLD

UNCLE SAM has very good reason to plume himself because of a number of important recent achievements that most distinctly make for progress. Some of triumphs have takes the form of new inventions for doing things that were virtually impossible of accomplishment heretofore and others, none the less valuable, have been in the line of discoveries of ways and means for doing things that have been done heretofore, but of doing them more easily, more quickly, more economically or more effectively than has heretofore been deemed possible.

The national government has been taking the lead in scientific, mechanical and engineering development to a constantly increasing extent in late years. For, of course, the reader will understand that in speaking of Uncle Sam's current triumphs in the field of invention and experiment, reference is made not to the federal government as represented by its own experts and employes. Now the national government has always been a contributor to the cause of science and invention, there being dual reasons for its activity in such direction. On the one hand the central government, with paternal instinct, has been bound to contribute in every way to the well-being of the whole people and as is well known such benefit is more often than not conferred through the instrumentality of scientific discoveries and inventions. Obviously then it is up to Uncle Sam to foster Yankee ingenuity by every possible means.

Yet the second incentive to federal activity in this broad field has been even more of a spur than the first. It arises from the fact that the national government is, to an extent but this does not prevent the magnet from doing stunts of great popular interest now and then.

When the magnet is charged with its full electric current of 125 amperes a piece of metal weighing hundreds of pounds might be suspended at the pole pieces and the leakage, that is the "stray magnetic field" way out at the ends of the magnet is sufficient to support in all sorts of positions wrenches and bars of iron weighing as much as five or six pounds apiece, whereas wire nails in series of half a



"RECEIVING END" OF A HOWEL-DAVIS STYLE MAIL CONVEYOR



ANOTHER NEW STYLE MAIL CONVEYOR



CARD-SORTING MACHINE JUST INVENTED FOR THE U.S. CENSUS

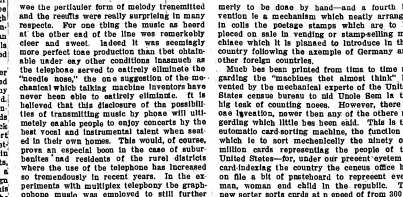
dozen or more, end to end, are supported in horizontal position. One of the most amazing tricks performed by the magnet is to support a glass dish by means of a small piece of iron placed inside the dish, the power of magnetic attraction being exerted upon the iron through the thickness of the layer of glass. Another impressive illustration of the power of this monster magnet is afforded when a handful of nails are thrown in the air perhaps three or four feet away from the magnet. As though enlisted is by an instantaneous impulse they are drawn to the highly magnetized surface.

This new magnet, n world's record breaker in size as well as in power, was constructed specially for the United States government by a firm of instrument makers in Switzerland. The circumstances connected with the designing of the magnet illustrate how great minds may run in the same direction. Mr. Frederick Bates, the United States government expert who is at the head of the division of polorimetry at the bureau of standards and working in conjunction with other government scientists, just worked out the detailed plans for such a magnet when he discovered that the foreign instrument makers who ultimately built this one for our government had been covering the same ground at the same time, each inventor unconscious of the activities of his rival on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

Perhaps the most unusual attribute of this magnet is that it is made available for continuous use, this being necessitated by replacing ordinary insulated wires such as are commonly used with copper tape. This copper tape is surrounded by insulating oil. Through this oil there are run coils of copper tubing about one-half inch in diameter and through this tubing cold water is circulated to carry off the enormous heat which is developed. In the same room with the new magnet is a yet newer invention—the product of government scientists—which promises great things. It is known as a vacuum gauge and it will enable more minute and more accurate measurement than has heretofore been possible in the case of a vacuum.

One of the most notable of Uncle Sam's scientific triumphs of the present year is the new system of multiplex telephony mentioned above and which by its disclosure of a method of transmitting a number of telephone messages simultaneously over the same wire is expected to greatly reduce the cost of long distance telephone conversation. In connection with the development of this new form of telephony which will make one wire do the work of ten, Major Squier and his associates have carried on some experiments which, though originally intended only as a means to an end, now promise to have a distinct value of their own in disclosing the possibilities of transmitting music by telephone.

The music of a phonograph or graphophone



TRANSMITTING PHONOGRAPH MUSIC BY PHONE

wee the particular form of melody transmitted and the needfis were really surprising in many respects. For one thing the music as heard at the other end of the line was remarkably clear and sweet. Indeed it was seemingly more perfect toes production than that obtainable under eay other conditions inasmuch as the telephone served to entirely eliminate the "needle nose," the one suggestion of the mechanicel which talking machine inventors have never been able to entirely eliminate. It is believed that this disclosure of the possibilities of transmitting music by phone will ultimately enable people to enjoy concerts by the best vocal and instrumental talent when seated in their own homes. This would, of course, prove an especial boon in the case of suburbanites and residents of the rurel districts where the use of the telephone has increased so tremendously in recent years. In the experiments with multiplex telephony the graphophone music was employed to still further demonstrate the possibility of using a single wire for the transmission of various messages simultaneously, each independent of the others. For instance, on one occasion Caruso, by means of a "talker," sang on the line while "The Charge of the Light Brigade" (as recited into a seperate transmitter close at hend) was carried over the same wire at the same time without in any wey interfering with the famous tenor's voice.

Of Uncle Sam's recent innovetions in technical equipment none bids fair to ultimately work greeter wonders than the lately introduced Pulmotor. The Pulmotor is a delicately adjusted machine that occupied a portable case not much larger than the ordinary dressuit case, and its function is to bring back to life persons supposed to be dead. The government provided the first of these new miracle workers for the use of the newly established United States bureau of mines in its work of rescuing men overcome by the poisonous gases in coal mines, but the advent of the invention is opening up life-saving possibilities in other fields, as, for instance, at bathing beaches and in city hospitals—in short in any case where death is threatened through the filling of the lungs with gas or water.

The Pulmotor is, in effect, an automatic breathing machine, its function being to draw the poisonous gases out of the lungs and to force into the lungs in turn the life-giving oxygen. This mechanism includes a cylinder in which oxygen is stored under pressure, a blowing and suction valve actuated by two accordion bellows, and a hood or mask which fits over the mouth and nostrils of the patient, making an air-tight connection between the human lungs and the mechanicel lungs of the machine. It is said of this new invention that it will "make a corpse breathe," meaning that it will compel the diaphragm to move in a body in which life is wholly extinct. The new device costs $200, making it one of the world's most expensive pieces of rescue equipment, as it is certainly one of the most effective. Comparatively little experience is required for its successful operation.

Government officials have within the past few months invented several new machines for quickening and cheapening the manufacture of paper money and postage stamps and whereas these inventions may not find very extensive adoption outside the government workships, they will exert an important influence there. Among these new inventions is a remarkable combination machine which at one operation stamps the successive serial number on each bank note, impresses in color the official seal, cuts the sheets of money into individual notes and counts the bills—tasks that formerly required ee mesy different machines and an immense expenditure of time. Another new invention is a machine which automatically trims at one stroke all four edges of e sheet of bank notes. A third new invention is e mechine for automatically wetting the sheets of paper used in printing our currency—a chore that had formerly to be done by hand—and a fourth invention is a mechanism which neatly arranges in coils the postage stamps which are to be placed on sale in vending or stamp-selling machines which it is planned to introduce in this country following the example of Germany and other foreign countries.

Much bes been printed from time to time regarding the "machines that almost think" invented by the mechanicel experts of the United States census bureau to aid Uncle Sam in the big task of counting noses. However, there is one inventlon, newer then any of the others recently given to the public. This is the automatic card-sorting machine, the function of which is to sort mechenicelly the ninety odd million cards representing the people of the United States—for, under our present system of card-indexing the country the census office has on file a bit of pasteboard to represent every man, woman end child in the republic. The new sorter sorts cards at a speed of from 300 to 325 per minute, sorting the cards into thirteen different drawers. The machine is operated by electricity and the sorting is done through the medium of sensitive needles which eeek out the holes which have previously been punched in each card to record biographical facts and distribute the cards according to the location of these holes.

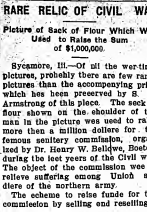
Uncle Sam's greatest business institution, the postoffice department, has lately fostered its share of new inventions edde from the stamp-vending machines with which it has long been experimenting. The late novelties include an electric canceling mechine for canceling the stamps on letters and postmarking the envelopes; n trolley-system for handling mail in city postoffices and a bait conveyor system for the branch of our postel headquarters, through ifs faculty in automatically printing the money order fees as the amounts of the paid money orders are recorded for auditing purposes. And finelly, the department is on the ave of perfecting a remarkable new machine for the use of every postmaster throughout the country who conducts a branch of the new postel savings bank. This last-mentioned invention is suggestive in appearance of the familiar cash register and its function is to mechanically fill out the deposit slips of the lately-established "poor man's bank," a work that had formerly to be done by hand. Not only will this new mechanical toiler save time and labor, but it will make dishonesty virtually impossible on the part of any employe handling postal bank deposits.

RARE RELIC OF CIVIL WAR

Picture of Sack of Flour Which Was Used to Raise the Sum of $1,000,000.

Sycamore, Ill.—Of all the wer-time pictures, probehly there are few rarer pictures than the accompanying print which has been preserved by E. T. Armstrong of this place. The seck of flour shown on the shoulder of the man in the picture was used to raise more then a million dollers for the famous sanitery commission, organized by Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Boston, during the leet yeers of the Civil wer. The object of the commission wee to relieve suffering among Unioh soldiere of the northern army.

The scheme to relse funds for the commission by selling and reselling a



Million Dollar Sack of Flour.

eeck of flour originelly worth $15 was the outcome of an election bet in Austin, Nev. The town wes bolding an election to decide the metter as to whether it would incorporete. On one side of the question wes e men named Gridley, shown in the picture, and on the other wes one Herrick. Gridley egreed that if the election went against him, he would carry on his eboulder a seck of flour and keep step to the tune of "Old John Brown," played by e fife and drum bend trelling after him, the line of merch being from one side of the town to the other. Herrick egreed to do the same thing if the question was decided contrary to his hopes, only the bend wes to play "Dixie." There was e deal of wer time feeling mixed up in the matter.

Gridley's side lost out and so there wes n time eet for him to pay his election bet.

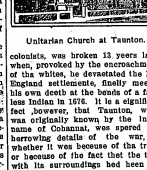
After he had delivered the goods, Gridley et once offered to buy the flour beck for $25 end Herrick at once took him up. At this point Mr. Armstrong, who et that time wes a citizen of the place, offered to give $20 for the trophy, telling in with Herrick's proposition to turn the money over to the fund of the United States Sanitary commission. This was the stert of the movement that ultimetely eaded in swelling the cheritable fund to $1,000,000 throughout the country.

WHERE INDIANS MADE PEACE

Unitarian Church at Taunton, Mass., Marks Scene of an Early Treaty With Redskins.

Taunton, Mesa.—Among the religious edifices of Teunton, none is more important in its historical associations than the Unitarian church, whose site marks the scene of the settlers' council with King Philip, immediately after that great warrior had been proclaimed sachem of the Indian tribes of Massachusetts in 1662.

His promise, however, to continue the friendship then existing with the



Unitarian Church at Taunton.

colonists, was broken 13 years later, when, provoked by the encroachments of the whites, he devastated the New England settlements, finelly meeting his own death at the hands of a faithless Indian in 1676. It is a significant fect, however, that Taunton, which was originally known by the Indian name of Cohannet, was spered the horrowing details of the war, but whether it was because of the treaty or because of the fact thet the town with its surroundings had been the special hunting ground of King Philip, we have never known.

Rules for Longevity.

Brockton, Mass.—A set of "rules for long life," compiled by Mrs. Mary Scriggens, femed as the oldest woman in Massachusetts, includes the following:

"Do lots of hard work—fifteen hours a day is not too much; abstain from idle gossip, never flirt, for it is a useless waste of energy; do not read novels; banish the vanity of dress; keep away from dances and shows."

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911. NO. 13.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Spy Says American Blew Up the Maine



WASHINGTON.—The United States government has investigated a report to the effect that the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an American who had been condemned to death by the Spanish, but won his freedom by destroying the American warship. The spy who turned the story into the secret service bureau at Washington, asserted that George H. Boynton, a "soldier of fortune" who died recently, was the man who actually blew up the Maine. Horace Smith, biographer of Boynton, declares the story is false and he can prove Boynton was in Venezuela at the time of the explosion.

"The Spaniards," said the informer to Chief White of the secret service, "were entirely unprepared for the visit of the Maine, which was sent to Havana suddenly and without warning. Consequently there was no mine attached to the buoy of which she was moored.

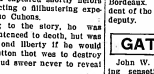
"Captain General Blanco and his staff did not relish having a hostile warship in such an advantageous position in the event of war with the United States, which they then regarded as at least a possibility, and it was decided to blow her up, under such conditions as might make it appear she had been destroyed by an accidental explosion of her own magazines. A large boiler from the navy yard was taken to the arsenal and filled with powder. It was provided with a mechanism by which it would be exploded by electricity and then hermetically sealed.

"The boiler was lashed in a sling under a lighter, which was towed across the bay of the Maine at night. When the lighter was directly in front of the battleship the lines which held the boiler were cut, and it dropped into the mud.

"The Spaniards then fixed on Boynton as the person to set off the mine. He had been captured shortly before while conducting a filibustering expedition for the Cubans.

"According to the story, he was tried and sentenced to death, but was offered life and liberty if he would press the button that was to destroy the Maine, and swear never to reveal the secret."

Warns Banks Against Lax Operations



COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY MURRAY has been strolling through some of the national banks and glancing over their stock ledgers. As result, the banks must do a little better housekeeping.

In one case the controller spent a whole day with one of the national bank examiners in a bank in a middle west city and personally balanced the stock certificate book, and although this book bore the initials of several examiners as evidence that at different times it had passed through their hands, he found in the book that some of the certificates bore no indorsements; some were indorsed, but the signatures were not witnessed; some were indorsed and witnessed, but were not canceled in any way.

As a result of the controller's investigation he issued the following instructions to all banks:

"All transfers of stock should be executed either by the stockholder in person or by duly authorized attorney.

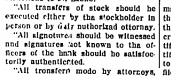
"All signatures should be witnessed and signatures not known to the officers of the bank should be satisfactorily authenticated.

"All transfers made by attorneys, administrators, executors, agents, guardians or trustees should be accompanied by evidence of their authority to transfer, and all transfers from corporations, associations and societies must be executed by duly authorized officers only, and accompanied by evidence of authority to make the transfer.

"Transfers to or from minors should be made through their guardian and not directly to or from the minors.

"Surrendered certificates must be marked 'canceled' on their face, and the signatures of the bank's officers thereon either cut or punched out, or the certificate book is used, the canceled certificates should be securely attached to the stubs; otherwise they should be filed and carefully preserved."

Capital Prisoners May Read Papers



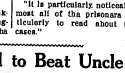
"WITHOUT newspapers prisoners in any institution are almost unmanageable. They get nervous and are always wondering what is going on in the outside world. They do not keep their minds on the things they are doing and make poor workmen. Give them newspapers and they seem to feel that they are in touch with the world and are partly content."

This statement by Louis F. Zinkham, superintendent of the Washington asylum, to the comptroller of the currency, has led to the comptroller authorizing the payment by the government for newspapers for the inmates of the asylum. In the future prisoners at the asylum will have the pleasure of reading both morning and evening papers.

Ever since he took charge of the Washington asylum, Superintendent Zinkhom has noticed that inmates made great efforts to have newspapers smuggled into them. Some of them could go without tobacco and other things they were accustomed to, but all made constant demands for news from the outside world. Often he caught inmates having outsiders bringing them papers.

"It is particularly noticeable that almost all of the prisoners went particularly to read about their own cases."

Dressmakers Tried to Beat Uncle Sam



THROUGH the espionage on dressmakers maintained by special treasury agents with the co-operation of Collector Loeb and Surveyor Henry, a now scheme for defrauding the government of customs duties has been uncovered and checked, resulting in the saving to the treasury of on amount, it is estimated in Washington, between $75,000 and $100,000.

Included in this sum to be covered into the treasury through the watchfulness of cogin eyed special agents is a $10,000 consignment of women's wearing apparel shipped from Paris to shopkeepers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston which has been ordered seized.

The American dressmaker would pay in Paris one-fourth or one-third cash and take a bill which on the face of it was the bill for the entire amount paid for model gowns and trimmings.

The French dealer would send this "short bill" to the American consulate for certification, and the dressmaker upon her arrival here would show the consular invoice to the appraiser on the pier, with the design of having it approved and her goods assessed on only the feeo value of the invoice.

Later on the Paris merchant would mail to the American modiste a genuine bill for the goods, in order that the customer who ordered imported gowns and finery might pay a substantial profit upon the real cost of the dress goods.

Many Have Fall Like That.

Little David had a quarrel with one of his playmates, and when giving the account of it said, "Oh, I would have hit him if it hadn't been for his strengthfulness."—**Exchange.**

IN THE LIMELIGHT

VICTIM OF AIRSHIP WRECK



He is a lawyer and was for many years an advocate in the court of appeal at Bordeaux. He was minister of justice from 1899 to 1902, has been vice-president of the senate, where he sits as senator of the Gironde, and was a former deputy.

That was a terrible accident which happened in France, when a runaway aeroplane plunged into a crowd of spectators gathered to witness the start of the Paris to Madrid race for heavier than air machines, killing Adolphe of War Berteaux, severely injuring Premier Monis, and quite badly wounding several others.

Premier Monis, whose portrait is shown here, was hurled beneath the wreckage of the monoplane. He was taken out as quickly as possible, and examined by military surgeons, who found that he had suffered compound fractures of two bones in the right leg, that his nose was broken, his face badly contused, and that there were bruises on the breast and abdomen.

Antolna Ernest Emmanuel Monis, premier and minister of the interior in France, who came into power on the fall of the Briand regime on March 1 this year, was born at Chateauneufsur-Charente (Charente),

GATES TELLS TRUST SECRETS



John W. Gates furnished the opening sensation in the investigation when he revealed the history of the United States Steel corporation. President at the birth of the greatest steel manufacturing concern in the world, he described how it was the natural outcome of what he described as the refusal of Andrew Carnegie to be bound by the "gentlemen's agreements" that marked the early day of open competition in the steel business.

He told of millions lost and created almost in a breath; how the Carnegie mills, appraised at $160,000,000, were recognized as worth $220,000,000; the grim clash in the formative days, when John D. Rockefeller was disuaded from joining in the creation of the corporation, and the manner in which others were prevented from engaging in the steel trade.

Relating how Carnegie had been forced to abandon plans for extending his steel business, Gates frankly admitted the gigantic industrial combination was formed to throttle competition, and he surprised the committee with the further information that when John D. Rockefeller had sought to enter the steel business a deal had been put through by which the Standard Oil magnate was forced to sell out for 40 cents on the dollar.

MEXICO'S NEW AMBASSADOR



* Senor Da la Barra's successor in Washington is Senor Zamacona, whose father was minister to the United States from 1876 to 1882. During the father's tenure of office the son lived with him in Washington, so that our government and the ways of things of our capital are familiar to the new minister. Zamacona is about forty-five years of age and for the past two years has been Mexico's financial representative in London. Previous to this he served as director of the international revenue of Mexico and also represented the Mexican government's interests in the Mexican Central railroad. He is a man of brains; if he has discretion in equal quantity he will prove an acceptable successor to Da la Barra.

Senor de la Barra proved himself a gifted and altogether welcome representative of Mexico in Washington, doing much to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. He is an advanced thinker, thoroughly in sympathy with the advancement of civilization and the growth of popular government.

His worth was recognized when President Diaz, forced by the gathering strength of the rebellion, called him from Washington to become one of his

HEAD OF A BIG EXPOSITION



Charles C. Moore of San Francisco has been unanimously chosen by the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific international exposition company as the active as well as the formal head of the 1915 exposition. The question of executive leadership has been settled finally. There will be no director general of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Moore, as president, will combine the functions which have been divided in all previous world's expositions between a president and a director general.

The board of directors of the exposition has adopted a complete plan of organization, differing in its essential features from that of any exposition that ever has been held. The 1915 fair is to be conducted as a business proposition, organized upon the lines of a great business corporation. Moore, as executive head of the exposition, will be the one man upon whom will rest the burden of responsibility for carrying out every detail of exposition management. The appointment of all exposition officials and department heads will devolve upon him and to him every department chief will be responsible.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Real Maud Mullers Now Raking Hay



NEW YORK.—Maud Muller, who "on a summer's day raked the meadow sweet with hay," hasn't anything on the band of 16 clear-eyed, smiling, militant suffragettes ranging from seventeen to twenty-four years of age, who are working in the fields of the farm of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont on her Brookholt estate at Hempstead, L. I.

The "farmers" are former shop girls, factory hands and stenographers who have abandoned the conventional shirtwaist and black skirt for the more comfortable sweater and overalls. Some prefer to wear the bloomer skirt, but all are attired in a way that gives perfect freedom of movement and full play to arm and limb.

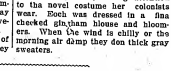
Many of the little band were pale of face and slight of muscles when they began their farm life, but even now they have become ruddy of cheek and their lips are as red as a cherry.

After a two months' trial of these feminine farm hands Mrs. Belmont firmly believes that the work is suited to women and woman suited to the work, and that there is no reason in the world why normal girls should continue to slave in sweatshops and factories and grow pale and wan when they can blossom into splendid womanhood by taking up a pleasant outdoor life which is educational, healthful and remunerative.

The novel suffrage colony is the only one of its kind and has been carefully guarded from the inquisitive eyes of the intruder since its head farmer, a Pennsylvania Quakeress, was placed in charge.

"You can't dig in the ground, do men's work and wear skirts," Mrs. Belmont explained, calling attention to the novel costume her colonists wore. Each was dressed in a fine checked gingham blouse and bloomers. When the wind is chilly or the morning air damp they don thick gray sweaters.

Gift Snake Ousts City Flat Dwellers



CHICAGO.—C. A. Hartwell, manager of the Hempden apartments at Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue, found out the other day why he has been having so much trouble keeping tenants in the building. Hartwell had the notion from his experiences of the last two months that all the persons who moved into his place were "seeing things." What they really had been seeing was a large, phosphorescent eyed, pleasant looking snake—a "king" snake from Louisiana, which has been using the Hampden apartments as a happy hunting ground.

Hartwell had just filled up his building with the choicest assortment of tenants he had been for a long time. But one day one of the tenants dropped into his office.

"Mr. Hartwell," he said, "I guess I'll move."

Less than a week later another gift edged tenant dropped in on Mr. Hartwell. He also looked pale. And he moved.

For two months this kept up. Hartwell's hair was growing gray. Half the tenants had moved out and the other half were going about the building like persons in the early stages of insanity, screeming out suddenly in the night and dodging perfectly innocent looking things in the daytime.

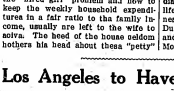
Hartwell couldn't find out what was the matter.

Well, this was what was really happening: When Hartwell had filled the Hampden with tenants, Snake, named T. Knight, who runs the drug store in the ground floor of the building, got as a present from a friend in Louisiana a four-foot "king" constrictor.

Knight put the "king" snake into a box with a half dozen live mice. One of the mice gnawed a hole in the box.

Knight missed his snake the next day, but he didn't dare to say anything about it. He hoped Mr. Snake would come back. In the meantime Mr. Snake was having the time of his life in the Hompden corridors.

Kansas Boys Studying Home Problems

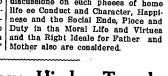


LAWRENCE, KAN.—The growing importance of dealing adequately with problems of the home, and especially with the "men in the home," has led to the introduction of a new course of study—The Family—at the University of Kansas.

Such momentous questions as how to deal with the spoiled child, domestic hygiene, education in the home, the "hired girl" problem and how to keep the weekly household expenditures in a fair ratio to the family income, only are left to the wife to solve. The head of the home seldom bothers his head about these "petty" affairs. Indeed, it may be said that it has been beneath his traditional dignity to concern himself in such matters. This precedent has broken at K. U., however, and this semester nine boys out of a class of 23 are getting a little of the theory, if not of the actual practice, in the conduct of "The Family."

Each member of the class is given a certain subject for reference work. The reports are read before all members of the class. Some of the topics assigned were: "Household Economy," "Domestic Hygiene," "Causes of Race Suicide," "Family Expenditures," "The Care of the Child," and "Higher Education for Women." Lectures and discussions on each phases of home life or Conduct and Character, Happiness and the Social Ende, Piece and Duty in the Moral Life and Virtues and the Right Ideals for Father and Mother also are considered.

Los Angeles to Have Hindoo Temple



LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Swami Bala Premanender Bharati, a celebrated Hindoo ascetic philosopher, whose teachings created great interest when he was in America three years ago, has arrived here to superintend the work of construction of a great Hindoo temple to be built, the Swami declares, entirely from contributions made by devout Hindoos in India.

Before he foreook the world for an ascetic life tha Swami was editor of the Lahore Tribune, at the same time Rudyard Kipling was an associate editor of tha Civil and Military Gazette.

"I knew Rudyard well," said the Hindoo. "And while I have greatly enjoyed his books, he has never been able to write of the actual life of India, for he never knew it. His description of tha country—tha colors are beautiful, but he is lacking in the spiritual understanding—the inner life—of India."

Concerning the temple here where the real spiritual and religion of India will be taught, the Swami says he has procured the grounde and that enthusiasm in India omong the five million converts is so great that tha proposed edifice will be one of the most beautiful in the world. Nearly $100,000 already has been raised.

In personal appearance tha Swami is most impressive. He is a very big man and his head is covered with long black hair, slightly tinged with gray. He has deep black eyes and a massive face. He wears a long khaki covered roha and American mada shoes.

"At home, when I wander from province to province, I go without shoes and wear a cloth about my body, while my arms and shoulders are bare," he said.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, MINN.

LIARS' LITERATURE.

There must be a contest on for story telling, for the reading public are being handed some "lemons" unawares, or, if there isn't, the strangest things ever are happening. The lamppost that wabbled was just plain, simpin drunk, we know about that, but we won't say any more, says the New Orleans Picayune. Then the Plymouth Rock hen and the cold-storage affair, too, made us sit up and take notice, but now comes into court a North Yakima farmer and he tells this without even blushing. He says he fired into a flock of geese and brought down two. He had also cast off the Yakima river bank a fishing line with several hooks on it, so he could hunt and fish at the same time. You know these Yakima farmers are deucedly clever. He was surprised to see another goose rise in the air again and again, only to fall in the ground. Upon investigation he discovered that the goose was caught on a set line nearly 500 feet long with 50 hooks set at intervals. A section of the line was on the land and the geese had swallowed one of the baits. Following up the line he found it down a hole under a stump. Pulling on the line, he dragged out a snarling, snapping otter and an 18-pound Gaelman carp. It's nearly time for some coon to tell how a diamond necklace was got out of a "lobster," and then school can quit.

A French paper is conducting a voting contest for the purpose of deciding what in the opinion of a majority of its readers are the virtues most to be desired in women. Each reader is requested to name ten virtues. So far sixty virtues have been named. The first seven have always been at the top of the list since the beginning of the ballot, in the following order: Goodness, orderliness, devotion, thrift, gentleness, intelligence and amiability. It is noted that wit never comes twenty-fourth in the list, which is a long way down, considering that devotion is third, and which indicates that not a few of the voters are men. However, the virtue of meekness is the sixtieth and last in the list, and has received only 36 votes, while the votes for the first three in the list ranged between 17,000 and 19,000.

Atlantic City is getting very moral. Not content with regulating bathing suits, the solons have now decreed that no oyster may go through the streets without having all its shell on. It seems, however, that waiters have been carrying the luscious bivalve in the open exposed to various germs; and the provision of the health authorities is to be regarded as a sanitary precaution and not another act of prudery.

Ohio has more colleges than any other state. It requires special endeavor to raise one institution into fame above its rivals, when so many exist. The boys of West Lafayette college achieved this distinction by putting oil into the milk of the girls' dormitory. Twenty girls were made violently ill. Soma day civilization will be so general that it will exist even among college students.

One man asserts that blondes are going out of fashion and that big feet for women are coming in. The critics of the sex will immediately seize upon these facts, especially the latter, to prove that women are walking too much over tradition and conservatism in their campaign for more rights, thus sacrificing fair complexion and small feet.

Dr. Wiley, the government authority on pure foods, makes a doleful indictment of the American people. He says we eat too much, drink too much, work too much, sleep too much, load too much and take medicine too much. Would the doctor admit that some of us talk too much? If so, could he do it without a self-conscious blush?

Strange, isn't it, how the tired business man will perk up and take a brighter view of life in the afternoon as the hands of the clock approach the hour of three—that is, when it is not raining and the baseball team is in town.

It is announced by an English scientist that our winters will gradually get warmer during the next 400 years, but he warns us that after the year 2294 there will be a change for the worse. Let us by all means enjoy the sunshine while we may.

A Philadelphia preacher announces that summer resorts are the starting places of disagreeamals leading to divorce. It is not likely that his declaration will have a serious effect upon the summer resort business.

The automobile mile record is now 25.40 seconds, and the locomotive is distanced. The aeroplane may, however, become a competitor.

GEORGE V. CROWNED KING OF ENGLAND

Westminster Abbey, Filled with Brilliant Throng, Is Scene of the Great Pageant—Royal Progress from Buckingham Palace Delights the Populace.

London.—That magnificent spectacle which the entire British empire has been looking forward to for months, the coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary, was staged in Westminster Abbey on Thursday. Seven thousand persons witnessed the stately ceremony and as the Archbishop of Canterbury placed the crown of St. Edward on the head of the ruler they all rose to their feet with loud cries of "Long live King George." At the same instant the great guns of the Tower of London boomed out, and the populace without the abbey repeated the greeting to their monarch until it became a tremendous roar that spread all over the mighty city.

Great Throngs in the Streets.

From the earliest hours of the morning the population of London and the



King George V.

hundreds of thousands of visitors had been moving toward the royal route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. As soon as the seats in the numerous stands were filled, gates were closed that kept out the rabble, and then the throngs tried to crowd into the streets adjoining the route. From pole to pole throughout the entire distance gay colored bunting was strung, and the whole city was streaming with flags.

Along the Mall and all thu way from the palace to thn abbey troops were standing, company upon company. British troops of every shade of color, living examples of the countries and peoples over which the new king and emperor reigns. On every side bands were playing patriotic music, and the din of cheering wes continuous and overwhelming.

Procession From the Palace.

As the hour for the coronation approached thn waiting thousands first saw the arrival of the gentlemen appointed to act as ushers during the ceremony. These were led by the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk. Then thn nobility notified to seats in thn Abhey began to come. Most of the peers and peeresses rods in state coaches that have been used by their families for many years. These carriages, repainted and regilded. were drawn by four horsee apiece. Each was accompanied by ontriders and footmen in gorgeous livarlee stood on the rail behind. Each peer as he passed was greeted with cheers and often with familiar greetings that set thn crowds off in roars of laughter, for nven the solemnity of the occasion could not restrain thn irreverent humor of the cocknsys.

For all the nobility rods in coaches, however, for the king had permitted one violation of precedent and given permission for the use of automobiles by those who have attended hnrsas. Tale was donn reluctantly, and there were not many motors care in the long procession of vehicles.

The lord meyor and his suite, in their gorgeous robes and regalia, were the next to pass toward the Abbey.

King and Queen Appear.

Now the bells of many churches pealed out, and thn people knew thn king and queen were coming. From thn moment their majesties emerged from Buckingham palace there wee a continuous roar of cheers that accompanied them all the wny to the Abbey. Their approach wes heralded by the king's hargemaster and twelve watermen, wearing quaint medieval tunics, knee breeches and stockings, all scarlet, with the crown and hedges emblazoned in gold on their breasts, and wearing low buckled shoes and black velvet caps. Immediately behind these came the closed carriages of the royal party, every one drawn by splendid horses gorgeously caparisoned. Through thn windows of thn great lumbering state coach the people could get a glimpse of the king and queen.

Following their majestiee rode the household troops and especially picked military bodies. Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener wee at the head of the headquerters staff, as he was at the coronation of Khe Edward. In this part of the procession, too, rode the Indian princes and maharajahs and potentates of England's widely scattered dominions. Their gorgeous robes glittered with jewels and added much to thn magnificence of tha parade. But the man who, next to thn king, received the loudest and wermest applause was Lord Roberts, for the people love "Bobs" and their affectionate greetings almost made the grizzled hero of a hundred campaigne blush.

Arrival at thn Abbey.

Waiting outside the west door of Westminster Abbey were the archbishops of Canterbury end York and a lerge number of bishops, and when thn king and queen approached they first entered tha church, followed immediately by the Prince of Wales and his suite. As the monarchs passed in to thn nbbey thn choir sang an anthem. Their majesties moved through the



Stands Around Westminster Abbey

choir to the theater and after kneeling in prayer, seated themselves in the chairs of state.

The first action of the coronation service, the presentation of the king to the people for recognition, is a survival of ancient Teutonic usage. Accompanied by the great officers of state, the archbishop of Canterbury went to each side of the theater in turn, saying: "Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted king of this realm; wharefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?" The king meanwhile stood up by his chair and turned to each side, and the people acclaimed him with cries of "God save King George."

Then followed the litany, the communion service and a short sermon preached by the archbishop of York, after which the oath was administered to the king by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The Anointing and Coronation.

King George now was divested of his crimson robes by the lord great chumberlain and seated himself in the chair of King Edward I., which contains the ancient "stone of destiny." Tha dean of Westminster brought from the altar the golden ampulla and spoon, and tha archbishop anointed him on thn head, the breasts and the palms of both hands, and blessed him. The king was next invested with thn colobium sindonis of fine linen and tha cupertunica of cloth of gold, his hosie were touched with the golden spurs and the sword of state was girded upon him, after which the armill and robe royal of



Queen Mary.

cloth of gold ware put upon him. In turn, than, his majesty was given the orb, thn king's ring, the glove and the two sceptors.

All ware ready now for the supreme act. The archbishop placed St. Edward's crown upon the king's head and livered a short prayar, and then, supported by the other clergy, placed the crown upon the king's head. At that instant the trumpeze soundnd, the congregation shouted "Long live King George" and thn peers and kings of arms put on their coronats.

Then thn archbishop wes a handeome part of tha ceremonies. The king was lifted up into his throna by the archbishops, the bishops and certain peers, and all tha great officers and those who bore the swords, the sceptres and other regalia grouped themselves about tha stage of the throne. Next the princes and peers did their homage, led by the archbishop of Canterbury and the prince of Wales. Each of these and the pramier duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron kissed the king upon the cheek.

The anointing and crowning of Queen Mary came a short and simple ceremony. Following tha example of Queen Alexandra, she was anointed on the head only. Sha was invested with tha ring, was crowned by the archbishop of York and received the scepter and tha ivory rod with the dove.

Few American in the Abbey.

Of all the Americans who have been attracted to London by the festivities of the coronation season, only a very few were admitted to the Abbey. These included President Taft's especial ambassador, John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Hammond; Maj. Gen. Gresly and Rear Admiral Vreeland, representing the army and navy, and tha latter's secretary; Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid and the attaches and secretaries of the embassy, Pierpont Morgan and less than a score of American women who married English peers.

One fact connected with the coronation was the subject of some amused comment. This was that King George, who is quita the reverse of a giant, had selected four of the shortest knights of the garter to hold the golden canopy over him during the anointing.

FOREIGN ENVOYS TO THE CORONATION

Germany—The Crown Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Henry.

France—Vice Admiral du Fauque (Ambassador Extraordinary), General Count Der da Jastours, Captain Langlnr and M. Maurice Herbette.

United States—John Hays Hammond (Ambassador Extraordinary), Major-Gn. A. W. Greely and Rear Admiral Vreelanne.

Spain—The Infante Fernando of Bavaria.

Austria-Hungary—Archduke Karl Franz.

Italy—The Duke of Aosta.

Holland—Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

Denmark—The Crown Prince.

Sweden—The Crown Prince and Princess.

Roumania—The Crown Prince Ferdinand and the Princess.

Saxony—Prince and Princess Johann Georg.

Norway—M. Ingrans, Ministur of Foreign Affairs.

Turkey—Prince Yusuf Izzed Din.

Japan—Prince Fushimi, Gnn. Nogi and Admiral Togo.

China—Tsai-Chen, eldest son of Prince Chun, the Regent.

Sarvia—Tha Crown Prince.

Chile—Tha Chilean Minister in London.

CONSPIRACY IS CHARGED AGAINST CASS LAKE MAYOR

EXECUTIVE RELEASED ON $5,000 BAIL AFTER EXAMINATION—HEARING SET FOR JUNE 28 IN BEMIDJI.

ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN ARSON AND ROBBERY

Accused As Leader of Gang of Desperadoes Who Are Wanted for Many Crimes in Northern Minnesota. —Has Borne an Excellent Reputation Heretofore.

Bemidji, Minn.—Dr. D. T. Dumas held up by Pinkerton detectives as the "king of American crooks," arrested at Hibbing and brought hers as the result of a trap laid for two of his alleged confederates who were shot and seriously wounded as they were about to blow the postoffice safe at Puposky, is free to continue his duties as meyor of Cass Leks.

Dr. Dumas was arreigned here before Court Commissioner Simons and after brief examination was held on bonds of $5,000, which were furnished by two Cass Lake merchants and a saloonkeeper of that place, and Dumas was turned loose. He has employed former District Judge Marshall A. Spooner and A. A. Andrews of this city as his attorneys. Judge Spooner is the lawyer who succeeded in having the Indian Treaty lid removed from the part of the state under which "Pussyfoot" Johnson hed closed nil ecloons. Dumas' hearing was set for June 28 before Commissioner Simons hare.

Dr. Dumas expressed extreme indignation at having been made the target of such sensational charges and saids from a general denlet of guilt refuses to comment.

Indignation Called Sham.

"Dr. Dumas' indignation appears likn a sham to us, with all thn avidences we have at our command," is the only comment of Superintendent Fielding in charga of the Pinkerton men hers.

The office of Dr. Dumes et Cass Lake was searched on the authority of a search warrent issued by Judge Ives of that lodge, by Deputy Sheriff Matt Kennedy. Tha detectives declare that papers were found furnishing additional incriminating evidence.

Superintendent S. T. Fielding, of tha St. Paul Pinkerton branch, Assistant State Fira Marshal Sam Fullerton and other detectives and officers, opened Dr. Dumas' safe, in his presence, at his office in Cass Lake and found six sticks of dynamite and four dynamite caps. Dr. Dumas, at liberty on bail, who hastened from the home of a patient, to give up the combination of the safe, to that an expert could be arrived from St. Paul would not have to blow it, joked at the discovery.

"If worst is yet to come," was his comment.

Pinkerton detectives heva a stenographic report of what they declare to be exact conversetion taken by a Pinkerton stenographer of plens given the two robbers in the John Larson saloon hers by Mayor Dumes of the Puposky roshery. Whila Dumes was talking his lieutenants what to do, a detective, it is claimed, was concealed within hearing distance, taking notes, other witnesses are said to have been present.

It is said that there were not less then four aya witnesses to the conference in the John Larson seloon hera between Dumes and his alleged aids. It had been arranged, according to the detectives' story, that after the robbery the robbers were to take the stampe and money from the postoffice in a valise to the nearest point on the Minneapolis & International railroad, Turtle River, 18 milee north of Bemidji; that they were to proceed to Cass Lake on the Great Northern, and that they were to hs met in Cass Lake by Dr. Dumas, to whom they were to give the stamps and other booty and to receiva in return $300.

Dr. Dumas, grandeon of the University of Minnesota, and the son of a wealthy citizen of Minneapolis who, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky has become a mas'or mystery, as invantor of a particularly deadly explosive liquid obtained by dynamite, and who meet enewer charges of crimes covering incendiarism, insurance swindles and shows all the cleverest conceived safa crackings with which the police have had to contend with for a long time, declares he has no intention of resigning his position as chief executive of Cass Lake.

Looks for Vindication.

His bellwms ble home paopla are with him, and that he will he vindicated. In the meantime that part of thn thrilling narrative, involving the alleged duplicity of a prominant man, which relates to the dramatic events of the attempted robbery at Pupoeky, allegnd to hava hean planned by Mayor Dumas, more in the spirit of revynga against the postmaster and marchant, said to he an old enamy, than for the of money, is not without its graphic incidante.

Bean, one of the robbers caught in the act by Detective Fielding and Sheriff F. Hazen on the result of information furnished by Assistant State Fire Marshal Sam Fullerton, is in the Beltrami county jail suffering from painful but not serious gunshot wounds received in the battle between the officers and bandits at Pupoeky.

Active in Many Crimes.

Mike Devia, the wounded robber who escaped, is said by the detectives to be not only a Chicago murderer, but that he hee been the active principal'n many holdupe in different parts of the country and that he was now connected him with tha Lake Minnetonka affairs as well as the recent Sheetin stampt.

Twice before the seme building at Pupoeky hae been broken into, the first time two years ago, when the safa was blown open by three men who came to Bemidji on a railroad velocipeda and "rode" out at the Red Lake bridge, north of town, by Sheriff Hazen, Deputy Sheriff Andrew Johnson and A. L. Bennett, who at thet time was a member of the Bemidji police force. When ordered to halt, the robbers opened fire, Johnson being objciously wounded, while a return volley from the officers killed Sven Johnson, while the other bandits eecaped.

Dr. Dumes came to Bemidji Wednesday, the detectives sleepe, and had a consultation with a party of professional robbers, including Devis and Bean, and two others, and it was at this meeting thet the details of the robbery at Pupoeky were worked out.

Mora arreats as the result of the apprehension of Dumes in positions high in the business world of Minneapolis, Bemidji and Cass Lake are promised by those behind the present movement. The warrant on which Dr. Dumne wee arreigned was sworn out by Assistant State Fire Marshal Fullerton and charges the mayor with wilfully, wrongfully, unlawfully, feloniously and maliciously attempting to set on fire and burn the frame building owned by R. E. Smith and occupied by the Pupoeky Mercantile company and the United States postoffice. The three Cass Lake men who charge the Dumes bond were C. M. Johnson, merchant; Albert Marshik, saloonkeeper, and Henry Mullen, Merchant.

When discovered the robbers drew automatic revolvers sending a volley of close quarters into the detectives and other officers of whom there were seven, but without effect.

The report from half a dozen shotguns wes the reply and one robber, Bean, fell in his tracks. He pal, Devie, eet twelve more batter from his revolver toward Fielding and hie men, but missed. Bean, whose legs were obetructed by the shot, was rushed to Bemidji on a speciel train, and was placed in jail.

Both Safecrackers.

Evidence is et hend showing thet both these men are expert safecrackers and they are charged with having been the men who blew the safe at Minnetonka several months ago; also the one at St. Cloud and the one at Sheviln, in Clearwater county, 20 miles south of here, six months ago. Devis, the man who is still at large, has been identified ee the men who shot and seriously wounded County Sheriff Andrew Johnson on Thanksgiving day, 1909. Both Davis and Bean are said to face charges of murder, the former for shooting a policeman in Chicago.

Tha strongest end most surprising part of the story is that part which relates to Mayor Dumae. The mayor of Cass Lake, whose father lives in Minneapolis, has been highly respected as a leading physician and faithful public official. During the time that "Pussyfoot" Johnson was attempting to close otl the saloons in the Indian reservation of the northern part of this state, in which Cass Lake is located, Mayor Dumae attained notoriety by defying the government that the property of the saloonkeepers of Cass Lake would be protected at the point of guns.

His organized the fire department into a sort of standing army, and as a result of his bold stand he was summoned to Washington end there, after a conference with Richard Bellinger, at that time secretary of the interior, the order for enforcing the Indian treaty provisions regarding the sale of liquor were suspended Mr. Dumas returned to Cass Lake, where he was received as "the man of the hour."

Accused as Ringleader.

Now he stands accused by detectivas of being the ringleader of the worst hind of robbers which the police of all cities west of Chicago have had to deal with. Not only is he said to have participated in councils of the safebreakers, but is said to have furnished the explosives, made by himself, with which to blow the safes.

WISCONSIN WOMAN KILLED.

One Arrest Made in Marinette Mystery —Victim Found on School Step.

Marinette, Wis., June 19.—Mrs. Joseph Marlow, aged 26, a pretty brunette, was murdered, the body being found on a public school step by Patrolman Frank Bruce. Charles Bauer, aged 35, a widower, is under arrest. The woman's throat wee slit from ear to ear. Three small cuts showed the first attempts were not successful. Both of her hands were terribly cut from grappling with her assailant.

COOKE IS ACQUITTED.

Declared Not Guilty of Embezzling From Big Four.

Cincinnati, June 19.—Edgar S. Cooke was declared not guilty of embezzling $24,000 from the Big Four railway. The jury was out less than two hours. Cooke was the last of those indicted in connection with the $643,000 shortage of Charles L. Warriner, Cincinnati, treasurer of the road, to be tried. Warriner is serving a six-year sentence.

SUFFERED FOURTEEN YEARS.

A Terrible Case of Dropsy and How It Was Cured.

Mrs. W. R. Cody, 602 Tenth St., Lewiston, Idaho, says: "Fourteen years I suffered from kidney trouble. I was so lame and sore I could hardly move. Headaches were frequent and my whole body bloated. I had chills and hot flashes and my ankles were swollen. I could scarcely wear my shoes. The kidney secretions bothered me and my nerves were unstrung. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and soon the swelling diminished. The backache and other troubles quickly disappeared and I was completely cured."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

He Got the Pass.

"I want a pass."

"Pass? You're not entitled to a pass. You are not an employee. Sorry."

"No; but here the anti-pass law says free transportation can be granted to 'necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry and fruit.' Well, I'm going on this trip with an aunt that's a hoe—there's your poultry; a girl that's a peach—there's your fruit; and a nephew that's a mule—there's your live stock. Gimme a pass."—The Way-Bill.

FREED FROM SKIN DISEASE

"Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. Other parts of his body were affected, but not to such an extent. We tried almost every advertised remedy without avail, indeed some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the — Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him and told us to bathe the baby in buttermilk. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We then called in another doctor and inside of a week the boy was, to all appearances, cured and the doctor said his work was done. But the very next day it broke out as bad as ever.

"We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. We left Toronto and shortly after our arrival in Duluth, the Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. You would not think he was the same child for Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease. There has been no return this time. We still use only Cuticura Soap for baby's bath. Robert Munn, Proctor, Minn., May 3, 1910."

If it were not for their long feces some people have an idea the world wouldn't know they were religious.

Take Garfield Tea to regulate the liver and overcome constipation.

Love is selfishness in two persons. —Bouffers.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. No man can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established that confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of the generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

The Girl in the Box

By CLARA A. CRADY

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

When Merritt, weary as a result of two extra hours of labor over retrospectory reports, emerged from the Metropole building he valiantly tried to ignore Baylock's frantic gesturings; but as well temporize with the day of doom as with Baylock, as Merritt's aching arm bore evidence.

"You are the fellow I want," roared his big captor triumphantly. "I want you to see the best show of the season. Come along."

And Merritt, as helpless as a cat in the claws of a mouse, was alternately pushed and pulled along toward the entrance of Baylock's theater.

"But I don't care to see a show—at least, not tonight," protested Merritt, feebly, trying with all a little man's horror of the ridiculous, to free himself.

"Nonsense. I'll guarantee that you will enjoy the show all right."

With the head usher looming ominously near, Merritt made a last desperate effort to free himself.

"Baylock, old man, I can't possibly go in. Don't you see, I'm not shaved an—"

His protest was cut short, as with a knife.

"Merritt you've got to sit in judgment on my new play, whiskers or no whiskers. You may be a fool in some ways, but as a critic your opinion is worth money to me; therefore I shall give you a seat in the first row."

"Orchestra seats are all taken, sir," murmured the head usher, deferentially.

Merritt shot a mildly triumphant glance in Baylock's direction. That gentleman grinned expansively.

"Show Mr. Merritt to a box seat," he ordered, and, chuckling audibly, Baylock disappeared into the box office.

Scorning further controversy, Merritt followed his guide to one of the lower boxes. He took his seat with



Merritt Determined to Withhold Explanations.

the uncomfortable feeling that he was on exhibition. In his capacity as agent for a large industrial insurance company he had a speaking acquaintance with at least one-half the town and he could imagine the comments his appearance occasioned.

Another man might have relieved his mind by cursing the weather prophet whose false predictions had led Merritt to don his oldest and shabbiest suit that morning and, forgetting past favors in the shape of complimentary tickets, would probably have wound up cursing Baylock's propensity for securing his friends' opinion of every new play. But Merritt only writhed in the agonies of self-consciousness while the first act dragged through. With the fall of the curtain he would be able to slip out without attracting undue attention. The prospect was like one oasis in Merritt's desert of anguish.

But his humiliation was not yet complete. Even as his eyes were fixed with grim determination on the aisle he became painfully conscious of the stir caused by several late arrivals in the box. And almost immediately he recognized the voice of the girl he loved. Two weeks had passed since Amy had sent him from her presence and with scornful words forbidden him to return; but Merritt had not ceased to hope, and now, with the knowledge of her closeness, all thought of the dignity was lost in a nervous dread of what she would say.

"Amy," Merritt's acutely sensitive ears caught the low-spoken words in a voice which he recognized as belonging to Amy's cousin Nell. "I wonder what James Merritt is doing here, and in those clothes! I hope he has not taken to drink."

There was no answer in the voice, which Merritt at once knew and dreaded to hear. A facetious remark followed in a masculine tone that made him grit his teeth. Nell's brother-in-law, lately arrived from the West, had been the cause, albeit the unconscious one, of the quarrel, and the knowledge that he was in Amy's good graces while he, Merritt, sat an outcast scarcely three feet away did not tend to improve Merritt's state of mind.

When he entered the box Merritt had taken a seat on the side nearest the stage, consequently it was an easy matter to keep his back turned to the other occupants. He was fuming between a desire to go home and a grim resolution not to give the other man a clear field. At the end of the intermission, during which Merritt had committed his programme to memory, he tried once more to fix his attention on the stage. But the play was intolerably dull, and the hum of happy voices behind him tried his endurance to the limit. How could she sit there and exchange banter with that young fool? In an extremity a mouse has been known to show fight, and Merritt, although he was good natured, was far from mouselike. A sudden anger took possession of him. His turned, and the look he bent on Amy was as ferocious as his extremely mild blue eyes were capable of expressing. To his amazement she met it with a gracious nod of the head.

"I was wondering whether you would ever turn," she murmured softly, as she beckoned him to her side.

It was bewildering, but Merritt managed to retain his senses and to bow to Conain Nell and her brother-in-law as he made haste to take the chair which the latter had vacated to his favor.

"Oh, James!" Amy's tone expressed the deepest contrition. "I didn't think you cared so much."

Not knowing how much we meant, Merritt contented himself with gazing rapturously into Amy's eyes instead of making a verbal answer.

"No," reflectively, "I didn't think you would become desperate." And indeed only a girl in love would have suspected Merritt of such a thing.

"I—it hurts me dreadfully to see you in such a state," she finished tremulously.

"Well," Merritt conceded modestly, "I confess I was pretty wrathy, but I didn't know I showed it."

"Oh! I mean the other—" She paused uncertainly.

"Yes?" prompted Merritt encouragingly. "Never mind, dear," as she still hesitated. "It is enough for me that there was no ground for my jealousy of Bob, and to know that I am forgiven. But I wish our reconciliation had found me in more appropriate attire," with a comprehensive wave of his hand.

"James," Amy broke in, eagerly, "don't you know that it was your forlorn condition that first opened my eyes to the desperate state of your mind? Had you appeared sooner I would never have repented of my cruelty."

Merritt determined to withhold explanations; therefore, his only answer was a kiss.

She continued to eye him anxiously.

"Well, dearest?" he encouraged, softly.

"James," very timidly, "I am afraid you will be angry, but I won't feel safe unless you promise you will never again touch liquor.

Merritt gave the desired promise, but not without a secret qualm.

"And now, are you satisfied, dear?" he queried anxiously.

"Yes," breathed Amy happily. "But just the same we are never going to have another quarrel."

Use for Norway's Peat Moors.

The British consul at Christiania reports that the secretary of the Norwegian Peat Moor society in a recent lecture discussed the prospects of erecting large industrial establishments in the near future on Norwegian peat moors. He stated that the largest suitable peat areas in Norway were in the north, and cited instances of peat moors in Romsdalen (some 200,000 acres) mostly near the sea and suitable for the industry; and also large tracts in the Trondhjem district and in Nordland and Tromso prefectures.

Octopus Caught on Irish Coast.

A huge octopus was the unusual catch made in Irish waters a few days ago by a steam trawler. The monster's trunk measured over ten feet, twenty inches, and shooting out were two feelers and nine thick arms, the longest of which was four feet. The hideous creature was caught off the west coast of Ireland, and was evidently one of its latitude, being from foreign waters. It struck terror into the crew when brought up in the trawl. It will probably be sent to London for exhibition if it can be preserved.

Coal Production in France.

The cost of coal production in France is greater than in any other European country, with the possible exception of Belgium, and it is steadily increasing. The principal reason is that in spite of the introduction of modern machinery, the annual individual output has been falling off for a number of years.

Some Sound Reasoning.

"To be poor in a wealthy country, to be sick in a good climate, to be inefficient among a progressive people, is a sign of unwise educational methods. . . . They were not taught to battle with the world or meet life's emergencies."

"Be not simply good, be good for something."—Thoreau.

POULTRY



BROWN LEGHORN IS SUPERIOR

Has Ability to Convert Larger Quantity of Waste Food Into Eggs Than Any Other Bird.

Whoever wants a dainty fowl beautifully colored, a good forager and a great layer can very easily love the Brown Leghorn, says the Poultry Journal. Like its cousins the White, the Black and various other varieties of the Leghorn family, this fowl has the ability to convert a larger quantity of waste food into a larger number of eggs of large size than perhaps any other breed of fowls. It is eminently the fowl for the man who



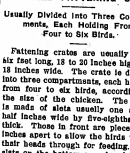
The Brown Leghorn.

wants large numbers of white-shelled eggs and who does not want to be bothered with hens that he needs must sit every now and then.

ZINC TANK FOR DUCKLINGS

Most Excellent Swimming Pan for the Little Duck Is Easy to Make and Inexpensive.

A most excellent swimming pan for young ducks is made of heavy tin or zinc and fastened to iethe which are



A Tank for Ducklings.

well set in the ground—two or more lathe according to the length of the tank.

TO BUILD FATTENING CRATE

Usually Divided into Three Compartments, Holding From Four to Six Birds.

Fattening crates are usually made six feet long, 18 to 20 inches high and 18 inches wide. The crate is divided into three compartments, each holding from four to six birds, according to the size of the chicken. The crate is made in sections usually one and a half inches wide by five-eighths inch thick. Those in front are pieced two inches apart to allow the birds to put their heads through for feeding. The slats on the bottom are pieced three fourths of an inch apart allowing the dropping to go through. Care should be taken not to have the first bottom slat at the back it too closely against the back, or the droppings will collect and decompose. The slats on the bottom should be one inch by one-half inch, and run lengthwise of the crate. The slats on the back and top are usually two inches apart. A frame is made of one and one-half inch by one inch.

Very fair coops may be made from old packing boxes by taking off the front and bottom and substituting slats in their places. During warm weather these crates may be placed out of doors.

Good Hatches.

A very important item in getting good hatches is to thoroughly test out the infertile eggs. Excellent egg testers will be unnecessary as to use, are furnished with most incubators. These testers can be placed on an ordinary lamp, and the eggs are best tested at night when the room is dark. Consider the sixth day of incubation the time for the first testing. A novice writer in an exchange. A good, strong germ has the appearance of a spider in the egg. A blood circle adhering to the shell denotes a dead germ; a perfectly clear, as well as a cloudy, egg, is infertile, and should be removed from the incubator. These discarded eggs can be saved and boiled to feed to young chicks or they may be used for cooking purposes. I have always found it a good plan to retest the eggs again about the fourteenth day, and while some do not think this really necessary, I think it a good plan.

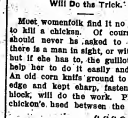
Oats for Hens.

A bundle of unthreshed wheat or oats is a good thing for the hens to work over.

GUILLOTINE FOR THE HENS

Work of Killing Chickens by Womenfolk Made Easy—Old Corn Knife Will Do the Trick.

Most womenfolk find it no easy job to kill a chicken. Of course these should never be asked to do it if there is a man in sight, or within call, but if she has to, the guillotine will help her to do it easily and neatly. An old corn knife is ground to a sharp edge and kept sharp, fastened to a block, will do the work. Place the chicken's head between the spikes,



Guillotine for the Chickens.

hold the tips of the wings and legs together in one hand, so it cannot flop about, draw it tight, and the knife will do the rest in a twinkling.

SUMMER FEED FOR POULTRY

Chickens May Be Turned Into Garden With Profit Except at Certain Periods—Eat Many Bugs.

Lettuce is a good feed for poultry, and a bed of it should be started early for the purpose of giving the fowls a supply of green stuff. The fowls like it best if they can pull it from the stem as it stands in the bed. Cutting up the lettuce and feeding it in the yard is wasteful, as the fowls eat little of it when fed in that way.

Rape is a good plant to grow for the fowls. The seeds are quite large and so germinate easily. If the fowls have stripped one part of the poultry yard of grass, that part can be fenced off and rape seed sown on it. The fowls like the stems and veins, even if the soil is not dug up. The fowls should be turned into it when it has reached a height of about one foot. They will strip the sides off the leaf and leave the stems and mid-veins. As soon as the poultry are taken out of the yard for a time, the plants will begin to push out new growth from the stems and mid-veins, and this process can be continued all summer.

There is a saying that hens and gardens do not go well together. This is a mistake; the hens can be turned into the garden with profit to themselves and the garden except during certain periods. One of these is just after the seeds have been planted and are coming up. At such a time the hens will do much damage by scratching. Another time when they must be excluded from the garden is when the tomatoes are ripe, as they will pick them. After the plants in the spring have become thoroughly established, the hens can safely be turned in. The more they scratch the better it is for the plants. They also help to keep the plants free from bugs.

The farmer cannot afford to keep his poultry shut up in summer, except during short periods, as mentioned above. The great advantage the farmer has over the city and village poultry raiser is that he can make his poultry work for him. The bug population of every farm is very great, and this population is drawn upon by the fowls.

Scaly Legs.

If any of the fowls show scaly legs the best remedy is kerosene mixed with lard and sulphur. Apply it warm with a brush at intervals of a week apart. Then, since this trouble is caused by parasites upon the perches, see to it that the roosts are thoroughly swabbed off in kerosene.

POULTRY NOTES

Sunshine and cleanliness are the best medicine.

These are gala days for lice. Fight them strong and hard.

But do not forget that shade is sometimes necessary in the hot days.

Kerosene will do deadly work. Pour it in every crack and crevice. Don't spare it.

Watch the grit box. The hens are doing so. Don't let them catch you napping and the box empty.

The keeping of the flock free from disease is the first great factor in the line of requisites for success.

The waste of grain on every farm is great; but a good flock of hens will use much of it and turn it into meat and eggs.

Be sure that the drinking fountain is kept in a cool place and renewed as frequently as you would like for your own drinking.

It is almost a waste of time on your part as well as that of the hen to feed her in a nest and in a house infested with vermin.

The poultry raiser who is too lazy to keep his poultry house absolutely free from vermin does not deserve success nor will he have it.

Allow the cool air to enter the houses at night by taking out the windows, but do not forget to have inch-mesh wire netting fastened to the opening to keep out the enemies.

Watch the condition of the young chickens. If they are moping, look for lice, especially the large gray louse found on the head of the chick.

A drop of sweet-oil will soon end his career.

Libby's Vienna Style Sausage

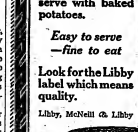
A good dish for a Luncheon or Supper.

Brown the contents of a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausages in the frying pan and serve with baked potatoes.

Easy to serve —fine to eat

Look for the Libby label which means quality.

Libby, McNeill & Libby



IN ART CIRCLES.



First Artist—How is he as a sculptor?

Second Artist—Oh! he cuts quite a figure.

Historic Event Celebrated.

Australia recently commemorated the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of Captain Cook's first landing. It was in 1770 that H. M. S. Endeavor, a barque of 370 tons, entered the inlet first called Sting Rays Harbor, but afterwards Botany Bay, from the beauty and variety of the plants growing about its shore. The vessel remained eight days, and before she left the British flag was hoisted. As in the custom on each recurring anniversary, the flag was again unfurled upon the spot where it was first displayed, and was saluted by the guns of the warships in the harbor.

WANTED TO SLEEP

Curious That a Tired Preacher Should Have Such Desire.

A minister speaks of the curious effect of Grape-Nuts food on him and how it has relieved him.

"You will doubtless understand how the suffering from indigestion with which I used to be troubled made my work an almost unendurable burden; and why it was that after my Sabbath duties had been performed, sleep was the one thing to my pillow till nearly daylight.

"I had to be very careful as to what I ate, and even with all my care I experienced poignant physical distrase after meals, and my food never satisfied me.

"Since I began the use of Grape-Nuts the benefits I have derived from it are very definite, I no longer suffer from indigestion, and I began to improve from the time Grape-Nuts appeared on our table.

"I find that by eating a dish of this food after my Sabbath work is done, (and I always do so now) my nerves are quieted and rest and refreshing sleep are ensured me.

"I feel that I could not possibly do without Grape-Nuts food, now that I know its value. It is inevitably on our table—we feel that we need it to make the most complete and our children will eat Grape-Nuts when they cannot be persuaded to touch anything else" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Read the famous booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Superintendent of schools, Mosure postponed his speech at Erie regarding consolidation of schools at that place, and it will be good politicts for him to indefinatly postpone it.

We could not dig one of them drainage ditches, anymore than some of the present contractors can, but we have got sense enough to know it, and not stick our nose into something that we can't do.

January 1st, 1912, the time is out for the completion of ditch No. 47, and on January 2nd, an action will be brought against the Contractors and Bondsmen for damage, as we propose to test the matter and see, if the farmers, who pay the taxes have any rights, or not.

Dan Lawler will enter the race for U.S. Senator against Senator Knute Nelson. This will be the second race between these two men as they were opponents for governor in 1892. Lawler went into the campaign with the battle cry of: "I want no mans collar," but Knuto furnished him one in November.

It is about time that the farmers began to organize on this ditch business, to make a stand for their rights. As it is now they are simply being used for tools and fools, by men who only care to get them ditches far enough all dug so the farmers can be assessed for taxes. Look at that ditch south of Kratka, that they call No. 47 extension of time on, and get it nearly, while the farmers are having their crops drown out and are paying ditch taxes. Before county division it was all the fault of Red Lake Falls. Who's fault is it now, that a lot of old dredges are standing idle on the prairie, while days drift into weeks, weeks into months, and months into years? If them men did not lean on the powers that be, with the same confidence that a sleeping child lays on the breast of a wet nurse, confident that they can get all the extension of time they want, they would be here digging them ditches.

We are in receipt of information the past week that the Canad Reciprocity bill will be forced through by president Taft. But he is serveing his last and best term for if the Republican party make the mistake to nominate him he will go down to defeat in November, the solid farmer vote will treat him like same as they would a muskeie that had bit them. "Hit it a scat." It will not be a question of party, but, down with Taft. "He has done us dmage enough, fire him out."

Lattimore reminds us of a story we once heard of a man who stole a saw mill, and the next night went back to steal the mill pond, but got caught at it. John had such good luck on one thieving trip made into this school district, that he came back the next night to steal the school district and move it up to Erie, but got caught at it. The Idea of a man shipped here from Pennsylvania, that never paid a dollar tax, and probly never will; who is to old to ever work a poll tax, telling the people of Highlandia, where to consolidate schools.

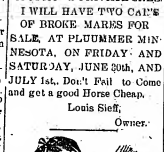
HORSES!

Horses! Horses.

AUCTION & PRIVATE SALE.

I WILL HAVE TWO CAR'S OF BROKE MARES FOR SALE, AT CLUTMMER MINNESOTA, ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, AND JULY 1st., Don't Fail to Come and get a good Horse Cheap.

Louis Sieff,
Owner.



Lattimore gets Busy preparing copy for The Eleven Towns about him Minute and "Taft" moving the Highland school up to Erie. -

Not In That Class.

A Cleveland woman who has a ten pound brother can be wise beyond his years, and is likely to crop out in many places at the most unexpected times. The other night the anxious mother called to the nursemaid, arriving at her domicile a little before he was expected. She was not ready to leave her apparatus, and the duty of entertaining the caller devolved on the little brother.

"Well, Bobby," began the young man in an effort to make conversation and at the same time to put his inexperienced host at his ease, "does your sister think she'll am calling at this house oftener than I am welcome?"

The child looked keenly at the caller. "Neither doing," he said. "Do you think I'm one of those fresh kids you read about in the funny papers? There ain't going to be no embarrassing answer this time." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Missionary a Puzzle.

To the untutored Chinamen the presence of the missionary is a puzzle. They simply cannot imagine human beings exiling themselves from their native land for the love of men on the other side of the globe. So they frame many theories to explain the thing to themselves. One theory is that the missionaries are secret political agents bent on gaining an influence over the Chinese and then swaying them to the advantage of their respective governments. Only of late have the natives come to realize that the strangers are not sent by their governments, but by religious groups. According to another theory, China is so excellent and renowned that the red haired barbarians come to live there for the mere pleasure of it. As for their self denying works of benevolence, these are supposed to be prompted by the desire to acquire merit.—Century.

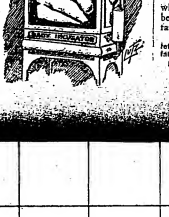
An Election Story From Hungary.

An electioneering story from Hungary, as told by Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson in "Corruption and Reform in Hungary:" "Not many years ago a noble count stood as candidate for a west Hungarian constituency and was in due course elected. Soon afterward a deputation of the electors visited him in Budapest, reminded him of his promises at the time of the election and asked him to use his influence in a certain direction. 'Why do you come to me?' asked the count. 'Why, because you are our representative,' the astonished peasants replied. 'Nothing of the kind,' said the count. 'I bought the constituency for £2,000. You all had your price—free lunches and free drinks into the bargain. I'm — if I do anything for you. We are quits.' And in another minute the deputation found itself in the street."

Never Good.

Fogg—That's a bad cold you have, old man. Fessenden—Did you ever hear of a good cold, you idiot?—Boston Transcript.

An Infant Industry.



Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, Halvor O. Heimdal, of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 20th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 6(8, Serial No. 04188, for S. W. ¼ Section 33, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Micheles U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 26th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen, Andrew S. Breiland, Carl G. Olson, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOWNE,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 17th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew S. Breiland, of Kratka Minn., who on Dec. 19th 1909 made Homestead Entry No. 1288 Serial No. 04514 for N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 28 & N. E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 29 Township 153 N. Range 41 W., and on Mar. 24th, 1909 made additional H.E., Serial 04514, for E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Micheles U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 26th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen, Carl G. Olson, Halvor O. Heimdal, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOWNE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publn in the Sunbeam June 23rd, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 20th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunhild O. Rolland Minn, who on December 6th, 1901, made Homestead entry No. 982, Serial No. 03515 for S. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention, to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 19th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lothus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Lintvet, John A. Peterson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gunhild O. Rolland Minn., who on June 20th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 391, Serial No. 0930 for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof Hestvik, Henry Rommestrand, Gunder Olson, Andrew Aasen, all of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

In the Long Ago.

"Adam," asked Eve, "what are you doing?"

"I'm discovering Mars," he said, looking down at her to rest his neck. "I wonder if it has any inhabitants."

From which we learn that Adam already knew about as much concerning Mars as the modern astronomers do.—Chicago Tribune.

Placed.

Mrs. B.—Is she a Mary of the vine clad cottage? Mrs. M.—No, a Martha of the rubber plant flat.—Harper's Bazar.

Thoughts never lack words. It is words that lack thoughts.—Joubert.

"I had been given up to die by three of our best doctors,

I could not stand it to be on my feet and I was so swelled in the abdomen I could hardly breathe.

But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nervine I am able to be about the streets, a walking advertisement of the curative qualities of your remedies, although I am 70 years old."

JOHN R. COCHRAN,
Lewistown, Ill.

Better than any statement we could make regarding the value of

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

are these words of Mr. Cochran. He speaks from experience, the highest possible source of knowledge. If you have any of the signs of a weak heart, such as pain in the left shoulder or arm, fainting and hungry spells, shortness of breath, smothering spells, fluttering or palpitation of the heart, you need

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

which for over twenty years has been recognized as the best preparation of its kind to be had.

Sold under a guarantee assuring the return of the price of the first bottle if it fails to benefit. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

MILES MEDICAL Co., Elkhart, Ind.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 23, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 19th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Carroll, of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 23rd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 5147, Serial No. 04188, for N. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Micheles, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31st, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lena Winkelman, Henry Lagners, Anton Peterson, of Plummer Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publn in the Sunbeam May 26, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 563, Serial No. 04198 for S. E. ¼ Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief river Falls Minn. at Thief river Falls Minn. on the 6th day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Olson, Daniel Monk, all of Rhoda Minn. Gunder T. Anderson, Edmund Minde, Andriver Brevold, George Stager, all of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the sunbeam May 26.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torjei O. Lufthus of Rhodn Minn. who on Oct. 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 939 Serial No. 04305, for N. E. ¼ Section 31 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls Minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Edmund Minde, Andriver Brevold, George Stager, all of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1911.

NOTICE, is hereby given that Gunder O. Hofstad, of Rodolf Minn. who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead-Entry No. 9044, Serial No. 04312 for S. W. ¼ of Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses.

Ole O. Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Ole O. Legvold, of Rodolf Minn. Knut Lintvet, of Roland Minn. Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legvold, of Rodolf Minn. who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 568, Serial No. 04312 for S. W. ¼ Section 36, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses.

Gunder O. Hofstad, Ole O. Legvold, Rodolf Minn. Knut Lintvet, of Roland Minn. Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Publication in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 9th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legvold, of Rodolf Minn. Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 565, Serial No. 04300, for S. E. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ragi Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Gunder O. Hofstad, of Rodolf Minn. Knut Lintvet, of Roland Minn. Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

The Modern Child.

Willie—You come home from school acting a bound of sunsh with you.

Betty, mother, but oh, uncle Rob, little he is carry anything else but our school reckons.—Pele Mele.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOOD, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGR. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 26, Department of the interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 7177, Serial No. 04295, for S.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjersen, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Lagnie, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nels Solhiem, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 6th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 810, Serial No. 04295, for N. W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjersen, Nels Solhiem, Sever Nelson, Torgei Langei, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torgei O. Langei, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 809, Serial No. 04247, for N. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjersen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhjem, Torgei O. Langei, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 660, Serial No. 04247, for N. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjersen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhjem, Torgei O. Langei, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Walter McAndress made a business trip to Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

C. L. Clark and Sam McMahn returned to their road building contract on the A. D. Brown ditch Saturday.

Stanley Deptz got notice from the L.O. this week that he can homested the Strassberg farm that he contested this spring.

The weather has been very warm the past week, and there has been much suffering among the stock from flys and moskitoes.

The moskuitos are making up for what time they lost last summer, for they have help enough now to run business night and day.

Local news are rather scarse this week, as the editor has been putting in a good part of his time, way down in the corn field.

WANTED- From 50 to 70 acres of breaking done. Good land to break. Wm. Buckman, sec. 11, town of Deer Park, Roland p. o.

Our Roland news failed to show up this week, and we mistrust that the writer of them is at a wedding, but we will hear all about it next week.

The Eleven Towns fail to show up at this office, this week. We don't know whether it was lost in the mail, or was an other mistake of "our printer."

$27, Insures you against a loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to loose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

Two men were seen around the dredge south of here Tuesday, but we did not learn whether it was the contractors, or some farmers that had their crops drown out, that was looking for a chance to put a stick of dinimite where it would do the most good.

The Farmers Clubs of Kratka and Highlanding will hold a joint picnic in the grove of John Quirk, in the town of Kratka on the 4th, of July. County attorney E. M. Stanton, and other prominent speakers are expected to be present, and a pleasent day will be spent visiting. All are welcome.

We have the agency of the State Farmer Mutual Hail Insurance Co., of Waseca, and will insure crops against loss by hail at the rate of $5, a hundred, or to make it plain we bet you one hundred dollars to five dollars, that there will not be any hail. Call and see us, as it safer to let a rich company share your risk.

The Erie store has changed hands, Mr. Severt O. Prestegaard having bought the store and stock of George Baird, who will retire to his farm. Mrs. Prestegaard has had a number of years active experience in the mercantile business and we predict that the new firm will run a first class up to date country store.

Andrew J. Feeland came up to Walter McAndress this morning to buy flax seed to seed over his field that was drown out. Mr. Feland is a heavy tax payer on ditch No. 47, and the old floating dredge stands at the head of the ditch in plain sight of his house. Is it any wonder that the farmers are getting ugly?

Erie will Celebrate July 4th, in grand style. They are building a large bowery and will have first class Music for dancing afternoon and evening. A matched game of base ball in the afternoon, Erie vs Lillo, for a $10, purse. A good program of sports in the afternoon. Grand Display of Fire works in the evening.

All come to Erie July 4th, and have a good time

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND PURITY

Copenhagen Snuff is made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored leaf tobacco, to which is added only such ingredients as are component parts of natural leaf tobacco and absolutely pure flavoring extracts. The Snuff Process retains the good of the tobacco and expels the bitter and acid of natural leaf tobacco.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. B. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gilbeau Vic. Pres.
Larry O'Niel, Abraham Farquire, T. L. Cruzon,
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

THRESHING, OR DITCHING.

Some of these ditch contractors are like some threshers that try to do something that they do not know how to do, and when they start their machine they will begin to holler "elevator" "straw carrier," and then toot goes the whistle, and there is something wrong with the pump on the engine. They get that fixed and start up and someone will holler "who" "who" "cylinder." Then they discover that the cylinder teeth are all loose, and when they get that fixed there is something else wrong, and that is the way they keep on bothering the farmers until they get put out of business. We have got a lot of them kind of retired threshers for ditch contractors, and the sooner the farmers unite and run them out of the country the better it will be for all.

THE NEW STORE.

WE ARE READY FOR BUSINESS,

And Carry a full Line of Dry goods Shoes hardware groceries, Hickory Paints Fence Wire and Garden Seeds.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

Why is it—



"That a large dog will allow a lot of small children nearly to tease the life out of him and never move—



—but a respectable gentleman who happens to call him 'good dog' is likely to meet some such reception as this?

Coming.

"Have you any unanimity in your family, Mrs. Jobbs?"

"Not yet, ma'am, but we'll ketch it. We get everything that's made!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs easily and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.



Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
99 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

I have put in a harness and Shoe shop, in the Shosten house at Highlanding and am prepared to do harness and shoe repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Knut Olson.

Couldn't Understand It.

"This stock," said the promoter, "is fully paid up and nonassessable."

"Well, if it's fully paid up," replied the man who was inexperienced in such matters, "I can't see why you want me to put money into it. Would not that be unfair to the people who paid it up?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pond Palaver.



"Here's your oldest polly-wog! Oh, he is doing first rate. He is eating his cyclops."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam June 26,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Severt Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 8086, Serial No. 04284, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, Torgel O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder Asbjornson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9112, Serial No. 04239, for S. W. ¼ section 1, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Severt Nelson, Torgel Langel, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

FOR SALE: One two year old, three-quarter short horn, bull.

Walter McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Scientific American.

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam June 2, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Aubrecour, of Roland Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 4/3, Serial No. 04239, for N. W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before

Witness Nicholet U. S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota, at Thief River, Falls Minn. on the 10th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Ebbenser, William Brackman, Gunder Hotsad, of Roland Minn., Eddy Sigger, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 14th 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Rasmus V. Oelthun, of Lillo Minn. who on Nov. 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 907, Serial No. 04284, for S. W. ¼ section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 14th, day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew A. Rolandson, of Roland Minn. Edward Sunkan, of Rhoda Minn. Amund K. Breland, Andrew Haaren, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Osmond Maadt, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 882, Serial No. 04217 for N. E. ¼ Section 25 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief river Falls Minn. at Thief river falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Torgel O. Lofthus, Andrew Brovold, George Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Vold of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 434, Serial No. 01185, for N. E. ¼ Section 29, Township 151 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole T. Wasla, William Dunce, Joseph Klise, Ole Oreson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Table All Right.

"Do they have a good table?" asks the prospective guest.

"It is first-rate," answers the man who has just returned—"solid oak, with heavy legs and a polished top."—Judge.

A Question of Gifts.

"Why did you deliberately make an enemy of your old friend Jinks?"

"Because he is to be married next month."—Lippincott's.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam June 2, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Knut O. Lintvet, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 668, Serial No. 04210, for N. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land, above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 10th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. John H. Svenson, John A. Peterson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam June 2,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Peterson, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 561, Serial No. 04206, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom. Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Lintvet, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam June 2nd,

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on Oct. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 724, Serial No. 04239, for S. W. ¼ section 11, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 13, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut O. Lintvet, John A. Peterson, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, all of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

A Burning Glass in the Eye.

In the front part of each of our eyes is a convex lens of great power and clearness. It acts exactly like a burning glass. If a person was made to look at the sun, say, for half a minute his eye would actually start to burn up. The lens would focus the rays of the sun on the retina, and that part of the eye would immediately scorch and later would burn to a crisp. This can happen, however, only when one looks at the sun directly or in a mirror. If one holds a pin between the sun and the eye and looks at the pin, although the sun is in a direct line with the eye and although its rays are entering the eye, the eye is not hurt, because the rays are not focused inside the eyeball. This is the wonderful property the lens has, that of focusing objects at different distances. The means by which it does this are its power to change its curvature.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors" "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Crowning Britain's King and Queen



The KING in CORONATION ROBES



The QUEEN in CORONATION ROBES

WITH mediaeval splendor, strangely out of keeping with the trend of thought in modern England, yet eagerly looked forward to by a people who, in spite of progress, cling to a love of pageantry—of assisted retrospection as it were—the coronation of George V. exceeds in magnificence anything that the modern world has seen. The pomp and pageantry will not make him one whit more the ruler of his millions; it will not add one jot or tittle to his power. But the coronation is a pageant his people await with no slight degree of excitement, that the whole world would go forth to see.

Then, being crowned ruler of Great Britain and Ireland, he will visit India, with his queen consort, and there be proclaimed and crowned emperor. He is the first ruler of Britain's empire of India to go to that distant dominion to receive the symbol of his office. In previous reigns the crowning has been by proxy and the viceroy of India has held it as one of the privileges of his exalted office that, for a brief space, at a demonstration almost barbaric in its splendor he could stand in the stead of his sire and receive the homage due the actual emperor. The kingdom of make-believe is to go. George, Imperator et Rex, will himself receive the fealty of his distant dominion. And what a rush of native potentates there will be to claim places near the throne of the great white king!

The ceremony of the coronation is a survival of an ancient custom of sacring or hallowing the kings. From the standpoint of the public at large the actual placing of the crown upon the monarch's head is the most important feature of the ceremony. But from the standpoint of the ceremony's meaning of symbolism, the service of unction is perhaps the most noteworthy. And then, too, there is that moment in the festivity—for such it really is, in spite of its religious setting—when the king leaves the chair that he occupies at the start, to sit upon England's throne, ruler of the United Kingdom and of her dominions over the sea!

In a religious setting the ceremony of the coronation, when studied by the layman, instantly recalls the service of consecrating a bishop, and the resemblance is admitted by the clergy, though the most important feature of the consecration of a bishop is omitted, that of the "laying on of hands."

Then, too, the coronation is not merely a festivity. It is something more, much more. For it marks the formal setting apart of the king as a person different from all his subjects, not only by virtue of his position as their ruler, but by an anointing with holy oil—an observance that has Biblical parallels and sanctions.

King George will be robed in a white silk shirt, and over that will be placed a close-fitting coat of red sarcenet. These vestments are provided with openings at the breast, for the purpose of anointment. Originally there were five openings, but as the anointing ceremony has become less elaborate with time the need of additional openings has vanished. The openings in the vestments will be fastened with ribbons, and another of the manifold duties of the dean of Westminster will be to see that they are in readiness for the function. Then, too, he will have to see that they are fastened again, so that his majesty will not present an untidy appearance.

In the early days the king stood barelegged to receive his people's crown; but, due to the freaks of the British climate or to a more delicate sense of the fitness of things, the monarch now will be properly stockinged, and will wear also knee breeches and buskins of cloth of gold. He will wear sandals of dark leather with red straps. Covering everything else will be the red or parliamentary robe, which is so familiar from photographs of kings. On his head, before the actual coronation, will be the cap of state or maintenance, made of red velvet. The queen consort will be a regal figure in the purple of her rank. She will wear a small gold coronet, and will receive the crown later, following the coronation of the king.

Some of the medieval observances have been abandoned, but their abandonment has not lessened the splendor of the pageant, for there have been many additions with the growth of the British empire.

The hereditary earl marshal, the aged duke of Norfolk, is the general factotum in the hall of the abbey. He will direct the procession of the king and the queen consort. The dean of Westminster will have fulfilled part of his duties at this time, having the robes and regalia properly assembled for the monarch and his queen. The robes will have been brought from the Jerusalem chamber of the abbey, where the dean will have been in constant and terrified guard over them.

To greet the king and queen on their arrival at the abbey will be crowded tiers. Those present will be the favored of all England. The tiers will be draped in yellow and blue velvet. The abbey will be richly carpeted in blue—the color of the Garter—in accordance with a time-honored custom. Here and there will be Indian rugs, tokens from the empire potentates to the great white king. There will be nothing extravagant about the rug or drapery display. Every effort will be made to prevent the concealment of the permanent beauty of the abbey, and the decorations will serve a useful purpose in hiding the stands that find place only at coronation times.

On a raised dais in full view of all those present will be placed two thrones. The king's throne will have the place of honor elevated two steps above that of his consort in token of his sovereignty. Facing the altar, and for the use of the king only, will be another throne, no longer called a throne, but known as St. Edward's chair. It is when he leaves this chair and attired in all the regalia of the exalted office he takes the real throne that the very climax of the whole ceremony is reached.

But, to return to the procession under the direction of the earl marshal. The king and queen, having entered the abbey by the west door, and having been greeted by the sight of a church crowded with representatives of every civilized country as well as with the accredited representatives of the British Empire, so that it is a veritable parliament of man, a federation of the world, will proceed to chairs set before and below their thrones.

At this juncture the archbishop of Canterbury, who, it is interesting at this point to note, is the ranking official at the ceremony—not only in that he crowns the king, but also in view of the fact that, in the event of the crown prince's enforced absence from the kingdom on the death of the monarch, or an interegnum would be regent—accompanied by four dignitaries, will proclaim once more the king to his subjects and to the world. The four dignitaries are the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and earl marshal. They will march solemnly to the four sides of the abbey, or amphitheater, as it might be called, and address the assemblage. The king, at the moment of their procession, will have risen as if to show himself to those to whom he is being proclaimed. The archbishop will speak this message:

"Sirs, I here present to you King George, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all of you have come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

As by one voice the people will take up the cry that will reverberate through the whole of the empire on which the sun never sets: "God save the king!"

Following this acclamation both king and queen consort will take the places reserved for them just below their thrones.

The regalia of the king at the beginning of the service will be that already described, except that when the Litany and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper are reached he will remain uncovered, the little cap of maintenance being put aside for the time.

At the altar the coronation oath will be administered to the king, and, casting aside his red robe, his majesty will proceed to St. Edward's chair, which, as has already been pointed out, is for his sole occupancy.

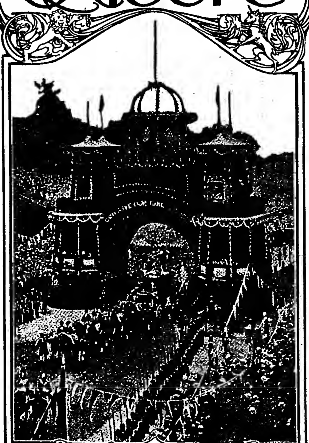
Then follows what is, perhaps, the most picturesque feature of the whole ceremony, excepting only that of the actual crowning of the monarch. The scene will be of great splendor. A cloth of gold pall, whose value represents a fortune of itself, will be held over the king by Garter knights all arrayed in the picturesque habiliments of their station. Then the Westminster dean, taking from the altar the historic vessels known as the ampulla and spoon, will attend the primate of all England, who will anoint the sovereign on head and breast and hands.

Apart from its picturesqueness, this moment in the ceremony is perhaps the most solemn of the whole proceeding. And the king, being formally anointed—set apart, hallowed—will then be arrayed in the historic regalia known as the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica. The monarch's heels are to be accoutred with the golden spurs, the lord chamberlain will gird him with a sword and the imperial mantle will be thrown about him. The ceremony, reaching another climax now, the monarch will be seated, where he will receive the orb, the ring for the fourth finger of his right hand and the scepter of royalty.

Now everything is ready for the actual coronation. The archbishop will take the historic symbol from its resting place on the altar and put it upon the head of the king. The assemblage will break out into a tumultuous protestation of loyalty in the old familiar words: "God save the king!"

Choir and clergy, lords and ladies, all who can and will—and most of them will—then will break forth into a great Te Deum, a Te Deum that will echo throughout the world. The king will return to the chair by the side of his consort that he occupied when the ceremony began and, then, to quote the words of the coronation officer, "is lifted"—but not literally—"up into his throne."

Crowning England's king and the queen consort is no work of a day. It is a stupendous undertaking. It is intended to be impressive. And it cannot fail of that mark.



STREET SCENE at CORONATION



WESTMINSTER ABBEY PREPARED FOR THE CORONATION



A PROCESSION OF CHURCH DIGNITARIES, WITH CORONATION REGALIA

Perhaps.

"Why did Humpty Dumpty sit on the wall?"

"He probably thought he could hold it down."

Garfield Tea will set the liver right, correct constipation, cleanse the system, purify the blood and clear the complexion.

God pays, but not every Saturday.—Alphonse Karr.

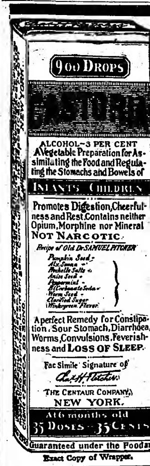
Chew and smoke untaxed tobacco, cheap and undoped. Meriwether & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

A self-made man? Yes, and worships his creator.—Henry Clapp.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**



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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any stage are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

The Old Gag.

Miss Lillian B. Rowe, at an advertisement writers' dinner in Denver, said of the harem skirt:

"It will soon be so widely worn that the old gag, perpetrated in the '40s on men, may profitably be revived for women victims.

"Some sharper, you know, will revive the gag by advertising in the Ladies' Own—

"'Send $1 and learn how to keep your harem skirt from becoming fringed at the bottom.'

"Thousands of dollars will pour in, and to each victim the sharper will reply:

"'Wear knickers.'"

Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page Illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes. Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

Method.

Mrs. Knicker—Will your furniture go in the new flat?

Mrs. Bocker—It will after it's smashed.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Refuse substitutes.* For FREE trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

In this world one must be a little too kind to be kind enough.—Marivaux.

The Herb laxative, Garfield Tea, overcomes constipation, giving freedom from sick-headache and bilious attacks.

Do not expect a friend to ask of you; anticipate his need.—Socrates.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

To apprehend contempt is to have deserved it already.—Pierre Loti.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

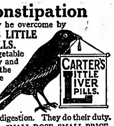
Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 De Kalb Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.



OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. A6, St. Paul, Minn.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES** In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 521 W. Adams St., Chicago

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 25—1911.

Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*; or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps.



Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

IS SHORT $14,226.79

XAMINER REPORTS $400 STILL UNACCEPTED FOR IN "U" BREAKAGE FUND.

NDICTMENTS ARE EXPECTED

Former Treasurer Said the Holidays Got $13,826, but $17,826 Is Gone.

—$4,990 Mysteriously Returned.

Minneapolis. — The State public examiners reported to Governor Eberhart that over and above the $13,826.-79 of which J. D. Bren, deposed university cashier, says he was robbed, there is a shortage of $400 in the university "breakage" fund. This shortage still exists, according to the report, after deducting all money Bren has turned over and the sum of $4,990 which was mysteriously placed in a drawer in his office two days after the examiners had searched it and found no money there.

As a result of this report Assistant County Attorney Nash said that he would immediately draw two indictments against Bren. One is to charge him with embezzlement of $13,826, of which he said he was robbed and the other with the additional shortage of $400.

These indictments will be presented for grand jury consideration. Assistant Public Examiners Stacy and Cedarburg; Miss Ella Whitney, a university women to whom Bren loaned money; Jim Ryan, employed in Bren's office; Dr. Murdock, Bren's father-in-law; Detectives DeLaittre and Broderick; Edward Nelson, who has been seen Bren just before and just after the alleged robbery, and Frank S. Lyon, Bren's agent in the grain speculation, are among those already subpoenaed.

In explaining the secret report which went to the governor from the public examiners, Mr. Nash said that it applied only to the "breakage" fund and that it is based entirely on Mr. Bren's own bookkeeping. No effort has been made yet to check up to see if his accounts as to disposition of certain other moneys is correct. His own figures have been accepted in toto and still a shortage found.

That $5,700 has been handed over to the public examiners' department since the commencement of the examination of the accounts of J. D. Bren, treasurer of the university, is shown by the report.

The money Mr. Bren said he was robbed of was $13,826.79. For this sum Mr. Bren's attorneys assert he is not responsible. In anticipation of a shortage in the accounts Public Examiner Stacy and Cedarburg went over to the examiners $710. During the examination the sum of $1,000 in currency was found in the vault of the University. It was discovered in a pigeon hole by Miss Ryan, a bookkeeper, and turned over to the examiners. Mr. Bren asserted he knew nothing about this money.

Mr. Cedarburg and Mr. Stacy echo Mr. Fritz's views on the subject. The facts in the case have leaked out from an authoritative source. The report was submitted by Mr. Fritz to Governor Eberhart and there was present a representative of the county attorney in Minneapolis and of the board of regents.

Mr. Fritz's report covers merely a preliminary examination. In making the examination it has been necessary to accept Mr. Bren's figures and balances. To do anything further would have required more time than was given the examiners. Upon the authority of Governor Eberhart the public examiner's department will proceed at once to make a thorough and complete investigation of all the financial affairs of the university. This is done with the approval of President Vincent, who is as anxious as any one to have the university completely probed. In this examination the students' funds will be checked up and an effort will be made to discover whether the entries made in the books are correct. This will be the real test of the accuracy of Mr. Bren's accounts.

Mr. Stacy will call attention to the fact that the sum of money taken out by Mr. Bren, or alleged to have been taken by him, was much larger than was necessary. He will show that most of the accidents that have happened paid their refunds and that only a few thousand dollars would have covered the amounts claimed. He also will argue that the finger prints on Mr. Bren's collar, where as the treasurer asserts, he was grabbed by the alleged robber, ran only three slight marks extending half way down the collar, the inference being that if anyone had grabbed him by the collar for the purpose of throwing him down, the finprints would have been much plainer. Attention will be called to the fact that the buttonholes of the collar were intact.

MINNESOTA GETS KING'S MEDAL.

Italy Thanks State for Aiding Earthquake Sufferers.

St. Paul—In recognition of the services rendered by Minnesota to the earthquake sufferers at Calabria and Sicily in 1908, a silver medal and diploma were received at the governor's office from the king of Italy, accompanied by a letter of appreciation from the Italian department of state. The medal and diploma will be placed in the room of the State Historical society.

FORESTERS END CONVENTION.

Catholics at Mankato Name F. W. Murray, Minneapolis, Alternative.

Mankato.—The state convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters was held here. Officers were all re-elected as follows: State chief ranger, P. H. Martin, Duluth; state vice chief ranger, A. J. Eckstein, Clear Lake; state secretary, G. W. Stenger, St. Paul; state treasurer, Henry von Weyer, St. Paul; high trustee, Julius A. Colley, Shakopee; delegate at large, G. W. Stenger, St. Paul; alternative, F. W. Murray, Minneapolis. Winona was unanimously selected as the place for the next convention, in 1913.

Bishop P. R. Heffron, of Winona, spoke on the work of the order. State Chief Ranger Martin in his report said the order was in a flourishing condition. He reported a substantial gain in membership. The largest gain in membership was made by St. Martinus court, No. 550—St. Paul, which added 105 members to its rolls.

The report of the auditing committee showed a balance on hand of $4,-667.35, as against $3,861.80 on June 9, 1909. The treasurer's report showed that the various courts have on hand $76,175.06. The total insurance carried in this jurisdiction, according to the report of the general secretary, is $65,000.

FARMER BOY FOUND HANGED.

Body Discovered Suspended by Whip From Tree in Woods.

Rochester.—The lifeless body of Sydney Bigelow, the 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Bigelow, living two miles east of this city, was found suspending from a tree, with a whip lash about the neck and the whip stock on the tree, in the woods on the neighbors, who noticed the team standing without a driver. Mystery surrounds his death. It has been suggested that the boy died at the hands of a cheater at the state hospital, the institution being but a mile from the Bigelow farm. The boy was fond of chasing wild game and birds, and it is suggested also that he climbed a tree with a whip in his hand and that in some manner slipped with fatal results.

SHATTUCK COMMENCEMENT ON.

Forty-fourth Anniversary of Rectorship of Dr. James Dobbin.

Faribault.—Commencement at Shattuck is on. The present year marks the close of the forty-fourth year of the rectorship of Dr. James Dobbin. He has been with the school from the beginning.

The commencement sermon was delivered at the cathedral by Rev. Francis E. White, rector of Trinity church, Atchison, Kan.

The annual competitive drill and sham battle took place. Regular army officers acted as judges for the drill and medals was furnished by the Third regiment, M. N. G. band. In the evening the annual senior class play was presented.

Governor and Mrs. Hay of Washington were guests of the school during the week. A son of Shattuck and a daughter are among the graduates of the schools. Wednesday was alumni day and the graduating exercises were held in the auditorium.

NORWEGIANS HOLD "STEVNE"

Hallings Will Meet at Brooten, Minn., June 22, 23, 24.

Glenwood.—Hundreds of Norwegians from all parts of the country will gather in Brooten June 22, 23, and 24 to celebrate the Halling stevne. There are large settlements of Hallings in Brooten itself, in many parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas, which will send large delegations.

Among the noted speakers at the "stevne" are Congressman G. N. Heuen from Iowa and Senator Asle Gronna of North Dakota, who both are Hallings.

The Hallings are noted for their vivacity and the stevne promises to be a merry affair.

Religious addresses by a number of noted Hallings, band and orchestra concerts and excursions to nearby Hallings settlements are on the program for the three days' etovne.

STUDENT IS ELECTROCUTED.

Charles Caster, Sophomore, Loses Life While Pruning Tree.

Minneapolis. — Charles Caster, 21 years of age, of Minneapolis, was electrocuted at Delwood, a summer resort on White Bear lake. He was trimming trees, and his pruning hook came in contact with a live wire, killing him instantly. Young Caster was a sophomore at the University of Minnesota, specializing in chemistry. He was working at Delwood for the summer.

University Instructor Drowns.

Minneapolis. — Undertaking a long swim to bring assistance from shore to the girl who clung in mid-lake to an over-turned canoe, John Trott, an athlete, collegian, and member of the faculty of the university, overestimated his strength and met his death in the waters of Lake Minnetonka. Miss Eva Kaye, university student, whose life Trott died trying to save, was rescued later by a launch. The body of Mr. Trott has not been recovered from the lake although deputy sheriffs dragged the waters.

GOVERNOR SETS JUNE 22

ISSUES PROCLAMATION REQUESTING FOR SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Unable to Attend Celebration, Mr. Taft Tells Committee of His Wish for Pageant's Success.

A proclamation asking the people of the state to observe June 22, the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the First Minnesota, as at least a half holiday was issued by Governor Eberhart.

The governor said that there was no authority of law by which he could declare the day a legal holiday, but he did the next best thing, recommending to the people of the state that the day be generally observed and that the citizens participate as far as possible. The proclamation follows:

The Governor's Proclamation.

To the People of Minnesota, Greeting:

In honor of the magnificent service rendered to the country and the state by the First regiment of Minnesota volunteers on the battlefield of Gettysburg half a century ago, the citizens of St. Paul have planned an appropriate and generous commemoration to take place Thursday, June 22, 1911.

It seems to me fitting, therefore, that the people of the entire state should join in this tribute to the veterans of whose splendid record we are all proudly appreciative, and I hereby recommend that the day be generally observed as at least a half holiday, to which all should participate as far as possible.

—Adolph O. Eberhart.

President Taft will not be able to attend the celebration, but will be represented here by some military officer. The President sent his regrets, thanking the committee for the invitation extended and wishing every success for the celebration in honor of the First.

May Serve Dinner on Capitol Lawn.

The evening dinner to be served to the veterans by the women's auxiliaries of the First Minnesota and the Sons of Veterans may be served on the capitol lawn and tests the form of a biveuac. The dining room where the luncheon at noon will be served will be decorated with the national colors by the "Sons," and the florists of the city will donate flowers.

To celebrate June 22, governor issues proclamation for half-holiday.

FARMER TURNS "DRY" SPY.

Fergus Falls Ruralist Goes to Town to Clean Up Reward Money.

Fergus Falls.—Thomas Agern, Albert Nelson, Henry Nokleby and Frank Curry, farmers residing near this city, appeared in court here today to answer to the charge of selling liquor to a minor.

It appeared that I. H. Comstock, a farmer living in this vicinity, had asked some of the officers of the city police how much of a reward would be paid for evidence showing that the saloonkeepers were violating the liquor laws, and was informed that such evidence would be worth $25 in each case. He had then called on Jerroms Gilbert, who had formerly been his neighbor, and had spent an evening about town in company with Mr. Gilbert's son, Roy Gilbert, a boy of 17 years.

In the course of the evening, according to the testimony, Comstock and Roy Gilbert had dropped into the saloons of Messrs. Agern, Nokleby, Curry and Nelson, and the boy had "set up" beer and bought a bottle of whisky in each of them. The boy claimed he did not know that Comstock was acting as a detective, and that he bought the whisky to take along on a fishing trip which they were planning for the next day. His evidence on this point was disputed, as the party to whom the whisky was given for safekeeping stated that the boy handed out part of it to be labeled and put away.

CONVENTION OF DEAF HELD.

Meeting at Faribault Addressed by Anton Schroeder of St. Paul.

Faribault.—The eleventh biennial convention of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf was held in this city.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Blodgett, and responses were made by members of the board of directors of the state schools, Judge R. A. Mott, Senator Clotshack, and Dr. J. N. Tate, superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Deaf. Following the address of the president, Anton Schroeder, of St. Paul, read a paper on "A Comparative Study of State Conventions" was read by Rev. George F. Flick, and a paper by J. C. Howard on "Impostors."

The afternoon was devoted to pleasure and a visit to the School for the Feeble-Minded. There were about 125 in attendance at the convention.

Faribault.—A premature dynamite explosion seriously injured Patrick Smith, a farmer living near here. He was preparing to blast some stone. His will probably lose his sight as a result. One hand was badly shattered.

HUSBAND AND WIFE INDICTED.

Lloyd Carlton and Spouse to Stand Trial for State Murder.

Bemidji.—Lloyd Carlton and his wife, son-in-law and daughter of Peter Nash, whose mutilated torso was found on the Neste farm, were indicted by the grand jury at Park Rapids for murder in the first degree. Husband and wife were arraigned before Judge McClenahan and through E. E. MacDonald of this city entered pleas of not guilty. The trial was set for June 22.



HAD BEEN SILENT SUFFERER

Subordinate Officer the Recipient of Hints Intended for His Superior.

A sea captain's wife tells this story of a maiden woman, sister of one of the owners of the ship on which she once made a long voyage. She had very decided opinion on most matters, and she and the captain had many spirited arguments at the dinner table.

The captain's wife, a meek, submissive little soul, fearing that in the heat of argument her husband might say something to offend their august passenger, had the habit of kicking him on the shins to hint at moderation. Nevertheless, oft these reminders passed unheeded.

One day she administered a more vigorous kick than usual, and noticed an expression of pain flit across the face of the mate, who sat opposite her.

"Oh, Mr. Brown, was that your shin?" she asked.

"Yes, Mrs. Skiddle," said the mate, meekly; "bit's been my shin bell the voyage, ma'am."—Youth's Companion.

"The Bard of Odon."

Rev. George F. Culmer, "the bard of Odon," celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday yesterday. Rev. Mr. Culmer was born May 22, 1825, in Kent, England, during the reign of George Frederick (George IV.), for whom he was named. At the time of his birth John Quincy Adams was president of the United States.

Dr. Culmer has been a minister for sixty years in the Methodist Episcopal church until his advanced age made it necessary for him to retire. He is a scholar and poet. Many of his poems have been published in magazines and newspapers.—Washington Correspondence Indianapolis News.

Willing to Support Proxy.

Albert Tiedemann, a freeholder of the University of Pennsylvania, was called upon to vote for officers in a recent gathering. Not being well enough acquainted with members, he thoughtfully hesitated before filling out his ballot.

One of the company left the room with the explanation that he would "vote by proxy."

"So will I," said Albert, and with his pencil poised above the paper, leaned over to a companion on his right and asked:

"Say, what's Proxy's first name?"

Raw.

Here—Do you believe oysters have brains?

Bored—Certainly I do, since they know when to shut up.

SASKATOON'S district has never known crop failure, even in most adverse seasons. Hence the prosperity of our English-speaking agricultural community. Hence the fact that Saskatoon's population has jumped from 113 to over 12,000 in less than seven years. We have lots of land. Why not keep the family together by getting some for yourself and the boys? For all information write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

EXTENUATING.



Parson—Boys, don't you know that you shouldn't play ball on Sunday?

Jimmy—Oh: that's all right, Parson. We ain't playing; we're practicing for tomorrow's game.

Tea Time in Chile.

Either tea or yerba mate is served in Chile at 4:00 p. m., not only in the homes but at club, restaurants and hotels, and many business houses. A cup of tea and a roll or small cake in the club or hotel coat from eight to twelve cents United States gold, while the business houses serve it free rather than have the clerks leave their work or go out for it.

Old Superstition.

It was prescribed by an old superstition that if those who were affected with ague would visit at dead of night the nearest crossroad five different times and then bury a new laid egg, the disease would be buried. If the experiment failed, they attributed it to some unlucky accident that may have befallen them on the way.

Splendid Crops

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the harvest return from a Land-o-plenty settler last year, the season of 1910. Many fields in that area and in other districts yielded 40 bushels to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

LARGE PROFITS

are thus derived from the **FREE LANDS**

HOMESTEADS

of Western Canada.

The government's sweeping concessions should appeal to every industrious settler. Any man can get 160 acres himself, and another 160 adjoining for his son if he is over 18 years old. Entry fee $10. Three years' cultivation at certain specified conditions. Pure water, healthful climate, unexcelled railway facilities, churches and schools convenient. Write for literature, illustrated pamphlets, maps, etc., to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or any Canadian Government Agent.

Geo. Pilling, Gilbert Bldg. Grand Forks, N.D.
W. H. Rogers, Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Jas. A. Smith, 3rd Ave. and 3rd St., Calgary, Alta.
Jno. A. Hall, 124 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please write to the agent nearest you.



SOLVING NEGRO PROBLEM

Under Conditions, the Matter Seemed Comparatively Easy of Arrangement.

The central police station was overcrowded one day last week. Officers were wondering what they would do should another arrest be made, when the door opened and a sleepy-looking, blue-eyed freshener drifted in with a moist dejected "Good efning, mens."

The sergeant nodded their greetings to the stranger, who then asked "Can I did some sleepinge here? I just came from Chicago and em start to work tomorrow."

"Well, the only space we have left is a bunk which is already occupied by a colored man. You can share that if you want to," replied the officer.

The man thought for a few minutes, scratched his head and said:

"Well, I guess I no can see him in dark, and besides I am tired and want sleep."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Couldn't See the Resemblance.

They have been joking Assistant Treasurer James A. Matthews of the Guerdien henk on his resemblance to President Taft, and Mr. Mathews has steadily refused to be annoyed thereby. So the jokers subsided and the joke died a natural death.

Until the other night, when Mr. and Mrs. Mathews dined together with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harmon and their little daughter, when the Taft resemblance was revived. Turning to young Miss Harmon, Mr. Mathews asked whether she, too, thought he looked like the president.

Lovably studied long and earnestly. Then she answered:

"Not the face, Uncle Jim."—Cleveland Leader.

First Aid.

Georgs Ads, at a luncheon in Chicago, paid a gallant compliment to a well-known actress.

"It is pretty. And what an odd color it is! Tell me the name of the color."

"Flamme de Vesuve—flame of Vesuvius," the actress answered.

"Be jehere," said Mr. Ads, "ye make a yurry purty creter."

(A short human-interest story written by C. W. Post for the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.)

Some Day Ask Your Physician

To tell you the curious story of how the mind affects the digestion of food.

I refer to the condition the mind is in, just before, at the time, or just following the taking of food.

If he has been properly educated (the majority have) he will help you understand the curious machinery of digestion.

To start you thinking on this interesting subject, I will try to lay out the plan in a general way and you can then follow into more minute details.

Pawlow (pronounce Pavlof) a famous Russian Physician and chemist, experimenting on some dogs, cut into the tube leading from the throat to the stomach.

They were first put under chloroform or some other anaesthetic and the operation was painless. They were kept for months in very good condition.

When quite hungry some un-appetizing food was placed before them and, although hunger forced them to eat, it was shown by analysis of the contents of the stomach that little if any of the digestive juices were found.

Then, in contrast, some raw meat was put where they couldn't reach it at once, and a little time allowed for the minds of the dogs to "anticipate" and create an appetite. When the food was finally given them, they devoured it ravenously and with every attitude of satisfaction. The food was passed out into a dish through the opening before it reached the stomach. It was found to be mixed with "Ptyalin" the alkaline juice of the mouth, which is important for the first step in digestion. Then an analysis was made of the contents of the stomach, into which no food had entered. It was shown that the digestive fluids of stomach were flowing freely, exactly as if the desirable food had entered.

This proved that it was not the presence of food which caused the digestive juices to flow, but the flow was caused entirely and alone as a result of the action of the mind, from "anticipation."

One dog continued to eat the food he liked for over an hour believing he was getting it into his stomach, whereas most of it was falling on the floor; some went out through the opening and yet all this time the digestive juices flowed to the stomach, prepared to quickly digest food, in response to the curious orders of the mind.

Do you pick-up the lesson?

Unappetizing food, that which fails to create mental anticipation, does not cause the necessary digestive juices to flow, whereas, food that is pleasing to the sight, and hence to the mind, will cause the complicated machinery of the body to prepare in a wonderful way for its digestion.

How natural, then, to reason that one should sit down to a meal in a peaceful, happy state of mind and start off the breakfast, say with some ripe delicious fruit, then follow with a bowl of crisp, lightly browned, thin bits of corn like Post Toasties, add a sprinkle of sugar and some good yellow cream and this attractive, appetizing picture cannot escape your eye and will produce the condition of mind which causes the digestive juices nature has hidden in mouth and stomach, to come forth and do their work.

These digestive juices can be driven back by a mind oppressed with worry, hate, anger or dislike of the disagreeable appearance of food placed before one.

Solid facts that are worthy the attention of anyone who esteems prime health and human happiness as a valuable asset in the game of life.

"There's a Reason" for saying "The Memory Lingers" when breakfast is started with **POST TOASTIES.**

PROPHECIES *that have* COME TRUE.

The forecasts of a Seer of the 15th Century bearing on ... English and American History.

Their relation to the Coronation of King George V...

By PROF. B. J. GIGRAND.

THE coronation of King George V. of England brings to mind a series of peculiar prophecies contained in an old but little known poem—prophecies, some of which would appear on an investigation to have proved oddly correct in regard to certain events transpiring in American and English history, both prior to and after the Revolution. The name of Merlin is given as the author of the mystic rhymes, which date back to the fifteenth century and run in couplets fraught with double meaning, according to the work of some scholar or student of the stars who foresaw, or fancied he foresaw, in the heavenly bodies strange portents of the days to come.

The lines can be found in the works of Dean Swift, edition of 1766, page 241, volume 3. They were also printed in the United States in September, 1776, three years after peace with England had been declared, and published in a few foreign journals; but the earliest appearance of the poem was in an ancient English work edited and produced in London in the year 1620. In complete form it runs as follows:

"When the savage is meek and mild
To a foreign mother shall stab her child.
When the Cock shall woo the Dove
The Mother shall cease the child to love.
When men like moles work underground
The Lion a Virgin true shall wound.
When the Dove and the Cock the Lion
shall fight,
The Lion shall crouch beneath their
might.
When the Cock shall guard the Eagle's
nest
The stars shall rise—all in the West.
When ships above the clouds shall sail
The Lion's strength shall surely fail.
When Neptune's back with stripes is red
The sickly Lion shall hide his head.
When seven and six shall make but one
The Lion's might shall be undone."

Many diverse opinions are held as to the ability of mere man to peer into the future, but without entering into an argument on the subject, it is at least interesting to note how curiously certain of the prophecies made by the dead and forgotten Merlin coincide with the march of actual events when submitted to the process of deduction.

We can take the first couplet as referring to the history of America, and more particularly to the colonial period. The white settlers had planted civilization, by means of the Cross, the sword, Champlain's guns and the missionaries' prayers, deeply in the forest, and the Indians may be said to have become temporarily subdued through two or three combined elements. The red man was subjected to meek and mild influences by the tact and religious examples of such men as Roger Williams and William Penn, whose kindness is a part of Indian tradition to this very day. Hence, "when the savage" (evidently the North American Indian) "is meek and mild, the frantic mother" (meaning England) "shall stab her child" (the American colonies).

When and how England enacted this needs scant comment other than that the courts of the colonies, just prior to the Revolution, used the sword of justice to destroy the rights of the American subjects of the crown. At this point England actually and not figuratively stabbed her children.

"When the Cock shall woo the Dove
The mother shall cease the child to love."

Now, the cock for eggs has been emblematic of France, as the Lion has of England, and the cartoonists of early days invariably designated the French "as proud as the cock." In France, victory at arms or civic triumphs worn always, as at the present time, proclaimed by the display of the rooster. The dove referred to was undoubtedly intended for Columbia, or the United States, or colonies. The word Columbia means "Dove-like" or "Columbo," the original meaning Columbus, the noun base of the proper adjective Columbia, but accepted by Americans as a proper noun.

Our colonial history abounds with illustrations as to how eagerly France courted the good will of the American colonies, and an equally emphatic tale in the drama is the jealousy of England at the display of any colonial regard for the French government. This second couplet is especially well illustrated in the continental congress appointing a commission, of which Benjamin Franklin was one, to visit the French at Quebec, and admit of French courtship in the aid of the American Revolution; and how the continentals in 1776 dispatched him to France, to further admit of the courtly attentions to bring about a wedding of interests; how he procured from the French king $6,000,000 of France, the very money which made further rebellion possible. And at this point England realized, and for the first time, that the uprising in the colonies was indeed a very serious matter, and it provoked the Britishers to learn of our affection for France to a point where "the mother (the child) ceased to love." The writer possesses an heraldic sketch designed by Franklin while in Europe, actually picturing England's cruel thought motherly treatment of her children, the thirteen colonies, indicating the French concern in the welfare of these struggling dependencies—a remarkable similarity to the lines of the prophecy under discussion. In these heraldic pictures Franklin represents the colonies as of the calm and peaceful disposition of the swan and also the dove. In fact a committee delegated to devise a signature for the United States, reported in 1782 "that the goddess of America (Columbia) have upon her dexter hand perched a dove argent proper." While the oleocratin design was not accepted by the continental congress it indicates that in these days the colonies were often symbolized by a dove, in fact, the thirteen light stars on the adopted eagle also indicated in the peace tincture of the American shield which according to law is an argent (white or silver) peace emblem, upon it blazoned six red stripes.

"When men like moles work underground
The Lion a Virgin true shall wound."

During the last years of the Revolution the continentals frequently attempted secret approaches to the camp and redoubts of the British by underground passages. This tunnel method was evolved by a French engineer, as it was a part of early French military tactics. The digging in the earth is also well illustrated in the winter headquarters at Valley Forge, where the felling of trees to establish their log cabins was slow work; and when the cold winter set in many were the holes in the ground that served as lodgings for the freezing troops. The line, "The Lion a Virgin true shall wound," might be taken as a reference to the terrible massacres, expeditions of plunder and destruction in Virginia, named the Virgin colony in honor of Queen Elizabeth. This country of the virgin was indeed wounded, for no other section of the country suffered such bloody military attacks. It was estimated by Jefferson that the raids of Benedict Arnold through Virginia cost the enormous sum of $16,000,000 in property, besides the thousands of lives sacrificed under conditions of the most frightful torture.

"When the Dove and the Cock the Lion
shall fight
The Lion shall crouch beneath their
might."

This could be accepted as referring to the united forces of the colonists (the Dove), and the French (the Cock), at the final engagement before Yorktown. This siege and battle resulted in the American victory, and therefore the union of Americans and French resulted in the "Lion" being compelled to "crouch beneath their might."

"When the Cock shall guard the Eagle's
nest,
The stars shall rise—all in the West."

Here we find an allusion to the subsequent history of the three nations—American, French and English. When independence was recognized, the symbol of the United States appeared in the form of a bald eagle, "The bird of freedom and imperial power."

The second test of martial power between American and England came in 1812, and on both sea and land we suffered severe losses, the capitol at Washington being destroyed by the enemy and the city itself falling into possession of the British. But the ebbing attitude of France toward the eagle's nest (the young republic representing by the American eagle) made it possible for the states to attain victory from what the world had almost pronounced defeat. The New England states were severe in sympathy with the war, and, indeed, on Intercepting non-national page, bordering on secessional attitude, falls into the history of the puritanic section of our country. The invasion of Canada was a decided failure. Hull's surrender has always been considered unsatisfactory and totally unnecessary; he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot; but his Revolutionary military record saved his life and he was pardoned. The brave Captain Lawrence on the Chesepeake gave us his dying words the order, "Don't give up the ship," but fate compelled his crew to strike their colors. The Essex, the first American frigate to sail around Cape Horn into the Pacific, found a British vessel waiting for her, and in the battle which ensued the enemy came off victorious. In the midst of these disasters the New Englanders were disregarding by a majority of votes what the national government at Washington decreed. They quietly and secretly published a most unsatisfactory report that was supposed by enemy to have led its origin in an attempt to break up the federal power. The south and middle west were loyal to the federal edicts. Jackson's marvelous victory at New Orleans, while possibly one of the most pronounced military successes in the history of civilized warfare, was achieved after peace had been declared, and hence cannot be said to have had any bearing on the ending of hostilities. The terms of peace were largely brought about through French influence, because of the military conditions existing between England and France, the British found it impolitic to follow up the American campaign, although the war was won in their favor. Here, then, is an apt illustration of how the French (the Cock) protected the Eagle's nest (America). So much for the first line; the next is especially prophetic:

"The stars shall rise—all in the West."

Immediately after the war of 1812 the stars began to gather in our flag, and they all came from the west, for it should be remembered that in those days any country lying on the sundown side of the Allegheny mountains was considered west. Hence the opening up of the great western territory with the immediate admission of the new states brought forth the "rise of the stars all in the west" until this day, when the flag has since 1912 seen 39 stars rise in the west.

"When ships above the clouds shall sail
The Lion's strength shall surely fail."

It requires no great stretch of imagination to apply this above lines to the present era when aviators are the heroes of the hour, and long continued flights in airships have ceased to be a novelty. And one might take the "failing of the lion's strength" to refer to the lessening of the British navy's far famed power when confronted with the possibility of attack by enemies floating in the air. When a certain Frenchman not long ago crossed the channel in an airship and landed safely on British soil, greet was the alarm "manifested throughout the realm of King George. The event almost caused a panic among those in whom the highest of probable invasion by Germany is ever a matter of anxiety.

The last four lines of the Seer's rhymed intimation of coming disaster deserves consideration together:

"When Neptune's back with stripes is red
The sickly Lion shall hide his head.
When seven and six shall make but one
The Lion's might shall be undone."

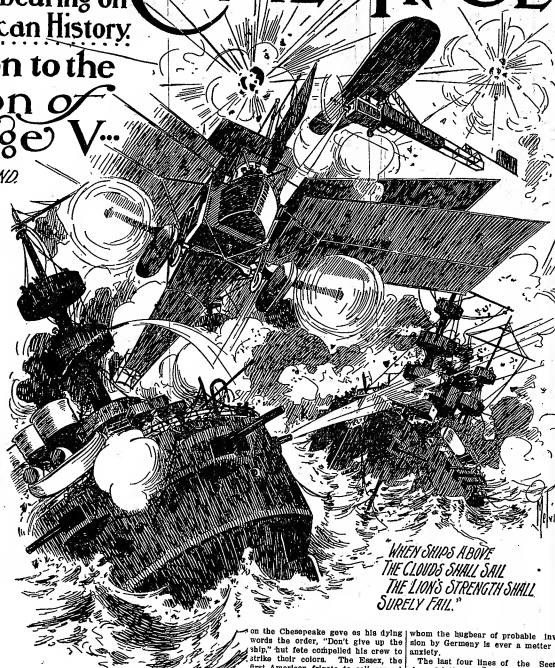
Possibly these four lines foretell terrible battles on the sea, Neptune being the mythological god of the ocean, and prophesy a naval war in which the western will be literally ahlaze with the red stripes shooting from the cannons' mouths. Or reference may be had to the planet Neptune, instead of the sea god—that heavenly body which of our planetary system is the farthest away from the sun, being 2,746,998,000 miles distant. Within the last few years astronomers have expressed the opinion that Neptune, like Saturn, has red or bright belts about it, and if the telescopes can be made more powerful these "red stripes" will be in view. Is it then that we may expect "The sickly lion shall hide his head?"

Or it may be that the last two lines refer to the United States, or else indicate the death and funeral designation of King Edward VII. In the first instance seven and six make 13, the generally accepted symbol of the United States represented in the stripes of the flag. "When seven and six shall make but one" might stand for the time when all the territories now under our flag shall all be admitted to statehood, and all these new governments be represented on our national standard.

Or the lines might have direct reference to King Edward's death. The seven and six may well indicate England's "Seventh Edward," or spelling out the two words we have: S 1, E 2, V 3, E 4, N 6, T 6, H 7; and E 1, D 2, W 3, A 4, R 5, D 6—showing clearly the seven and six numerals forming one king. Upon his death "The (England) Lion's might shall be undone." In connection with the final prediction it is not too much to say that England has not for years been in such an unsettled state politically or called upon to face so many perplexing problems.

Edward, seventh of the name, the Peacemaker, sleeps with his fathers, and George V. mounts the throne of his ancestors, while from all parts of the great empire people gather to do him homage. What of the future? Has the might of England passed away with the life of her peacemaker, or is one prophecy to prove false where so many other predictions made by the mystic student of the stars in the long ago have been fulfilled to the uttermost?

(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman.)



BETS IT WILL RAIN

Kansas Farmer Stakes $30,000 on the Weather.

Has Tried It Five Times and He's Out $175,000—If He Ever Wins He'll Be Rich.

Colby, Kan.—"Jim" Fike is trying to get rich betting against the weather. Last August he staked $30,000 on the chance that it would rain within three months. If it had rained, as he bet it would, he would have made a quarter of a million and got his $30,000 back, too. But it didn't rain. The weather is a freakish thing out on this high plateau, and Fike will be mighty thankful if the $30,000 is returned to him so he can have it to take another flyer against the weather this year. Fike calls his method of fortune hunting "Gambling against the weather." He has been at it now for five years and has never won.

"But," he says, "I'll make the big killing one of these years, just as sure's shootin', and when I do I'll put on patent leather shoes and go to the seashore."

Fike has staked $175,000 in five years on the chance that there would be enough rain and seasonable weather to give him a bumper crop of wheat. Each year of the five something went wrong, either it didn't rain enough to start the wheat right, or it didn't freeze enough to give it a good stand, or the high winds blew most of it out of the ground, or the drought hindered it from maturing; but there was enough of a crop in the worst of the five years to return him nearly all he had ventured, and in several of the years he made a profit of a mere $20,000 or so.

The thing he is after is a crop that will average twenty-five or thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. If ever he gets that he may go to the seashore sure enough, or to any old place. And it is a sure thing that he will get it if he stays with the game, for in 1903



"Jim" Fike in the Field.

thousands of acres of wheat in this county yielded 45 bushels to the acre and many fields cut 35 bushels and better.

You can figure it for yourself. He has 17,000 acres in wheat this year and it was planted with less cost then any other wheat in the state. His traction plows turn up the earth, harrowed it and seeded it, all in one operation, at the rate of one hundred acres a day. If just like 1903 when the 17,000 acres were in. If he should happen to get an average of 25 bushels to the acre—he won't, because the weather won the bet this year—but if he had won and the average yield was 25 bushels to the acre, that would be 425,000 bushels.

Now, take your pencil again: 425,000 bushels of wheat at, we'll say, $1 a bushel; that's $425,000; enough around five for some carloads of patent leather shoes and trips to the seashore and around the world.

Fike sat scrooched down in his office chair in this town the other day, an old slouch hat pulled down over his eyes, his muddy boots on his desk, and he looked through the window at the drizzling rain.

"That rain didn't come last fall, Jim," said one of his neighbors.

"Y-a-a-a," Fike drawled. "But it didn't. It rained in the fall of '08. We've struck five poor years. In a bad year we get six or seven bushels to the acre and barely pull out. In a good year it's easy to cut 25 to 35 bushels here. In that kind of a year, with the rains coming right, raising wheat in this country is like shooting fish in a barrel. That's the kind of a year I've been figurin' on getting. If I once get it I'll tell old Rockefeller to go chase himself. But it's been a scrap. I've been licensed to say so-sage faster than I've been gettin' wheat. A fair year with, say, fifteen thousand acres in, would make me better than $200,000 clear profit, and a ringer, that's what I am waitin' for, a ringer, I'll clean up a good quarter of a million in one crop, and if several good crops follow one after another, as they have done in times past, and as they surely will again, you can put my name with the other millionaires in the Who's Who in America book, that book with the red covers and gold letters on the back. 'James N. Fike, millionaire wheat king of Kansas,' how'll that look, hey?"

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Frame New Rules for Federal Courts



WASHINGTON.—Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court has appointed a committee to revise the rules of equity practice in the United States courts. The committee is composed of himself, Justices Lurton and Van Deventer, the only members of the Supreme court who have had experience on the bench of the United States circuit court, Justice Lurton since 1893 and Justice Van Devanter since 1903.

This move is the initial step in a great reform in federal court procedure, which has long been advocated by Justice White, who has often criticised the antiquated practice on the chancery side of these courts.

The present rules were promulgated in 1842. They are adopted in their entirety from the ancient rules of the high court of chancery of England, and are cumbersome and complicated in the highest degree, landing themselves to delays and embarrassing litigation rather than expediting cases.

It is significant that the rules from which the United States court rules of equity practice were adapted have long since been displaced in the English practice, and in almost every minor jurisdiction in the United States where they were in force in the last century have been abandoned for code procedure or amended in accord with modern ideas and practice.

Members of the bar in commenting on the proposed reform without exception commend it. They say that the rules as they now stand, if rigidly enforced, would involve litigation in an endless maze, and that the present rules have been tolerable only by reason of the disregard of many of them which have been found impractical of enforcement in modern procedure. Just in such cases they say the special or ders are issued from the suits are made to fit the individual case and thus the whole procedure is "up in the air" or in the "discretion of the court," which is in many cases just as bad.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

IN PRIESTHOOD FIFTY YEARS



The most remarkable civic demonstration ever given in honor of a clergyman in this country was that recently held in Baltimore in tribute to Cardinal Gibbons, the occasion being the celebration of the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and the 25th anniversary of his elevation to the cardinals. The distinguished churchman in whose honor this remarkable celebration was held in seventy-seven years old. He was born in Baltimore, received his early education in Ireland, the land of his fathers, and after a collegiate and theological course in this country was ordained to the priesthood in 1861. His life since has been tirelessly spent in the service of religion. He traveled the Carolines as vicar apostolic, with the rank of bishop, when railroads were unknown and the bride path did duty for the road. Missionary life in that region has always been one of hardship and the future Cardinal had four years of it. In 1872 he was made bishop of Richmond and in 1877 was named as assistant to the archbishop of Baltimore, Hi. Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, and succeeded to that see on the latter's death the same year. He was elevated to the cardinalate in 1886.

LEWIS AT WORK IN A MINE

After fourteen years as an officer of the miners' organization, Thomas L. Lewis has resumed work with n pick and shovel, although he was offered $10,000 n year as writer. He is No. 162—or, at least, that's what his check is numbered—and he is working in Room 13 in a mine near Bridgeport, Ohio, with his "buddy" of former years, Sly Price. Lewis was for three years secretary of the Ohio state organization, eight years national vice-president and three years national president.

"See for yourself if they are blistered," Lewis smiled, when asked if the work was not hard on his hands. Only a few scratches showed on the palms that for several years have wielded a pen instead of a pick.

"No, I am not tired," he continued. "The first day went hard with me, and my steps legged a trifle when I started home, but now I finish the day in good shape.

"I am going to stick to this work. I like it. I like to be with the men who trusted me with the most important office within their gift, and the lure of high salaries offered to me by one or two newspapers and magazines will not turn me from my purpose."

The pick and shovel Lewis used the first day were gifts from the miners at the Columbus convention, but they have been supplanted by regular tools purchased at a mine supply store in Bridgeport.

BROWN CHOSEN CHANCELLOR



He has been United States com missioner of education since 1906.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown of Washington, United States commissioner of education and former Michigan educator, was recently appointed chancellor of New York university to succeed the Rev. Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, resigned.

Dr. Brown was born at Kiantone, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1861. His education was received at the Illinois Normal university, the University of Michigan and the University of Holle, in Germany, with the supplementary honor of the degree of LL. D. from both Columbia and Wesleyan universities.

His life work has been that of an educator, begun as teacher in public schools of Illinois and Michigan and afterwards as professor of science and art in teaching in the University of Michigan and University of California. He has published several works on educational subjects.

YANKEE ADMIRAL IN LONDON

When America's first dreadnought, the Delaware, steamed out of this harbor at New York on her way to England, she had on board Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, who was duly accredited as naval representative of the United States at the coronation of King George V. He acted as naval aid to John Hays Hammond, special ambassador of this country in attendance at that notable event.

Admiral Vreeland has been in the navel service since 1886 and is one of the most popular men in the department. Choice fell on him because of his good record end the fact that he has been in the fullest confidence of the navy department for years. Admiral Davey was first selected for the duty. He is now seventy years old and he declined. Admiral Vreeland was logically the next man to be considered.

The Delaware is now our largest battleship and it happened that she was the biggest ship in line at the naval review. The vessel is of 20,000 tons displacement, has a speed of 21 knots an hour, can develop 26,000 horse power and cost $5,702,757. Her main batteries consist of 10 guns of 12-inch and 14 of 5-inch bore.



TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

City and State Face Tramp Question



NEW YORK.—How can the Empire state and New York city solve its tramp problem? The vagrants now in the state would form the entire population of a city the size of Albany. The Empire state, and especially its metropolis, is the mecca for this vast army of derelicts.

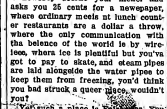
The jails, penitentiaries and almshouses are put to an expense of $2,000,000 annually in endeavoring to cope with the problem which has arisen through the existence of this undesirable element. But far more serious than this is the loss caused by the destruction of property, robberies, fires and kindred misdemeanors, which costs the state, the railroads and other private interests over $10,000,000 annually.

The immense number of tramps trespassing on railroads and the fatalities which overtake many of them may be judged from the fact that in a period of five years actually 23,554 trespassers were killed and 36,338 injured in the United States while stealing rides. Most of them were tramps, and at least one-fifth of the accidents took place in this state.

A large proportion of these vagrants are youths and young men whose ages rangs from sixteen to twenty-one. Reared in the cities their yearning for adventure, uncontrolled by proper home conditions, causes them to take the road.

Though one-half of these finelly quit the nomadic life and return home or settle down, the remaining half become inveterate tramps and gradually turn from vagrancy into a career of crime or semi-crime. A very large percentage, however, are adults and comprise every species, from men who will not or cannot work through chronic unfitness to those who owe innocent victims of downright adversity.

Alaska City Center of Queer Things



FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—If you should happen to drop into a town where a newsboy scorns your nickel and asks you 25 cents for a newspaper, where ordinary meals at lunch counter restaurants are a dollar a throw, where the only communication with the balance of the world is by wireless, where ice is plentiful but you've got to pay to skate, and steam pipes are laid alongside the water pipes to keep them from freezing, you'd think you had struck a queer place, wouldn't you?

Well, such a place is Fairbanks. You might well expect a town that's 2,500 miles north of Seattle, Wash., to be in perpetual zero weather, but you wouldn't expect a city located this far up in the ice belt to be so rich that it could afford a water system, not to mention the luxury of steam heat, which, while not only providing warmth for private homes of the city, needs no swaddle the fire plugs and keep them thawed out and ready for use during the long winter.

Seven months of the year are "dark" in Fairbanks, and during one of these months electric lights are burned on the streets 24 hours a day. If you want to read your morning newspaper at breakfast it must be by the aid of the electric bulb, and in what would be your goodby glare you have got to carry a lantern in order to distinguish the neighbor you meet in the street.

A common labor gets $5 a day and board in Fairbanks, and board is a factor worth considering. It is estimated that it costs about $2.25 to supply three meals a day here, so the laborer is making the handsome sum of $2.75 per day, or $42.50 per week. Even under these conditions laborers are scarce.

From October to April of each year Fairbanks is wrapped in a heavy sheet of ice and snow and the thermometer varies from 20 to 50 degrees below zero.

Nation Has a Great Naval Scrap Heap



THE fate of the battleship Texas, once the pride of the United States navy, recently sent to the bottom of Tangier sound, in Chesapeake bay, by the guns of her sister ships, as an experiment in naval science, has called public attention to the prodigious size of the nation's naval scrap heap.

Not only is the government spending more than $66,000,000 on its new Dreadnaughts now under construction, but it is throwing away annually millions of dollars' worth of battleships construction of the older type now considered out of date.

On the navel junk pile in the last ten years 36 vessels have been dumped. They cost the government to build, or to buy navdy built, $9,803,-495.50.

The ships which have been destroyed outright are but the smaller part of the number of abandoned naval vessels which total 35 in the past ten years. Every grenter part are those which, while still technically counted as a public asset, would be of no value in war and would never again be used for that purpose. They are in use as trolaning vessels for the naval reserves of various states. The monitor Amphitrite, destined for use at St. Louis, is a type of these ships which are useful only in providing possible future recruits for the service.

The Texas was the first modern battleship constructed for the navy. It was surpassed in speed by the Iowa, the Oregon, and other vessels in the days of Santiago, but its name was written as large as any on the page which records that day's fighting.

It was built now but a few years, according to the inexorable rules of the navy department, before the Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana and Iowa follow the Texas as targets for the projectiles of newer vessels or are relegated to the ignominy of the junk heap.

Prosecution a Check to Mail Frauds



THE sleuths of the postoffice department are growing stiff in the joints from lack of exercise, the officials of the attorney-general's office are dozing at their desks, and the machinery that used to be grinding out fraud orders so merrily is rusting from disuse.

The world seems to be growing better, or at least that part of it which formerly indulged in so many get-rich-quick schemes seems to be less active than in days gone by, and the postoffice officials declare that it is all due to the vigorous measures taken by the present administration to stamp out public fraud and protect the unwary.

"Months have passed since we have issued a domestic fraud order," said Jesse Suter, the authorized publicity agent of the postoffice department, "whereas in former times scarcely a week passed without the issuance of one or more against individuals or firms who were fleecing the people. It is a matter of fact, the get-rich-quick schemers are coming to the conclusion that the postoffice administration will not 'stand for' them and that in consequence it will be healthier for them to keep within the bounds of the law.

"They know that if they conduct shady enterprises nowadays they face, not only the penalties of a fraud order, depriving them of the use of the mails, but also stand a very good chance of getting into the penitentiary.

"The only cases that we are called on to handle nowadays seem to be the mail for lotteries in foreign countries."

Maine Uncovering Has Been Gradual

ARMY engineer officers at Havana have estimated that it would be at least two months after work began on pumping out the water in the cofferdam about the battleship Maine in Havana harbor before an expert opinion could be formed as to whether it was an inside or outside explosion that sank the vessel.

With the water over the wreck lowered four feet, the top and sides of the wreck's afterdeck are in view. It has been expected that when the water was lowered enough to expose the top deck this would probably loom up as a bank of mud as the water in the harbor is very muddy and the vessel has been "collecting" deposits for 13 years. When work on the upper deck is completed there will be more pumping and more mud until the water is lowered to the deck below. Inspection at this deck will then be undertaken without undue haste. It is believed that the lower down the water goes the more difficult will be the work of clearing the mud away. The problem of inspection also will be made more difficult as the successive stages of pumping out progress as daylight will not penetrate into the hull of the vessel and work will have to be done with artificial light.

What can be saved of the Maine and what it is most expedient to do with the vessel can only be well determined when she is exposed to view. Many engineer officers fear she can never be floated and will have to be taken apart in sections if it is decided to save her at all. Other officers believe she will break and fall to pieces when the unwatering of the cofferdam gets well under way.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. MINN.

MAN WITHOUT A PAIN.

Hurrah for the man without a pain! If he is not the salt of the earth, then the earth must surely remain unsalted. He feels no inward burning necessity of breaking into newspapers with constant declamations on to the badness of men and things. His life is not full of suppressed resolutions as to the wickedness of everybody else, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He has no special yearning to ascend Chautauqua platforms and feed full the listening throngs with all the horrors of existence. In private life he is the citizen who looks after his family, who is regarded as a good neighbor and who gains and deserves the respect of all those who know him. In the business world he is the man who does his work without a lot of noise and wasted motion and thereby earns the gratitude of his associates or employers. In public life he is the man who sees that the business of government gets attended to and leaves to louder statesmen the honors of big headlines and Chautauqua lectureships. After hearing or reading the studied and labored complainings of the other variety, the thought of him is like the murmur of pleasant waters. It cools, refreshes and strengthens the jaded spirit. It reminds one that everything is far from being lost, that the world's work is still being efficiently done, that the republic is safe, and that the sun is still shining.

A Boston restaurant keeper kept a green turtle on its back in his window and was tried on a charge of cruelty to animals. A Harvard university professor testified that the turtle was more nearly related to the turtle than the fishes, but the defense took the ground that it was not an animal, but a fish, and the judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Whatever intellectual Boston may hold as to the status of the reptiles, there is no good reason why the laws forbidding cruelty to animals should not be broad enough to cover more than warm-blooded animals.

An Oak Park professor is advocating the establishment of n school in which the art and science of courtship may be taught. Good heavens! Has the man no knowledge of human nature? As soon as courtship is made a thing that people will have to study and work at nobody will wish to introduce in it. The way to make courtship popular—which seems to the Oak Park professor's object—is to enact a law prohibiting it.

The sick friend is serving useful purposes. He has long served as an excuse for the belated homefarer who has been sitting by his bedside. Now he is coming in handy for the speeding motorist who is hurrying to his dying bed. It would be a great shock to his loving friends if by some mischance this convenient scapegoat should suddenly recover.

That Pennsylvania farmer who took a club and proceeded to batter up an automobile whose driver refused to stop when the former's cattle became frightened, possibly acted contrary to law, but he had down in his generous ante of mind engendered in the public by autoists who decline to act reasonably on the road or who ignore the rights of pedestrians.

A savings bank official reports that a strange number of bogus coins find their way into the bank. Maybe a trick like that on a beby is more reprehensible than putting buttons in the contribution box.

A Harvard professor says Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" would be rejected if submitted to the editor of a modern magazine. Of course, its length would be against it at first sight.

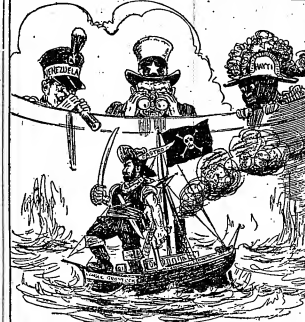
The young Californian who sang, "I'd rather have fingers than toes" will be surprised to learn that a jury in Chicago has assessed the latter at exactly four times the value of the former.

An Ohio man beat his wife with a baseball bat because she had moved his bed during housecleaning time. She wouldn't have minded, perhaps, if he had gut mad enough to beat a rug or two.

The Harvard professor who advises us to study Greek to take our minds off money making overlooks the fact that money making is all Greek to the youth who tucks his diploma under his arm and goes out to look for a job.

Philadelphians are searching in London for details of the early history of William Penn. In future ages Philadelphians will be writing biographies of Connie Mack

AGAIN A PIRATE IN THE CARIBBEAN?



George Ade Davis Richard Harding Davis

FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

SPECIAL MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR LEGISLATION TO STOP FRAUDS.

FRUITFUL LABELS SOUGHT

Urges That Action to Prevent Delusion of the Sick Be Taken by Amendment of Food Law—Shirley Introduces Bill on Subject.

Washington.—Death dealing drugs of the cure-all variety and their makers are severely condemned by President Taft.

In a message to congress the president scathingly arraigned the manufacturers of whot he denounced as "dangerous drug frauds" and urged congress to amend at this session the puro food and drug law to strengthen that oct in vital points of weakness recently pointed out by decisions of the United States Supreme court.

President Taft believes that unless the law is amended forthwith the country will egain be flooded by "injurious nostrums" and "cure-alls" which were common before the pure food law first was enacted.

The message was transmitted to both the senate and the house, and it was said that the letter body probably would take up the matter at an early date. Representative Shorley of Kentucky niready has introduced a bill bearing on the subject.

The president, in his message, calls attention to the provisions of the pure food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, designed to prevent the manufacture and shipment of "worthless nostrums labeled with misstatements of fact as to their physiological netion—misstatements false and misleading even in the knowledge of those who make them," and asserts that the low was received with general satisfaction and "has been generally enforced," more than 2,000 cases having been prepared for criminal prosecution under its terms. He continues:

"The Supreme court has held in a recent decision that the act does not cover the knowingly false labeling of nostrums as to curati-s effect or physiological action, and that inquiry under this sslutary statute does not by its terms extend in any case to the inefficiency of medicine to work the cures claimed for them on the labels.

"It follows that, without fear of punishment under the law, unscrupulous persons, knowing the medicines to have no curative or remedial value for the diseases for which they indicate them, may ship in interstate commerce medicine composed of substances possessing any slight physiological action and labeled as cures for diseases which, in the present state of science, are recognized as incurable.

"Fraudulent misrepresentations of the curative value of nostrums not only operate to delude purchasers, but are a distinct menace to the public health. There are some so credulous as sufferers from disease. The need is urgent for legislation which will prevent the raising of false hopes of speedy cures of serious ailments by misstatements of fact as to worthless mixtures on which the sick rely to their disease progress unchacked."

Plague Kills 83 More at Amoy.

Amoy, China.—Eighty-three deaths from the bubonic plague and seven deaths from smallpox were reported in this vicinity tha past two weeks.

Sees Lightning; Loses Sight.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Harry Adams, son of a well-to-do bath boosa owner, lost his sight by seeing a nearby bolt of lightning reflected into a mirror. Specialists hold but little hope of his recovering it.

Amateur Wins Big Shoot.

Columbus, O.—An amateur won the grand American hadicap shoot. The lucky marksman is Harvey Dixon of Oreogo, Mo., who stood at twenty yards. He made one miss in a hundred shots.

McCORMICK IS HEARD

HARVESTER HEAD REPEATS FUNK'S STORY OF FUND.

Alleged Solicitation of Contribution to $100,000 Expense Money Is Again Described.

Washington.—The secote special committee of eight, which is to make a second investigation into the election of Senator Lorimer, counsel of Illinois had Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester company, as its first witness at the first hearing.

Mr. McCormick swore that Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the company, had told him his corporation had been invited by Edward Hines, president of the Hines Lumber company, to coontribute to a $100,000 fuod used in the election of William Lorimer.

"Mr. Fuok come to me in my office," said Mr. McCormick, "and said that Mr. Hines, of the Union League club in Chicago, had approached him on the subject of our company making a contribution. The object was to obtain e coo)tribution to a fund which was to be inede to recoup expenditures in connection with the elgction of Senator Lorimer. Mr. Funk told him that his suggestion could not be considered.

"I told him I was glad that he had declined, and that practically ended the fiedlend."

Asked if Mr. Fuok had mentioned any other persons in connection with the collection of the fund, Mr. McCormick replied that he had brought in the name of Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing company.

As to the editorial in the Chicago Record-Herald concerning the $100,000 fund, the witness said that about the time the article appeared Mr. Funk told bim he had given the facts to H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of that paper. He did not say that he had advised Mr. Kohlsaat he relieved of his pledge of secrecy.

"I did not think that Mr. Kohlsaat should go to jail," said Mr. McCormick, "and consequently advised that he be permitted to give the facts over to his information."

Mr. McCormick said that Funk had told him of a second interview with Hines, and that Hines had sought him out to tell him that he had not meant that his suggestion of the $10,000 contribution should be taken seriously.

"Do you not think that you should haya given the information in the provtons inquiry?" asked Chairman Dillingham.

"It did not seem to ms to be my duty to go before the committee," ha said; "I did not follow all the details."

BRIBE CASES ARE DROPPED

Springfield (Ill.) Prosecutor Gives Up Attempt to Convict Browns, Wilson, Hirshelmer and Trust.

Springfield, Ill.—Declaring that it appears to be impossible to procure convictions in cases pertaining to bribery and corruption in Sangamon county, State's Attorney Edmund Burke, in the circuit court, nolled the cases pending against Lee O'Neil Browne of Ottawa, Robert E. Wilson of Chicago, Louis D. Hirshelmer of Chicago and Frank J. Trani of Beardstown, who ware charged with conspiracy to commit bribery in connection with certain fish legislation during the Forty-sixth general assembly.

Direct Vote Bill Rejected.

Washington.—The house refused to accept the bill for direct election of senators in the form in which it passed the senate, and by a vote of 172 to 112 sent it to conference. The Bristow amendment was the only change made by the senate, and it war because of refusal to accept this amendment that the house voted for conference. The vote was on strictly party lines, the Republican—Selle of Tennessee—voting with the Democrats, and one Democrat—Burke of Wisconsin—with the Republicans.

CALL EX-GOV. YATES

ILLINOISAN IS WITNESS BEFORE LORIMER SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

DENIES TALKING TO HINES

Editor Hinman of Chicago Testifies That He Believes That's Legislative Jack Pot Supported by Liquor Interests at Peoria.

Washington.—The Lorimer investigating committee of the United States senate was told by George W. Hinman, editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, that there was a biennial Illinois legislative "jock pot" which derived a great portion of its support from the whisky interests at Peoria.

Mr. Hinman was called to explain editorials which had appeared in his paper relative to the various investigations of bribery of the United States senate of his friend, William Lorimer.

To Attorney Marble's questions, Mr. Hinman said he was a close friend of Senator Lorimer, but had received no money to be used in his election.

The witness was questioned at length in regard to the "jack pot" funds of the Illinois legislature.

Mr. Hinman said he had never talked with anyone who said he contributed to a "jack pot," operated one or received money from one. "But I believe there has been a 'jack pot' in every legislature of Illinois since I went to Illinois 12 years ago," he added.

"What do you mean by a 'jack pot?'" asked Senator Fletcher.

"A corruption fund."

Mr. Hinman showed some heat when the committee asked him about his business relations with Funk, Hines, Tilden and Lorimer.

"I ceased speaking to Mr. Funk about three years ago because he was too malignant an enemy to Mr. Lorimer," explained Mr. Hinman.

The witness admitted at first to answer if he had borrowed money from either Hines, Tilden or Lorimer, but said it was a question concerning his private business.

"Oh, well, I will answer under protest," he said after thinking it over. "On one occasion I borrowed $4,000 from Mr. Hines on three or four months' time."

"When?"

"Within the last eight or ten weeks."

Ex-Gov. Richard Yates of Illinois was the next witness. He denied that he was the person addressed as "governor" in the now famous telephone talk between the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago and Springfield the morning of the Lorimer election.

He also said Edward Hines is said to have informed the "governor" that he had just left President Taft and Senator Aldrich at Washington and would be at the deadlock convention in a few days with money to elect Lorimer. Governor Deneen will now be asked if he was the one talked to.

The letter told of a letter he had written Senator Lorimer in which he had characterized Governor Deneen as a "liar." In reply to Senator Kenyon he said he had made the same statement to Governor Deneen in his office.

"Not using the shorter or uglier word," he added, "but there was no more scathing language used. I repeated a list of accepted bids, subject to revision for clerical errors.

"The bids above approximately 1,190 accapted bids. Of the $60,000,000 issue, bonds to the emount of $2,330,500 will go at 103 and upwards, $4,686,500 at 102.75 to 102.99; $11,019,500 at 102.50 to 102.74; $16,563,800 at 102.25 to 102.49, and $1,382,700 at 102.21 to 102.24.

"This means that of the whole issue, nothbng was sold for less than 102.21.

RECIPROCITY HAS A CHANCE

Situation in Senate Shifts When Farmers' Free List and Wool Bills Are Reported.

Washington.—Reciprocity will probably win. Another quick shift of the situation in the senate put the Democratic leaders in the finest possible attitude of favoring the commercial pact with Canada free of all amendments.

The necessities which brought about the coalition of Democrats and Republican Insurgents ceased to exist when Senator Penrose, chairman of the finance committee, though given 20 days in which to consider the farmers' free list and wool bills, reported them out with an unfavorable recommendation, and they took their place in the senate calendar.

Now standing between the farmers' free list and the pact is only the action where the senate may call them up for consideration at will, there is no longer any necessity to offer them as amendments to reciprocity in order to get a record vote.

Lalshman's Son to Wad.

New York.—Announcements have been received in this city from Paris of the engagement of Miss Helena Demarest, daughter of Mrs. Warren C. Demarest of New York, to John Laishman, son of the American ambassador to Italy.

Honor Robert G. Ingersoll.

Peoria, Ill.—Peoria park board, in the face of opposition, decided to place the bronze statue of Robert G. Ingersoll at the grand entrance to Glen Oak park.

TAFT SILVER FETE

THOUSANDS REJOICE AT WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

White House Lawn Is Convarted into a Fairyland—Hurldreds of Rich Presents Sent by Friends.

Washington.—A reception on the White House lawn brought the silver wedding celebration of the President and Mrs. Taft, the second that has been held in the executiva mansion, to n close.

Invitatloos had been sent to close to 12,000 persons, and while the official count of those who shook hands with the president was not given out, it was estimated that at least 5,000 persons were present.

Never in the history of the nation probably has such a function been held in Washington. The diplomatic corps, the United States Supreme court, the senate and the house of representativas, the departments of the government, the men who are high in political affairs of the country, the army, the navy and every walk of life almost were represented.

Possibly 16,000 people crowded about the tros fenco that surrounds the grounds and looked longingly at the electric display, the splashing fountains and the gay throng within.

The ceremony and the reception would begin at nlno o'clock, and promptly on the hour, to the strains of the wedding march, the President and Mrs. Taft came slowly down the staircase of the White House, preceded by the six presidential aids and followed by the cabinet. Out through the red room to the rear portico of the mansion came the bride and groom and out onto the lown, which has been converted into a veritable fairyland, the procession marched. They took their stand beaeath two trees just about the center of the lawn, whose branches were joined by an electric sign flashing "1886-1911."

Mrs. Taft surprised even those familiar with the improvement in health thet she has shown by remaining by the president's aide in the receiving line all the evening. She wore a gown of white satin, brocaded with silver flowers, with a court train. Miss Helen Taft, who was next at hand, wore a gown of pink satin with a tunic of pink chiffon.

DEALS PACKERS FRESH BLOW

Federal Judge Carpenter, in a Six-Word Edict, Denies Rehearing to Indicted Beef Men.

Chicago.—"The motion for rehearing is denied."

In these six words Judge Georgn A. Carpenter in the United States district court brushed aside the last replea of the indicted packers, ruling that they must plead to the indictments or demur. The government has been informed the "governor" that he had just left President Taft and Senator Aldrich at Washington and would be at the deadlock convention in a few days with money to elect Lorimer. Governor Deneen will now be asked if he was the one talked to.

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TROTTERS MAKE FAST TIME

Oked Lowers Track Record at Opening of Cedar Valley Racing Circuit's Second Meet.

Marshalltown, Ia.—With splendid fields of horses and ideal weather the second meeting of the Cedar Valley racing circuit opened here. Tha track record was twice broken, being lowered from 2:12¾ to 2:12¼ by Oked, a bay horse owned by J. W. Nuary of Emmettsburg, Ia., in the 2:14 pace. The two first heats of the race were run in fastest time in tha west this season. Oked won the race in straight heats. Best time in 2:13¼. Dyke's Mixture, owned by W. J. Shanklin of Anamosa, took the 2:20 trot. Best time 2:17¼.

Barnhardt Off for France.

New York.—Sarah Bernhardt sailed for France on the Lorraine, after a tour of the country which might well tax the vitality of a younger woman—she is seventy-seven years old—but not Bernhardt. She was as full of spirits and life as ever.

Bill to Amend Act Goss In.

Washington.—Senator McCumber introduced a bill amending the pure food and drugs act to conform with the recommendation made to congress by President Taft.

WESTERN CANADA'S GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

YIELDS OF WHEAT WILL LIKELY BE 25 TO 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

In an interview with Mr. W. J. White, who has charge of the Canadian government immigration offices in the United States, and who has recently made an extended trip through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada. He said that every point he visited he was met with the one report, universally good crops of wheat, oats and barley. There will this year be a much increased acreage over last year. Many farmers, who had but one hundred acres last year, have increased their cultivated and seeded acreage as much as fifty per cent. With the prospects as they are at present, this will mean from $12 to $15 additional wealth to each. He saw many large fields running from 300 to 1,000 acres in extent and it appeared to him that there was not an acre of this but would yield from 20 to 25 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre, while the cat prospects might safely be estimated at from 40 to 70 bushels per ocre. In all ports of the west, whether it be Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, north and south, east and west, and in the districts where last year there was a partial failure of crops, the condition of all grain is universally good and claimed by most of the farmers to be from one to two weeks in advance of any year for the past ten or twelve years. It does not seem that there was a single foot of the ground that was properly seeded that would not produce.

There are those throughout western Canada who predict that there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised there this year, and if the present favorable conditions continue, there does not seem any reason why these prophesies should not come true. There is yet a possibility of hot winds reducing the quantity in some parts, but with the strongly rooted crops and the exhilarating anticipation thet the country has already been favored with, this probability is reduced to a minimum.

The prices of farm lands at the present time are holding steady and lands can probably still be purchased at the price set this spring, ranging from $15 to $20 per acre, but with a harvested crop, such as is expected, there is no reason why these same lands should not be worth from $20 to $25 per acre, with an almost absolute assurance that by next spring prices will still be a further advance in prices.

Mr. White says that these lands are as cheap at today's figures as in the country's proven worth as they were a few years ago at half the price even the cheapest land but a vagua idea of the producing quality of western Canada lands.

The land agents of the different towns along the line of railvcy are very active. A large number of acres are turned over every day to buyers from the different states in the south, where lands that produce no more are sold at from $150 to $200 per acre.

The homested lands are becoming scarcer day by day and those who are unable to purchase, preferring to homestead, are directing their attention to the park acres lying in the northerly part of the ceniral districts. It has been found that within these are somewhat more difficult to bring under the subjugation of the plow, the soil is full of productive ae in the districts farther south. They possess the advantage that the more plentiful growth of trees indicates; that there is on these lands an open acreage of from fifty to seventy per cent of the whole and the balance is made up of groves of poplar of fair size, which offer shelter for cattle, and in the greater are of it goodhold strength and plentiful, bringing about a more certain crop of mixed farming than can be carried on in the more open districts to the south.

The immigration for the past year has been tha greatest in the history of Canada and it is keeping up in record shape. The larger number of those, who will go this year will be those who will buy lands nearer the line of railways, preferring to pay a little higher price for good location than to go back from the line of railways some 40 or 50 miles to homestead.

Mr. White has visited the different agencies throughout the United States and ha found that the correspondences at the various offices bes largely increased, the number of callers is greater than ever.

Any one desiring information regarding western Canada should apply at once to tha Canadian Government Agent nearest him for a copy of the "Last Best West."

Declining With Thanks.

A young woman prominent in the social set of an Ohio town tells of a young man there who had not familiarized himself with the forms of polita correspondence to the fullest extent. When, on one occasion, he found it necessary to decline an invitation, he did so in the followiog terms:

Mr. Henry Blenk declines with pleasure Mrs. Wood's invitation for the nineteenth, and thanks her extremely for having given bim the opportunity of doing so.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Thoughtlessness is responsible for quite half the cruelty in the world and selfishness for the other half.—Robinson.

MONEY FOR SCHOOLS

PLAN FOR BUILDINGS AT ST. ANTHONY PARK, MORRIS AND CROOKSTON OUTLINED.

CLASS ROOM FOR 500 MORE

Enrollment Will Be Limited to the Accommodations to Prevent Overcrowding—To Increase Teaching Force.

St. Paul.—To meet almost overwhelming increase in enrollment at the St. Anthony Park institution and the Morris and Crookston schools, Dean A. F. Woods, of the state agricultural college, has announced plans for immediate improvements and additions at these three places aggregating a total of $606,500 to come out of the $1,300,000 appropriated by the last legislature for buildings and maintenance during the next two years and some from appropriations made during the previous session.

To Get Ready for More Students.

By means of improvements and additions at St. Anthony Park the dormitory accommodations will be increased by fifty for boys and fifty for girls and the class room capacity, when a new Mechanic Arts building is completed, will be extended 25 per cent and probably more.

The improvement at Crookston will increase the capacity from 150 to 350 and those at Morris will raise the capacity from 100 to 300.

Following is the list of improvements to be made at St. Anthony Park:

Buildings at St. Anthony Park

New Mechanic Arts building	$240,000
Dairy barns	5,000
Additions to dairy barns	2,500
Addition to milk house	15,000
Power plant improvements	15,000
Addition girls' dormitory	17,000
Addition boys' old dormitory	17,000
Addition dining hall dormitory	20,000
Hog barn	3,500
Grading lighting, fencing	10,000
General repairs	15,000
Total	$376,000

Work to Start at Once.

Plans for the new Mechanic Arts building already have been drawn and the site has been fixed 150 feet south of the new administration building. Work will commence within a few weeks. The engineering departments as well as the manual training departments will be housed in this structure, which is planned to give class room and laboratory accommodations for more than 500. It really will be in two parts, one containing the shops and the other the class rooms.

The new girls' dormitory will be enlarged and finished, adding fifty to its capacity. The sum of $20,000 will be expended on the old boys' dormitory, and $20,000 will be put in additions to the dining hall dormitory, increasing the accommodations for boys by fifty, as well as the dining hall capacity.

Changes to Be Made at Morris.

Following are the improvements at Morris:

New dormitory	$50,000
Girls' dormitory	50,000
Power plant	25,000
Public fence, etc.	20,000
Total	$165,000

At present the capacity of the Morris school is limited to about 100. By the building of the two new dormitories, one for girls and the other for boys, there will be room for fully 300 and possibly more.

$65,000 for Crookston School.

At Crookston the following improvements will be made:

Addition to Mechanic Arts building	$10,000
Class room, farm dwellings	15,000
New science hall	40,000
Total	$65,000

With this expenditure Dean Woods estimates the capacity will be raised from 150 to fully 250, although the appropriation for the new science hall does not become available until 1912.

"It is probable we will put the enrollment limit at the State Agricultural college for the college students and the school students at 1,500," said Dean Woods. "Last fall we were swamped with students and in some instances girls had to be taken care of on cots in the corridors of the girls' dormitory, while in the men's building one persistent student slept several nights in a bathtub until lodging could be found for him outside the institution.

"The ratio of instructors to students has run about one to twenty-six and it should be one to fifteen, approximately. We hope later on to correct this."

Big State Ditch Projected.

St. Paul.—"All state ditch work in Aitkin county will be completed by Sept. 1," said George A. Ralph, state's drainage engineer. "Preparations are well under way for the construction of ditch 95 in the western part of Roseau county. It will be one of the largest the state has ever dug, as the main ditch and the laterals are over ninety-five miles in length, and the specifications call for an excavation of 1,900,000 cubic yards."

Street Closing Compromise.

Winona.—Two propositions designed to compromise Bishop Heffron's Seminary street closing controversy were submitted at the meeting of the city council and action was deferred for two weeks, at the request of one faction of those people interested in adjusting the matter. One of the propositions came from joint committees representing the Board of Trade and the Merchants and Business Men's association and the other in the form of resolutions from the Winona Street drive association.

COLORED OLEO IS PROHIBITED

NEW STATE LAW GOES INTO EFFECT JULY 1.

Cafes, Hotel, Etc., Using Oleo Must Do Stats on Bill of Fare or Waiter.

St. Paul.—The new state oleomargarine law will go into effect July 1. The law not only prohibits the sale of colored oleomargarine in any form or manner, but permits the sale of uncolored oleomargarine only when the customer has full knowledge of what he is getting.

The bill was introduced by Senator H. N. Benson, of St. Peter, and had hard sledding. It prohibits the sale of any substitute for butter which is colored in any tint of rather. It does not help if the manufacturer uses half or two-thirds cream—it is against the law to sell it if it looks like butter.

When uncolored oleomargarine is sold, the tub or package must have the word "oleomargarine" in a prominent place in big type. The retailer in turn must deliver the product to his customer in wrappers having stamped in plain type the word "oleomargarine" and also the name of the retailer and the manufacturer. The use of any descriptive matter intended to mislead the customer, such as "Jersey butterine" or "country rolls" or "dairy rolls" is prohibited.

Another section prohibits the proprietor of any hotel, dining room, dining car, drinking place, cafe, bakery, boat, lumber camp, mining camp, railroad camp, boarding house, hospital or other place where guests, boarders or patients are served food for pay from serving any substitute for butter unless the words "oleomargarine used in place of butter" are on the bill of fare or posted on the walls of the room.

The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of from $50 to $100 or a jail sentence of thirty days, with higher penalties for a second offense.

GIVES MANUFACTURERS' GAIN.

Mankato and Stillwater Show Healthy Growth in Census Period.

Washington.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the thirteenth United States census of manufacturers of the city of Mankato shows increases as follows: 37 per cent in the number of salaried officials and clerks; 26 per cent in the salaries and wages; 17 per cent in the number of establishments; 11 per cent in the value added by manufacture; 11 per cent in the average number of wage earners employed during the year; 9 per cent in the value of products; and 8 per cent in the cost of materials used.

The decreases were 38 per cent in the miscellaneous expenses and less than 1 per cent in the capital invested.

There were 63 establishments in 1909, as compared with 54 in 1904; an increase of 9, or 17 per cent.

The value of products in 1909 was $3,723,000, and $3,422,000 in 1904; an increase of $301,000, or 9 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately $59,000 in 1909, and about $64,000 in 1904.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year.

A summary for Stillwater, shows increases as follows: 16 per cent in the capital invested, 11 per cent in the cost of material used, and 5 per cent in the number of establishments. There were decreases in all the other items.

There were 38 establishments in 1909, as compared with 36 in 1904, an increase of 2, or 5 per cent. The value of products in 1909 was $2,256,000 and $2,784,000 in 1904, a decrease of $98,000, or 4 per cent.

NEEDLE BATH FOR TRAMPS.

Soap, Too, Figures in Means of Wisdom to Get Rid of Hoboes.

Winona.—The needle bath will be used by the City of Winona as a means to induce tramps to give the city a needle bath on their perambulations through the country. Mayor Julian R. Schroth a week ago recommended that some means be taken by the council to put a stop to the visits of the wanderers.

The street committee turned down a stone pile as being an expensive and unprofitable way of securing additional stone, but recommended the needle bath, and this will be installed without delay in connection with the tramp room at the police station.

Tramps hereafter coming to Winona will be compelled, before being given a night's lodging, to take a needle bath. They will be placed in the needle bath department, and then water will be turned on them in fine streams from all directions. After such treatment it is not believed they will come this way again.

In connection with the bath, the tramps will be compelled also to use soap.

BANKERS AT BEMIDJI.

Minnesota Association Holds Its Annual Outing.

Bemidji.—The Minnesota Bankers' Association held its annual meeting in this city, a goodly number of the members being present. President L. A. Huntoon of Moorhead was in the chair and the speakers on the program included James T. Tawney, of Winona, Joseph Chapman, of Minneapolis, Kelsey S. Chase, of St. Paul, and Lafe Young of Des Moines, Ia.

J. D. BREN INDICTED

DEPOSED TREASURER OF UNIVERSITY IS CHARGED WITH GRAND ARCENY.

HIS ROBBERY TALE IN IGNORED

Funds Totaling $21,616.31 Make Up Alleged Shortage in Accounts of University of Minnesota.

Minneapolis. — Joseph D. Bren, deposed treasurer of the University of Minnesota, was indicted by the grand jury, the charge being grand larceny of $21,616.31 of university funds. Before voting this indictment on in the summer making a thorough investigation of the university financial situation.

In returning its indictment the grand jury took no cognizance of the money Mr. Bren has returned to the university to cover as he said, any shortage which might be found. The county attorney explained to the jury that when Mr. Bren did not produce this money on demand of the proper authorities he immediately became liable to prosecution and the fact that some money was paid over to cover shortages would not alter the case.

Robbery Money Included.

The gross amount named in the indictment includes the $13,826.79 of which Mr. Bren said he was robbed by highwaymen near the university, the $4,990 which so mysteriously appeared in a tin box in Mr. Bren's office days after his arrest, and the $710 and $360 he turned over to the university to cover shortages. This total $19,886.79. The difference between this figure and the $21,676.31 is the additional shortage the examiners report is shown by his books.

Bankar Testifies.

C. W. Ferwell, a vice president of the Northwestern National bank, was the first to take up before the jury the burden of the long story of incriminations which the police have to tale against Bren. It was he, according to his testimony, who accepted an account which Bren opened at the bank under the name of W. J. Bryant. This is the account used by Bren for wheat speculations in which he lost close to $6,000 in a few months.

One important point in Mr. Farwell's testimony was that Bren gave as Bryant's address that of the Bren home at 2439 Grand Avenue. Then appeared before the jury Frank Starr, deputy public examiner, and he staggered under the weight of dozens of books brought from the university.

Next came Miss Gussie Ryen, clerk in Bren's office at the university. She was asked about that $4,990 which so mysteriously appeared in the tin box. Also there was D. W. Sprague, whom Mr. Bren succeeded at the university, and he gave some testimony of importance as to the books. C. E. Decker, secretary to the board of regents and purchasing agent at the university, added his words.

To the prosecutors the Bren case itself is no longer of such great importance as developments of another nature which are persistently promised for the future. Those are all along the line of a general and sweeping investigation which, it is promised, will reveal much which needs reformetion.

BULL ATTACKS MAN.

Animal's Lack of Horns Only Salvation of Victim.

Brainerd.—Tossed into the air by a vicious bull and stomped on by the beast, Harvey Williams, aged 31, single, toy at the mercy of the animal with his collar bone and several ribs broken. Tiring of the attack, the bull left him and Williams made his way to the home of his employer, George Wetherbee, of Crow Wing station, eight miles south of Brainerd.

Harvey Williams is the son of Mrs. Della Williams, residing in Southeast Brainerd, and had been working four days for Mr. Wetherbee. In the evening he went out into the pasture and when between two brush piles knocked ten rods from the fence, the bull, which previously always appeared to be a gentle animal, suddenly turned and attacked him before he had a chance to run. The beast has no horns.

KILLS WIFE AND SURRENDERS.

Quarrel Because She Wanted to Feed His Stepson.

Pierz.—Theodore Martin, aged 30, five miles west, shot and killed his wife.

A son by her first husband visited home, leaving in the evening. The mother wanted to give him lunch. Martin objected, a quarrel followed and he shot her in the abdomen and head, then went to Little Falls and gave himself up to the sheriff.

MANY FISHERMEN PAY.

Stats May Get as Much as $10,000 From Non-Residents.

St. Paul.—It is estimated that nonresident fishermen will contribute between $8,000 and $10,000 to the state fund for the propagation of fish.

The Game and Fish commission sent out more than 8,000 non-resident fishing licenses, and several of the counties have already exhausted their supply and have sent in orders for more.

BRILLIANT PLAYING OF CHICAGO CUB.



Jimmy Doyle, Claver Third Baseman.

Speaking of shoes, Jimmy Doyle of the Cubs is passing through all the thrills of filling those of a star, and Jimmy Doyle of the Cubs is not any more shy on filler than was Heinie Zimmerman of the Cubs. Doyle is playing in Zimmy's old position, third base. Zimmy in turn has moved southwest on the diamond and is covering J. Evers' old territory, second, and neither Zimmy nor Doyle loss in luster in comparison with the respective personages whose shoes they are now filling.

Hearsey has it that the shoes of a star are rather incoherent in shape, and ersatz in size, and generally discomforting to any strange wearer. But third bess covered by Doyle is not a widely different institution to third base covered by Zimmerman. Doyle opened the gate for opportunity the first time he looked wistful and copped his present position. It was the first time he was given a chance this season of doing other than the unprofitable pastime of officiating as a wall flower.

CARDINALS WILL BEAT REDS

So Says Manager Roger Bresnahan of St. Louis Nationals—Has Confidence in His Men.

Meneger Roger Bresnahan of the Cardinals says that his club is going to come close to beating the Cincinnatis out in the National league race. Bresnahan thinks that his club would



Roger Sresnahan.

have finished much higher last season and "Stats," Sellee, his star southpaw, not been "in dutch" for several weeks.

Sallee is admittedly as good as any southpaw the league has seen in years when he is on his good behavior. "Slats" has one of those "I-don't-care" dispositions and frequently has runins with his manager.

As a result "Slats" spent considerable time under suspension last season. This year "Slats" is swirling the best game of his career, and is satisfied at last. He trimmed the Giants. That does Salles more good than winning a dozen ordinary games.

The rest of the St. Louis pitchers are strong, according to Manager Bresnahan. He looks for Harmon to have a great season, and Bob has a retiling good start. Steels, "Bres" says, is going to be a wonder, and Guyer, Golden and Lendermilk will win a bunch of games.

Bresnahan says that Golden is the "king hard luck pitcher of heseball." Golden has won but one game to date and has been beaten seven times. The Cardinals have failed to tally in three of these seven defeats, while Golden has held his opponents to less then three runs just five times.

Among the Baseball Players

Bebs Adems came back.

Still the cry is for an eerlier start for games.

Maddenism seems to be the only star to last.

Bobby Wallace has picked up another slugger in Bowan.

Ernie Oritz, the new Cnb pitcher, is another of George Huf's products.

That shaking up Charlie Doofs gave his team evidently was a good move.

An hour and seventeen minutes for a ball game is the season record for spoed.

Perhaps the only way to hsat the Chicago teame is to put the men out of commission.

Incidentally, Manager Duffy's men have played fewer games than any team in the league.

How does it happen that a man who scores all round the bases on a hit is given only a single?

Jimmy Sheckard is having the best year of his career, and he is like wine—he gets better with age.

Jack Coombe of the Athletics is making up lost time. He is trying to win every game he pitches.

Boston Red Sox are again being shaken up. No wonder the Red Sox never got anywhere above third.

Harry Steinfeldt has been forgotten. Jimmy Doyle is filling his shoes to the satisfaction of the West Side rooters.

The papers are starting to give Clark Griffith his knockout drops at last. Many a good ball player has been driven from Redland in the same way.

WILD NIGHT WITH WADDELL

Topsy Hartsel Describes Pleasant and Tumultous Evening He Spent With Rube.



Topsy Hartsel.

"It was my forluns once," says Topsy Hartsel, of the world's champion Athletics, "to spend a pleasant and tumultous evening with G. Edward Waddell, more generally known as 'Rube,' and, at the sems time in the zenith of his big league fame. Just once, and only once, I never cared for any more of the same, thank you.

"The Athletics were just swinging into the championship of 1906, thanks in a great measure to the glorious pitching of the Rube, and he was one of the most popular citizens of Philadelphia. This particular evening he approeched me and explained that we could have the time of our lives, if we felt no inclined. First of all, said he, we would go to supper. We did, but the supper was interrupted to some extent, because Mr. Waddell, happening to meet a men in the dining room whom he did not like, smote him over the head with a whitefish, a proceeding which seemed to be somewhat outside the limits of one's menu.

"After supper Mr. Weddell said he would take me beck of the scenes of a certein theater, where melodrama is the reage. I had never been behind the curtain and was delighted, more so, when the stage hends, all recognizing Rube, treated us with great honor and courtesy. The play was a wild western thing, chockful of shooting. As we cepse into the dim recesses behind the stage, one of the few quiet minutes of the show was taking place—the here was just looking into the eyes of the heroine and telling her how much he loved her. Not a sound broke the tense silence, and just then Rube, picking up a gun that was standing reedy for the villain, pulled the trigger.

"It cracked the love scene, and the stage hends threw Mr. Weddell out. And I went with him.

"They are not gentlemen in there," said Mr. Waddell. 'Let's go to the ——— theater, where Howard Hoft is playing. He's my pal.'

"So we went to another house, and again we got behind the scenes. Rube was popular—honest, he was. If you remember Howard Hall's old play, 'The Man Who Dared,' you will remember that a den of lions furnished the thrills. The cage was standing beck in the wings, and Mr. Waddell,



in his merry way, insulted one of the lions. Just as Rube grabbed the lion by the tail, the beast swung round and struck—and knocked a peg in the Rube with his sleeve ripped off and a big red streak in his arm. And scats we were thrown out in the alley.

"Topsy,' said Rube, 'don't forget, my son, we had a few with a couple of guys that said Connie Mack was a nogood son of a hyene, and one of them smashed me with a knife when I defanded Connie's reputation. You've got a black eye—that'll maks the ploy look good strongre. I guess we can touch him for $20 each if we tell it good.'

"I never went out for a social evening with Mr. Waddell any more. His ideas of diversion are too strenuous for a man like me."

SOUND DOOM OF LIVELY BALL

August Herrmann, Chairman of National Commission, Sees Speedy Retirement of Cork Center.

The slaughter of pitchers by batters of the National and American leagues soon will be checked by the retirement of the new cork centered ball, according to August Herrmann, chairman of the national commission and president of the Cincinnati club of the National league.

A movement already has been started for the relief of the moundsmen, who have feced a terrific bombardment of safe hits since the introduction of the new ball. A circular letter mailed to all directors and officials of the American and National leagues asking for expressions of opinion regarding the continued use of the new ball was received by Mr. Herrmann the other day.

"I think it will be but a short time until a ball of a less lively pattern will be in use," said Mr. Herrmann. "The present ball makes the games too one-sided and uncertain. I think the cork-centered ball as now manufactured soon will be relegated to the shelf."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $2.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $2.50.

Entered as Second-class mail matter April 20, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The speech of Senator Knute Nelson, against the Reciprocity bill made a profound impression in Washington and throughout the east.

Hon. D.P. O'Neil will spread the wings of the American Eagle at Clearbrook July 4th. If he tells what the last legislature did not accomplish, the celebration will last two, or three days.

Roosevelts indorsement of old Taft will have about as much affect among the North Western farmers, in the next campaign, as it had for his New York congressman in the last campaign. They will listen to "Teddy" talk but will all vote for the other fellow.

With the mayor of Cass Lake under arrest, as the leader of the northern Minnesota bank robbers, and the county Attorney of Beltrami county resigning, after refusing to prosicute the gang, now under arrest, it would seem that the officials must look "out" among the leaders of society up in that county.

It appears that our papers is getting to be so "yellow" to please the Thief River Falls Times. They do not understand the situation. If they did they would know that we could not use strong language enough and send our paper through the mail. We intend to treat gentlemen, as gentlemen, but when we go after chicken thieves and little sneaks, that is sneaking around trying to stab us in the dark, we always use a double barrel shot gun loaded with rock salt, so it will sting when it strikes them. However if your are looking for a chance to indorse dirty work in the newspaper business "dig in," and help them out, and if you are looking for a shot you can get it.

There is no use of agitating the consolidation of schools in this part of the county until we get in our ditches and get roads. When there is any movement to consolidate in this part of the county you can bet it will center in Highlanding, where the records show that we have the biggest country school in the county. The only district on the eleven townships that has maintained an eight months school and got special state aid. And this has been done with nearly one half of the real estate in the district homestead land, with no taxes against it, while next year all the land will be put on the tax list. If Littlmore can get Swansons notice published correct by next May, and we are not going to back up and move to Erie by a long shot. We do not understand how Mostue has been led into this, mean it was through an impression that some of our north side people gave him the idea that they were very anxious to build up Erie enterprises, instead of their homes, but all the people are not bulls that say in this district, if they had been, our creamery would have been at Erie. No if Littlmore and Mostue want a life school to move out to Erie, they might get one in Thief River Falls, but they can't have the Highlanding school, and any agitation at this time for any such moves will only stir up a dirty row, in which some one is sure to get the worst of it, as we will throw brick bats at anyone that tried to injure this school.

The DesMoines, Iowa Capital, a newspaper published at Des Moins Iowa, has taken a poll of the Republican editors of that state, and finds them overwhelmingly against the Reciprocity Treaty. Where can Taft get his support for another term?

If that Canada treaty should pass, every loyal editor of the Northwest should run a out of Taft steady, and under it these words. "Here is the thing that makes wheat so cheap, and dear at the same old price."

HORSES!

Horses! Horses.

AUCTION & PRIVATE SALE.

I WILL HAVE TWO CARS OF BROKE MARES FOR SALE, AT BLUMMER, MINNESOTA ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, AND JULY 1st. Don't Fail to Come and get a good Horse Cheap.

Louis Sietz,

Owner.

Rubenjiarre's Style of Dress.

Rubenjiarre's manner, of dress, upon all the period when the demagogues affected the slovenliness and disorder of indigence in order, in failing the people, was clean, decent and precise as that of a man, who respects himself in the eyes of others. His white powdered hair, turned up in rouleaux, crimped his temples; a bright blue coat buttoned over his hips, open over the breast to display a white vest, short yellow colored breeches, white stockings and shoes with silver buckles, formed his ineffable costume during the whole of his public life. It was said that he desired by this, never varying the style or color of his garments to make the same impression in the sight and imagination of the people as a medal of his face would have caused.—Lamartine's "History of the Girondists."

Very Soothing.

"I don't know what I am going to do with that kid of mine. He's always getting into fights. I jerked him up for it the other day. 'What do you mean by fighting on the public streets like this?' I asked

"'Well,' he said, 'Jimmy Montgomery said you were my father.'

"'Well, ain't I your father?'

"'I s'pose you are, but a feller don't want it thrown up to him right in front of a crowd.'"—Boston Traveler.

A Taste For Soap.

Very few of the queerest of tastes can beat that of the Misses Prescott, of whose life in Rome Mrs Hugh Fraser tells in "A Diplomatist's Wife In Many Lands." She says that he used to keep a cake of soap on his writing table and dabble in it constantly, saying, when he was remonstrated with, that people should be clean inside as well as out."

Most Important.

George—What can be the matter? The telegram says, "Come home at once." I must fly.

George as he arrives home two hours later—What on earth is the matter, dearest?

Young Wife—The baby said "Dad-dah"—Exchange.

Where His Interest Lay.

Excited Mississippian—Your wife's just had a scrimish accident; thrown from car which ran over a dog. Bones tackedly— Was it a fox terrier with black spots on his shoulders?

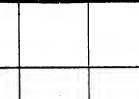
Minding Her One.

Mabel—That story you just told is about fifty years old. Maude—And you haven't forgotten it to tell that time!—Toledo Blade.

To resent kindly rebuke is not a sign of spirit, but of stupidity.

Judges' Wigs.

The wig is only worn by English barristers to give them a more official appearance, and no one can say that it fails in this respect. The custom was originated by a French judge in the seventeenth century when, happening to lose a particular wig one day, he found it gave him such a stern and dignified appearance that he decided to get one for himself and wear it at all times, in court. This he did, and the result was so satisfactory from a legal point of view that not only judges, but barristers also, took up the custom throughout Europe.—London Graphic.



Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd, 1911.

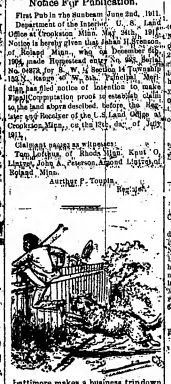
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 30th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Fabiel H. Benson, of Roland Minn., who on December 6th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 663, Serial No. 04878, for S. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on the 11th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Linnes, John A. Peterson, Roland Minn. of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.



Lettimore makes a hopeless frigdown into Deer Park Township. Question: Did he get ahead of the dog, or not?



Taking No Chances.

"Is there no hope, Mabel, of your ever loving me?"

"The odds are a thousand to one, against it."

(After a pause—"Give a long shot, but with nothing else in the field I'll take it."



In Maybe Mallow.

Dr. Bacillus—Hem! Very serious case. Total loss of vitality. Just called me in time. You must move to a healthy, congenial resort and recuperate. I would advise a season in the tenement district of New York. It will strengthen and fatten you.

"The Only Thing That Will Relieve Neuralgia."

The piercing pains of Neuralgia, which often follows a bad cold or La Grippe, are frequently almost unbearable and few medicines afford any relief to the sufferer.

I am a rural mail carrier and have been a user of the Dr. Miles' medicines for years.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills can't be beaten. They are the only thing I have found that will relieve my neuralgia and I have tried most everything, besides medicine from the doctor. I am willing to tell anyone what the Anti-Pain Pills did for me."

CHARLES HILDEBRANDT,
Box 203 Woodvill, Ohio

If you, like Mr. Hildebrandt, "have tried most everything" in vain, why not do as he did; fight pain and pains with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Let the pills bear the brunt of the battle. No matter how stubborn the ailment; they will climb out victorious.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills stand on their record, which is a long list of lives extending back a generation.

Druggists Everywhere sell them. If first package fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 9th, 1911

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 7th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Darwin Parrott, of Pinemore Minnesota, who on March 2nd, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 677, Serial No. 04,267, for N. E. ¼ Section 23 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Crookston Minn., on the 25th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lewis Hutchinson, Emery Lofgren, Antos Peterson, of Pinemore, Minn. William G. Johnson, of Shelmore, Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ansley P. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. who on June 9th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1,222, Serial No. 04,961, for N. E. ¼ Section 4 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Crookston Minn., on the 4th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Lofthus, Thorval Lofthus, Andrew Peterson, Gudmund Sinnes, all of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 30th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Thorbjorn Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. who on June 9th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1,220, Serial No. 04,960, for S. E. ¼ Section 4 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Crookston Minn., on the 4th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Lofthus, Thorval Lofthus, Andrew Peterson, Gudmund Sinnes, all of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gunder G. Hofstad, of Rudell Minn. who on November 9th, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 914, Serial No. 04341, for S. W. ¼ Section 12 Township 152 N. Range 42 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Hofstad, of Rudell Minn, Ole O. Legvold, of Rudell Minn. Knut Linnvet, of Roland Minn. Ouov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Roly Hofstad of Roland Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 268, Serial No. 04218, for N. W. ¼ Section 27, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 25th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses

Gunder G. Hofstad, Ole O. Legvold, Rudell Minn. Knut Linnvet, of Roland Minn. Ouov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam June 16th, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legvold, of Rudell Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 265, Serial No. 04209, for S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 25th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Roly Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Gunder G. Hofstad, of Rudell Minn. Knut Linnvet, of Roland Minn. Ouov Legvold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Spider Racing.

Lord Devon's property was greatly impoverished by the twelfth earl, who squandered nearly his entire fortune and rightly embarrassed the entailed property. He was addicted to a most singular form of gambling, namely, spider racing, which he played with the last Marquis of Hastings and the eighth Duke of Bedford. Each player selected a spider, which was placed in the table, and then the latter was gently tapped from underneath. The warmth caused the insects to run, and the spider which got to the edge first won. But spiders are clannish creatures, and it would frequently happen that a spider which was after the edge of the table and the winning goal, quite back, traverse the table in all directions and lose its basket the thousands of pounds at nearly won. Lord Devon, Lord Hastings and the Duke of Bedford each by them abandoned himself to this strange vice, which contributed in no small degree to the ruin of the two former.—New York

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS, AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to buy Right Goods at the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nels Solheim, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 4th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 819, Serial No. 04266, for S.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 18th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 3, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 870, Serial No. 04265, for N.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 18th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Nels Solheim, Sever Nelson, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torjel O. Langel, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 676, Serial No. 04248, for N.E. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Selve T. Myrum, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 668, Serial No. 04247, for N.W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 11th. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Nels Solheim, Sever Nelson, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

We regret to hear that Alex P. Lattimore was again compelled to go away for medical treatment last week.

We had our first mess of new potatoes last Monday June 26th, which is not so very bad for Northern Minnesota.

Rev. Father Adolph will hold services on Wednesday morning July 12th, at the residence of Henry Arndt, Town of Highlanding.

S L. Holm made a trip to Clearwater county last week to look after an estate that he is Administrator in, for Mrs Tillie Thorson, of Crosby N.D.

Mrs. A. Weaver, of Marshfield Wis., arrived here Monday for an extended visit with her brother C. L. Clark and family. She is accompanied by her daughter's Miss Flossy and Ruth.

Although the crows and wet weather got almost the best of us in one field of our corn, we have one field that is as fine corn as ever grew in any state, a sample of which will be on exhibition at the Thief River Falls Fair.

We understand the Karlberg floating dredge started up on ditch No. 47 this morning, and we hope they will keep her floating and digging so fast that the farmers will begin to cool down under the collar.

$27. Insures you against a loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to lose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

The Nels Otte farm on section 36 town of Kratka, has just been sold to a party from Mefutosh, who will build extensive buildings on the farm and make his home on it. Then are the kind of men we like to see moving into the country, and our bumper crop is what will fetch them.

Ben Christianson has been appointed deputy clerk of court. Less than a year ago you farmers used to hear a noise like this: "After the next county division each county officer will do his own work and the tax payers won't have to pay a lot of deputies like you do now." Again we arise to remark; we told you so.

Mr. Louis L. Roth, of Stark treather N. D and Mr. M. A. Benson of Thief River Falls were visiting S. L. Holm this week, and expressed themselves as well pleased with this part of the country. They returned to Thief River Falls yesterday with a sail boat, down the Red Lake River.

We have the agency of the State Farmer Mutual Hail Insurance Co., of Waseca, and will insure crops against loss by hail at the rate of $5, a hundred, or to make it plain we bet you one hundred dollars to five dollars, that there will not be any hail. Call and see us, as it is safer to let a rich company share your risk.

Gilbert Hoove, Hanson Gigstad and County surveyor C. H. Martz are up Viewing ditches this week. We are like the farmer that told the young Dr. that they did not want a man to practice, but a man to doctor. We have had about enough practicing, what we want is a ditch digger, from Diggerville, to get in and dig them ditches contracted for p.d.q.

Erie will Celebrate July 4th, in grand style. They are building a large bowery and will have first class Music for dancing afternoon and evening. A matched game of base ball in the afternoon, Erie vs Lillo, for a $10, purse. A good program of sports in the afternoon. Grand Display of Fire works in the evening.

All come to Erie July 4th, and have a good time.

Erie and Crookston will both have big celebrations July 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress will entertain a number of neighbors and friends July 4th.

The farmers clubs of Highlanding and Kratke will picnic in the groves of John Quirk and James O'Brien

We received, yesterday the entire Rhoda poker "jack pot", amounting to two dollars and fifty cents. The next time they want a little game they will have to use matches.

More About Ditching.

We have sent for a complete list of all the taxpayers on ditch No. 47, and as soon as we get it, we shall call a meeting of all the taxpayers on the ditch. We will then organize, and appoint, one two, or three men, from among our number to look after OUR interests. We want them to have a copy of all proceedings had on the ditch and a copy of the Engineers print, showing depth of ditch, where the dirt is to be put on the side, and how the road is to be built. Then we want to see to it that the work is done within the time it was contracted to be done and according to contract. Is it not fair, that the men who must pay for the work have the looking after it? Or must we go way back and sit down, and have the work that we must pay for done when, and in the way Mr. Contractor pleases?

ROLAND LOCALS.

Mr. Moskaito has been rather tiresome lately.

Mrs. Normando and sister Carrie returned to Red Lake Falls last Saturday.

Mr. Gust Iverson is helping the butter maker at the Clearwater creamery during the rush.

Wedding bells are still ringing and tomorrow night Axel Gustafson and Miss Annie Florence are to be married.

Mrs. Sheilld and daughter was down to be present at the Alrick Short wedding.

The Clearwater Congregation are going to build a new church, this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wichterman and daughter Alice, from Trail City were up to the Alrick and Short wedding.

Miss G. Gunderson spent Sunday with Miss Anniebell Rolandson.

Willing to Do Honor.

Phil May, the great English artist, earned his first fame in Australia. One day a broken down minister applied to him for charity, and May engaged him as a model. As a joke he also demanded that his eighty-year-old pensioner agree to leave him his skeleton when he died. When May left Australia he called his model in. "You've played me a dirty trick," said May, "by swindling me out of that skeleton. I could have bought one to order and cheaper for half the money you've cost me." The old fellow, ashamed of his base ingratitude to his best and most patient friend, answered: "Don't be angry with me, Mr. May. It's not my fault. I meant to keep my word. Stay in Sydney a few months longer and give me another chance to show you that I am a man of honor."

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND PURITY

Copenhagen Snuff is made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored leaf tobacco, to which is added only such ingredients as are component parts of natural leaf tobacco and absolutely pure flavoring extracts. The Snuff Process retains the good of the tobacco and expels the bitter and acid of natural leaf tobacco.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW STORE.

WE ARE READY FOR BUSINESS,

And Carry a full Line of Dry goods Shoes hardware groceries, Hickory Paints Fence Wire and Garden Seeds.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

We're sure - for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 21 lbs) extremely easy and can be operated effectively and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines



Electric Cleaner Co.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 26, Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Severt Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 8308, Serial No. 04294, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornson, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, Torgei O. Langei, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder Asbjornson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04389, for S. W. ¼ Section 7, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Severt Nelson, Torgei Langei, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solhiem, all of Malone Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

FOR SALE: One two year old, threeqnater short horn, bull.

Walter McAndress,

Sunbeam Minn

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Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam June 2, 1911. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 31st., 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Abbreuer, of Roland Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 573, Serial No. 04218, for N. W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 49 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Ebbesser, William Bruckmann, Gunder Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Eddy Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 16, 1911, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 14th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel V. Carlson, of Lillo Minn. who on Nov. 28th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No 957, Serial No. 04294, for S. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 11th. day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Andrew A. Rolandson, of Roland Minn. Edward Rosian, of Rhoda Minn. Amund K. Brelund, Andrew Hanson, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Osmond Mundt, of Rhoda Minn. who on July 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 952. Serial No. 04237 for N. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson. Torgei O. Lofthus. Andrew Brovold. George Singer, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 19th, 1911. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Wold of Kratka Minn., who on June 26th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 681, Serial No. 04155, for N. E. ¼ Section 23, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhlem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 26th, day of June 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Wenaas, William Peterson, Joseph Kilen, Ole Oreson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Table All Right.

"Did they have a good table?" asks the inquisitive guest.

"It is fine, rate," answers the man who first just returned—"solid oak, with heavy legs and a polished top."—Judge.

A Question of Gifts.

"Why did you deliberately make an enemy of your old friend Jinks?"

"Because he is to be married next month."—Lippincott's.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam June 2nd, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Knut O. Lintvet, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 666, Serial No. 04210, for N. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lufthus, of Rhoda Minn. John H. Svenson, John A. Peterson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam June 2, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Peterson, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 661, serial No. 04205, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Knut O. Lintvet, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub. in the sunbeam June 2nd, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office, at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on Oct. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 724, serial No. 04269, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn., on the 13, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut O. Lintvet, John A. Peterson, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, all of Roland Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

The Bible as a Detective.

The Bible was used until quite recent years for the detection of thieves. Dr. Jessopp told in 1882 how there were still persons living who had witnessed the ordeal to which an East Anglian woman subjected his servants when his cash box was missing. He ordered them all into his bedroom and hanged them around the walls. From the center of the ceiling hung the rope used to tower coffins into the churchyard graves, wound round a Bible from the leaves of which projected the church door key. This was sent spinning round, and the one at whom the key pointed when it stopped was proclaimed as the thief. Happily the man thus marked out was able to prove an alibi. But this did not convince the servants that the test was a bad one. They only concluded that the thief was not there.—London Chronicle.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gilsaa Vic. Pts.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruzon.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

PATENTS

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors" "Inventions needed" "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Ines' Claim

BY IZOLA FORRESTER

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

"Who's the kid in ruffles?"

Lewis turned quickly at the question. He had been so busy answering the agent from the Poncas that his companion had passed unnoticed. Now, at a glance, the new rancher at Ajados took in the general get-up of one who he knew must be a neighbor.

Harry turned likewise, and smiled at him guilelessly.

"I mean this one in the photo. Snapshot, ain't it? Looks like redwoods behind there."

"It is," Lewis returned, briefly. "That was taken in camp near Sequoia, in California. I had a piece over there last year."

"Seems like I've seen the girl before up this way."

"Hardly. She's an easterner."

"Is she? What's her name?"

Lewis looked over at Hawks, the agent, with lazy good nature.

"Why don't you introduce your friends, Hawks?"

"Oh, I can introduce myself, if that's what troubles you," broke in the big chap. "I'm Burty Axtell, Channing's outfit—next to yours. That sure does look like a kid that's been handling claim northeast of us. She's a girl from the east, too."

Lewis dismissed the matter simply by not replying. He bent over the boundary map the agent had brought over, and went on with his work. The words of the big, blue-eyed youngster from Channing's never even lingered in his memory. The very idea of comparing Ines with any "kid," as he had expressed it up in these heaven forsaken hills. He grinned once, thinking of her face if she knew of the comparison.

He had met her at Sereníta the previous year, a slim, lovely Californie girl, who seemed to embody all the glamour and dreamy charm of her native state in her own personality.



Sitting Beneath the Spruces.

He had loved her from the first, and had at least had the wit and knowledge not to tell her of it, not to force himself on her. She could not understand how he, a fortuneless chap with only his wits to travel on and a boundless ambition to buoy him up, had landed at the gorgeous summer home of the Harringtons. Billy Harrington had been his pal at Berkeley, that was all, and when they heard he had come west to hunt luck they had simply been kind enough to recall the old days and send him out an invitation to spend a week or two at Sereníta.

The snapshot Billie had given him from his own collection. He loved it there, taken leaning against a rock, with the suggestion of the great redwoods back of her, and her dear, fair sunny with happy smiles.

No, he had not told her he loved her. Where was the use? To give a girl who was naturally expecting wealth in her future husband's category of virtues, a chance to laugh and turn him down.

He turned around. Burty's shadow fell across the open doorway.

"I didn't want to speak out before that pin-headed, knock-kneed college from the Poncas," he remarked casually. "But I think you're either an infernal liar or an awful fool. Is that the truth, so to speak, friend and neighbor. That girl there is in big trouble, and if you do know she's you're a blasted dog not to get into your buckskin boots and come where she lives."

"How do you know that I know her?" demanded Lewis.

"Because," said Burty calmly, and effectively, "there's a snapshot of you nailed to the wall of her cabin, and I knew you as soon as I ever laid eyes on you."

Lewis gasped. Not a word did he say until both were in the saddle riding northeast from the valley, straight up into the hills above Ajados; then he asked: "What's the trouble?"

"She's sick, that's what. She ain't been strong ever since she came out here in the spring, and the summer work's laid her up. She's got one of the women from Channing's to help her, a half-breed chink, and she's trying to be game and stick out her time and hold the claim down."

"Why did she take it up?" Lewis stared ahead of him. "Why should she, of all women in the world, take up a homestead claim."

"Ask her yourself," retorted Burty. "She don't like me. I worked for her in the spring, cutting out timber, and building her shack for her, and fixing things to rights, and I didn't want to take any money for it."

"Why not?"

"Because I asked her to marry me instead. So she don't believe in my good intentions no more."

"I see," said Lewis. He could imagine Burty proposing to Ines Condell.

They reached the little clearing at high noon. The spruce trees grew close up to the very edge of it, and from the front door one could look for miles and miles of the sweeping valleys about Ajados. Molly, the woman from Channing's, sat in the doorway, half asleep. She looked worn out, and tired, but roused up as the men dropped from their horses and hobbled them.

"She's better," she told them. "She's been mighty sick, but the fever's gone now, and she's thinking of going home and giving up. She ain't here in the house. She's gone down yonder to the pines there on the edge of the gulch."

It was there that Lewis found her, sitting on the rocks, beneath the spruces, her dear, clear cut face turned toward the far off spot where the Lewis ranch lay. And just for once, Lewis found the way clear. He had often wondered just how he should ask the woman he loved to marry him, just what tender, decent words in all the language should win her for him, and now, now, he bent down behind her, and folded both arms closely about her, and ere she tried to struggle he told his lips on hers. When she let still in his arms he spoke, looking into the eyes that faltered at his glance.

"Did you come out here on my account?"

"Yes," she said; "I wanted to show you that I was not the useless sort of brainless toy you thought me. I knew I could fight this life here with you, if you—"

"And I dared not ask you, sweetheart?"

"Why not?"

"How could I ask a girl who was used to wealth—"

"But I never was, you dear, dear goose," she laughed. "I was not an honored guest at Ajados at all. I had been visiting a wealthy schoolmate, and was asked by courtesy, nothing more. I thought at first that you went because, well, because Cophetua could not see his way to marrying the beggar maid this time; and then Billie told me the truth about you, and how you were coming to this section to take up a homestead claim, and so I came too."

"We'll use this for a summer house, dear," said Lewis. "The ranch is larger and more fitted to a honeymoon."

They strolled back to the shack together, and flirty, watching them as they came slowly up the path, turned away and went to get his pony.

"Thanks, old man," Lewis told him, as he put out his hand.

"Thanks! Man, I didn't do it for you. It was for her, God bless her." And he went whistling down the trail to Ajados.

HIS CONSCENCE HURT HIM

Man Confesses to Attorney That He Didn't Give Middle Name to Census Taker.

A haggard men entered the office of the district attorney and waited diffidently for an hour to get a word with him. Finally he obtained audience with the official, who asked him what his business was.

"I've cheated the government!" whispered the haggard man, nervously fingering the hat in his hands.

"And you want to make restitution?" asked the district attorney. He had heard of such cases. "How did you cheat the government—evade the customs duty, or steal something from the mint?"

"No, no, nope of those things."

"Did you embezzle from a national bank, perhaps?"

"No; never had anything to do with a national bank."

"Did you overcharge Uncle Sam on a contract?"

"Not that, either."

"Did you crack a country postoffice?"

"No."

"Then how did you cheat the government?"

"Why, you remember the census, don't you?"

"Yes, yes, go on," said the district attorney.

"Well," blazed the man, looking over his shoulder furtively, "when the census man came to my house I didn't give him my middle name."—Philadelphia Star.

Respect for the Aged.

"What's the matter, Miss Dallington?" asked the village wag. "You never laugh at any of my jokes."

"I have been taught never to laugh at the old and decrepit."

Simple Dresses



TWO charmingly simple dresses are shown here, both suitable for cotton or soft woolen materials.

The first has a panel of trimming, either braiding or broderie Anglaise, according to material used; the foot of skirt is trimmed to match. The yoke of the Magyar bodice is of finely tucked material edged with a shaped piece of trimming, the material being gathered to this, and shaped plastron is arranged beneath; the belt is of trimming, so are the sleeve bands. Het of straw edged with a frill of lace and trimmed with roses and foliage.

Materials required: Five yards 46 inches wide, if bruided material forms trimming, four yards, if not, 2½ yards broderie Anglaise 18 inches wide, if used.

The second costume is in thistle mauve cashmere; it has the skirt trimmed down sides with panels of cheney silk edged with narrow satin bands. The over-bodice is entirely of the cashmere, edged with satin, while cheney silk is used for the under-silk, which is finished off at neck and elbows by narrow lace frills. A belt of satin encircles the waist. Hat of thistle mauve straw, trimmed with black wings.

Materials required: Four yards cashmere 44 inches wide, one yard satin, 2½ yards silk 22 inches wide.

FOR THE TIME OF SORROW

Proper Way to Extend Condolences to One's Friends Who Are in Grief.

There are persons who never take notice of another's sorrow. They are worth until the bereaved one is met.

Sometimes this attitude is from fear of intrusion, again it is from fear of not saying the right thing, too often it is from procrastination. Whatever the reason it is a mistake. There are some few who dislike outside sympathy in sorrow, the majority are hurt if it is not given. They never quite feel the same toward the friend who they think was neglectful of their trouble.

The visiting card with a few words of sympathy is sufficient, save among close friends. A married woman incloses the card of her husband.

Never make a note of condolence etiited. It should express you, and not be an essay on grief. Also be brief. A few sincere sentences count more than pages of rambling platitudes.

It is customary to send the note to the member of the family you know best, including the others in your expressions of sympathy.

It is customary now to have engraved forms of acknowledgment on black-edged cards. These are sent out in the name of the head of the family, and are sent to all who offered sympathy. They can be had in a few days on a rush order.

There are many who think such a card too formal, and in any case intimate friends should have personal notes. Flowers always require a note in the first person from some member of the family, or in case the note is written by a friend it should say: "Mrs. Blank has asked me to thank you for the flowers," etc.

When one is a Catholic, with these acknowledgments are sometimes inclosed small, black-edged engraved cards asking for prayers for the deceased. Occasionally a small portrait of the deceased is used on the inner fold of the card, with the date of death beneath.

Novelty Wraps.

Many novelty wraps of voile, chiffon and marquisette are being shown by the large department stores, says the Dry Goods Economist. Some of these are really left unlined and look particularly attractive over evening or lingerie gowns. Some of these are made which can be readily slipped on or off. These coats are shown in black, cerise, purple, Holland blue, Empire green and other fashionable colorings.

Neckband Again.

The mode of the low-necked dress and the collarless frock has called out the black velvet neckband once more. This band is about an inch in width. When last worn this was merely a band, fastening in back or front under a buckle or pretty pin. Now, however, it is fastened in the back in the manner of 30 or 40 years ago, with the long ends hanging down the back.

ONE-PIECE BLOUSE.



This is a one-piece blouse, quite simple but rather novel in style. It is finely tucked at the upper part, the tucks being quite short on the shoulders, and getting longer towards center front. A piece of wide insertion or passementerie is taken round blouse under arms, also trime sleeves, which are finished off by narrow material frills to match the neck.

Hat of straw, trimmed with a tulle rucks.

Materials required: One and one-half yard 44 inches wide, 1¼ yard trimming.

Tailored Suits.

In tailored suit skirts fullness has been introduced through plaited sections, set into rather close fitting skirts as broken panels and also through the use of plaited panels overlapping in tunic form.

In the former style is an interesting skirt model which has as a back panel two deep, closely plaited flounces, which divide their width to form the skirt length, with the exception of a few inches, which are taken by the shallow hip yoke.

Of similar type is another skirt with the plaited flounces on either side of the flat center panel. Both of these are excellently close fitting skirt, still shown by many Paris houses.

The Fabric Gloves.

Chamois finished lisle are coming into popularity.

The fine suede lisle is the kind of glove which, having made friends, keeps them.

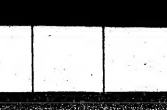
The silk gloves is cool, but makes the hand look larger.

The cotton glove does not wear very well.

Several pairs should be possessed to admit of frequent washing.

The washable glove, which is not allowed to get very dirty, wears the longest.

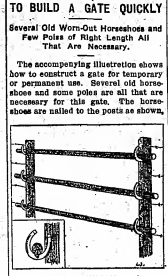
ROAD and FARM IMPROVEMENT



TO BUILD A GATE QUICKLY

Several Old Worn-Out Horseshoes and Few Poles of Right Length All That Are Necessary.

The accompanying illustration shows how to construct a gate for temporary or permanent use. Several old horseshoes and some poles are all that are necessary for this gate. The horseshoes are nailed to the posts as shown.



Hold Gate Bars With Horseshoes.

says the Popular Mechanics. Where a temporary gate is necessary the shoes can be put on quickly and also removed without much trouble when the gate has served its purpose.

GOOD ROADS AID EDUCATION

How Future of Twelve Children Was Directly Affected—Where They Travelled and Why.

What does a good road mean to a rural school? What does a good road mean to a rural community socially?

A certain township in southeast Kansas new fit to construct two miles of rock road, from a small town south through a rural school district, says the Kansas industrialist. Six children of school age lived on farms adjacent to the rock road, and six on the same length of earth road in the west part of the school district. The earth road was in poor condition most of the time.

The children on the good road went to city schools, walking most of the time. The children on the almost impassable road went to a rural school. At that time the instruction in the town school was not any better than the rural school, in the common branches. The city school was not what it ought to have been. The rural school was noted for its excellent instructors.

Two of the children living on the rock road are now sophomores in agricultural colleges, two are seniors in high school, and two are freshmen in high schools. All of them are interested in agriculture, will graduate from agricultural courses, and return to the farm.

Two children living adjacent to the earth road finished the rural school. Their interest in education was balanced against the almost impassable condition of the road the greater part of the school year. Now they are hardly average farmers. Forr became discouraged and quit the rural school before they were graduated. Three of them are day laborers in a nearby town. The fourth is owner of a small restaurant in the same town.

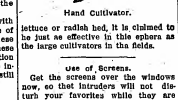
The children of the rock road walked to church, Sunday school and lectures, and attended the social events in town and in the country adjacent to the rock road.

It hardly seems possible that a stretch of two to four miles of poor road would make such a difference in one's life, does it? But it did.

CULTIVATOR FOR GARDEN USE

Little Tool Just as Effective in Its Sphere as Larger Implements in the Fields.

This little cultivating tool is designed for use in kitchen gardens. Pushed along between the rows of the



Hand Cultivator.

lettuce or radish bed, it is claimed to be just as effective in this sphere as the large cultivators in the fields.

Use of Screens.

Get the screens over the windows now, so that intruders will not disturb your favorites while they are asleep at night.

Are you troubled with crows about your chicken yard? Cover the pens with wire netting. That will fool the thieves.

To Secure Plump Tomatoes.

If you want big, plump tomatoes pinch off the vines just below the third set of blossoms and then keep pinching off the side shoots which will start where the leaves start from the stem. This gives the fruit the benefit of the whole energy of the roots and makes large fruit.

HAVE YOU TRIED PAXTINE

The Great Toilet Germicide?

You don't have to pay 50c or $1.00 a pint for listerian antiseptics or perfolds. You can make 16 pints of a more cleansing, germicidal, healing and deodorizing antiseptic solution with one 25c box of Paxtine,—a soluble antiseptic powder, obtainable at any drug store.

Paxtine destroys germs that cause disease, decay and odors,—that is why it is the best mouth wash and gargle, and why it purifies the breath, cleanses and preserves the teeth better than ordinary dentifrices, and in sponge bathing it completely eradicates perspiration and other disagreeable body odors. Every dainty woman appreciates this and its many other toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine is splendid for sore throat, inflamed eyes and to purify mouth and breath after smoking. You can get Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic at any drug store, price 25c and 50c, or by mail postpaid from The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass., who will send you a free sample if you would like to try it before buying.

OUT FOR BUSINESS.



The Arctic Explorer—Say, can you tell me where I can find the North Pole?

The Eskimo—Nix. If I knew I'd have had it in a museum long ago.

Adequate Rest is Necessary.

Prof. Frederic S. Lee of Columbia university, New York, writing on the subject, "The Physiology of Rest and Exercise," in the Journal of the Outdoor Life for June, shows by experiments on dissected frogs the way in which exercise tires the muscles and, in fact, all the organs of the body. He says, "There is no known antidote to fatigue, unless it be rest, with all that rest implies. Sleep allows the reparative processes of rest to be performed most quickly and completely. A moderate degre of fatigue, or even a considerable decree, when not too often incurred, is not detrimental to a healthy body and is even to be advised. The healthy body is provided with great recuperative powers, and does not rapidly succumb to even excessive demends on its energy. But it should be allowed the proper condition for recuperation, and that condition is adequate rest. There is danger when the fatigue of one day's labor is not eliminated before the next day's work is begun. The effect may be cumulative, the tissues may be in a continued state of depression, and the end may be disastrous."

No Connection.

"I understand Shads gave you a cigar yesterday!"

"Yes."

"It should have been a treat. He pays a dollar apiece for the cigars he smokes."

"What he pays for the cigars he smokes has nothing to do with what he pays for the cigars he gives other people to smoke."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Good for a Warning.

Assistant Editor—Here's a poem from a fellow who is serving a five-year term in the Eastern penitentiary.

Managing Editor—Well, print it with a footnote explaining the circumstance. It may serve as a warning to other poets.

SASKATOON wants agriculturists in all branches. Poultry industry, dairying, gardeners, dairy farmers and hog raisers are badly required. Prices are very high; demand great and supply trifling. This is your opportunity. Better write for particulars to Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

Never Forget Business.

"What would you take for a cold?" the sufferer said.

"Cause," the man who never forgets business replied. "What'd you be willing to give?"

Real Optimist.

Dull Dog—Gee, but you look fierce with that cut on your face.

Cheerful Dog—Ah, get out. That's jewelry.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. *Never substitute.* Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sent Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but a very bad one to wear.—Max Muller.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Life without love is like a good dinner without an appetite.

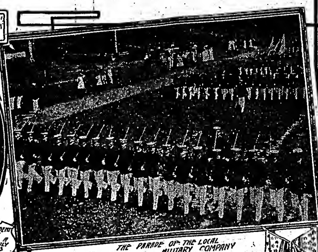
The Movement for a Safe and Sane Fourth

It is safe to say that no moral crusade ever inaugurated in this country has made more rapid progress than the movement for "a safe and sane Fourth." It is only a few years since the idea was first suggested in its present tangible form, and yet dozens of cities and towns have already adopted it in its most pronounced form, while countless others have accepted a portion of the creed, and yet others are planning to fall into line this year. It affords the most conclusive evidence of the power of public opinion that in practically every community where the safe and sane crusade has taken root no official action has been taken nor recommended by the municipal authorities until public sentiment spurred them to it.

What individual deserves credit for first conceiving the idea of a safe and sane Fourth, and what town or city can lay claim to first putting the idea in practice, presents almost as mooted a question as the famous one as to who first suggested the name of William McKinley for the presidency. Several different persons and several different cities have laid claim to the title of originator of the innovation. Perhaps it would be most just to concede that the plan took shape spontaneously and simultaneously in several different localities, such communities as Cleveland and Washington, D. C., being among the first of the larger cities to put the plan in practice on a comprehensive scale, embracing the whole jurisdiction of the city involved.



VICE-PRESIDENT [illegible] DELIVERING A FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS



THE PARADE OF THE LOCAL MILITARY COMPANY



A SPECTACLE OR OPEN AIR HISTORICAL PLAY IS A LEADING FEATURE OF MANY A CELEBRATION



THE COLOR SQUAD



A TOWN CRIER ANNOUNCING THE EVENTS OF THE DAY

The incentive for this safe and sane movement was found, of course, in the appalling loss of life attendant upon celebrations of the Fourth in the old-fashioned way. Perhaps there were just as many accidents proportionately in connection with Independence Day celebrations in the days of our grandfathers as there were just prior to this crusade, but then again there may not have been, for the toy pistol makers and firecracker manufacturers were busy in later years devising "improvements" in the noise-making line that seemed to prove fruitful of mishaps when in the hands of irresponsible youngsters.

Or even if, as opponents of the safe and sane Fourth have claimed, the proportion of accidents did not show an increase the growth in the population of the country served to roll up a total so much more appalling in sheer force of figures that a good many people were aroused on the subject. Then, too, the perfection of present-day methods of newsgathering has made it possible for the newspapers to give a complete chronicle of the havoc of the old-fashioned Fourth on the morning following the day we celebrate, and this has served to bring home the matter to many people who never suffered from a Fourth of July accident in their own immediate family and circle of friends.

When the statistics began to show, a few years back, that the American people were expressing their patriotism on the Fourth in a manner that each year cost the lives of several dozen persons and injured, more or less seriously, several thousand others, there was a country-wide protest that swelled in volume. Not, of course, without some opposition, the idea has spread and its extent may be surmised from the statement that the recent failure of one of the largest fireworks manufacturers in the country was said to be due solely to this new order of things, whereas other importers and manufacturers of firecrackers and fireworks have loudly lamented that their business will be ruined if the thing goes on.

The "safe and sane Fourth" is so new that there are few hard and fast rules regarding it. Indeed, a conception of the idea, differing in more or less degree, is encountered in every different city which has adopted the plan. The basic principle is not, however, as some people suppose, the abolition of all noise and fireworks on the Fourth. On the contrary, the advocates of the safe and sane program favor waving flags and booming guns and sputtering sky rockets and all the other frills dear to the memories of our childhood, but they take the stand that these things should be managed—and particularly the fireworks "set off"—by experienced hands, instead of by children and grown-ups who have little practice with this sort of thing and who, perhaps through thoughtlessness, are very careless of other people's safety as well as their own.

The extent to which a city regulates the sale of fireworks and noisemaking explosives may be taken as an index of the measure of its adoption of the safe and sane gospel. Some cities have gone so far as to prohibit absolutely the sale of firecrackers and fireworks, while others merely limit firecrackers to length of three inches with a view to eliminating the deadly "cannon cracker." All the more progressive municipalities have put a ban on the toy pistols and the miniature torpedoes, which in years gone by have probably caused more deaths than any other similar destructive agent, particularly among the younger children. In our up-to-date cities it has been necessary for some years past for a retail merchant to obtain a license or police permit to store and sell fireworks, and thus it has been a simple matter for the authorities to put a snuffer on the business by refusing to issue such permits.

The accepted plan of providing a safe and sane celebration as a substitute for the old-time noisy free-for-all jollification is to place the matter in the hands of a committee of prominent citizens, which raises by subscription a fund of several hundred or several thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of the common celebration, just as money is raised for a street fair. The popular idea is to centralize the new-fangled Fourth of July celebration. In some places this is done literally by holding all the events of the day at some centrally-located rendezvous such as a public square, a fair ground or a park. In other instances there are three or four, or maybe half a dozen, "centers" of celebration located in as many different sections of the city and designed to give the residents of each district a lively Fourth without necessitating a journey far from home.

Two main aims are constantly kept in mind by wide-awake committeemen who plan a Fourth of July frolic in accordance with the safe and sane ideals of the twentieth century. One of these ambitions is to have "something doing" every minute of the day so that no critic can say that things are less lively in the old town than in the days when every citizen could make his own celebration in his own front yard. The other purpose is to arrange features that will enlist the co-operation of the greatest possible number of children so that the little folks will not feel that they are being cheated out of their Fourth of July fun and made to merely serve as spectators for the performances of the grown-ups.

This latter consideration explains why it is that the average safe and sane Fourth includes one or more open-air plays or spectacles or drills in which hundreds of school children and even kindergartners take part, appropriately dressed in red, white and blue, and carrying flags or other suitable emblems of the occasion. These open-air fetes are not wholly restricted to the younger members of the community, though. Pageantry has been growing rapidly in popular favor in this country of recent years—following its vogue in England and elsewhere abroad—and of course the Fourth of July makes an ideal occasion for such a portrayal, particularly if it deals with a historical subject.

Many of the features of the safe and sane Fourth are old friends familiar to us from the Independence Days of the past. For instance, there is the early morning salute of cannon and the "exercises," embracing the reading of the Declaration of Independence by some local orator and an "address of the day" by some celebrity brought to town for the occasion. Even the firemen's contests and hose races still have honored places on many of the programs, and so, too, have the time-honored balloon ascensions, although more likely than not the once-popular parachute jump has now been succeeded by an aeroplane flight. Even the "$5,000 display of fireworks" that rounded out the day under the old plan is retained, only now it is considered advantageous to have the rockets and pinwheels and all the other spark throwers set off by professionals sent by the firm that furnishes the display, instead of leaving it to local talent that doesn't get much practice at this sort of thing except on the Fourth and at election time, and in consequence is apt to pay the price of blistered hands and singed hair, if nothing worse.

And speaking of fireworks brings to mind the fact that daylight fireworks play a prominent part in most of these new safe and sane celebrations of the big summer holiday. Of course, daylight fireworks are no new invention and they have been used to some extent on the Fourth of July for many years past. Only they have been hailed as one of the vehicles of celebration specially adapted to the safe and sane scheme, and the market has been stimulated accordingly while the manufacturers have been encouraged by this new demand to improve their offerings and give greater variety in effects.

The approved style of daylight fireworks consists of bombs in the form of large balls, which are shot aloft from mortars just as are the bombs which now have conspicuous place in all pretentious displays of night fireworks. The discharge of the gun from which the bomb is hurled skyward in itself affords sufficient noise to satisfy any lover of the old-fashioned Fourth, and when the bomb has attained a considerable height it bursts with a second report and releases a number of tiny flags or streamers of red, white and blue bunting, or maybe a fanciful design in tissue paper that is inflated by the breeze and in the form of a snake or dragon or what-not floats gracefully to earth to be grasped by some fortunate member of the struggling throng of children that have watched its descent. The time-honored hot air balloons of tri-colored tissue paper are another stand-by of the safe and sane committeemen and in connection with an up-to-date city celebration hundreds of these couriers are dispatched to the clouds. To lend zest to the flights for the youthful spectators it is sometimes the custom to append packages of "prizes" that drop as the balloon ascends—prizes such as fans or flags or badges or possibly tickets, each "good for one plate of ice cream."

AUTHOR OF "MONEY."

The author of "Money" held a high opinion of the influence exercised by his works, especially by "Palham," his first novel. "This book," he writes, "killed Byronism. It put an end to the Satanic mania and turned the thoughts and ambitions of young gentlemen without neckcloths, and young clerks who were sallow, from playing the Corsair and boasting that they were villains." It certainly drew at least one substantial tribute from a reader. According to Lytton's biographer, "amongst the curiosities at Knebworth is an enormous gold dressing case, elaborately fitted with every conceivable requirement for the toilet of an exquisite, which was an anonymous gift of some enthusiast to the young author of 'Palham.'"

Here's to Your Good Health and Pleasure

Come—follow the arrow 'til you join the merry throng of palate pleased men and women who have quit seeking for the one best beverage because they've found it—

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Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome

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THE REASON.



De Quiz—Are you in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?

De Whiz—No; let the boys have all the giant firecrackers they want.

De Quiz—But such things are dangerous.

De Whiz—I know it. I haven't any boys.

The One Thing Needful.

"Arms and legs are not so indispensable, after all," remarked the man who narrowly escaped with his life in an explosion, where he lost the use of both arms.

He sipped his milk in silence through a straw, shook some change out of his pocket to the waiter, and, reaching down with his mouth for the lighted cigar, puffed vigorously. Then, bowing his head and jamming it into his hat on the table, he arose and turned to go, saying: "But this head of mine is mighty useful."

HIRAM CARPENTER'S WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp; and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there would be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied to one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap. I commenced by taking Cuticura Resolvent three times a day after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. Under date of April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

Just Then the Tea Bell Rang.

One of the best repartees ever credited to a habitual maker of happy phrases was that made by the beloved "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" on a certain social occasion.

Going to dine with a Boston neighbor, Mr. Holmes was met by her with an apology:

"I could not get another man. We are four women, and you will have to take us all in."

"Forewarned is forearmed," he said, with a bow.—Youth's Companion.

Confidences.

She (with earnestness)—What do you consider the most subversive of comfort in domestic realities?

He (with bitterness)—Pillow shams.

Chew and smoke untaxed tobacco, cheap and undoped. Meriwether & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

Most sharp retorts are made in blunt language.

Libby's

When you want the best there is, ask your grocer for Libby's Pickles and Olives

Libby, McNeill & Libby

44 Bu. to the Acre

Is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33 1-3 bu. per acre. 25, 30 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. As high as 132 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1910.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1910 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (36)

[illegible]
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E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
Geo. A. Hall, 123 2d St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Please write to the agent nearest you

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Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 De Kalb Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN AND WOMEN

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. For good results use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy. At druggists. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

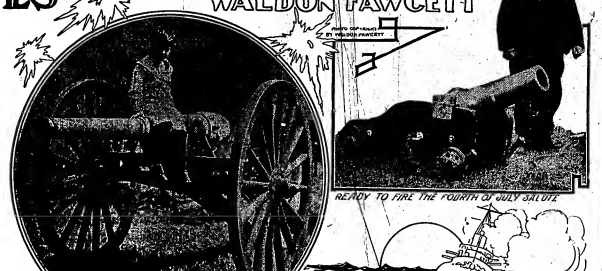
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W. N. U., Minneapolis, NO. 26-1911.

FIRING FOURTH OF JULY SALUTES

BY WALDON FAWCETT



READY TO FIRE THE FOURTH OF JULY SALUTE

THE early morning salute on the Fourth of July is to boom celebration of our greatest national holiday much what the gorgeous morning parade, or better yet, the "grand entree" and pageant of all nations, is to a long awaited circus—that is in the eyes of the average small boy. It is of once the herald and forestaste of the glories to come. And what man, whatever his years or present-day responsibilities, can wholly forget the keen anticipation with which he awaited that early morning summons, if, indeed, he was not down on "the commons" or the vacant field at the edge of town to ace with his own eyes the barking of the tamed dog of war.

From time out of mind the firing of salutes with cannon has been one of the approved methods of celebrating the Fourth of July and it is likely that it will continue to be the fashion to the end of the chapter, no matter what other changes may be made in the approved form of commemorating our festival of Independence. The discharge of big guns on the July holiday is simply an elaboration from the noise-making standpoint of young America's practice of exploding firecrackers, and since the average red-blooded citizen is merely a small boy grown tall, there is widespread sympathy with, if not co-operation in, this noisy acknowledgment of the glorious Fourth.

Whereas canvassing seems to be a fixed feature of the program of the day we cele-



TYPE OF MODERN FIELD ARTILLERY USED FOR FIRING SALUTES



FIRING A FOURTH OF JULY SALUTE

ON THE MORNING OF THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

brate, it must be admitted that its practice has undergone some changes with the passing of the years. In the days of our grandfathers the booming of the big guns kept up pretty much all day—indeed in these days the patriotic citizens of the new republic liked such din so well that they fired off cannon not merely on the Fourth, but on Thanksgiving and Christmas and New Year's as well. And on Independence Day if the booming did not literally keep up all day at least there was a prolonged salute at sunrise, another at noon, a third at sunset and a final thundering along with the skyrockets and Roman candles in the evening.

In this more decorous generation we have to be content, most of us, with one salute of this sort on the Fourth. At U. S. navy yards and military posts and other governmental reservations the salute is fired at noon, but in the average town or city where the civilians must do the firing—especially if these selfsame civilians are to participate in a picnic or a parade—the regulation salute is sent echoing over the countryside soon after the break of day. Of course, if there is to be a ceremonial flag raising during the day, or a moment is to be unveiled or some high-up public official is to be given a reception, there may be a salute as a sort of accompaniment for the function, but for the most part nowadays the average American community has to get along on the Fourth with one formal salute.

Another change that has come with the passing of the years is in the matter of the arrangements for the firing of the salutes. The average individual who listens to the reverberation of the distant guns never gives a thought to this part of it, but obviously somebody has to attend to this part of the celebration. In the old days almost anybody who volunteered for the task—and who, maybap, was willing to contribute for the occasion—was considered competent to act as artilleryman for the occasion. Similarly almost anything that would answer the purpose of a cannon was accepted as a vehicle of noise making. How often under such circumstances was a worn old field piece dragged forth to do such duty and loaded nigh to the muzzle by enthusiasts who thought far more of the din than of the danger that lay in an overcharge of ammunition. Sometimes a hollow log or even a length of pipe was made to serve as a substitute.

The natural sequel of such a happy-go-lucky scheme of firing Fourth of July salutes came in a constantly increasing record of accidents which finally hestirred public sentiment an the subject. Manifestly a large share of the mishaps of this kind, the chronicle of which filled the newspapers on the day following the Fourth, were due either to inexperience in handling the guns or to the kindred cause of lack of knowledge in measuring powder charges. Well, the upshot of the agitation was that there found favor the plan for having all Fourth of July salutes fired by "professionals," as it were—that is by men who make a business af setting off large caliber guns and who do it every day af their lives, or at least quite frequently, instead of merely once n year.

Thus it has come about that in most communities where their services are available the official Fourth of July salutes are now fired by enlisted men of the United States army, navy or marine corps or members of the National Guard or Naval Militia of the several states. Accidents have not been eliminated but they have been greatly reduced and the salutes are more accurate—that is, a salute fired by such a gun crew will consist of just the proper number of discharges at uniform volume and with the proper intervals between instead of the hodge-podge that was formerly delivered in many instances when a salnta was likely to be prolunged until the gunnars grew tired or the powder was exhausted and when the volume of each peal of artificial thunder varied according to the guesswork of the amateurs in measuring out the powder.

In one way, though, it is a pity that there had to be any change in the method of firing the Fourth of July salutes for noise making was a stock fun for the man who did it years ago, whereas it is no more nor less than a detail of the day's work for Uncle Sam's gunners. Indeed it may surpries some of our readers to learn that there are artillerymen in the regular army and men-o'-war's-men on our naval vessels who thoroughly detest the roar of the big guns. It is not that they are afraid or are lacking in experience, for some of these men have been in the service for years and have repeatedly feced death in a variety of forms and yet never is a veteran never gets over his dislike of the din at close range.

But then the enthusiastic crowds that on the Fourth of July hear the echoing salutes in the distance have no idea of the shocks administered to the man behind the gun when a "shooting iron" of any size lets go. The strain of waiting for each report and bracing himself to withstand it is also a severe tax on the nervons system of the gunner, to say nothing of the unpleasant experience that follows the discharge when the gunner is struck in the face as though by a sherp gust of wind and sustains a jarring, particularly of the spine, which may force him to have a memento all the remainder of the day in the form of a severe headache. Of course guns of the largest size are never employed in the firing of salutes. On United States warships, where guns of every caliber are at hand, from which to pick and choose the saluting is usually done with three-pounders and on shore light artillery or field pieces of about the same dimensions are utilized.

A salute should consist of a specific number of discharges having a certain significance, and one or another of these regulation salutes are fired when the noise-making is in the hands of regular or volunteer soldiery, but in dependent gun crews recruited for the Fourth continue to claim extensive license in this respect. There are several different salutes as prescribed in Uncle Sam's books of regulations that may be adopted for the Fourth of July greeting. Perhaps the most extensively used of all is the American salute of one gun for every state in the Union. By following an interval of a minute and a half between discharges this salute can be strung out for more than an hour and at half-minute intervals, which is slow enough to suit most persons, it enables an interval of booming that exceeds twenty minutes.

Another salute that is used on this holiday and that is appropriate to the occasion is the old Federal salute of thirteen guns—one for each of the thirteen original states. This salute is no longer used to any great extent on other ceremonial occasions, but it comes in pat on Independence day. Extensive use is also made on the Fourth of the standard national salute of twenty-one guns. Ordinarily this number of guns is also accepted as the international salute and it is also the special salute of the president of the United States, fired whenever the chief magistrate visits a fort or steps aboard a naval vessel. The salute in popular on the Fourth because it seems to be just about the proper length and its use on this holiday is justified by the fact that the number twenty-one is formed by the eddition of the figures 1, 7, 1, 2, comprising the numerals in Uncle Sam's birthday year.



FIRING A FOURTH OF JULY SALUTE AT A NAVY YARD

Every saluting vessel in the United States navy will thunder out a salute to Independence day no matter whether she be at anchor in a foreign port, tied up in one of our navy yards or cruising out of sight of land in the open sea. The national salute is the one used just as it is on Memorial day and on Washington's birthday. The salute of minute guns is prescribed under certain conditions in the navy, but the regulation for between guns in all salutes including the national salute of twenty-one guns is five seconds. During the firing of the salute all the officers and men stend at attention. It is customary for foreign warships anchored in American herbors to fire a selute as compliment to the United States on the Fourth and the same courtesy is usually shown by foreign forts and warships when Yankee naval craft are spending the eventful holiday in allen waters. Whenever any foreign authorities or ships fire our national salute, the firing is no sooner concluded than an officer from the American ship in port makes on official call upon the foreign officials and extends thanks.

MOLLY PITCHER, HEROINE

The best known of all the American heroines of battle is Molly Pitcher, the story of whose adventures, especially on the battlefield at Monmouth, is one of the most picturesque incidents of the revolutionary war. The early life of Molly is somewhat vague. She is supposed to have been born at Carlisle, Pa., October 13, 1744. Her right name was Marr Ludwig, and while the soldiers were only familiar with her first name, calling her Molly, they soon applied the second, because whenever they saw Molly they also saw the pitcher with which she carried water to the sick and wounded in the camps.

Several writers say Molly came to this country from Germany with her parents, who were among the Palatines. The first information we have of her is that she was employed as a maid in the family of General Irvine at Carlisle, and on July 24, 1769, was married to John Hays, a barber. Her husband was commissioned a gunner in Proctor's First Pennsylvania artillery, Continental line, December 1, 1775, and Molly followed him to the field. This was a common thing for the wives of private soldiers to do, their time being passed in laundering for the officers.

At the assault at Fort Clinton she showed much pluck and also the following year in the important battle of Monmouth, N. J. In the latter battle her husband, a gunner, had fellen, when she sprang to his place and fired the cannon.

Molly had been carrying water to the soldiers from a spring, the mercury being at 96 degrees in the shade. As no one was able to take his place when he became incapacitated, it is said she dropped her pail, seized the rammer, and vowed that she would avenge his death. She proved an excellent substitute, her courage exciting the admiration of all, and on the following morning, in her soiled garments, General Greene presented her to Washington, who praised her gallantry and commissioned her a sergeant.

It is releted she received many presents from the French officers and that she would sometimes pass along the French lines, cocked hat in hand, and would get it almost filled with coins. She is said to have served in the army nearly eight years in all. She was placed on the list of half-pay officers and for many years after the Revolution lived at the Carlisle barracks, cooking and washing for the soldiers.

The house in which she spent her later years in Carlisle was demolished in recent years. She died January 22, 1825, at the age of seventy-nine, and was buried with military honors, but her grave remained unmarked until 1876, when Peter Spahr of Carlisle conceived the idea of erecting a monument.

A monument on the battlefield of Monmouth rather commemorates Molly Pitcher, a bronze relief representing her in the act of ramming a cannon. She also figures in George Washington Parke Curtis' painting "The Field of Monmouth." So familiar had the heroine of Monmouth become that the name "Molly Pitcher" was applied by the continental soldiers, in their hot and weary march through New Jersey, to any woman who brought them water to drink.

"Molly" is credited with having remarked at a banquet at which there were British soldiers, when she was called upon to toast King George: "When Washington leads his soldiers into battle, God help King George!"

COULDN'T STAND EXPOSURE.

The member of the legislature, of whom some graft stories had been circulated, was about to build a house.

"You will want a southern exposure, I suppose?" asked the architect.

"No, sir!" said the man. "If you can't build this house without any exposure, I'll get another architect."

MADE HIS OWN WAY

Immigrant Boy Becomes a Law School Professor.

Samuel Want Was Penniless When He Came From England Ten Years Ago—Now an Expert Commercial Lawyer.

Baltimore, Md.—At twenty-two years of age, Samuel Want, who came to this country a penniless immigrent ten years ago, has been appointed a member of the law faculty of the University of Maryland. Mr. Want is also an assistant editor of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, Lawyers' Reports Annotated and several other legal publications. He is instructor in commercial law at the eastern high school, a member of the Maryland bar, and is engaged in other activities and labors.

The appointment by the faculty of the University of Maryland, of which Chief Judge Herlen is dean, is the result of sheer force of merit and effort on the pert of young Want. He entered the university in 1907 as a freshman and was graduated from the school in June, 1908. He made the three-year regular course in less than 12 months and the faculty were quick to appreciate the intellectual and gittad qualities of the young man.

His speciel duties on the faculty are to instruct students in the selection of books and authorities. The young professor has had a varied and picturesque career made interesting because he came to this country penniless and without friends at the age of twelve years from Newcastle, England.

Young Want knew a former Englishman who lived in Darlington, S. C., and straightway made for that southern town. He astonished the residents of that city when he emblcd from a freight train into the post office and inquired for the men whom



SAMUEL WANT

hs knew while a little lad in England. His secured employment as an office-boy in a store and at the same time reed his speller and arithmetic at night.

At the age of fourteen the youthful Want was made menager of the store. Instead of scrubbing the floor and carrying bundles, he did the buying and hed charga of the seles department. He reed much and was determined to become a lawyer. He came to Baltimore et the age of eighteen and entered the University of Maryland.

The members of the class of 1908 remember well bow the spare, studious and quiet stranger learned the law yet astonishing rapidity. Judges Harlen and Stockbridge, Gorter, Rose, the late John P. Poe, and other eminent instructors of the university soon saw thet the youth was possessed of more than the average ability. It was with considerable pleasure that they saw him receive his diploma, for be had the second highest average in the class.

Want is e modest, unassuming young man and strongly objects to talking about his own accomplishments. He admits that he is a graduate of the school of hard knocks, and this his path in life has been rather rugged, but that is all he could be induced to say. He is a broadly cultivated young scholar. Besides having an extensive knowledge of the law, he is a student of the classics and foreign languages. He is an omnivorous reader and absorbs everything he reeds. He is merried.

Americans Learning Spanish.

Boston, Mass.—Pupils desirous of learning Spanish in the schools are numerous. During the last year at Columbia university, conferences were held in that institution on the language of Cervantes. The mayor of Boston recently compelled all the school masters in his jurisdiction to include Spanish in the school curriculum and it may safely be affirmed that there is hardly a mercantile firm of any importapce in the United States that does not possess an employe who can both speak and write Spanish fluently.

The reason of all this is not far to seak. The United States is in anxiety to find new markets for its products has set its eyes on South America and hopes to find a new field there and also in Central America among its many republics, and they are satisfied that in the long run they will have them all under their control.

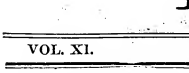
THE SUNBEAM.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Spending a Million a Day on Roads



WASHINGTON.—One million dollars a day is the record that will be established throughout the United States as the expenditure for improving and maintaining public roads. Never before in the history of the country has there been such interest in the improvement of highways, and with the legislatures of the states appropriating millions of dollars for this purpose, the good roads movement has received its greatest impetus since the foundation of the republic.

The money that will be expended on the roads of this country during the next six months will be more than ever known in the same period of time. In 1904 the total expenditure for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in the United States amounted to about $40,000,000, but the expenditure for this purpose in 1911 will aggregate about $140,550,000. Exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, the outlay for roads will amount to $1,000,000 a day during the present road building season. This includes all moneys raised by local taxation, bond issue, state appropriation and private subscriptions.

"Every state in the Union," said Logan Waller Page, director of the United States office of public roads, in telling of the results of the great campaign for good roads, "seems at last to be thoroughly aroused to the benefits derived from investments in improved highways."

In California the state has issued $18,000,000 in bonds with which to build o system of state highways. This work will begin during the present season. In the state of Connecticut about $2,500,000 will be expended this year out of the state treasury for trunk line and state aid roads. Of the $5,000,000 bond issue recently authorized in Maryland more than $1,250,000 will be available this year for trunk line and state aid roads. Massachusetts will expend from state revenues over $1,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of state roads. It is expected that at least $5,000,000 will be expanded on state aid roads and on trunk line systems in the state of New York, in addition to $7,000,000 already raised by local taxation. In 1910, thirty counties in Ohio voted $2,500,000 in bonds to be expended this year. Ohio will also expend about $500,000 from the state revenues for road improvement. In Pennsylvania, the state-aid appropriation will probably amount to over $1,000,000, and a $50,000,000 bond issue is being considered.

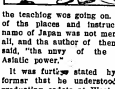
Number of Dope Fiends Is Increasing



ACCORDING to statistics collected by government investigators, "es ore becoming a nation of drug fiends. The number of persons addicted to this degrading and debasing habit is placed at 7,000,000, and the evil is constantly growing. With the object of warning the country, the United States government has issued a bulletin, cautioning the people against what is known as the "habit-forming" compounds. The experts employed by the government are certain that new drug fiends are being created every year through the insidious patent medicines and the soft drink that contain a trace of the narcotic agents which finally form the terrible drug habit. There are 100 sanitaria throughout the country for the cure of this mind-wrecking habit and there are hundreds of graves being filled every year with unfortunate victims of the drugs.

The bureau of chemistry, under the direction of its chief, Dr. H. W. Wiley, which made a far-reaching investigation of the drug habit, was appalled by the results of its inquiry. It found that the amount of opium being imported into the United States has doubled within the last generation. It discovered that hundreds of preparations for the cure of headaches and the relief of pain that are being sold every day were filled with alluring, enslaving agents that create the drug user's lotos fiend. It found that 110,000 ounces of cocaine were being consumed annually by the drug users of the country.

Midshipmen Being Trained for Japan

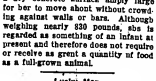


THE 194 midshipmen who recently graduated at the United States naval academy, and whom it is proposed to create ensigns as soon as possible, have in the last year of their course received special training to fit them peculiarly for a war with Japan. A member of the class has let the secret out. The hundreds of other middies will be similarly treated. The members of the graduating class during the last four months have been familiarized with the principal naval bases, arsenals, naval forces, and resources of Japan, and they have in theory fought naval battles with Japan.

It could not be learned who had given the orders to instruct the midshipmen what to do in case of a war with Japan, and the greatest possible secrecy has been maintained while the teaching was going on. In many of the places and instructions the name of Japan was not mentioned at all, and the author of them simply said, "the navy of the strongest Asiatic power."

It was fortw stated by the informer that he understood the 85 graduating cadets at West Point, N. Y., had received the same instructions as to land fighting that the midshipmen had in naval warfare.

Young "Hippo" for the Capital Zoo



A FINE young female hippopotamus from East Africa is the latest addition to the national zoological park in Washington. The hippopotamus is about two years old, weighs 820 pounds, and is an exceptionally fine specimen. The interest in the new arrival was almost as great as it was several years ago when former President Roosevelt received his famous consignment of animals from Menelik II of Abyssinia, which he promptly turned over to the national zoo.

The hippopotamus is of the species which inhabits the rivers and lakes of Africa south of the Soudan. She came down from East Africa, via Germany, and was not born in captivity, but in the jungle, on the bank of some teeming African stream. She was about the biggest piece of live "freight" that has arrived in Washington in some time. Every preparation, however, had been made for her arrival, a new cage and tank having been installed in one of the wings of the lion house.

Miss Hippo has the best accommodations at the zoo. Zoologically speaking, her apartment corresponds to a room and private bath in a hotel. The cage is divided in half, one part consisting of a big tank and the other a dry concrete surface ample large for her to move about without crowding against walls or bars. Although weighing nearly 820 pounds, she is regarded as something of an infant at present and therefore does not require or receive a great a quantity of food as a full-grown animal.

Lucky Man.

"He is what you might call an optimist man?" "Decidedly—his sins never find him out and his debts never find him in."—Puck.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

TO RULE A YOUNG REPUBLIC



FROM a hungry newsboy on the streets of Washington to the president of the youngest republic in the world is the remarkable record of Dick Ferris of Los Angeles. Coincidentally with the revolution in Mexico headed by Madero there broke out a revolt against Mexican authority in Lower California and one of those who supervised it and helped to finance it was Ferris. A filibustering expedition fitted out by Ferris left San Francisco for Lower California and without much of a struggle the weakened authority of Mexico was overthrown and the republic of Lower California created. Of this new republic Ferris has been elected president.

Ferris was a "newsy" on the streets of Washington twenty years ago and found the battle of life a hard one. One cold night after he had sold a paper or two on a street car he was injured while stepping off and one of his arms was broken. One of those who took an interest in the lad was the late Frank Hatton, a passenger on the car and then the publisher of a Washington paper. He had the boy removed to a hospital and later took such an interest in him that he provided means for his education., Ferris was a quick and ambitious youth and turned out a credit to his benefactor.

COOKE DECLARED NOT GUILTY

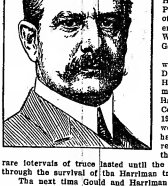


Edgar S. Cooke, who was found not guilty of embezzling $36,000 from the Big Four railway, was formerly local treasurer of the road in Cincinnati and was well known in railroad circles. The belief is that the jury's charge helped to free Cooke, Judge Hunt declaring the testimony of Mrs. Ford and of Warriner only made them equally guilty if Cooke were guilty.

Cooke was the last of those indicted in connection with the $643,000 shortage of Charles L. Warriner, Cincinnati treasurer of the road, to be tried. First Warriner, indicted on numerous charges, pleaded guilty to one charging the embezzlement of $5,000. He was sentenced to six years in prison.

Then Mrs. Jeannette Stewart-Ford, accused of blackmailing Warriner, was tried in February, 1910. The jury in her case disagreed. Finally, after many delays, Cooke succeeded in having his case brought into court and the most sensational trial of the series ensued. Cooke sat impassive as the formal verdict was read, but Mrs. Cooke, who had been at his side for days, buried her face in her hands and sobbed. She approached the jurors and shook each one by the hand. Later Cooke's face brightened and, with tears of joy in his eyes, he clasped the hand of his attorney.

GOULD OUT AS ROAD'S HEAD

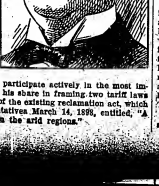


The recent abdication of George Gould from the presidency of the Missouri Pacific the keynote of the family's great system of roads, was a confession that the fight of nineteen years with himself on one side and Harriman, the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and other big railroads on the other, has ended in defeat. In the language of Wall street, "they've got" George Gould.

The fight against George Gould was waged ever since his father died in December, 1892, with intermission. His first heavy battle was when he met Edward H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley in a fight for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in 1902. Without much difficulty he wrested them, but that fight was to have great influence on his future career, for it was then that he began the feud with Harriman that with rare lotervals of truce lasted until the latter's death and even afterward, through the survival of the Harriman traditics.

The next time Gould and Harriman joined battle was in 1903. Gould planned, as his father had planned, to be the owner of the first transcontinental system and in 1903 he made the boast that within 18 months he would have his system from ocean to ocean complete. But the interests opposed to him were too powerful and his moves were checkmated.

PROMINENT WESTERN SENATOR



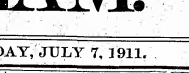
It is said that the Pacific Coast Democrats may offer Francis G. Newlands, United States from Nevada, as a candidate for presidential nomination.

Mr. Nawlands, who is now serving his second term in the senate, is a Mississippian and was born in the old city of Natchez in the summer of 1848. He entered Yale college in 1863, during the civil war, and remained until the middle of his junior year in 1866; later he studied law at what is now the George Washington university, was admitted to the bar in Washington and went to San Francisco to practice. He removed his office to Reno, Nevada, in 1888, and since has been recognized as one of the ablest and most influential leaders in his state.

He served ten years in the house of representatives and was a member of the Democratic minority of the committees on irrigation, foreign affairs, banking and currency and ways and means, where he was able to participate actively in the most important legislation of the period and did his share in framing two tariff laws and a currency law, and was the author of the existing reclamation act, which he introduced in the house of representatives March 14, 1898, entitled, "A bill for the construction of reservoirs in the arid regions."

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Yeggmen Terror of Small Town Banks



LINCOLN, NEB.—Since last fall no less than a hundred country banks in Nebraska, Oklahoma and Nebraska have been robbed. In each instance from $1,000 to $7,000 was taken, and practically the same procedure was followed in each case.

In the three states named six approximately 2,500 banks, 2,000 of them in little towns and villages with practically no police protection. This is the usual program in the cases reported:

Soon after midnight the residents are aroused by two or three explosions. Those daring enough to venture on the streets see an automobile standing in front of the bank and two men with guns giving orders to stand back. Inside are their companions, filling sacks with money from the safe. Having gathered all the cash possible the burglars enter the machine, fire a few intimidating shots and go racing out of town.

Then come the gathering of a posse, the cranking up of cars and a desperate attempt to follow and capture the robbers. In no instance has there been a capture, and despite offers of rich rewards for the robbers, dead or alive, the robberies continue.

The automobile is blamed for much of the crime.

"Before the coming of the motor car wa could overhent this class of criminals," said a police officer who was discussing the crime. "They went on horseback and there was little difficulty in covering the country by telephone and heading them off.

"Now the country is alive with parties making cross-state runs and no more attention is paid to a strange car than to a freight train. With a high powered car it is easy on the prairie roads to cover 100 miles in three hours. Then with a change of outer clothing to give the appearance of tourists the robbers can motor leisurely through the most populous cities and put up at the first-class hotels without arousing suspicion.

"It is practically impossible for the pursuers to follow them because the route taken is unknown and the rapid progress of the robbers puts them out of sight.

Hoosier Eggs Must Now be Guaranteed



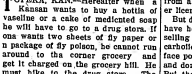
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The large egg dealers and shippers of the state now buy eggs "loss off," and will compel the farmer to sell good eggs or none at all. This decision was rendered at a meeting bera soma time ago of the Indiana Association of Car Lot Shippers, which meeting was attended by nearly 40 of the 100 or more members. Resolutions were adopted, advising that the association would buy eggs only on the plan of "loss off."

This decision was in line with the amendment which the last legislature added to the pure food law, making it a violation of the law to offer a bad egg for sale. This law applies to the farmer, the grocer, the huckster, the dealar, the shipper, or to anybody else who sells eggs. H. E. Barnard, state food and drug commissioner, attended the meeting and made an address, in which he told the members his department would do everything in its power to enforce the new law. Up to this time it has been the common practica for the farmer to sell all his eggs in a lump, regardless of whether the eggs were good, bad or otherwise, and he received a flat price for them. This rasult was that the consumer had to take his chances of getting good eggs when he bought eggs at a grocery.

"It is a crima for any person to offer a bad egg for sale," said Mr. Barnard, "and the fact that a person had a bad egg in his possession is proof he intends to sell it.

"When a consumer goes to a grocery and buys a dozen eggs he must get a dozen eggs. Frequently, heretofore, when a man bought a dozen eggs he got two or three bad ones. This practica must be stopped. The consumer must get what he pays for. Not only will we insist on the shipper living up to the law, but we propose also that every grocery shall guarantee the eggs it sells. Then the consumer will be protected."

Only the Drug Stores May Sell Drugs

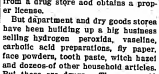


TOPEKA, KAN.—Hereafter when a Kansan wants to buy a bottle of vaseline or a cake of medicated soap he will have to go to a drug store. If he owns wants two sheets of fly paper or a package of fly poison, he cannot run around to the corner grocery and get it charged on the grocery bill. He must bike to the drug store. The state board of pharmacy has ruled against the department stores and grocerias selling drugs.

No one has been poisoned or hurt in buying department or grocery store drugs, but the business was getting to be so big that the board decided to stop it before the business ran away. The department stores usually shave the price a little, and maybe this encouraged the ruling. The pharmacy law prohibits anyone but a registered pharmacist selling drugs except in rural districts, where any merchant may sell patent medicine if he is five miles from a drug store and obtains a proper license.

But department and dry goods stores have been building up a big business selling hydrogen peroxide, vaseline, carbolic acid preparations, fly paper, face powders, tooth paste, witch hazel and dozens of other household articles. But these are drugs. They are sold as drugs and to be used as medicines, hence they come under the prohibition of the law and the state board has a right to say who shall sell them, and the patent medicines by others than druggists, must cease.

Queen Sets Style for English Women



LONDON.—Queen Mary has issued another sumptuary law for the world of fashion. A little while ago she intimated that ladies wearing the tightly fitting modern skirt would not be welcome at Buckingham palace, and it is evident that if the queen is unable to lead the fashion, she intends to command it when and where she has the power, for she has now issued further orders that no low collared dresses or large hats are to be worn in her presence.

These orders of the queen are all in keeping with her well known views and with those of King George. "They have made domesticity the fashion," was said of them by a fashionable critic the other day. As a matter of fact, apart from their pressing public engagements, the existence of the royal couple would be described by any member of the smart set of the Hanoverian era as positively humdrum. They realize this.

"I know people think that we are a stuffy couple, but we do not mind that," the queen is said to have remarked a few days ago.

If Queen Mary's expressed views and her example is followed, it is likely there will be a fashion for something much more decorative, in the way of gloves than is furnished by the customary range of fawn and black and white.

Several of the peeresses have followed the queen's lead and are wearing heavier embroidered or dalicately painted gloves, finished with gold or silver bands or lace edging at the elbows.

Virtue glories in persecution, as a flag glories in rags.—Frederic Mistral.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - MINN.

ANOMALY OF PROFILES.

How often have we sat directly opposite a comely face in the street car for instance, admiring its regular well-formed features, when, with a certain turn of the person's head, the illusion of beauty suddenly vanished, the new view presented revealing contours of cheek, chin and mouth disappointing in the extreme, says the Photo Era. The consoling feature, perhaps, is the car, which, projecting abnormally in so many cases, now assumes an air of repose. Few faces will produce a profile of classic beauty, and even some of these fail to yield flattering full face portraits. This is one reason that one sees more front view portraits than profiles in painting and photography. Incidentally, it may be remarked that many a man would look better with his head presented in profile, if he wore a mustache instead of being smooth-shaven. Not only does it preserve the harmonious proportions designed by nature, but its removal, in obedience to fashion's decree, sometimes result in unpleasant disclosures, such as an abnormally long upper lip or an ill shaped mouth, besides imparting undue prominence to the nose. A possibly humorous phase of this subject is the report that patrons of marriage bureaus in large German cities now insist upon both fullface and profile photographs of their prospective consorts.

Judge Foster's characterization of "joy riding" as "thieving," coupled with his imposition upon the prisoner before him of a sentence of a year in the penitentiary, gives the new law increasing the severity of the penalty for the offense an excellent start, says the New York Post. Such an attitude will not only serve as an emphatic warning to reckless chauffeurs, but will make it difficult for judges who might be inclined to undue lenience to yield to their weakness. It is a contemptible that, in rendering law effective, an ounce of enforcement is worth a pound of additional legislation.

Two British assistant army physicians committed suicide in London and the inquest resulted in the attribution of their self-murder to insanity caused by overwork. It was a sad end, yet precautions to avoid such a melancholy fate may be exaggerated. Everyone who stops to reflect upon the subject probably will be able to recall the names of more than one among the persons of his immediate acquaintance who never will die of overwork.

Save the babies. So many people are getting lynched and killed in automobile and motor cycle races, not to mention the fatalities in aeroplane and warship disasters, that the little ones are sure to be needed.

The charge is that all the microbes not otherwise disposed of, amounting to several billions if not more, attach themselves to the public roller towel. The appearance of the towel, too, strongly corrobrates the charge.

"What are you going to do with your boy in summer?" asks a correspondent. For the correct answer many o parent will have to inquire of the boy.

One hundred guests fled from a Cincinnati hotel fire in their night clothes, which must have been embarrassing to those who travel without night clothes.

New York is going to try vacuum street cleaning. This wn submit is infinitely better than taking your streets out into the back yard and beating them.

Some people seem to wait patiently from one Junn to another for the purpose of making a plea for shirtwaists for postmen and sunbonnets for horses.

Five-sixths of the burlesque bonnet in New York city are rated in a Colsell Sage foundation report as demoralising. It is apparent, therefore, that thn investigators attended the shows.

A school of music has been opened in Bangkok, Siam, and the Bangkok Times are said to be bidding for a symphony orchestra. They are highly musical.

There is a Chicago woman who wants to get rid of h husband whom sha won on a bet. The moral is: Never bet.

A new gun for the battleship Texas will hit the enemy 13 miles away, provided the enemy will be accommodating enough not to dodge.

The death of a Chicago man is attributed to the fact that he wore tight shoes. Yet Chicago women thrive and grow fat on such a form of torture.

INDICT WIRE TRUST

CHARGED WITH FORMING POOLS TO RESTRAIN TRADE AND CONTROL PRICES.

NINE ASSOCIATIONS INVOLVED

Frank Gould and Satterlee, Morgan's Son-in-Law, Among Accused.—Steel Trust Not Implicated,

New York, N. Y. — Nine indictments charging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law were returned by a federal grand jury here against as many associations and a long list of individuals comprising the so-called "wire trust," affiliated with the steel industry. Prominent among the defendants are Herbert L. Satterlee, a son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan; William P. Palmer, president of the American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, and Frank Jay Gould of New York, president of the Old Dominion Iron & Nell Works Company.

Only two of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation are mentioned, namely, the American Steel & Wire Company and the Trenton Iron Company. The American Steel & Wire Company, however, is mentioned in the indictments against seven of the associations. In the indictments against the Telephone Cable association and the Fine Magnet Wire association, it is not mentioned.

The most prominent individual defendants and a full list of the associations to which they are members follows:

Individuals Indicted.

Frank J. Gould, president of the Old Dominion Iron & Nell Works, Bells Isle, Richmond, Va.

Herbert L. Satterlee, president of the Habirshaw Wire Company, Yonkers, N. Y.

William P. Palmer, president of the American Steel & Wire Company, Waukegan, Ill., and Worcester, Mass.

Charles F. Brocker, vice president of the Anaonda Brass & Copper Company, Anaonda, Conn., and member from Connecticut of the Republican national committee.

Harry G. Stoddard, president of the Trenton Iron Company, Trenton, N. J.

Erskine Hewlett, vice president of the Trenton Iron Company.

Frank N. Phillips, president of the American Electrical Works, Philipsdale, R. I.

Ferdinand W. Roebling, president of John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Tronton ond Roebling, N. J.

Philip W. Smith, second vice president of the Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburg, Pa., Oakland, Cal., and Perth Amboy, N.J.

Associations Indicted.

The Horseshoe Manufeturers' Association, William P. Palmer and others.

Bare Wire Copper Association, William P. Palmer ond others.

Weatherproof & Wire Magnet Association, William P. Palmer and others.

Lead Encased Rubber Cable Association, William P. Palmer and others.

Wire Rope Manufacturers' Association, Edwin S. Jackson, Jr., and others.

Fine Mognet Wire Association, Ferdinand W. Roebling and others.

Underground Power Cable Association, Philip H. W. Smith, and others.

Telephone Cable Association, Frank N. Phillips and others.

Rubber Covered Wire Association, William P. Palmer ond others.

It is set forth that the various associations named under their respective association names and each selected a supervisor and adopted rules and regulations. An arbitrary rating was determined, it is charged, by the ratio of output for an agreed time; each member was obligated to pay $5,000 or less into a fund called "the general deposit" and in case any member failed to abide by the regulations his deposit was forfeited.

Raw materials were bought at "arbitrary and non-competitive prices to be agreed upon by said defendonts, being prices lower than those for which the respective corporation would be enabled to purchase said raw materials but for the unlawful conspiracy herein described."

In the indictment against the Bare Copper Wire Association, it is charged thnt the corporations forming the association produced 95 per cent of the entire bare copper wire consumed in the United States and that they had absolute control of this price.

Upon conviction each of the defendonts is liable to not more than a year's imprisonment, or a fina of $5,000, or both.

In the indictments neither thn American Steel & Wire Company nor the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, also known as the Trenton Iron Works, are designated as belonging to the United States Steel Corporation.

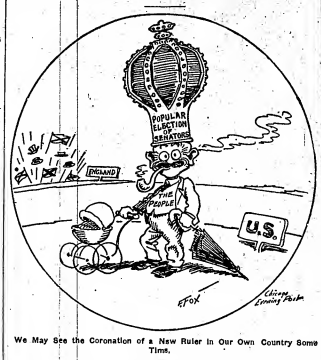
DAILY MARKET REPORTS.

Minneapolis, June 20.—Wheat, July, 84¾c; Sept., 85¼c; No. 1 northern, 87¼c; No. 2 northern, 86¾c; No. 1 durum, 84½c; No. 2 corn, 52c; No. 2 white oats, 42c; barley, nuiting, $1.01; No. 2 rye, 83c; No. 1 flax, $2.07.

Duluth, June 20.—Wheat, July, 85¾c; Sept., 85¾c; No. 1 northern, 85¾c; No. 1 durum, 85c.

South St. Paul, June 20.—Cattle—Steers, $5.25@6.80; cows, $4.00@4.35; calves, $5.50@6.00; hogs, $8.15@8.35; sheep, yearlings, $4.00@6.00.

THERE ARE OTHER CROWNS



We May See the Coronation of a New Ruler in Our Own Country Some Time.

CORNELL IS VICTOR

WINS 'VARSITY EIGHT OARED RACE IN ANNUAL REGATTA ON HUDSON.

EVENT CLOSELY CONTESTED

Columbia Crew Seaten Near Finish Through Collapse of Bow and Stroke—Pennsylvania is Third, Wisconsin Fourth, Syracuse Last.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Cornell was the winner in the 'varsity eight oared event in the annual intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson. Columbia finished a close second.

With bowman and stroke lying limp and senseless in their seats—rowed into utter exhaustion by a last cruel spurt—the crew of Columbia university crossed the finish line only a length and a-half behind the winners eat eight from Cornell. They were beaten after victory had seemed to be within their grasp from the very bang of the starting gun. But nature, rather than Cornell, defeated them. The time was: Cornell 20:10 4-5, Columbia 20:16 4-5. Penna was third, after a brilliant struggle with Wisconsin whom they nosed out in the last few yards, while Syracuse, far, far behind, was a bad last. It was beyond all doubt the most brilliant 'varsity contest ever rowed on the historic old course.

There was joy for the followers of the Columbia camp, though, in the fact that their freshmen crew triumphed by two lengths over Cornell, with Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin further back.

The 'varsity four went to the Ithicans after a spectacular struggle with Syracuse, who finished only half a length behind. Columbia beat out the Red and Blue.

There were fewer yachts and a smaller crowd than usual both on the observation train and on the rocky heights of Poughkeepsie and Highlands. Probably 40,000 persons, including Governor Dix, on the deck of the naval reserve ship Gloucestar, watched tha races.

FLIES OVER NIAGARA FALLS

Airman Seachy Circles Cataract in Aeroplane, Skims Surfaon of Rapids and Lands Safely.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 28.—With the whirr of his biplana motor drowned in tha roar of the cataract and mast and machinn momentarily obscured in spray and mist, Lincoln Beachy, the California aviator, after circling above thn falls, swooped beneath the arches of thn upper steel bridge and down the gorge almost to the whirlpool.

It was tha first tima a bird-man had cut through the air currents and over clouds and leaping foam caused by Niagara's falls and rapidn that have lured so many adventurers to their death.

Throngs on the American and Canadian shores gazed with consternation as the aviator sa he rose to a height of about 2,000 feet, twice circled above the cataract and then made thn long swoop toward thn narrow passage under the bridge. His biplana came racing over the Horseshoe fall so low that he was lost to view for an instant and then winged close to thn water. It seemed almost to skim thn water as bn mada the bridgn passage.

Population of Australia 4,449,496.

Melbourna, Australia.—Tha census gives thn commonwealth of Australia, consisting of Nnw South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania, a population of 4,449,495.

Nine Hurt in a Wreck.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Pacific railway's Imperial Limited collided at Bears Paw, Alta, fifteen miles west of Calgary, with a work train and nine people were seriously injured.

RAIL MERGE UPHELD

COMBINATION OF RAILROADS DECIDED TO BE LEGAL.

In Dissenting Opinion Jurist Declares the Government's Petition to Be Well Founded.

St. Louis.—The United States circuit court of the eighth district handed down an opinion that the purchase of the Southern Pacific railroad by the Union Pacific did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce." The recent decision of the United States Supreme court in the Standard Oil case was cited among others by Judge Elmer B. Adams, who wrote the majority opinion. Supreme Court Justice Willis Van De Vanter, while a circuit judge of the eighth district, participated in the hearing, deliberation and decision in the case and concurred in the opinion of Judge Willem C. Hook filed a dissenting opinion.

"Our conclusion," said Judge Adams, "is that, all the facts of the case, considered in their natural reasonable and practicel aspect, and given their appropriate relative signidtsction, do not make the Union Pacific a substantial competitor for transcontinental business with the Southern Pacific in or prior to the year 1901.

"Certainly the desire to appropriate the fretting business done by the Southern Pacific on the minor lines or to suppress competition of traffic which was in the aggregate of such small proportions could not have been the inspiration of the vast outlay involved in the purchase of the Huntington stock. It did not amount to a direct and substantinl restraint of either interstate or international commerce. This is not sufficient to bring it within the condemnation of the anti-trust law."

The court held also that the investment of the Harriman lines in the Santa Fe was not for acquiring control, and that if it was for obtaining inside information concerning the operation of a great competitor they chose a lawful way for doing it.

MAGAZINE "TRUST" IS SUED

Periodical Clearing House Is Said to Be Unlawful Combination—Dismissal Sought.

New York.—A civil suit was filed in the United States circuit court for the dissolution of the Periodical Clearing House and about a score of other magazines' defendants. Tha petition, filed by District Attorney Wise, alleges a unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain interstata trada and foreign commerca in magazines and other periodical publications.

Thn petition charges that thn defendants since July, 1906, havn been engaged in an illegal combination, a dissolution of which is sought. The proceeding is equity is against the Periodical Clearing House, Wednesday, Page & Co.; Crowell Publishing company, Current Literature Publishing company, S. S. McClure company, Phillips Publishing company, Harper & Bros., Leslie-Judge company, Review of Reviews company, International Magazine company, New Publication company, Pictorial Publishing company, Standard Fashion company, New Idea Publishing company, Ridgeway company, American Home Magazine company, Short Stories company, Ltd.; Frank N. Doubleday, Herbert S. Houston, Frederick L. Collins, Charles D. Lanier and George von Utassy.

Strokne Fail for $1,182,173.

Philadelphia.—Financial circles received a shock when it became known that the liabilities of the stock brokerage firm of Norman MacLeod & Co., which suspended business, aggregate $1,182,173, while the assets are given at $410,884.

Auto Crash Kills.

Oakland, Cal.—Dr. Weston H. Rice was killed and G. C. Wells, bank teller, was probably fatally injured when their automobile collided with a train.

SLEUTHS DOG FUNK

HARVESTER COMPANY'S MANAGER SAYS HE IS BEING CONSTANTLY SHADOWED.

GETS THREATS OVER PHONE

Declares Detectives Haunt His Steps Even into Committee Room at Washington—Repeats His Spring-field (Ill.) Testimony.

Washington.—A decided sensation was caused in the Lorimer investigation when Clarence S. Funk, whose story precipitated the present inquiry, disclosed just before leaving the stand that since he told the story to the Helm committee he had been followed day and night by private detectives which ba intimated were employed by Edward Hines, the Chicago millionaira lumberman.

Funk also said he had received many threats over the telephone and in anonymous letters, and it therupon developed that the committee room and had taken their places among the spectators.

Mr. Funk admitted that ha knew the name of one of the detectives and could produce him before the committee. The investigation was brought to a temporary halt while the committee retired and had a consultation with the witness. The conference lasted an hour, during which time Mr. Funk made an effort to find the detective. Failing in this, the hearing adjourned, and it is expected that the detective will be summoned before the committee.

Mr. Funk's interesting disclosure came after a long and rather dull session in which he repeated the testimony he gave the Helm committee at Springfield and told again the story of how Edward Hines approached him and asked him to contribute $10,000 to help make up the fund of $100,000 spent in gatting Lorimer elected by the Illinois assembly.

Mr. Funk did not remember mentioning the names of Roger Sullivan and one of the Weyerbousers to Hines, but one of the latter is related bis conversation with Hines.

ALASKA COAL CLAIMS VOID

Cunningham Filings Are Disallowed by Land Commissioner Sanctioned by Secretary of Interior Fisher.

Washington.—The famous Cunningham Alaskan coal land claims, through which it has been alleged that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate planned to extend its vast interests in Alaska and to control one of the most valuable fields in the world, were finally disallowed by the department of the interior.

Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, having approved the department's decision, as handed down by Fred Dennett, commissioner of the land office, the last door is believed to have been closed to the Cunningham claimants. Their attorneys have threatened an appeal to the United States Supreme court, but such an appeal can be based only on some point of law involved and not on questions of fact as announced by the department.

The Cunningham claims have been in the public eye for more than two years. They brought about thn Ballinger-Pinchot investigation by congress and the dismissal from the public service of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot. Louis R. Glavis, a chief of field division in the land office, and several minor officials. Both Pinchot and Glavis were dismissed for insubordination incident to their attacks on former Secretary Ballingar.

ROOT AMENDMENT IS LOST

Provision Proposing to Change Paper Section in Reciprocity Bill Defeated in Senate.

Washington.—Without evan tha formality of a record vote the Root amandment to the reciprocity bill was voted down obliviou.

In tha first test of strength on reciprocity the senate defeated the paper section proposal by a two-to-one vote. A few scattering ayes, followed by a roar of nose, told tha story.

President Taft expressed great satisfaction over the result. The friends of reciprocity accept the result as a majority of what is to follow when the vote is taken. Scores of amendments await to be disposed of yet, and there are still more to be introduced. They run the entire gamut of tariff revision. But all amendments will be resolutely voted down.

5,000 Cattle Are Drowned.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Bursting of a reservoir containing 5,000 acres feet of water caused damage of $100,000. Five thousand cattle were drowned and several bridges were swept away. Thomas Dwyer telephoned warnings to ranchers below.

Arrested, Kills Himself.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Placed under arrest at her home, Mrs. Minnie Mo Bride swallowed carbolic acid, hurled the bottle at a policeman's head, and died within a few minutes.

INDICT LUMBER MEN

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS FOURTEEN.

Officials of Organization Are Charged With Violating the Sreman Law and Accused of Conspiracy.

Chicago.—The special grand jury in the United States district court returned before Judge Landis indictments against 14 securities and former secretaries of wholesalo and retail lumber dealers' associations in the western territory, charging a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade in violation of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Those indicted are:

Arthur S. Holmes, Detroit, Mich., secretary of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' association and editor of the Scout, a trade paper owned and controlled by lumber dealers.

George F. Sweet, also secretary of the Michigan association.

Willard C. Hoitb, Minneapolis, secretary of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association.

Henry A. Goruch, Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the Southwestern Lumbermen's association.

Bird Critchfield, Lincoln, Neb., secretary of the Nebraska Lumber Dealers' association.

E. S. Hull, also secretary of the Nebraska association.

Harry C. Scearce, Mooresville, Ind., secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' association of Indiana.

H. H. Hemaway, Denver, Colo., secretary of the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' association.

Louis I. Hellmen, also secretary of the Colorado and Wyoming association.

H. S. Adams, Chillicothe, O., secretary of the Union Association of Lumber Dealers, and also of the Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers.

B. N. Heyward, Columbus, O., also secretary of the Ohio association.

A. L. Porter, Spokane, Wash., secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's association.

R. P. Bransford, Jnion City, Tenn., secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' association of West Tennessee.

A. C. Rightor, Pittsburg, Pa., secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' association of Pennsylvenia.

Three men escaped indictment by giving testimony before the grand jury, thereby wrapping themselves in the cloak of immunity prescribed by law. They are Paul Lachmund, Milwaukee, secretary of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' association; George W. Hotchkiss, Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Lumber and Builders' Supply Dealers' association, and at present secretary of the secretaries' bureau, and George Wilson Jones, also secretary of the Illinois association and assistant secretary of the secretaries bureau.

Each individual is indicted on two counts, the first alleging a conspiracy among the retail dealers to restrain interstate trade and commerce between the manufacturer and wholesaler and the consumer, and the second charging a conspiracy to suppress and eliminate competition which otherwise would exist between wholesaler and manufacturer and the retailer in supplying the consumer.

AEROPLANE ON A RAMPAGE

Airship Starts as Aviator Tries to Enter Seat—Exciting Chase Follows.

New York. — A wild aeroplane romped over the aviation field at Garden City, L. I., for 20 minutes, injured four men and finally wrecked itself on an embankment.

Andra Harpert, an aviator, stepped out of the aeroplane while the machine was going at half speed to adjust a rear plana. As he tried to re-enter the seat the aeroplane started and ba was thrown to the ground.

It dragged him 200 feet and when he released his hold he was badly brulsed. Half a dozan mechanics gave chasa and were bowled over in succession, three of them being cut and bruised.

ILLINOIS POWER BILL LOST

House Members by Vote of 75 to 65 Defeat the Pet Measure of Governor.

Springfield, Ill.—Lacking two votes of the necessary 77, thn Deneen-Johnson waterway-water power bill was defeated in the house. The vote was 75 to 51, two short of a constitutional majority.

Orphans' Home Dedicated.

La Grange, Ill. — About 10,000 Masons attended tha dedication ceremonies at tha home. The ceremony was conducted on the front porch of the building by the Grand Lodge, Most Worshipful Grand Master Albert B. Ashley officiating, with Rev. William White Wilson as grand orator.

Submit Steel Trust Report.

Washington.—After two years' investigation of tha steel trust, Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, laid before President Taft an exhaustive report of his findings. The report soon will be made public at the president's direction, so the house committee investigating the steel trust may obtain the benefit of it.

Pass Alton Dividend.

New York.—Directors of the Chicago & Alton railway met and passed the dividend on the preferred stock.

NEW PAROLE RULES

NEW BODY ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF RECENT LEGISLATURE, PROMULGATES LAW OF PROCEDURE

ORAL ARGUMENTS ARE BARRED

Prisoner's Conduct, Previous Record, Nature of Crime and Future Prospects to Decide His Fate.

Seventeen rules, governing the parole of prisoners from the state reformatory and the state prison and providing the procedure that will be followed by the State Parole board established under the law passed by the last Legislature, were promulgated by the State Board of Control.

The rules provide that the parole board shall meet at the two institutions as near the first of each month as possible, to hear applications for parole; prohibit oral arguments favoring or opposing a prisoner's parole, and make it obligatory upon a prisoner, when applying for parole, to furnish the board all facts concerning his previous history. This information will do kept confidential.

Four points will be taken into account by the board in considering an application for parole: The prisoner's conduct in the institution; his previous record, tendencies and habits; the nature of his crime, and the probabilities, from all of the facts obtainable, that he will lead a correct life if paroled.

The Rules.

The rules in full follow:

First—the board of parole will meet at the Minnesota state reformatory and the Minnesota state prison as near the first of each month as convenience and the permit, to hear applications for parole.

Second—Applicants may appear before the board of parole at the first meeting after they have served the minimum sentence, provided they have remained in the first grade for six months previous to their appearance before the board.

Third—An application which has once been denied shall not be again made within six months from date of denial, unless otherwise directed at the time of the hearing.

Fourth—The law creating the board of parole does not prohibit said board from receiving or considering petitions urging the release of any prisoner on parole, but for convenience in the dispatch of business and in the interest of uniform justice to all, oral arguments or petitions from any person not connected with the prosecution or the prisoner in favor of or against the parole application of any prisoner, will not be permitted.

Fifth—In considering the question of the parole of an inmate, the board will take into account his conduct while an inmate of the institution; his history prior to his imprisonment; his character, tendencies, and habits, as shown by his prison life; the nature of the crime committed by the prisoner; the circumstances from all the facts that the prisoner is a fit subject for parole.

Sixth—Each prisoner, shortly after entering the institution, will be required to give a statement of his case in accordance with the questions and on the blank form provided for that purpose. This statement will be made a part of the permanent record of each prisoner, and will be used for the purpose of investigation and verification as to his past record, and will be presented with other records to the said board of parole, when the prisoner's application for parole is under consideration.

Seventh—No prisoner who claims to have friends who can give employment or assistance or addresses to the superintendent of the reformatory or to the warden of the state prison or to the state agent, will not be paroled until a satisfactory history of his past life is obtained. Such information, when obtained, shall also be used by the superintendent or warden of the prisoner or his friends, but will not be made public without his consent. It is required, in order that the officials may be thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and circumstances surrounding the past life of the prisoner.

Eighth—Employment for Prisoners.

Eighteen months before the sentence does not enter into the consideration of applying for a parole therefore it is not allowed unless provided for by special permission, that prisoners write to friends or relatives asking for assignment for employment either before or after their discharge.

Ninth—Matters pertaining to the place and kind of employment to be taken up with each prisoner by the state agent, under direction of the board of parole. All contracts for employment are subject to the approval of the board of parole or by the executive committee.

Tenth—Parents, wives or relatives of paroled prisoners will not be allowed to sign employment contracts unless specially provided by the board of parole or its agents. Where it is thought necessary a personal investigation of places of employment will be made, in order to avoid unfavorable conditions for supervision of prisoner while on parole as it is possible to do so.

Eleventh—Should it be necessary in order to avoid trouble or censure by improper treatment of the paroled prisoner or of his inability to do the work required, prompt investigation will be made by the state agent under the direction of the superintendent of the state reformatory or the warden of the state prison, to the end that justice and protection and justice to the employee and employer.

Twelfth—No paroled prisoner will be placed where there is any reason to believe that he will not be treated fairly and justly, and said for his service in accordance with the laws governing the hours and location.

Thirteenth—No change of employment will be made without the written consent of the parole officer, except as to the duties of his part of his agreement.

Fifteenth—During the period of parole the prisoner shall be in the legal custody and under the control of the superintendents of the state reformatory or the warden of the state prison, or the state agents of the respective institutions, until the expiration of the maximum term of his sentence has expired, unless sooner discharged; all of which shall be under the direction of the state board of parole.

Sixteenth—Paroled prisoners must remain at their employment until given written permission to leave by the state agents or by the superintendent or the warden of the respective institution from which he was paroled.

Seventeenth—Should any person on parole leave the employer or attempt to hide from or conceal himself from authority over him, he will be regarded as an escaped prisoner and every possible means will be employed to secure his detention and prompt return to the institution from which he was paroled.

STANDARD MEASURES.

State Railroad Commissioners Arranging to Get Correct Set.

Washington. — At the instance of Chairman Mills and Messrs. Staples and Elmquist of the Minnesota Railroad and warehouse commission, the federal bureau of standards will cooperate with the state in the enforcement of the new law relating to weights and measures.

Messrs. Mills, Staples and Elmquist had a conference with S. W. Stratton, director of the bureau of standards. In discussion the conference, Chairman Mills said:

"Director Stratton explained the work of Bureau of Standards and how its co-operates with state and municipal authorities in securing standard weights and measures. When we return to Minnesota we will purchase a set of weights and measures to be used as the State standard and will send them to the Bureau of Standards here to be tested and certified.

"With this set of weights and measures we can proceed with inspections throughout the state, as we are directed to by the law passed by the last legislature. We will appoint a number of inspectors, who will be paid fixed salaries, but who will collect fees for their work and turn them into the inspection fund. We have found in Chicago and in this city that there are objectionable features to the fee system of compensating for inspectors, and we propose to take the fees collected and measure service therefrom. We hope to make the bureau self-supporting."

HAS NEW FORESTRY METHOOS

Hubert, Minn., Man Submits a plan To Federal Officials

Washington.—New methods in forestry by which, it is claimed, land can be reforested from seed half the time it generally takes, have been submitted to Chief Forester Graves and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson by Freemen Thorp, of Hubert, Minn. Mr. Thorp formerly was a practical painter inWashington. His painting of Speaker Colfax, vice president under U. S. Grant, and many state paintings of the house of representitives, was hung in the capitol Saturday.

Seventeen years ago Mr. Thorp bought 1,500 acres of land in Minnesota. Since then he has been experimenting in forestry. By constructing embankments from two to three feet high around his trees he has managed to give them the boneficence of about twice the former amount of moisture, and to conserve water and enable it to settle around the roots. He found that his trees within the embankments grew about twice the size of those outside in the same period of time.

He came to Washington to fish and hang the Colfax portrait he brought along specimens of the timber. Among these are oak, white pine, and jack pine. These were exhibited to the chief forester and the secretary of agriculture. These officials promoted to make visits to the Minnesota farm in the near future. It is likely that similar methods will be tried soon in the nutional forests.

RURAL SCHOOLS INSANITARY.

Health Board Employes Investigate Complaints From Many Places.

Complaints are being received by the State Board of Health showing deplorable sanitary conditions in connection with the Minnesota rural schools. Employes of the health board have made examinations into the schools against which complaints, and they are convinced that these conditions are inimical to the health of the pupils and to the residents of the districts.

The board received a vigorous complaint from a town living near the outbuildings of a rural school. He said that conditions were unbearable and implored the board to take immediate steps to have them rectified. The board however, is powerless to act. There is also an absence of authority in the department of public instruction to compel the clean unsanitary school premises. At the last legislature a bill was proposed authorizing the board of health to inspect rural schools. It was not passed.

There are laws providing for an inspection into sanitary and other conditions of the jails and hospitals, but there is no law compelling local boards to keep their schools clean and sanitary.

GETS POLICE CHIEF'S CLOTHES.

Austin, Minn., "Cop" Watches Circus Parade and Loses Uniform.

Austin.—Chief of Police James Galt watched the circus parade from the street in front of the police station and returning in ten minutes found that that station had been entered and his uniform stolen. It is believed that one of the crooks following the circus got the garments. W. A. Murray reported the loss of a suit of $110.

ROU RAILROAD DEPOT ROBBED.

Thieves Got Money, Goods and Tickets at Cass Lake, Minn.

Cass Lake. — Entrance was forced into the Soo depot here, robbers getting $15 in cash besides a number of checks and goods. The ticket rack was also robbed. The burglars stole a pick from the hand car, house and hacked the door to pieces. J. C. Fielding, head of the Pinkerton now at Deniidi, has been notified.

VINEGAR CASE ON

ACTION AGAINST CHICAGO FIRM NOW ON AT MINNEAPOLIS, TO BE BITTERLY FOUGHT.

FIRST UNDER U. S. FOOD LAWS

Federal Experts On Ground—Manufacturers of Whole Country Are Watching Seizure of 100 Barrels of Cider Vinegar.

The first important application of the federal pure food law provision relating to cider vinegar commenced in the United States district court in Minneapolis, when the case of the government against Spellmun Bros. of Chicago came up for trial.

According to government experts both the prosecution and defense have been accumulating data for a long period and the present action will be fought to the bitter end.

Assert Product Was Not Pure.

Spellmun Brothers are charged with violating the pure food law by selling cider vinegar in Minnesota which the federel authorities assert was not pure. The vinegar, 100 barrels, was seized here by government inspectors who declared it was a distilled product and was not made entirely from the juice of apples, although some of the original juice was found in it. The allegation is made that their products is about one-half cider vinegar and one-half distilled products, mixed with acetic acid. The government experts speaking generally, say manufacturers not only sell an impure article, but make it so that one barrel will produce about the same results that two barrels of pure cider vinegar do, and that it is therefore much in demand by picking works. The consignee were Berrett & Barrett, local dictributors for Spellmun Bros.

The federel experts, Messrs. Doolittle, Tolman and Bender, held a conference yesterday with United States District Attorney C. C. Houpt and will continue it today.

Jury Trial Under the Law.

Mr. Doolittle said no test of the law relating to vinegar had been made since it went into effect. Many seizures had been made, he said, but the manufacturers never allowed the cases to go to court until the present instance. Spellmun Brothers, however, assert their product was pure and therefore was entitled to be labeled as such.

Immediately after the seizure the firm decided to offer contest. Since that time experts of the company and the government have been busy gathering and organizing data to be used in the trial. Mr. Doolittle said manufacturers the country over are watching the proceeding and its outcome will be of unusual interest to both sides.

The case is being heard by Judge C. A. Willard.

BREN OUT ON BOND.

Former Treasurer of the University on $15,000 Ball.

Minneapolis. — Joseph D. Bren, former actiug treasurer of the University of Minnesota, entered on an indictment charging the embezzlement of $21,616.31, is at liberty on bonds for $15,000, after he had been in the sheriff's custody for three hours.

The bonds are for $10,000, $3,000 and $2,000. The $10,000 bond is signed by Bren's father and brothers, Frank Bren and Sam Bren. The $3,000 bond is signed by A. C. Jerome, a real estate man, and Henry C. Gilbert, a lawyer. The bond for $2,000 is signed by James A. Tyler, a contractor, and Martha Cross, a teacher.

Although the grand jury has adjourned to Aug. 8, the work of examining Bren's books is being continued by the public examiner and by John Barry, expert accountant employed by the county.

CLOUDBURST AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Heavy Rains, Accompanied by Hail And Electrical Storm.

Minneapolis. — The three drought was broken here by a storm of cloudburst proportions. In less less than one hour there was a precipitation of three inches.

A water main added to the flood when it broke at the height of the storm. The water ripped its way thru Harding, tore up the pavements and flooded neighboring basements.

Lightning struck the eight-story building of the Studebaker Automobile company, and set the roof on fire. The flames were put ont before much damage was done.

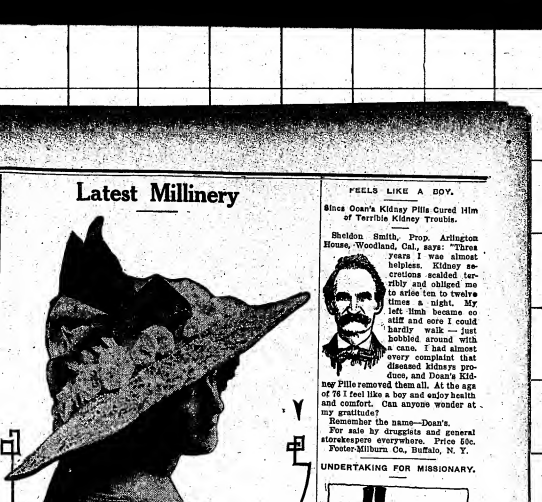
Six residences, a barn, a saloon and a street car were also struck, one man being injured on the latter.

G. N. FLYER IN WRECK.

"Winnipeg Limited" Hits Box Car Blown on Track Near Barnesville —No One Badly Hurt.

Barnesville.—The Winnipeg Limited, the Great Northern's crack train, at a point four miles south of the city, crashed into a lone box car, which had been driven on to the main line from the yards here by last night's strong windstorm. Engineer Otis of St. Paul was cut about the face by flying glass from the cab windows.

Latest Millinery



THIS hat, in white hemp, is bordered with a band of Irish crochet lace. White tulle rosse eet in a white wing scarf are banked over the low, rounded crown. A bow of chiffon velvet in pale coral color is wired to stand at the right front where it is mounted egainst the crown. If this is not a perfect design, no one has been found as yet and we need not look for anything better.

The happy possessor of a scarf of real face in duchess point, Honiton or Spanish lace, or any of the finer hand-made laces, may use them as a drapery on white hemp, in the manner shown in the third hat pictured here. To cut such a piece of lace is out of the question; a too short-sighted to entertain at all. It may be doubled, plaited or folded over, and laid over or about a white hemp shape and fostened to the shape with a band of handsome ribbon and rosettes of fine flowers. Rich lace should be applied to the shape with very little fullness. The design and work are to show and must be emphasized; therefore full gatherings are out of harmony. If there is too much lace in a length, one end may be rolled up and concealed under a trimming.

ETIQUETTE FOR THE VISITOR

Many Little Points That Mean Much and Must Be Considered of Importance.

A girl's first fitting from home encroundings and restraint is a pretty good test of her manners and true character. She often develops traits that she herself was never before aware of. How often to attract attention and court popularity at some summer resort the quiet sedate maiden suddenly becomes conspicuous and "sporty," or stranger may have the effect of making her self-conscious and rude. She does not mean to he so, but she often loses her perspective for the true fitness of things and a new environment breede all manner of unsuspected qualities.

If she would only realize the wealth of wisdom and the breadth of experience that a well-bred girl may glean from traveling and meeting intereet-ing people!

She should never be cold and forbidding to strangers, but she should also avoid the fatel mistake of rushing into intimecies which she will too soon regret.

A gracious mennor and good temper are charme which attract invariably the best natural sweetness of girlhood is greeter thnn any pose which she may try to seeume.

When visiting friends or relatives a guest should adapt herself as well as possible to her environment and bring no jarring note or undue disturbance into the family circle. There are so many little attentions that can bring comfort and joy into a household! If a hostess feels that her guest needs consideration and entertainment and special service, she will not wish to repeat her invitation to soon again.

Never he late for meals, he pleesant to the servants, observe the prevailing habits of your host and hostess, be thoughtful and considerate, so that when your visit is ended there will be true regret, and there will be a genuine ring in your hostess' voice when she says, "Be surn and come soon again."

When Traveling.

Don't try to "do your hair" in the dressing room of a sleeping car. You will either exclude other women or be jostled by them. Get up early and push up the upper berth (you can precall upon sim by using tact or blandishments) and sit "Turk fashion" in front of the mirror. Cleanse your face, ears and throat with cold cream and violet water, arrange your hair to don your garments and step out of your berth as from your hotel room. A few minutes with toothbrush, nail brush and soap in the dressing room, and you are ready for the "first call for breakfast."—Good Housekeeping.

Rice Fritters.

Beat two eggs until thoroughly broken, then add one pint of milk, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one tablespoonful melted butter, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one pint cooked rice, grated rind and juice of half a lemon, and flour enough to hold the mixture into a deep hatter. Drop by dessert spoonfuls into smoking hot fat, and when the fritters float and are delicately browned remove to a brown paper; dust with pulverized sugar when ready to serve.

FOR THE TRAVELER.



Here is a smart traveling costume of fine navy-blue serge, the collor and cuffs being finished with striped blue and white silk. The same design is also intended for Tussore, with black and white ribbed silk trimming, the seame piped emarily with black silk, particularly becoming to e stout figure.

The Quaint Poke Bonnet.

For the woman whose face can stand this piquant bit of headgear, the eighteenth century poke honnet is a most fascinating affair.

Some of the smart millinere are showing spring and summer models in this shape. Often they are carried out in two kinds of straw—in contrast black and white.

On these bats the trimming is, of course, well toward the back. Sometimes a great bow stretches across the straw, or clusters of dainty poeies adorn the sides.

The crowns on these poke honnets are arranged fold-like and tilt well toward the back of the head to accentuate the "poke" effect.

Luxurious Negligees.

Some of the new negligees are hard to tell from the transparent coats which are displayed in other departments. Between a pink chiffon boudoir gown, embroidered in self color and dropped over a pink silk lining, and a pink chiffon embroidered coat over pink satin, there was no little radical difference that only one ophthalmic optician in distinctions sartorial could have asserted which was for which. The average woman, however, will contend herself with one of the distracting houdoir gowns of china silk and lace, or of flowered organdy cut in lovely long lines and lined with lace honeycombings.

FEELS LIKE A BOY.

Since Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Terrible Kidney Trouble.

Sheldon Smith, Prop. Arlington House, Woodland, Cal., says: "Three years I was almost helpless. Kidney secretions scalded terribly and obliged me to arise ten to twelve times a night. My left limb became so stiff and sore I could hardly walk — just hobbled around with a cane. I had almost every complaint that diseased kidneys produce, and Doan's Kidney Pills removed them all. At the age of 76 I feel like a boy and enjoy health and comfort. Can anyone wonder at my gratitude?

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

UNDERTAKING FOR MISSIONARY.



"There are a good many thonkless jobs."

"Such es trying to make vegetarians of the cannibals."

BABY'S HAIR ALL CAME OUT

"When my first baby was six months old he broke out on his head with little bumps. They would dry up and leave a scale. Then it would break out again and it spread all over his head. All the hair come out and his head was scaly all over. Then his face broke out all over in red bumps and it kept spreading until it wee on his hands and arms. I bought several boxes of ointment, gave him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. He began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he wee cound and well, and never had any breaking out on his head. His hair came out in little curls all over his head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura.

"I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores and have never known them to fail to cure what I put them on. I think Cuticura is a great remedy and would advise any one to use it. Cuticura Soap is the best that I have ever used for toilet purpoce." (Signed) John F. D. Bruton, R. F. D. 3, Atoke, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910.

In Golf.

"Is this your ball over here?"

"Is it in a hole?"

"Yes."

"A deep hole?"

"Yes."

"With eighty overhonging banks, so you can't possibly get at it?"

"Yes."

"Then it's my ball, all right."

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolsalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Hopeless.

"Why don't you get in line for Miss Hettie's favor?"

"Humph! That line's busy."

No men is so sherp that some one doesn't try to sit on him.

To Get
Its Beneficial Effects
Always Buy the Genuine
SYRUP of FIGS
and
ELIXIR of SENNA
manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Sold by all leading
Druggists
One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 '05, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Although we are a new county, it would certainly be a good advertisement to put, at least a small exhibit of our farm products, on exhibition at the state fair. We hope to have a string of corn that will compare favorably with any grass corn raised in the state of Minnesota.

The Annual School meetings are to be held on next Saturday evening July 15th, at 7 o'clock p. m. Every tax payer should attend these annual meetings, as that is the time the length of the school term is voted and the amount of taxes voted. That is your business Mr. Taxpayer, and you should go to school meeting and attend to it.

Senator Nelson proposed that the senate take a recess to November or December, before they took action on the Canadian reciprocity bill If they do the bill is likely to be defeated, as it does not seem possiable that the Republican party desire to commit suicide, for they may be sure if they pass that bill that the farmers will go in with the Democrats and level that tariff wall flat

The placing of Dr. Dumas, of Cass Lake under $10,000 bonds, on the statement of a stranger that was caught red handed committing a robbery, would have the appearence of a violation of article 1 of Sec. 5 of the Constitution. Of course no one indorses crime, but if Dr. Dumas had not had a rich father he would have had to raid in jail until Septemb'er. We would think there was something wrong with the statements of some of these detectives, that are working for a reward, even if we knew of our own knowledge that they were stateing facts, as some of them would aware their graduation into the penitentiary for a small reward. If Dumas is guilty we hope he will fast his just punishment, but that Bemidji judge that fixed his bail at $10, 000, on the statements of a bank robber must never have read the Constitution of the state of Minnesota, and must have red hair on the back of his neck

When the sea is smooth we have many good sailors.

Force Yourself to Be Well.

"Plant your feet firmly and squarely on the ground, throw back your shoulders, fold your arms and affirm in most emphatic terms that you are strong, healthy and well. Do this for a few minutes every morning, and, even if this is not how you actually feel, maintain by your physical and mental attitude that it is your condition, and you will soon find that it becomes so and that you are not really telling "lies." This was the advice given by Dr. J. Stenson Hooker in a lecture on "Soothering and Posing For Health" at the simple life conference and exhibition in London. "It is wonderful to what extent our state of health can be altered in this way," Dr. Hooker added. "It stirs up the currents of feeling which act on the nerves. These act on the blood vessels, and then the whole system is improved, and we become different beings."

He Was Well Off.

H. Clay Calhoun, testifying in an assault case, spoke of our Washington White as "well off."

"Now, witness," said the cross examining lawyer, "when you declare White to be well off, what do you mean? Is he worth $10,000?"

"No, sah. Oh, no, sah," said Calhoun. "He is worth $2,000?"

"No, sah, sah, emphatic, no!"

"He is worth $1,000?"

"No, sah; he ain't worf it cents."

"Then how is he well off?"

"Well, sah, I mean as an A No. 1 colored man, spoke of and Washington White as "well off."

A Versatile Gardner.

The Dwellers in a suburb town of Massachusetts are justly proud of their gardens. It reminded me a while ago from a city village "way round the Cape" to see the first signboard announcing one of these gardens. "Don't this beautiful!" my hostess said as we passed under a rose arbor and entered into a cozy nursery rustic of turkey-red, morn's head, hollyhocks and many other favorites.

"It's a wonderful garden of its kind," said the visitor dispassionately, "but it isn't quite up to the mark when you consider our gardner."

"Indeed!" and the lady looked at me less mortified to be smart: "What sort of gardner have you, please?"

"Well," said her Cape visitor calmly, "what we call a good gardin is one where you can start out with two big baskets and a hoe, step through the flower garden part, past the vegetables, down to the water; dig your clams fast, pick your sweet corn, lay your beaues on top of that and bend the whole lot over at the kitchen door. There's your share dinner and trim mice all from one gardin."—Youth's Companion.

The Wise Woodpecker.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year beautifully in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorns exhibits foresight and a forethought of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, becoming saturated, are predisposed to decay, when they are attacked by maggots, which seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided at a time when the ground being covered with snow, he would experience difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food.—Cleveland Leader.

Indignant.

The mayor of a small town had come to Leipzig to see the fair. A stranger who had lost his way asked him, "Prny, good honest man, what is the name of this street?"

"I am not a good honest man," said the former; "I am the mayor of Marburg."

Distinction, If No Difference.

"Why do you want to marry my daughter?"

"I'm no object of charity; I wouldn't accept your money in any other way."

KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

This Parisian Beggar Realized the Value of New Shoes.

Begging has long been a great art in Europe. By using subtle touches of misery and calculated effects of disease and dismemberment the beggar became a master of pathetic appeal. A delightful story of Dupre, the sculptor, is quoted by Hamilton W. Mable in the Outlook.

Looking out of his window in a hotel one bleak wintry morning in the good old times, Dupre saw an old beggar shifting barefooted on the stone steps below. His heart was moved with compassion, and he began to search for a pair of shoes. He found two pairs, one of them new.

"Do not give the new pair away; you will need them yourself," urged his prudent wife.

"No," said the sculptor, "I shall find the old pair more comfortable. Moreover, if I am to give anything away I am going to give the best I have."

So he hurried downstairs and put the new shoes in the hands of the barefooted old man. The next morning the beggar sat on the steps as usual, and, as usual, he had worn here. Dupre hurried down to him. "Where are the shoes I gave you? You are not wearing them," he said.

"No," replied the old man, "I could not wear them, excellency. If I did nobody would give me anything. I have pawned them."

Lakes of Blood.

The name Lake of Blood or its equivalent has been given to places as far apart as England and South America.

"Sanguelac"—i. e., the Lake of Blood—was the name given by the Victorious Normans to the battlefield at Hastings, where the Saxons were overthrown and slain with terrible carnage.

For a similar reason Lake Trasimene has borne the name "Sanguinetto" because its waters were reddened during the second Punic war by the blood of some 15,000 Romans who fell before the troops of Hannibal.

Yet another Lake of Blood, called also "Tenare Cocha," is situated in the state of Ecuador. It is one of a series of lakes formed by the extinct craters of volcanoes on the towering heights of the Andes range of mountains.

The Donkey's Head.

Among the most extraordinary pieces of symbolism known to have been used by the early Asiatics was a figure of a donkey's head used as a representative of the deity. There is no doubt whatever that this same emblem was once used among the Hittites, the Egyptians and out of two sided symbols of a crystal ball of their feet God, but the superstition of the yellow donkey of India, the story of the swift ass of Sakuntala and the ass of Dionysus and many other marvelous ass stories are all survivals of that curious form of religious worship, the adoration of the sun's head.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 23rd, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Albert H Swanson, of Roland Minn., who on December 6th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 9883, Serial No. 04316 for S. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 19th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lofdrus, of Huson Minn. Knut O. Lintvel, John A. Peterson, Among Linvegt of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Eddystone Lighthouse.

The Eddystone lighthouse, fourteen miles off Plymouth, England, and exposed to the full fury of the most westerly seas, was built by Winstanley in four seasons. Begun in 1696 and finished in 1700, it was destroyed by the dreadful storm of 1703. The second structure was completed in 1709 and destroyed in 1755, after it had faced the wind and the waves for something over forty-six years. The third tower, finished in 1759 and condemned in 1878, was followed by the present wonderful structure, which since 1882 has been defying the elements while it flashed out over the terrific waters its saving light. Since the brave Winstanley built the first Eddystone lighthouse similar safeguards have sprung up like mushrooms all along all the coasts of all the oceans, and those who sail upon the great deeps of the earth are forewarned and forearmed against the dangers which threaten them.—New York American.

A High Priced Fricasee.

Lord Alvanley, a noted wit and high liver in England a hundred years or so ago, included on having an apple tart on his dinner table every day throughout the year. On one occasion he paid a caterer $1,000 for a luncheon put up in a basket that sufficed a small hostine party going up the Thames during one of a dozen men dining together at a London club where each was required to produce his own dish. Alvanley's was the most expensive, won him the advantage of being entertained free of cost. This lunch was gained at an expense of $540, that being the price of a simple fricassee composed entirely of the "nuts" or small pieces at each side of the back, taken from thirteen kinds of birds, among them being 100 snipe, 40 woodcocks and 20 pheasants—in all about 300 birds.

Our Eccentric Phrases.

Why do we always talk of putting on a coat and vest? Who puts on a vest before a coat? We also say putting on shoes and stockings. Who puts on shoes before the stockings? We also put on signs telling people to wipe their feet when we mean their boots or shoes. And a father tells a boy he will warm his jacket when he means to warm his pantaloons. We are a little eccentric in our phrases at times.

Ulterior Motives.

"See, here," said the kind hearted lady, "I gave you a piece of pie two weeks ago, and you have been around one or more of your friends here every day since."

"Does do me a injustice, ma'am," replied the husky hobo. "Dem guys wot I seet was me enemies."—Chicago News.

Not Familiar With the Quotation.

"Ah, Mr. Blinks," said the fair one lightly, "I see you wear your heart upon your sleeve."

Mr. Blinks looked bewildered and hastily rolled down his cuffs.

"I guess maybe it was my red flannel undershirt you noticed," he lamely remarked.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Raised Me From the Grave"—Mrs. Taylor

This is a strong statement to make, but it is exactly what Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Blum, Texas, said in expressing her opinion of this remedy.

"Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine raised me from the grave and I have much confidence in it. I can never say enough of your great medicine. If anyone had offered me $10,000 for the second bottle of Nervine that I used I would not have sold them."

MRS. THOMAS TAYLOR,
Blum, Tex.

Nervous exhaustion is a common occurence of modern life. The wear and tear on the nervous system is greater now than at any time since the world began. For sleeplessness, poor appetite and that "run down" feeling, nothing is so good as

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Your nerves are your life and lack of vital energy makes existence a misery. Dr. Miles' Nervine will tone up your nervous system.

Ask a fry druggist. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

Dr. Miles' Medical Co. Elkhart, Ind.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Legrold, of Ridgeland Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9572, Serial No. 04266, for S.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nels Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Ole O. Legrold, of Roland Minn. Knut Linvest, of Roland Minn. Osov Legrold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Legrold, of Ridgeland Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9572, Serial No. 04266, for S.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nels Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Gunder G. Hofstad, of Rudell Minn. Knut Linvest, of Roland Minn. Osov Legrold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legrold, of Rudell Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9572, Serial No. 04266 for S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder G. Hofstad, Ole O. Legrold, Rudell Minn. Knut Linvest, of Roland Minn. Osov Legrold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legrold, of Rudell Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9572, Serial No. 04266 for S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder G. Hofstad, Ole O. Legrold, Rudell Minn. Knut Linvest, of Roland Minn. Osov Legrold, of Lillo Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nels Solheim, of Malone Minn., who on Oct. 6th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 9737, Serial No. 04286, for S.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Lagsle, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Torjei O. Langel, of Malone Minn. who on Oct. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9707, Serial No. 04288, for N.E. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Sever Nelson, Peter A. Dahle, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone, Minn., who on Nov. 9, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 810, Serial No. 04296, for N.W. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Sever Nelson, Nels Solheim, Sever Nelson, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Dahle, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 809, Serial No. 04297, for N. E. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. on the 12th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornsen, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, Torgei O. Langel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICSE.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR.

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Up this way we got "next" to Hanson malt law, by taking our beer straight July 4th..

Gundre Andreasen of Mc Ilone was transating business here to day.

All the farmers are busy having and we expect to start in next week.

Work is progressing rapidly on ditch 47 this week, and we are not going to kick, when the hogs are moving.

Those who attended the bowery ball at Erie July 4th, report that they had a fine ball, and first class music.

Next week we will publish a cut of the Highlanding Creamery, with a history of it.

Read the new add of Vaghn Bros & Co. published in another column, and call and see a first class country store.

Carl Narveson and John Homme, made this office a plesant call Wednesday evening, on their return from James O'Briens pic nic. Call again boys.

There will be religious services at the Oak Park church on July 9th, at 11 o.clock a. m. The reading class meet after service.

Anyone sending in articles for publcatin will please sign their name, either in english or any other language, so they can be read.

Rev. Father Adolph will hold services on Wednesday morning July 12th, at the residence of Henry Arndt, Town of Highlanding.

$27, Insures you against a loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to loose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

If you want to chew tobacco after the other fellow has chased it, take the Eleven Towns. If you want facts, straight from the sholder, go over to your neighbor and get a copy of THE SUNBEAM. You can bet he takes it.

We took a 4th, of July vacation this week, which makes our paper suffer this week, but as we are only running a second class paper anyway, according to The Thief River Falls News, we suppose it don't make any difference, but assure our readers that they will get their $1,00, worth before their year is out.

We enjoyed a very plesent 4th, of July at the farm residence of neighbors Mr and Mrs. Walter McAndress. There was present Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Consins, Mr and Mrs. C.L. Clark, Mrs. Weaver, and familie's, Mc, and Mrs. C. Narveson, Leon Rockstad, Mr. Vaughn and our printers "Don", It was an enjoyable holiday to all and particu ary to the children who are likely to long remember July 4th. 1911.

T. S. Jacobson, our Chairman, of School District No. 37 will attend the school district officers meeting at Thief River Falls tomorrow, as the representative of the best and most up to date country school in Rennington County. You bet 37 is o. k., but don't take our word for it. ask the banks, and now we have all proved up, except Swanson, and he ought to get his notice published correctly next May.

A visitor of the Highlanding school house after next week, will see hanging on the wall a new and up to date map of the U. S., showing one island possessions, 6 x 8 feet. The map is not any cheap affair, but, don't open the district a cent, but when you look at it, remember Senator Nelson, and when you wonder why other districts don't have one like it do not ask us.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND PURITY

Copenhagen Snuff is made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored leaf tobacco, to which is added only such ingredients as are component parts of natural leaf tobacco and absolutely pure flavoring extracts. The Snuff Process retains the good of the tobacco and expels the bitter and acid of natural leaf tobacco.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CHURCH MEETING.

There will be Church service held on the Clerwater Church grounds on July 10th,. Free lunch will be served by the Ladies Aid. All are invited.

Refrain of Old Guns.



"Where the hair ought to grow."

A Lucky Game of Chess.

A story is told of the Moorish prince Abul Hejex, who was thrown into prison for sedition by his brother Mohammed, king of Granada. There he remained for several years until the king, fearing he might escape, placed himself at the head of a fresh revolt and seized the crown, ordering one of his pashas to see to his immediate execution. Abul Hejex was playing at chess, when the pasha came and bade him prepare for death. The prince asked for two hours' respite, which was refused. After earnest entreaty he obtained permission to finish his game. He was in no hurry about the moves, we are told, and well for him he was not, for before an hour had elapsed a messenger brought the news that Mohammed had been struck dead by apoplexy, and Abul was forthwith proclaimed king of Granada. It was indeed a small favor for the pasha to grant, but it altered the whole current of the king's career.

When She's a Sight.



"What's the difference between a vision and a sight?"

"A girl at a party is a vision. Come and see me after the party—see!"

Most of our riches lie in the ability to check foolish desires.

Just a Blunder.

Sir Upirer. Moulless who has got old Coldcash in a corner at the club—Mr. Coldcash, your daughter is the idol of my life, the one hope and aim of my existence. Might I dare hope that some day I may be permitted to call her wife?

Mr. Coldcash (astounded)—But, my dear sir, I have no daughter.

Sir Upirer M.—Oh, pardon me! Somebody told me that you had. Let's have another—landed Scrope.

The Change.

"Pardner," said the tenderfoot, "I see that although I left Hellroost years there is always a five dollar bill on the collection plate when it comes to me. Is that the contribution of the man who takes up the collection?"

"Not by a jug," replied the parson, who believed in business methods. "That's the change. Detroit Free Press.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hickorg Hardware Paints & Fencewire.

We Keep A Snpply Of Mower Guards, Sections And Rivits

Leave Your Orders With Us For Binding Twine.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for our most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric - machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) and extremely easy and can be operated quietly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted in all both exchange and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co. 17 Custom House Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Severt Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 8084, Serial No. 04284, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornson of Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, Torgel Ongel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder Asbjornson of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 8789, Serial No. 3067 (03067), for S. W. ¼ Section 7, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 6th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Severt Nelson, Torgei Langei, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

FOR SALE: One two year old threequiter short horn bull.

Walter McAndress,

Sunbeam Minn

Omaha.

"We have had an official warning not to burn lunch gas this month."

"I never heard of such a thing."

"Oh, yes! it was last month's bill."—Illinois Student.

Made It Clear.

Mrs. Clarke, says the Boston Globe, does not trust those things entirely to memory, but writes them down. Recently she wrote a letter to her husband, who is in the city, and in the course of it she said: "Don't forget to bring home the cake of soap I asked you to get."

Mr. Clarke, on receiving the letter, wrote back: "Don't forget to bring home the letter I asked you to write."

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. E. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gibeau Vic. Pres.

Larry O'Niel, Abram Parquine, T. L. Cruzon.

J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Severt Andreasen of Mc Ilone, Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 878, Serial No. 04218, for N. W. ¼ Section 19 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhlem Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 15th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Eskerson, William Breckman, Gunder Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Eddy Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel V. Carlson, of Lille Minn. who on Nov. 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 957, Serial No. 03994, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 31st, day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew A. Rolandson, of Roland Minn. Edward Rustan, of Rhoda Minn. Amund H. Breland, Andrew Hilmer, of Lille Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Hoffstad, of Roland Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 8083, Serial No. 04284, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornson of Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, Torgel Ongel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Severt Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 2, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 8084, Serial No. 04284, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornson of Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, Torgel Ongel, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 26,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Severt Nelson, of Malone Minn. who on Nov. 17th, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 8789, Serial No. 03067, for S. W. ¼ Section 7, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 6th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Severt Nelson, Torgei Langei, Peter A. Dahle, Nels Solheim, all of Malone Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Severt Andreasen of Mc Ilone, Minn. who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 878, Serial No. 04218, for N. W. ¼ Section 19 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lufthus, of Rhoda Minn, John H. Svenson, John A. Peterson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd, Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Knut O. Lintvet, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 868, Serial No. 04216, for N. W. ¼ Section 14 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lufthus, of Rhoda Minn, John H. Svenson, John A. Peterson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Peterson, of Roland Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 861, Serial No. 04208, for S. ½ Section 10 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom Lufthus, of Rhoda Minn, Knut O. Lintvet, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 2nd, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tom Lufthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on Oct. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 724, Serial No. 03693, for S. W. ¼ Section 11, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 13, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut O. Lintvet, John A. Peterson, John H. Svenson, Amond Lintvet, all of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

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PATENTS

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Don't be fooled. "Hints to Inventors" "Inventors, beware" "Why some inventors fail." Send proper sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Out like Greeley was frightened. Acting Commissioner of Patents, and all such talk. Get patents through the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

In the Future.

"How did you get your start in life?"

"I got a flying start; I was born in an airship."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Lead in Salt Industry.

The six leading states in the salt industry are Michigan, New York, Ohio, Kansas, Louisiana and California, and in 1909 these six states produced salt valued at $7,714,557. The salt from these states is obtained from rock salt, sea water and natural brine—in other words, from all the known sources of salt.

Orchard and Garden valley land $450 to $500 per acre, 20 minutes from city of 115,000 population by trolley. Several railroads; irrigation; all modern conveniences. Your money back if it don't pay for itself in three years, guaranteed because part of deed. Guarantee and average small fruits, $300; apples, $500 per acre. You can't lose. Terms easy. 718 Ilutlua building, Spokane, Wash.

Shocking!

Miss D., a teacher of unquestioned propriety in all its branches, was one of the throes of commencement, and to the best of her ability was entertaining some young man—the mother of her fair pupils. They conversed on some beautiful flowers in the drawing room. "Yes," exclaimed the old lady, "but if you think these are pretty, you just ought to go upstairs and look in the bath-tube of the girls' dormitories. They are just full of American beauties!"

A New Sensation.

Little Jean had visited one of the large summer amusement parks for the first time, and with the courage possessed only by those girls whose playmates are boys and girls older than themselves, she had not hesitated, when invited, to take a ride on one of the "thrillers" that abound in such places.

To her mother, on her return from the park, she confided the sensations she had experienced as she swept round the curves of the "figure eight" with her brothers.

"Mamma," she said, "when I went round those awful turns so fast I felt just as if I had freckles on my stomach!"—Youth's Compaiion.

Ben's Logic.

"Ben," said his friend, waking up from a reverie in which he had been gazing abstractedly at the shiny expanse of Ben's skatin'-rak-for-dies, "is there anything you could do for your baldness?"

Ben, by the way, is only forty.

"No, lod!" he replied with decision. "Fifteen years ago I was getting stuck. I tried lots of things. But about that time t' prince of Wales—Edward, you know—came to open t' new hospital, and I said to myself as soon as I saw him itfhis his hat to t' crowd, 'Ben, my lad, tha can give it up as a lost job, and save thy brass. If there was owt 'at 'ud cure a bald heead thoy'd ha' cured his.'"—Tit-Bits.

HEART RIGHT,
When He Quit Coffee.

Life insurance Companies will not insure a man suffering from heart trouble.

The reason is obvious.

This is a serious matter to the business man who is solicitous for the future of his dear ones. Often the heart trouble is caused by an unexpected thing and can be corrected if taken in time and properly treated. A man in Colorado writes:

"I was a great coffee drinker for many years, and was not aware of the injurious effects of the habit till I became a practical invalid, suffering from heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness to an extent that made me wretchedly miserable myself and a nuisance to those who witnessed my sufferings.

"I continued to drink coffee, however, not suspecting that it was the cause of my ill-health, till on applying for life insurance I was rejected on account of the troubles with my heart. Then I became alarmed. I found that leaving off coffee helped me quickly, so I quit it altogether and having been introduced by the advertisements of Postum I began its use.

"The change in my condition was remarkable. All my ailments vanished. My digestion was completely restored, my nervousness disappeared, and, most important of all, my heart steadied down and became normal, and on a second examination I was accepted by the Life Insurance Co. Quitting coffee and using Postum worked the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Geraldine's Husband

BY ANTOINETTE PATTERSON

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

"Just think! I have a dinner every night this week, and three luncheons for Saturday!"

Geraldine Markham turned around from her secretary to view the effect of her words on her husband.

But all that Wilfrid Markham said —and that without looking up from his paper—was:

"I am afraid, Geraldine, you may find that dried luncheon something of an effort!"

"You don't take the slightest interest in anything I do," Geraldine continued pettishly, ignoring the sarcasm.

"Because you do such stupid things," retorted her husband.

"It's stupid of you to say such things when, from utter lack of experience, you don't know whether what I do is interesting or not. If you'd go about with me, even if only for a week, then your judgment might be worth something. But no; all that counts with you is a comfortable chair, a cigar and an old book. I do so wish at times you were a little more like other men."

Wilfrid Markham looked up. His wife was very young and very pretty —and, well; perhaps the shoe fitted him rather well.

"I don't want to be disagreeable, Geraldine," he said, "so if you wish you may accept the next batch of invitations for me for a whole week."

The Markhams had been married, as Geraldine had put it with that down-drop of her pretty mouth, "a whole long year!" And they were beginning to pull in different directions.

But now, at these last words of her husband, the year seemed to Geraldine a much shorter time. "That is bully of Wilfrid," she thought, and then she bent over his chair and kissed him.

"I'll promise some time this winter to read three of the fattest books you can pick out," Geraldine said, by way of exchange.

Just then Ida maid announced Mrs. Henry Paysan.

Wilfrid Markham prepared to make his escape, but his wife de-



"I'll Ask Him," Said Geraldine.

tained him. "Do stay to see her," she urged; "she is entertaining a good deal this year, and one of the invitations we are going to accept I want to come from her."

So Markham adjusted his cravat and patiently remained.

Mrs. Paysan entered the room like a fresh breeze.

"My dear!" she exclaimed, "how fortunate to find you at home! And Mr. Markham, too, whom I had the pleasure of meeting but once for about three minutes. But I assure you those three minutes were among the pleasantest in my life. Geraldine, you simply must bring Mr. Markham to the little dinner I am giving on the 29th. I've invited some awfully clever people, and your husband will be just in his element. Promise me, Mr. Markham, you will let-Geraldine bring you."

"I shall be charmed," Wilfrid Markham said.

After the visitor had gone Wilfrid quite surprised his wife by the interest he showed. "What a remarkably pretty woman she is," he remarked several times. "I don't think I have ever seen a much sweeter face or manner. What a fool Harry Paysan must have been to let her go out of his life!"

Geraldine smiled to herself at the thought of her husband's lack of worldly wisdom, but she said nothing. To have him consent to go out with her for a whole week was quite enough.

Wilfrid had unmistakable charm, she knew, and people would be apt to make rather a fuss over him once they got the chance.

On the morning of the twenty-ninth a new evening suit arrived for Mr. Markham.

"My other one looked so old-fashioned," he explained to Geraldine, "that I felt it would really be disrespectful to Mrs. Paysan."

The dinner proved a great success. At least so Wilfrid Markham declared. He had been placed at the right of the hostess, who had been most graciously interested in everything he said, and so appreciative of the sense of humor on which he had always prided himself and which somehow Geraldine usually failed to see.

Several times on the way home he had again remarked to Geraldine what a fool Harry Paysan must have been. As for Geraldine, the dinner had seemed to her rather a stupid affair; abs boped the others for which they were engaged would prove more interesting.

Two days after Mrs. Paysan's dinner Geraldine was called up on the 'phone by that lady herself.

"Geraldine, you won't think me very outrageous, will you, dear, when I say I want to borrow your husband for the opera tonight. I've just been sent two tickets, and Mr. Markham told me he adored music. He's such a dear! Now, Geraldine, don't say he has an engagement."

"I'll ask him," said Geraldine.

Mr. Markham looked up briskly so soon as his wife mentioned Mrs. Paysan's name. "How kind of her," he exclaimed. "Well, I'll talk to her myself."

And Geraldine heard a most enthusiastic acceptance going over the 'phone.

That night Mrs. Markham sat up reading until her husband came home, which was not until very late, as Mrs. Paysan had persuaded him to return to her apartments for a little supper. Markham reproached his wife for not waiting up for him, and then went into raptures over the music, and never in his life had he met any one to whom music spoke so sympathetically as to Hortense Paysen.

Geraldine disguised the chagrin she certainly felt, and replied rather limply she was glad he had enjoyed his evening so much.

At the other entertainments of this notable week Geraldine saw with ever-increasing alarm that her husband was "taking" immensely. She felt that never before had she fully realized, much less appreciated, his real charm. When he had reserved all of it just for her it had seemed comparatively little worth having, but now that it was being bid for in every direction she wanted it all back again. Whatever had possessed her, then, like some great faithful dog, he had been more than content and happy to rest quietly by his own fireside, to poke him up?

Geraldine had plenty of attention herself in the meantime, but it was a poor compensation having a man she didn't care for talk sentiment to her, while the men she did care for was apparently saying the same thing to another woman.

By the end of the week Geraldine Markham looked quite thin and pale, but her husband's enthusiasm seemed undiminished. He kept urging the acceptance of every invitation that came their way, until finally Geraldine herself struck.

"I'm not going out any more," she said. "I'm tired and sick of it all. I'm thinking of going into a convent. When I reach you I looked upon you to e peaceful, happy home-life, never for a moment thinking you would turn out to be a man whose vice and only thought was society!"

"Society be hanged!" Markham exclaimed with unwonted vehemence. Then he added, feeling the time had now come, "I've been leading a double mild—a very mild—way of life of the average men about town. I never thought I should really like it, and I didn't just so soon as the novelty wore off. I wanted to get back to my books, Gerry!"

For answer Geraldine lighted the lamp and took up one of her husband's favorite volumes.

"I've caught up to your mark," she said, "so we'll start from there." But first she put both her arms around her husband's neck and kissed him.

"And you really don't care for Hortense Paysan?"

"Harry Paysan wasn't the least bit of a fool, after all."

A Chamois Trail.

An interesting sight is to be seen each day at noon at Grindewald in the Alps, when there is a rush of visitors to the telescopes on the chamois "chamois trail," says Harper's Weekly.

Promptly each day, at the hour mentioned, there may be seen a herd of from twenty to thirty chamois passing in Indian file up the yawning abrases of the precipitous Mettenberg rocks, separating two glaciers, the male animals leading the way, the the king of the herd keeping twenty yards in advance and on the watch. At the bottom of the Mettenberg, where the slope is freed from snow, the chamois find a meager subsistence when their usual feeding grounds are under snow. The chamois descend on their feeding grounds at dawn, when there is little likelihood of eyewitness, and return to their haunts at an hour when avalanches have already fallen.

LIVE STOCK



TREATING FOR SIDE BONES

Cartilage Which May in Certain Cases Become Hardened and Thus Lead to Lameness.

(By DR. M'INTOSH, III. Experiment Station.)

On either side of the coffin bone in the horse there is a cartilage which may in certain cases become hardened by deposits of mineral matters and thus lead to lameness. They are situated on one or both sides of the leg and bulge above the upper portion of the hoof. They may be the result of inflamed conditions, bruises or troubles like corns or hoof cracks. Slip-



Side Bones.

ping on the stony pavement is a frequent cause, as well as the great weight of the bodies in heevy horses. If the wagon tongue falls on the foot of one of these animals may be injured and indnce the disease. The swelling is first noticed just above the hoof or near the coronet. Lameness soon follows.

The treatment usually recommended for side bones consists in the application of cold foot baths or cold water bandages for a week or more. Tincture of iodine applied to the swollen parts is very good. A blister applied after the water applications have been made for a week or so, is used by many veterinarians. The blister is made of two teaspoonfuls of cantharides mixed with four tablespoonfuls of lard. It is rubbed in well with the fingers and allowed to remain for 24 hours, when it is washed off and applied a second time the following week. These applications are continued until the lameness disappears. If this does not bring permanent relief, then firing of the injured parts and several months' rest will be necessary.

DIFFICULT HABIT TO REMEDY

Only Way to Stop Calves of Sucking Each Other's Ears is to Keep Them Separated.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

One of the most difficult habits to overcome in a bunch of young calves is that of ear sucking. When two calves milk from a pail they eat so rapidly that they fail to relieve the mouth of the saliva which naturally mixes with its mother's milk while it is sucking.

In order to relieve their mouths of the secretion which their organs of digestion demand they will seek something to suck which will relieve their mouths of the saliva which has been taken into the latter stages of their favorite object is the ear of the calf next to them.

Unless this is prevented the calf is likely to grow up with the habit of sucking itself when it comes to be a cow and reproduce or sucking the other cow in the herd.

The only way to prevent this vicious habit is to let each calf by itself until digestive organs have developed sufficiently to enable it to digest grain food, such as ground oats and wheat bran.

Then they will eat dry bran and ground oats and in that way relieve their mouths of the saliva. After this they may be turned together and there is little danger of their acquiring the habit.

Fattening Cattle on Bluegrass.

Cattle fattened on bluegrass pasture will make about the gain on the same feed for the first three months on the pasture season as compared with the last three months of the feeding period. This important factor as well as the influence of age, nitrogenous supplements and the margin of profits are discussed in bulletin 99 of the Missouri experiment station. The bulletin was written by Dean F. B. Mumford and records the results of five years experiments in fattening cattle of various ages on bluegrass pasture. This extensive investigation involved the feeding of 262 cattle divided into 24 distinct experiments and is the largest and most complete investigation of this subject which hee ever been made in this country. The bulletin will be sent on request by writing to the director of the experiment station, Columbia, Mo.

Worms in Hogs.

If there are signs of worms in your hogs, feed concentrated lye, one-half teaspoonful to each animal well mixed in slop or soft feed.

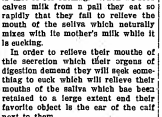
In the fattening pen give the pigs all they will readily clean up, but no more.

Bran and meat meal help to supply the young sows with muscle and bone.

TO PREVENT HOOF TROUBLES

Little Hook Shown in Illustration Should Be Included Among Equipment of Stable.

A tool that is one of the handiest things you can have about the stables is shown in the illustration. It is a hoof hook and should be included among the equipment of every well regulated stable, says the Prairie Farmer. A practical horseman says that the feet of the horse should be cleaned every morning before he leaves the stable. The hoof hook will remove all litter, pebbles or anything that may have become lodged in the foot. This precaution may prevent injury to the sols or sensitive structures



Hoof Hook.

of the foot. If the feet become very dry, pack them daily for a week with some form of clay. Then apply lard to the wall, to which may be added plan tar and resin. This ointment holds the moisture in the feet and prevents further dryness.

This treatment would seldom have to be resorted to except in the case of driving horses that are kept in the stable continually and not given much work.

HANDY HOG-LOADING CHUTE

Convenient Farm Implement That Can Be Built on Pair-Old Cultivator Wheels.

A convenient chute for loading hogs or sheep into a wagon box is made by taking two pieces of 2 by 4 lumber eight feet long for the sills and nailing down a floor of any kind of pieces three feet long with cleats for footholds. Then construct sides of slats high enough to keep the animals from jumping over. Set the rear end of the sills about two feet higher than the front end, so that there will be no backache and bearing down pains for them if they will take the chute. The chute weighs low down and can scarcely ever without it in the house.

It will say also that I think there is no better medicine in the world for young girls to build them up and make them strong and well. My eldest daughter has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for painful periods and irregularity, and it has always helped her.

"I am now ready and willing to speak a good word for the Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies. I tell every one I meet that I owe my health and happiness to these wonderful medicines."—Mrs. J. G. JOHNSON, Scottville, Mich., R.F.D. 5.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no harmful or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the largest number of actual cures of female diseases.



Hog-Loading Chute.

some kind of axle are used to make a truck placed about the center of the chute so that it may be easily moved from place to place. These wheels are of such a height or so placed that they take a proportionate part of the weight when the chute is in place. Being of this width it barely fits into the wagon box when the endgats is out, leaving no place for hogs to get out by the side of it. Instead of using the sills project far enough to engage the wagon box, two iron straps may be used after having the ends bent and sharpened so as to catch in the wood of the box and prevent slipping.

Bokhara Sheep.

The department of agriculture is seriously considering the introduction into thie country of Bokhara sheep, from which comes the fur called "Persian lamb." Astrakhan fur is now raised on territory tributary to the Caspian sea. The best fur is taken from the lamb when it is four or five daye old. The Bokhara sheep also make good mutton.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Pregnant ewes must have abundant feed.

Roots rich in protein are necessary for tha brood cow.

Charcoal or soft coal ashes should be kept in the hog pen.

A dip in warm water is the best thing for a chilled pig.

One of the best muscle producing feeds upon the farm is oats.

It is always easier to sell a good purebred animal than a scrub.

A pailful of warm slop for the sows after the pigs have come,is the thing to keep the property quiet, makes an excellent summer hay for horses, mules and cows.

The ewes should all be bred near the same date to insure uniformity of the lamb crop.

Sheep do not suffer greatly from dry cold, but should be sheltered from winds and rains.

It is deappointed sheep man's profits see goha to raise immense crops of oats and hay.

It is nearly always best to save some of the best cows, especially to farrow the early spring litters.

Whatever material is used for bedding, it should be changed sufficiently often to insure cleanliness.

Spoiled uddere often result from lambs not cleaning the udder or from caking after the lamb is weaned.

The fairs give a good opportunity to compare breeds, and farmers should use this opportunity intelligently.

Slinge is valuable, not because of the nourishment it afforde, but because of its influence as an appetizer.

Once the pigs are weaned it is a mistake to let them stop in their growth until they are ready for market.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER. PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to mfrs. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

The Same, but Different.

"When it comes to the task of taking up the parlor carpet, do you run away from the job?"

"No, I bent it."

Religion, which was once an institution of the state, is becoming more and more the faith and ideal of the individuel soul.

Clear and muddy colored tobacco, clear, and unsoped. Mortweiler & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

Love is the only thing that more than pays for all it gets.

OWES HER HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Scottville, Mich.,—"I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done me. I live on a farm and have worked very hard. I am forty five years old, and am the mother of thirteen children. Some people think it strange that I am not broken down with health, and I



truly believe that if my good friend, your Vegetable Compound, and that there will be no backache and bearing down pains for them if they will take it when they first notice it, scarcely ever without it in the house.

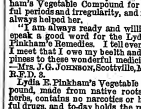
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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no harmful or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the largest number of actual cures of female diseases.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Surpass in Variety. Unequalled for Shine. Largest selling polishing lines of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only liquid shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes leather, gives a brilliant, lasting, waterproof polish. No "French Dressing" to rub off and spot clothing. Will not crack, stain or injure the most delicate shoe. 25c. size.

QUICK WHITE makes dirty canvas shoes look like new. Cleans while you wait can be quickly and easily applied. A sponge in every package. Restores color. Keeps the shoe soft and pliable. 25c. size.

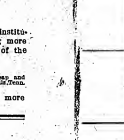
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and 10c. in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
29-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest Exclusive Shoe Polish Makers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but thoroughly compel the liver to do its duty.



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PIL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DAISY FLY KILLER



Placed in any room, or on horses, cattle, etc., kills flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers or sent prepaid for 25c. HARRY SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLD SORES CURED

Also all discases of the skin, Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofula, Cancer, Tumors, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Varicose Veins, Eczema, Leprosy, and all diseases of the blood. Send for free book. Address, WILSON, P.P.P. LABORATORY, Dept. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

SAY, do you want a perfect voice, that will not speak or sing? Then use Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills. They speak or sing. We have the secret of producing strong, true voices. The Foundation of Success in Singing. The Tutt Pill Co., 44 Murray Street, New York.

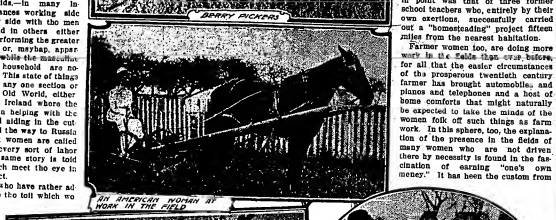
W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 27-1911.

Women who Work in the Field

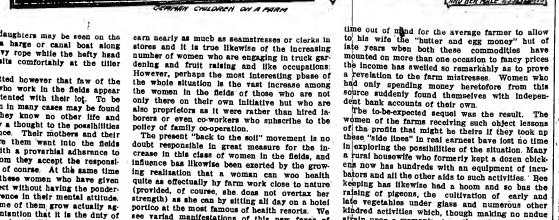


PHASE of European life that never fails to impress visitors from the United States is the extent to which women labor in the fields.—In many instances working side by side with the men and in others either performing the greater share of the toil or, maybap, apparently doing it all while the masculine members of the household are nowhere to be seen. This state of things is not confined to any one section or division of the Old World, either. From the west of Ireland where the tourist sees women helping with the grain harvests and aiding in the cutting of the peat all the way to Russia where the peasant women are called upon to perform every sort of labor in the fields, the same story is told by the sights which meet the eye in every rural district.

The Americans who have rather advanced ideas as to the toil which women should be permitted to perform are treated to their greatest surprise in some of the more primitive provinces of central Europe where it is no uncommon sight to see a women "hitched" to a plow as it were, side by side with a horse or other animal, while her liege lord trudges behind guiding the plow. However a rival of this state of things is to be seen occasionally in Holland where a mother and her daughters may be seen on the towpath dragging a large or canal boat along by means of a heavy rope while the hefty head of the household sits comfortably at the tiller of the craft.







It must be admitted however that few of the European women who work in the fields appear in the least discontented with their lot. To be sure the explanation in many cases may be found in the fact that they know no other life and seemingly give nary a thought to the possibilities of an easier existence. Their mothers and their grandmothers before them went into the fields in this wise and with a proverbial adherance to precedent and custom they accept the responsibilities as a matter of course. At this same time there are some of these women who have given thought to the subject without having the pondering make any difference in their mental attitude. On the contrary some of them grow actually aggressive in their contention that it is the duty of a wife to be her husband's life partner and coworker in fact as well as in name and that if the husband's occupation is tilling the soil she should lend a hand in the field work just as she would expect to stand for hours daily behind the counter if her helpmate were a small shopkeeper.

Field work by women in the United States is not so common an occurrence as it is on the other side of the Atlantic, but neither is it sufficiently unusual to cause much comment and it has increased greatly both in volume and variety in recent years. There is the difference though that work in the field as performed by such American women as engage in it does not savor of drudgery as does much of that abroad and furthermore it is engaged in, for the most part, purely because of personal preference. That is there is no masculine compulsion figuring in the matter nor is American farmer's wife or daughter misled by the fallacy that she is not doing her share if she does not perform manual labor in the fields under cultivation.

About the only circumstances in which we find the women of our farming communities going into the fields not exactly through a choice of their own is at harvest season when there is a scarcity of labor. It sometimes happens that farmers, particularly those in the more isolated sections of the west and middle west, find it impossible to secure, for love or money, the needed harvest hands and rather than see the ripened grain lost for lack of harvesters their wives, sisters and daughters have,—all credit to them for it,—come to the rescue and garnered the work of men in the harvest field. In not a few instances women volunteers have under such circumstances donned men's clothing and the almost unanimous verdict is that the advantage from the standpoint of utility more than counterbalance any detriment in appearance.

But, as has been said, most of the American women who are today working in the fields are doing so purely because they prefer it to some other means of making livelihood. This is true of the berry pickers who if they chose could earn nearly as much as seamstresses or clerks in stores and it is true likewise of the increasing number of women who are engaging in truck gardening and fruit raising and like occupations. However, perhaps the most interesting phase of the whole situation is the vast increase among the women in the fields of those who are not only there on their own initiative but who are also proprietors as it were rather than hired laborers or even co-workers who subscribe to the policy of family co-operation.

The present "back to the soil" movement is no doubt responsible in great measure for the increase in this class of women in the fields, and influence has likewise been exerted by the growing realization that a woman can woo health quite as effectually by farm work close to nature (provided, of course, she does not overtax her strength) as she can by sitting all day on a hotel portico at the most famous of health resorts. We see varied manifestations of this new fevar of American women to get into the fields for pleasure as well as profit. On the one hand we have the spectacle of women, who must needs be self-supporting, buying and working,—often without any male help whatever,—small truck and poultry farms located sufficiently near some large city to insure a good market for the produce of the farm at first hand and maybap without the payment of a slice to the commission merchant, providing the woman farmer can cultivate her own circle of customers. To go to the other extreme we see at every government "land opening," unmarried women in increasing numbers taking up "claims" and in a surprising number of cases of late these women have "worked",these claims and developed them into fine farms with very little outside help. A recent case in point was that of three former school teachers who, entirely by their own exertions, successfully carried out a "homesteading" project fifteen miles from the nearest habitation.

Farmer women too, are doing more work in the fields than ever before, for all that the easier circumstances of the prosperous twentieth century farmer has brought automobile, and pianos and telephones and a host of home comforts that might naturally be expected to take the minds of the women folk off such things as farm work. In this sphere, too, the explanation of the presence in the fields of many women who are not driven there by necessity is found in the fascination of earning "one's own money." It has been the custom from time out of mind for the average farmer to allow to his wife the "butter and egg money" but of late years when both these commodities have mounted to more than one occasion to fancy prices the income has swelled so materially as to prove a revelation to the farm mistresses. Women who had only spending money heretofore from this source suddenly found themselves with independent bank accounts of their own.

This to-be-expected sequel was the result. The women of the farms receiving such object lessons of the profits that might be theirs if they took up these "side lines" in real earnest have lost no time in exploring the possibilities of the situation. Many a rural housewife who formerly kept a dozen chickens now has hundreds with an equipment of incubators and all the other aids to such activities. Bee keeping has likewise had a boom and so has the raising of pigeons, the cultivation of early and late vegetables under glass and numerous other kindred activities which, though making no undue strain upon a woman's strength, and masterially to the bulk of her pocketbook. Not a few of the "abandoned farms" of New England which have lately been rejuvenated owe the transformation to women who have worked out their salvation through a sort of intensive farming in which more often than not the fair sex have had little assistance,—for, be it known, bired help is as scarce in some of the farming sections of New England as it is many hundreds of miles farther west.

An interesting side light on the situation is that our up-to-date agricultural colleges are now fitting girls for work in the fields or anywhere else on the farms. In these institutions the young women are studying side by side with their brothers all the way through and gaining a clearer insight than has heretofore been possible into the practical side of farm husbandry. It is a decided innovation, this plan of teaching the young women, from a scientific basis, all that can be put to use on a farm,—inside or outside the farm house. Under this scheme the farm girl acquires knowledge relative to the soil, plant growth and animal life. In short she learns (from practical demonstration as well as from books) all that can be taught about field agriculture, dairy practice, etc., as well as the mysteries of cookery and dressmaking, and home management. Incidentally it may be noted that much attention is being devoted to fruit raising, an occupation which seems to be proving attractive to a great number of the feminine recruits who have lately taken to tilling the soil as a means of livelihood.

LET THINGS GO

The ability to rest is an art. Most women either rush and tear at things all day long and never indolent and indulge in an afternoon sleep, which makes them dull. A cat nap of a quarter of an hour after luncheon is the best beauty preservative possible. But sleeping is not always resting. Neither is doing nothing. A change of view or of occupation often the greatest rest and, if the art of relaxation has been mastered, sitting with the hands limply in the lap, with the head resting against the back of the chair and the feet on a footstool will remove the strain from tired nerves.

Many women find going to the theater a rest, and others make a habit of keeping a little knitting or crochet work handy and can quite dismiss the cares of the day as soon as the fingers start making music with the needles. Blessed indeed is she who can sit down in the midst of dirt and confusion to finish a good book. There is a housekeeping horror who cannot see any brightness in a ray of sunshine while there is a layer of dust on the piano. She makes one shudder at the very name of "order" and by her uncomfortable passion for tidiness causes John to look a half hour for his slippers and sigh for the lost ease of his bachelor den.

Make yourself comfortable and everybody around you—that is a good password for this life. There is altogether too much said in encouragement of "temparament" and "nerves." It is well eyes and feet, but they are to serve and not dominate us. Learn to rest your tired nerves and relax from housekeeping cares.

Cooling as an Icicle

If you want to think of crisp winter weather and sparkling frost; if you want to forget the heat and the dust and the thirst for real, cool comfort

DRINK Coca-Cola



As sparkling, wholesome and refreshing as a spring house icicle. So next time you're hot or tired or thirsty, if you're anywhere near a place that sells Coca-Cola, go in and give yourself a real treat.

DELICIOUS — REFRESHING THIRST-QUENCHING

5c Everywhere

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY Atlanta, Ga.

Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola"

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola



Lenox Soap will do anything that any laundry soap will do.

Use it in the laundry, or for washing dishes, pots, pans, floors —anything that can be cleaned with soap and water.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

HADN'T SEEN IT SINCE.



She—You ought to see that man in evening clothes.

He—I'd like to, he borrowed my dress suit three months ago.

Why He Quit.

"Haven't I the privilege of making suggestions to the man doing the lawn," she asked, with tears in her voice.

"Why, certainly," he assured her.

"Well, just because I made a suggestion to him he threw all his tools in the wheelbarrow in an angry manner and went away without saying a word."

"Why, what had you said to make him act like that?"

"I just asked him to plant a few nice dandelions in the lawn."

Heathen Nations Invent Nothing.

Bishop Thoburn, who has been a missionary in India for fifty years, and knows India better than any other living American, says: "If you visit the patent office at Washington, you will see 600 improvements on the plow. India has not invented one improvement on the toothpick in 2,000 years. The nations without God have no inventive faculty. They are almost universally the savage, unenlightened nations of the earth."

SAKATOON offers you success if you are an intelligent, hard-working agriculturist in any branch. You could not credit the prosperity of our farmers unless you actually came and saw. Why not come? If you do, you will be sorry you had not come years ago. Perhaps you are not getting along very well exactly in the matter of dollars. Better do something for your children's sake. Join our prosperity. For all information write the Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

Bribery.

Mrs. M—Who did you vote for?

Mrs. N.—I don't remember his name. He gave me his seat in the street car last week.

"Its great question is not so much what money you have in your pocket as what you will buy with it.—Ruskin.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

"Familiarity breeds contempt" Is one of the rules that works both ways.

Libby's

When you want the best there is, ask your grocer for

Libby's Pickles and Olives

Libby, McNeill & Libby



Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. & $1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens.

If annoyed with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

CHICHEN ITZA, THE HOLY CITY OF THE ITZAS

By SYLVANUS G. MORLEY

LONG before the discovery of America there flourished in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and parts of Honduras a great civilization, which has been called the Maya. It may be said at the outset without exaggeration that this civilization had reached a height equalled by no other people of the western hemisphere prior to the coming of the white man, in architecture in sculpture, and in printing the Mayas excelled. Their priests were astronomers of no mean ability, having observed and recorded without the aid of instrumentals of precision such es sra known to us the lengths of the Solar and Venus years, and probably the lengths of the Mercury and Mars years. In addition to this they had developed a calendar system and perfected a chronology which in soma of its characteristics was superior to our own.

The the ancient glory of this people had long since departed when Hernando Cortez first came in contact with them on the coast of Yucatan in 1519. Their star had set. Their greatest cities had been abandoned and ley in ruins, and their country was prostrated by the quarrels of a scoro or more of petty independent chieftalas, each of whom was waglag war on the other. Evan the memory of the older cities, of their cultura, such as Palenque, Copan and Quiniqua, for example, seems to have passed from the mind of men, their former existenca forgotten. Famina, pestilence and internecina strife ara al said to have been contributory causes to the decay and eclipse which overtook this brilliant aboriginal civilization several centuries bafora the Spanish first set foot in the naw world.

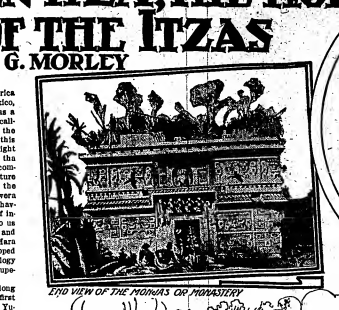
Probably tha largest, and certalnly the most magnificent, of the ruined cities which the Spanish conquerors found on their arrival in Yucatan was Chichen Itza, around which evan in its desolation there still cluster a thousand traditions of former sanctity and splendor. The name Chichen Itza is Maya, and means Chi-mouth, Chen-wells and Itza, the nama of the Maya tribe, who lived in the neighborhood of the place. "The Mouth of the Wells of the Itzas" therefore is tha meanleg of the name; nor could a more appropriate ona heve been applied to the placa by any people. Tha whole peninsula of Yucatan is a vast limestone formation with little or no surface water. One may travel for miles and miles and never cross river or brook, or even chance upon a modest spring. Indeed, in the northern part, where most of the great ruined cities are located, water is fully 70 feat below the surface of the ground. Tha modern inhabitants overcome this difficulty by means of wells and windmills, which afford tha only source of water supply during tha dry season (December to June) excepting what little rain water may have been caught during the rainy months and stored in cisterns.

But of wells and windmills the ancient Mayas knew nothing, and, generally speaking, had it not been for the great natural reservoirs which neture had scattered here and there over the country Yucatan never could have been colonized.

These great natural wells, or, as the Mayes call them, cenotes, are found all over Yucatan. They are usually about 150 feet in diameter, or sometimes more, and about 70 feet in depth to the level of the water. Geologists say that these cenotes are pieces where the limestone crust, which everywhere covers the surface of Yucatan, has becoma weakened by the washing of subterranean waters and has collapsed of its own weight, forming great sink holes or natural wells on a larga scale. And now it is clear why the ancient inhabitants of Chichen Itza so bemed their city. In the course of their wanderings, the general trend of which was northward, the Itzas, entering Yucatan from the south, finally reached tha two cenotes, around which Chichen Itza later was built, but which then was probably nothing but wilderness. Itcrs the striking contrast afforded by such an abundance of water in a country so generally parched and hot fell to heve attracted their attention. The placa must have seemed to the thirsty wanderers a God given site for the location of their new home. By right of discovery they claimed tha piece, and to the city which grew up around the cenotes they gave tha name of Chichen Itza, "The Mouth of the Wells of the Itzas."

The two cenotes at Chichen Itza have been knowa by the Mayas from time immemorial as the Cenota Grande and the Cenota Sacra, or the large Cenota and the Sacred Cenote, respectively. The first of these only in former times was used for the water supply of tha city, the Sacred Cenote being reserved for religious use axclusively. It is tha latter, however, and the religious observances held in connection with it, which gave the city its holy character. From far and near all over Yucatan, and probably even from points more distant, pilgrimages were made to the Sacred Cenota. It seems to have been the most holy shrine of the Maya people, comparable only in importance to the Mohammedan Mecca and tha Christian Jerusalem. In time of drought offerings of all kinds were thrown into its treasures, and in cases of extremity even living human sacrifices.

Chichen Itza today is somawhat changed in appearance from tha time when pilgrims came from far and near to propeas with human sacrifice the wrath of offended deities. Now the city lies buried in a thick jungle, which has steadily won its way into the very heart of the holy place. Colonnades have been overthrown and pyramids covered with trees to their summits; courts have been lost in a tangla of thorn and creepers; and palaces stripped of their sculptured embellishment. Desolation has spread everywhere in the wake of the encroaching vegetation.



END VIEW OF THE MONJAS OR MONASTERY

BUILDING CALLED THE IGLESIA, OR CHURCH



THE CASTILLO OR CASTLE

VIEW OF TEMPLE CALLED CHICHANCHOB



PANORAMA OF THE RUINS OF CHICHEN ITZA

To visit the ancient city now, one jolts for 15 long and weary miles in a two-wheeled covered cart drawn by three mules over the roughest kind of a highway imaginable. This present inconvenience fortunately is not to be one of long standing. A new and straight road is about to be built and an automobile service to the ruins probably established, which will shorten the present length of the trip from four hours to about half an hour. Now, however, this ride from Citas, the nearest railroad point, seems interminable. The road, so called by courtesy only, winds through the impenetrable bush, which everywhere in the natural state covers northern Yucatan. Through this the creaking cart finds a dubious way mile after mile until every muscle in one's body groans an egonized protest. Finally, when it seems that the limit of physical endurance has been reached, the cart suddenly lurches around a sharp turn in the road and as if by magic the lofty Castillo dashes into view, towering high above the plain and the rest of the city in its lonely magnificence.

This imposing structure, the highest in Yucatan, rises 78 feet abova tha plain. The pyramid on which tha temple stands is 195 feet long on each sida at the base and covers about an acra of ground.

Tha Castillo would seem to have been the center of the ancient city, and probably its chief sanctuary. To tha north lies the Sacred Cenote and the causeway, just mentioned, leading to it. On the east is a vast group of buildiags, colonnades, courts and pyramids. "Tha City of a Thousand Columns," as some one has picturesquely described it. Due west is the group of structures known as tha Ball Court. To the south for half a mile or more, scattered through the jungle, are pyramids, courts, temples and palaces. The central location of the Castillo with reference to all of these, as well as its great size and commanding height, argua strongly that it was the chief sanctuary of the Holy City.

Another interesting group of structures at Chichen Itza, perhaps slightly less sacred in character than the Castillo, is the so-called "Bell Court," mentioned above as lying just west of the Castillo. This group is composed of two parallel masses of solid masonry, each 272 feet long, 27 feet high and 16 feet wide, placed 119 feet apart from each other. These two great walls, for such they really are, form a court nearly 300 feat long by 119 feet wide. High on the side of each at the middle point from end to end there is attached a stone ring four feet in diameter with a hole through it. Thesa rings are fastened to their respective walls by tenons of stone, and are so placed that the surface of each is perpendicular to the vertical face of the wall. The arrangement is very similar to tha baskets in our modern gama of basket ball, except that at Chichen Itza the "baskets" have their openings perpendicular to the ground, while in our gama tha openings in the baskets are parallel with the ground. To make a basket at the Chichen Itza court a somewhat horizontal throw, as in baseball, was necessary, while nowadays it is a toss that wins tha goal.

At the open ends of the court formed by these two walls stand temples, which in affect inclose the area, definitely marking its boundaries. On top of tha east wall, at its southern end, there is a beautiful temple, which affords a commanding view of the entire court. This has been called "The House of the Tigers," because of a frieze of stalking tigers, which is sculptured in alto-relievo around, the outside of the building. This temple contains also on the walls of an interior room, an elaborate mural painting representing an attack by some enemy upon a city, perhaps Chichen Itza itself, and its defense by the inhabitants. Some of the poses taken by the combatants in the conflict are extremely realistic; such es in tha throwing of javelins, the swinging of war clubs, and the like. This bit of mural decoration in Tha House of Tha Tigere at Chichen Itza probably marks the high-water mark of aboriginal painting in tha Western Hemisphere; at least it is superior to averything else that has survived.

The identification of these two great walls and the temples associated with them, as a ball court, rests on firm historic foundation. When the Spanish first came to Mexico they found the natives playing a game of ball, which was of sufficient importance to have a special court or ground set apart for its exclusive use. Several of the early Spanish writers have described tha game in some detail, and all agree as to its having played an important part in the life of the people. One chronicler says it that the object of the game was to strike tha ball so that it would pass through the opening in the stone ring above mentioned as an important feature of the Chichen Itza court. He adds that the feat was one of considerable dexterity, since the ball could not be hit with the hands, but that the hips or other parts of the body had to be used instead. This rule of the game very materially increased the difficulty in making a "Maya hesiat;" so much so, in fact, wa are told, that the lucky player making this winning stroke had forfeit to him as a reward for his skill all the clothing and ornaments of the spectators. At such times, the chronicler concludes, the spectators were wont to scatter in all directions without loss of time, hoping thus to escapa paying the penalty, but that the friends of the lucky player immediately gave chase and endeavored to exact the full forfeit.

Although the name Ball Court has been given to this group of temples at Chichen Itza, it should not be supposed on that account, that this great court was built primarily for sport. Such an explanation of its fundamental purpose is incompatible with any conception which the American aborigines ever seems to have entertained. To the Itza people the chief function of their Ball Court was doubtless a religious one. Games played there, if not actually held in connection with religious festivals, were at least sufficiently religious in their meaning as to completely overshadow the element of sport as we understand the term. That a game was played in which competition and skill entered in cannot be doubted in the face of contemporaneous evidence, and to this extent perhaps tha Mexican Ball Courts were' athletic fields; but it must not ha forgotten for a moment that its true significance was religious, and that the games which were played there probably were held only in connection with religious festivals. It is not improbable, however, that the Aztecs were breaking away from the religious features of sport at tha time of the Spanish Conquest, but that "Tha Holy Men of the Itzas," as the people of Chichen Itza are sometimes called in the early manuscripts, had taken any such a radical step is little short of inconceivable, so religious in character was the whole Maya civilization.

To the east of the Castillo lie a great group of courts, pyramids and colonnades. "The City of a Thousand Columns" already mentioned, most part the stones in just where they fell. In its entirety this section of the city must have presented an imposing appearance, being literally a forest of columns surrounding and connecting the various courts. As to the use of these great colonnades, tradition and history are equally silent. Some think that they were the law courts of the ancient city, where justice was administered and punishment meted out. Others say that they were tha market places, where the produce of tha surrounding country was bought and sold. This latter explanation has one strong recommendation in its favor in that the descendants of the builders of tha ancient city of Yucatan, the present Maya Indians, still hold their markets under tha pertals surrounding the plazas in the towns and villages throughout the country today.

South of the Cenote Grende there are a number of well-preserved rod structures, most of them presenting beautifully sculptured facades. To these finished examples have been given, which probably have little or nothing to do with the original uses of the buildings. Ona larga structure, for example, has been called "The Akabdzib." The name is Maya and means "The House of the Dark Writing." This building was so called, because of the fact that over ona of its interior doorways there is a lintel inscribed with hieroglyphs. This lintel is so placed that the hieroglyphics can only be seen by artificial light, hence the name, "The House of the Dark Writing." Nearby is a round tower, wich but one exception the only structura of its kind in the Maya area. This is called "The Caracol." Caracol is the Spanish word for snail, and since the interior circular corridor and spiral stairway of this structure bear some remote resemblence to the convolutions of a snail shell, the name was applied to the building. The Manjos (Spanish for monastery) is perhaps the most beautiful building at Chichen Itza. It is composite, showing three different periods of construction.

The above are only a few of the many structures at Chichen Itze. But in all directions for several miles the brush is strewn with ruins. Crumbling walls and jungle-riden caverns are to be encountered on every side; disintegration so far advanced that these once splendid palaces and temples are now but little more than shapeless mounds of fallen masonry. The total area covered by ruins which may be assigned to this center of primitive population has been estimated by soma as high as ten square miles. This larger Maya cities yet remain to be discovered now seem highly improbable so thoroughly hee tha general exploration of the area been done. Consequently we may affirm with but little hesitation that "The Holy City of the Itzas" was the largest and most important of the Maya civilization and probably of aborigiael America as well.

THE SIGH FOR LEISURE.

Liven thera the man who has not sighed for leisure? And livas thera tha man who in his morn sober moments, has not been honestly glad that he must work? Human natura, which sweetens under toil, sours in leisure. And it is by no means sura that the fall from innocence which first brought work into the world "and all our woe" was not bringing salvation disguised as labor. Faithfulness will dignify and beautify even drudgery; no mattar what the work is, provided it is honest, if it is done well it, commands our instinctive respect. Beddan, if wa did not all have to work so hard to keep alive we fails would have standing room only.

WOULD SAVE TOWER

Chicagoans Protest Against Razing of Historic Landmark.

Great Pile of Masonry Which Survived the Disastrous Fire of 1871 Very Rich in Romance and Tradition.

Chicago.—Shall the oldest landmark of tha north side, a spot rich in tradition and romance, tha only remaining monument of the time of Chicago's victory in her greatest struggle for life, ha profaned by a city's commercialism and destroyed in the name of economy?

Shall the silent sentinal of stona, tha ivy-mantled tower where sweethearts worn wont to meet, whera children played and heard wondrous stories of other days, ha reduced to a shapeless mass of stone and scattered all over the city?

Is it not possible to preserva the picturesqua gray tower of the old Chicago avenua pumping station to posterity to serva as a memorial of the great fira of 1871?

These are a few of the questions raised by scores of Chicagoans who had read of the plan to tear down the tower of the Chicago avenue pumping station in the interest of municipal economy. This ancient landmark stands at the foot of "Millionaire row." North of the famous old structura are the homes of the rich. Since 1887 the tower has stood as a constant reminder of tha permanences of the work of the city's founders.

Members of the Chicago Historical society joined in the storm of protest against tearing down the tower. They were unanimous in the sentiment that



Chicago Water Tower.

this landmark should be preserved and needs one of the show pieces of Chicago

When Chicago began to burn, the evening of October 8, 1871, terror-stricken citizens fled north to the tower in the belief that the fire would be confined to a narrow district. The following day tha fire reached the tower and roared about its base, destroying the needless sheds and adjacent buildings. The pumping engines were stopped and the walls of tha engine house began to crumble. The roof and floors of the other buildings gave way, but the tower stood firm while the flames raced northward.

The great pile of masonry was preserved when repairs were made, and since that day has been rich in tradition and romance.

Many stories of the tower deal with the romances of some of the richest sons and daughters of Millionaires' row. An eloping couple is said to have been married at the top of the tower. In the days of old thousands of young men and maidens wandered up tha stairway to the summit to plight their troth.

The doors of the tower were locked long ago. Tha only magic key that will unlock the door is in the keeping of the city authorities.

The city authorities hold now that disintegration has begun and that the tower must go. This theory is denied by members of tha Chicago Historical society, who declare that tha towar was built to stand 10,000 years and that there is no danger of its crumbling for generations. Hundreds of visitors gaze in awa at tha old tower every day.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1911. NO. 16.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Footwear of Humming Bird Feathers



NEW YORK.—Women on this side of the big pond learned with interest that their sisters in Paris were wearing shoes made from humming bird feathers, the ridiculously low price of $2,500 a pair placing the fluffy footwear within reach of all. Realizing that it was only a question of a few weeks before the very latest fad in toolele trappings would reach this city, and being aware of the fact that humming birds were none too plentiful, the young and old girls began figuring out how many of the gorgeous mites would have to be sacrificed to cover their spokes.

Married men read the article until they came to the line which told about the price of the new plumage, and then they dropped in their tracks. When they regained consciousness they equipped their wallet pockets with burglar alarms and hired detectives to watch their trousers while they slept. Many of them, unable to see a ray of hope, went straight to the bankruptcy court and gave themselves up. More than one happy home was rent with discord by the announcement. Women who had the temerity to ask their husband how many humming birds would be necessary in their case were generally told that a whole aviary would not make them a pair of shoe strings.

It was only natural that there should be much conjecture as to the possible adoption of the new fad by Chicago women. In view of the fact that it takes the whole southwest side of a cow to make one of them a pair of slippers it was generally agreed that one Chicago order would put the humming bird family out of business.

"I'm willing that my wife should have everything within reason," said a man whose cut glass display indicated that he was not dodging any creditors, "but I draw the line at $2,500 a pair for shoes. Just think of it! Shoes that cost $1,250 a foot. She cried and called me a tightwad when I refused to grant her the appropriation, but I told her she would have to stick to the leather kind or get another cash register."

Burro Saves Its Master From Prison

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—That old story of a prospector's love for his burro, the companion and solace of weary, lonesome hours in a desert search for gold, won freedom from jail for aged Aaron Braunsheidt here.

Braunsheidt came into Los Angeles from the desert and mountain land along the Mexican border, riding a decrepit burro. Across his shoulder was slung a rifle. At his saddle, formed by an old frayed comforter, was his camp outfit, pickax and a shovel. His beard, long and straggling, and his long, gray sunburned hair was unkempt. As he passed along the street, P. A. Rambo, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saw him.

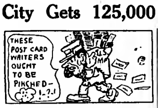
At the offices of the society the old prospector told a story which won sympathy. It was repeated later to a throng of citizens who accompanied Braunsheidt and Rambo to a livery barn, where the burro had been stabled. Willing hands reached for pocketbooks and none desired to have him punished. He was released. As



he walked away from the city hall building, one arm placed affectionately about the burro's neck, he was cheered by the men who contributed to provide him and his companion with food.

Braunsheidt, known to many pioneers as Aaron Brandt, has won and lost fortunes in search of wealth which he believes exists in his gypsum claims near Tucson. For forty years he has prospected. His wife and their only daughter conducted a confectionery in San Francisco. In the great fire Mrs. Braunsheidt and the daughter, Clara, were killed and their little property lost. Since that time Braunsheidt has been prospecting.

City Gets 125,000 Post Cards Daily



CHICAGO.—If any one doubts that the friends of Chicagoans do not send them cards from all parts of the world during the vacation season, just ask the letter carriers. Chicago's postoffice is now receiving 125,000 cards daily, and when the postcard crop is at its height, the office will handle 200,000 cards a day.

If all of the postcards that come to Chicago each day at this time of the year from people jaunting throughout the country on vacations were placed end to end, the line would reach a distance of twenty miles.

Five hundred postcards laid on top of each other form a pile one foot high, and so, by careful figuring it is found that the total number of cards coming to Chicago daily will form a stack 200 feet high or equal to the height of some of Chicago's taller buildings.

One little innocent postcard often makes the postman walk two or three floors higher than he would go if he were carrying only "legitimate" mail. Frequently the postmen return to the offices and find that postcards have compelled them to walk one-third farther than the regular mail would have taken them.

The Chicago postoffice handles in one day more postcards than any other office in the world under one roof. The vacation period brings one-half as many cards to the city as does Easter or Christmas time.

Children Swat Flies for the Bounty

BOSTON, Mass.—An endeavor to rid Worcester of flies through a fly killing contest is under way in that city and scores of children have entered the competition.

Many prizes, aggregating more than $600, are being offered to the children producing the greatest number of dead flies within the time limit of the contest, and during the few days the competition has been going on several hundred thousand of the germ carrying insects have been slaughtered.

The insects are measured by the quart as they are brought in and throughout the city the little ones are daily engaged in a wholesale fly massacre.

One boy tells of catching 10,000 flies in an old cow stable and thousands more around garbage cans. In their hustling for the prizes the children are invading back alleys, stables, markets, setting traps among garbage and dirt of all kinds, and patroling various insanitary places where the most flies are found.

Few contestants are confining their



attention to homes, for they can gather comparatively few flies there. Some parents look at this feature of the contest with decided disapproval. They fear the children are very likely to contract diseases in invading such places and handling the flies.

Another feature is that each child must kill the flies and then dry them carefully before turning them in. In this way the children directly handle the germ-laden insects.

Traps of every shape and description as well as all manner of ingenious methods to kill the insects are being used. Fly catching devices are selling at a premium, and men and women appear as much interested in the affair as the children.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

BLIGHTED BY THE THAW CASE



The recent conviction and sentencing to state prison of Dan O'Reilly for his participation in a theft committed in New York serve to draw attention to the remarkable series of misfortunes attending various persons connected with the Thaw case. O'Reilly was one of the lawyers on the Thaw side and has never had a day's luck since he was mixed up in it. While the crime for which he has been sentenced and which disbars him as a lawyer had nothing to do with the case of Thaw, many believe that it was the nemesis of the White tragedy which worked his undoing. So far the lives of thirteen persons mixed up one way or another in the case have been blighted.

Of the other lawyers besides O'Reilly who figured in the case Clifford W. Hartridge is facing disbarment proceedings growing out of statements made in connection with it. He had to sue Mrs. Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, for his fees and a bill of particulars was demanded. In furnishing this he told of trips he made seeking witnesses, of sums of money paid to buy the silence of certain persons and of excursions to various resorts entailing large expenditures. His revelations brought upon him the censure of the New York Bar association and proceedings to disbar him are now in the courts.

MISSES HIS WEATHER GUESS



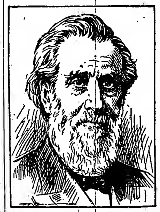
"Professor Moore's rainstorm" has been the topic of much jocund comment in Washington. Before now the weather bureau has played a potent part in fixing the fame of great men. Noah, for example, might be comparatively unknown save for a rainstorm of unprecedented violence, and subsequent history abounds in similar instances, culminating in "Professor Moore's rainstorm" of the night of the lawn fete which crowned the silver wedding anniversary of the president and Mrs. Taft.

Twenty-four hours previous, when Washington was bedecking itself and joyously entering upon the task of making the silver wedding anniversary a close second to the coronation festivities of that other Anglo-Saxon ruler, George of Great Britain; when Washington was donning its most spotless duck trousers and "sheerest" gowns, Professor Moore, sequestered in the innermost chamber of the weather bureau building, announced that it was going to rain.

A tranquil afternoon was followed by an ideal evening. Every silvery star that was permitted by astronomical laws twinkled down on Washington.

Therefore, there is much jocund comment on "Professor Moore's rainstorm." And, coupled with the "storm," are many mentions of that other day in President Taft's administration which the weather likewise made memorable—the day of the inauguration.

THREATEN SENATOR'S TOGA



It is reported in Washington that the election of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, the lumber king, is to be investigated by the senate committee on privileges and elections.

Senator Isaac Stephenson is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1829. After a brief residence at Bangor, Me., he located in Wisconsin and for a time was a farm laborer. Seeing the prospect of making money in the lake transportation business, he purchased a schooner and operated it successfully between Milwaukee and Escanaba. His savings he invested in timber lands, which then could be purchased cheaply, and gradually became the owner of vast tracts of valuable standing timber. Years ago he was a multimillionaire, and every day now adds to his immense hoard. He is also a banker and is financially interested in various enterprises. Back in the comparatively early days of his career he was elected to the Wisconsin legislature, and sat in that body from 1866 to 1868. In 1883 he was elected to congress, retaining his seat until 1889, and in 1907 he was elected to the United States senate to fill an unexpired term ending in 1909. It is his subsequent election for a full term that is to be made the subject of a senatorial inquiry.

EX-QUEEN WHO MAY VISIT US



One of the most deeply beloved of the royalties of Europe is ex-Queen Margherita of Italy, who, it is said, will pay a visit to the United States in the fall. It has long been her ambition to see the country where so many of her race have found a home, but even royal personages cannot travel when they choose, and the visit had to be postponed. It is probable that official recognition will be taken of her coming.

The ex-queen is a daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, duke of Genoa. When only 16 years old she became the bride of King Humbert, second king of United Italy, which this year is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its independence. Eleven years ago she was left a widow owing to the assassination of her husband by the Anarchist Brescia. She is now 60 years old and still retains much of her beauty.

Since her husband's death she has devoted herself greatly to charity and has endeared herself to the Italians. It was her opposition which prevented the marriage of Miss Elkins and the duke of the Abruzzi, and her visit here will on that account be invested with an additional interest.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Good Faker in the Government Museum



WASHINGTON.—Fakes made while you wait! The government ought to be ashamed of itself, but instead of that it retains a man especially to perpetrate them. It is no near-faking either, the government work is exacting and when the duplicate specimens are completed there is no telling which is the original and which the imitation. There are probably few men of similar calling in the world, and fewer still who are as clever in that line.

The National museum has dug up a son of Wizard Jack Hendley, who in his day was the premier imitation man of the United States, and they now keep young Will Hendley busy all the time making something look like something else. It seems to be a peculiar gift, and is valuable in a museum.

He works chiefly in plaster, making casts of anything and coloring them so they look like the original, and he seems able to reproduce a counterfeit of anything from a raw oyster to a stone idol. There are a good many tricks in the trade that have been handed down from father to son, such as reproducing the bloom of a peach or scraping an apple to get the vegetable wax that will make the surface of a plaster apple look like the original fruit.

There are always new problems coming up in the curious art of making something out of something else. One of the features of the big ethnologic collection that is now being installed in the hall of the new museum building is a series of groups. These include the various families of man. There are Patagonians, Hawaiians, Eskimos, all sorts of Indians, a family of Igorrotes and altogether about 20 groups. Each of them is shown engaged in some characteristic tribal work. The Eskimos are loading a seal on a sledge.

If there is anything the museum cannot get in the original, from a rare trilobite to a Corinthian fresco, it can turn Hendley loose with the original and he will make an imitation that would fool an expert.

Senate No Longer a Rich Man's Club

NO longer is the United States senate the leading millionaires' club of America. The number of millionaires in the upper branch of congress has been decimated, and the time may not be far distant when the senate will become known as the poor man's club.

The death of Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia carried $15,000,000 out of the senate. The retirement of Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, carried $10,000,000 away. Four million went with Eugene Hale of Maine, when he made way for Senator Johnson, elected by the Democratic legislature.

Chauncey M. Depew of New York, director in 32 different railroads, walked off with $7,000,000. It was his own and he had a right to walk off with it, but the senate in the aggregate became just that much poorer.

Then there was John Kean of New Jersey, who while scarcely in the class of Elkins, was worth $5,000,000. When he left, another five-million iron man



bit the dust, so far as the senate was concerned.

In the broad, sweet fields of private life wandered Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, with his $4,000,000. With him, along the rose-bordered byway, went James P. Taliaferro of Florida with $3,000,000. Hughes of Colorado died, removing another $2,000,000.

There was $50,000,000 right at one clip. The men elected to replace these millionaires are virtually poor men, or at least, what the world considers poor in these days of big fortunes.

Watson of West Virginia, who replaced Elkins, is about the only millionaire in the batch of baby members. He is worth $2,000,000.

Uncle Sam May Lose Valuable Lands



JUST as the government is sitting in for the biggest legal game it ever played the discovery is made that it is bound to lose and the Southern Pacific railroad to win $500,000,000 if the play goes on.

The stakes are a great area of California's richest oil lands. They were granted to the railroad with a clause in the grant expressly excepting all mineral lands save those containing coal and iron. Most of these lands were patented to the grantee more than six years ago.

The joker in the situation is a special statute of limitations, slipped through congress in an act of March 3, 1891, and perfected by another act of March 2, 1896.

The effects of these acts, as construed by the United States Supreme court, is absolutely to bar proceedings by the government to annul a patent of land to a land-grant railroad after six years from the issuance of the patent. Until these acts are repealed, the government has not a chance on earth to get back its lands.

Announcement has been made that within a few weeks the government will file suit as to these lands with Special Assistant Attorney General Townsend in charge. The oil men of California are thoroughly aroused and alarmed by the discovery of the joker.

They are advised by some of the ablest lawyers that the suits can result only in confirming the railroad's title and so they are appealing to Washington with all the force they can command to hold off the litigation until the "joker" act can be repealed. This they believe congress will not hesitate to do, once it knows the inwardness and gravity of the situation.

Many Leave Treasury for Other Lines

THE unofficial function of the treasury department as a training school for business life outside has been demonstrated with striking force within the last two or three months. No less than five of the most useful employees of the treasury have recently been graduated into business life.

The recent selection of Charles P. Montgomery, chief of customs, to take charge of the customs affairs of the American Sugar Refining company, is a case in point. Mr. Montgomery is an older man than others to be mentioned, and had been longer in the service, but his prize in the business world appears to be none the less substantial.

Only a few weeks ago George K. Leete, a clerk in the office of Assistant Secretary A. Piatt Andrew, was made private secretary to Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel corporation. A week or two ago Lawrence O. Murray, controller of the currency, re-



ceived an offer of the presidency of the First National bank of Pittsburg, and, declining that position because of his desire to complete a series of reforms he had instituted, the place was given to O. L. Telling, chief of the national bank examiners. S. Hazen Bond, who, appropriately enough, had charge of the bonding of government employees in the department, has left that position to go with one of the great surety companies. Edward P. Currier, until within a month private secretary to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury James F. Curtis, is now second secretary to Vice-President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City bank of New York.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. C. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN

UNBUSINESSLIKE - BUSINESS.

The New York state employers' liability commission has submitted a carefully prepared report showing a fearful waste of human life in industrial pursuits. Some loss of life in modern industry may be reckoned unavoidable, but its far greater proportion of the loss which is sustained is the result of unnecessary conditions. It is the direct result of a lack of safety appliances and of overwork; log employes to the point of physical exhaustion. It is a result of unjust liability laws and legislative negligence, says the Kansas City Times. If sentiment has no place in business—an untenable proposition in itself—at least business ought to be businesslike. It is demonstrably not good business to permit avoidable killing of industrial workers and then spend vast sums in caring for families bereft of natural support. It is not good business, even though the children are not neglected, with the chances in favor of their becoming vicious or idle citizens. Stricter employers' liability, an automatically applied workmen's compensation for injury or death, and direct industrial insurance are all insurance measures. They provide funds for the support of injured workmen or of their wives and children. They also encourage safety provisions. Such insurance costs would be diffused among all the people—as taxes and fire insurance or diffused—by being added to the cost of the business. That diffused cost would be a practical imparjable burden upon society.

Birds have an excellent time in Japan and our own agriculturists would do well to emulate the treatment meted out by their eastern confreres to such birds as the robin, and martin, are the Wide World. With a skilled appreciation of the part these feathered friends play in relation to their crops by keeping down the insect pests, they exert every effort to protect them and to encourage them to propagate their kind. Is it to be wondered at that the sentimental but withal eminently practical nation reverences the swallows as messengers to the gods and invites them to build their nests not only under eaves and rafters, but to every and any room of the house? In the hotel dining room were saveral nests, where the happy parents reared their families in complete safety.

There has been much talk regarding the selection of a national flower. Has it all been wasted? The Brooklyn Eagle remarks upon the indisputable fact that there is no authority in the Constitution for the selection of a national flower. However, a great many things have come to be in this country without specific constitutional authority. There is, for instance, a national bird, the American eagle. There is "Uncle Sam" and there is "Miss Columbia," with no authority for either, except the self-assured authority of the cartoonists. But these are things upon which everybody is agreed. There is not likely to be a national flower until everybody is agreed upon it. In the meantime, fortunately, the country can afford to wait.

Scientists report that Halley's comet is 500,000,000 miles distant from the sun, and if it were really the cause of the recent heat waves, nobody cares if it gets 500,000,000 more miles away, or even if it gets lost in the outermost bounds of the solar system.

One of the doctors connected with the health department says that 60 per cent of the dogs that bite people are afflicted with acute rabies. This is a good time to remind pp the dogs that are permitted to run about unmuzzled.

Edison's latest invention consists of moving pictures that talk. If this keeps up our actors will be forced to go to work. However, chorus girls are not half so alluring when shown on a screen.

The doctors report that the poisonous sensation in the glands of toads is a powerful heart stimulant. A good many people will want some other kind of a stimulant when their hearts get sluggish.

With the stocking mills of New England now up prices or diminish the output on the excuse that the advent of postal savings banks has cut off the demand for their goods as coin depositories?

There is to be established in Boston a hospital in which none but rich people will be provided for. Nurses who expect to get jobs there will probably have to pay bonuses for their berths.

Being stung by a bee is not a pleasant experience, but the sting of the press

WILL HE GET THERE IN TIME?



TO CONTROL TRUSTS

NEWLANDS ASKS FOR FEDERAL BOARD TO REGULATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

PUBLICITY TO BE REQUIRED

Would Compel All Concerns Doing Business of $5,000,000 or More Annually to Register and Comply With Law.

Washington.—Senator Newlands of Nevada in a speech in the senate advocated an interstate trade commission of five members to control industrial corporations, as the interstate commerce body regulates the railroads.

He contended that the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions and the recent government report on the steel industry demonstrate the need of "an independent, quasi-judicial and administrative tribunal of great character and dignity, as far removed from partisan control as are the courts." The plan is to apply only to industrial corporations engaged in interstate trade whose annual receipts exceed $5,000,000.

Mr. Newlands' speech was in advocacy of a bill he introduced providing for such a commission. His measure would separate the bureau of corporations from the department of commerce and labor and merge the bureau into a commission of interstate trade.

This commission would require all industrial corporations having receipts exceeding $5,000,000 to make satisfactory statements as to capitalization, finances and operations, such corporations to be known as "United States registered" companies. It proposes to make lack of such registration an "indication of something wrong."

Mr. Newlands declared that if such legislation had replaced or aided the Sherman anti-trust act over twenty years ago this country would have advanced as far in the regulation of industrial organizations as it has in railroad regulation. He referred to recent expressions by Mr. Gary of the Steel corporation and others as indicating that the great corporation managers realize that public regulation is inevitable.

Mr. Newlands said his plan proposes that frequent reports be required from the corporations, information of public interest to be published from time to time, the commission to be non-partisan, not more than three members to be of one party, and the term of office to be ten years. He said that his plan makes no attempt to give too many powers of correction or punishment, nor the power of fixing prices, but his powers may be enlarged as experience shall indicate.

The measure proposed includes these provisions: The commission may cancel at any time the registration of any corporation for improper financial organization, oppressive or unfair methods of competition, acceptance of railroad rebates, refusal to allow access to records or non-compliance with any judicial decree rendered under the Sherman act. In extreme cases it may debar the offending corporations from engaging in interstate commerce and it may require correction of overcapitalization.

PERJURY HUNT IS ON

PROSECUTION FOR FALSE TESTIMONY IN LORIMER CASE.

Inquiry Is Adjourned, but Committee Will Make Effort to Verify Truth of Statements.

Washington.—Prosecution for perjury before the next meeting of the Lorimer investigating committee on July 13 is regarded here as the probable next development in the case of the junior senator from Illinois.

The committee had been in session but a few days when the testimony which it was hearing began to show startling discrepancies.

Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company, testified that Edward Hines, millionaire lumberman of Chicago, approached him in May in the Union League club, Chicago, and asked him to contribute $10,000 to the $100,000 Lorimer fund. Funk said there were no other persons present at the conversation.

Wirth Cook of Duluth, Minn., a lumberman, testified that Edward Hines had told him of "putting Lorimer over." He testified also that he heard Mr. Hines talking over the long distance telephone to someone in Springfield, the day of Mr. Lorimer's election, and swore that Mr. Hines said he "would be down on the next train" and all the money that is required." Mr. Cook thought Mr. Hines was talking to Governor Deneen.

Testimony obtained before the investigating committee of the Illinois general assembly was introduced to the end substantiated by the sworn affidavits of three men, one to the effect that Shelley B. Jones of Marquette, Mich., had admitted several times that Mr. Hines had boasted to him of "putting Lorimer over" at a cost of $100,000.

That is the evidence obtained on the one hand. On the other, the testimony was just as positive—but different.

Mr. Hines swore that Mr. Funk approached him in the Union League club, and asked for an opportunity to contribute money to Mr. Lorimer's campaign expenses.

Mr. Hines said that three other men —all lumbermen, and two of them in his own employ—were present and heard part of the conversation. The one man who was not in Hines' employ was trying to sell him $200,000 worth of lumber at the time.

Two of these three men have already testified. They told of the incident just as Mr. Hines recounted it —but of cross-examination they admitted that their memories had been refreshed by Mr. Hines, as recently as three weeks ago.

Concerning Wirth Cook's testimony, Mr. Hines denied that he had spoken of "putting Lorimer over." Further, he said that he was talking to Senator Deneen in the famous long distance conversation, and the dialogue, as he gave it, was unimportant.

To a great extent, the Lorimer case has narrowed down to a question of the veracity of witnesses.

Regiments to Quit Texas.

Washington.—After a talk with Secretary of War Stimson and Major General Wood, chief of staff of the army, President Taft authorized the withdrawal of four regiments from the maneuver division at San Antonio, Tex. The regiments will be withdrawn in the next thirty days.

Negro Kills Police Chief.

Rockyford, Colo.—Robert Harris, a negro, shot and instantly killed Chief of Police A. B. Craig, and mortally wounded Jacob Klipper, night marshal here when the officers went to Harris' home to place him under arrest, causing a disturbance.

$10,000,000 Silk Dyer Dead.

Paterson, N. J.—Jacob Waldmann, millionaire silk dyer, died here.

RENEWS COAL FIGHT

GOVERNMENT WILL ENDEAVOR TO VITALIZE COMMODITIES CLAUSE OF COMMERCE ACT.

LEHIGH VALLEY DEFENDANT

That Case Is Filed in Attempt to Separate Great Carriers From Control of Mines—Profit-Fixing Is Alleged.

Washington.—The government has started a new campaign to "bust the coal trust." A test case was filed in the federal court at Philadelphia, opening another fight to dissociate the anthracite-carrying railroads from their virtual control of mines and thus vitalize the commodities clause of the interstate commerce law.

That the Lehigh Valley Coal company, Coxe Bros., inc., the New York & Middlefield Railroad and Coal company and the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron company are not bona fide coal companies, but merely adjuncts to the Lehigh Valley railroad, and are "devices for avoiding the commodity clause" is the government's principal complaint.

It is also alleged that the Lehigh Valley railroad, with the object of removing competition, has caused the Lehigh Valley Coal company to contract a loss for the output of other anthracite operators, bee transported the coal over its own lines and through the coal companies fixed the price in New York and other markets.

The government charges that although the buying of coal from other operators has been done at a loss to the Lehigh Valley company it has enabled the Lehigh Valley railroad to transport the coal over its lines and profit from the freight charges.

To support its claim that the coal company is merely the "dummy" through which the railroad engaged in mining, transporting and selling coal in violation of the commodities clause, the government cites that the officers of the railroad and the coal company in the main are the same and that certain members of the directorate and the executive committee of the railroad are members of the directorate and executive committee of the coal company. Among these named are: Frank Thomas, George F. Baker, E. T. Stotesbury and James A. Middleton.

Each of them, it is alleged, has been named to his position in the coal company because of his position with the railroad.

It is set forth that the coal company uses the railroad company's offices and that the business over the railroad company's desks.

As a further allegation that the Lehigh Valley railroad, the government's complaint says in an adjunct of the Lehigh Valley railroad, the government's complaint says that the capital stock of the coal company has been owned by the railroad it has paid no dividends, that the entire profits have been advanced by the railroad to the coal company which bears no interest upon the advances and the coal company's bonds, being compensated, the government claims, by the cheap transportation of coal over its lines.

TAFT ATTACKED BY GRONNA

North Dakota Senator Accuses President of Breach of Power in Framing Reciprocity Bill.

Washington.—Charging President Taft with attempting to override the Constitution by assuming the position of executive and legislator, Senator Gronna of North Dakota made a sensational attack on the reciprocity bill on the floor of the senate.

During his speech he clashed frequently with advocates of the measures and was forced to give up, exhausted.

"In having the bill framed and trying to force it through congress," declared Senator Gronna, "the president exceeded his constitutional power and decidedly serious violation," he added, "because it was in accordance with a pledge given to a foreign nation.

"The president has apparently come to the conclusion that he represents the people of this country both in executive and legislator and that the two houses of congress are only what he terms 'rubber stamps' provided for by the Constitution, which he can, unfortunately, not get rid of, but which are to be ignored and coerced whenever he deems it necessary or expedient."

He denounced the trade agreement with Canada as a cloak to hide the adoption of a new economic and international policy out of harmony with Republicanism, a policy which, he said, the rank and file of the party would repudiate, and he condemned the policy of placing food products and raw materials on the free list and retaining a protective duty on manufactures.

Newspaper Man Is Killed.

Canonsburg, Pa.—George Brown, a newspaper man of New York, was killed and Carl Palmer, sporting editor of the Washington (Pa.) Record, and C. Guthrie, chauffeur, were seriously injured when their automobile turned turtle near here.

John W. Gates Improved.

Paris.—John W. Gates, who is ill in a hotel here, is reported as being much improved in health.

WOLGAST IS VICTOR

KNOCKS OUT OWEN MORAN IN THIRTEENTH ROUND.

Champion Lightweight Fighter Wears Down His English Opponent by Heavy Slugging.

San Francisco.—The mesmerized swing of Referee Welsh's arm, telling off the fatal ten seconds over the writhing and unconscious body of Owen Moran of England, brought victory to Ad Wolgast in the thirteenth round of the international battle for the lightweight championship. The decisive victory was clearly earned by the terrific punishing power of the champion.

It was palpable from the moment they looked up in the first mauling match at close quarters that Wolgast was the more rugged of the pair. He may have been tired once or twice during the contest, owing to the gruelling pace, but there was a doubt about it, whereas there was never an atom of doubt as to the way things were going with Moran.

He looked distressed during each resting spell after the fifth round, while across the ring Wolgast, snappy-eyed and nimble, was chatting to friends in sound of his voice.

Wolgast simply wore Moran down in the close fighting, doing his best work with a punch which is known to the fighting man as "loop the loop." It is a right-hander which curls around extended arms and lands on the face. Wolgast used this punch with such force that Moran's lips were puffed, and blood dripped from his nose and mouth.

When Wolgast was not working the "loop the loop" he was hammering Moran's body with forceful rights. It seemed that the closer they got the harder were Wolgast's punches.

Moran caught Wolgast quite a number of snapping right-banders in between clinches and punched him with straight lefts. While Wolgast was working the "loop the loop" Moran used a left uppercut and did a fair amount of damage with it. But neither in infighting or outfighting did Moran's blows carry a tithe of the punishing force that did Wolgast's, and "there wee not a real chance for the wounded Moran to chortle at any time during the fight.

Wolgast went after Moran with blood in his eye in the thirteenth round. A couple of well-placed right uppercuts failed to stop Wolgast, who was on top of his men like a terrier tackling a rat. Moran was battered along the ropes. His court was demoralized with right body punches, and he was sent down open-mouthed by a couple of left swings on the jaw. The fight ended right there. The knockout came then and Wolgast's victory most decisive.

TAFT DEFENDS RECIPROCITY

President in Speech Assails Critics of Policy Which He Declares Is Republican Doctrine.

Indianapolis.—President Taft in a speech at the banquet of the Marion club declared that reciprocity is genuine Republican doctrine and that the Canadian agreement now before congress is less radical than proposals by Blaine and McKinley. He referred to the last Republican platform stand for duties equaling the cost of production abroad and declared that the Canadian proposal covered exactly with the platform plank. He admitted that the cost of living would be reduced by the adoption of the agreement. He said it would bring prosperity to Canada by increasing its population and its capacity for consumption, thereby helping America. He said that while the president's reciprocity speech was a climax to his part in Indianapolis' Sane Fourth celebration.

PLAN A WORLD-WIDE TRUST

International Congress Approves Gary's Plan of Eliminating All Competition in Steel Trade.

Brucecle.—Judge Elbert H. Gary's plan for the practical elimination of competition in the manufacture of steel was unanimously approved by representatives of the leading steel companies of the world at the conference here. A committee was appointed to consider a plan of organization and report later.

In explaining his proposition for a world-wide combination along the lines of the American Iron and Steel institute, Judge Gary said the object was "to form the destructive feeling of action of steel prices," and "maintain a business equilibrium in the world's steel industry."

Discussing the question whether such a world-wide combination could be formed without violation of any of the existing laws, particularly in the United States, some of the representatives agreed that being an international organization no action could declare it to be illegal.

To Dine Farmer Editors.

Kewanee, Ill.—Illinois state board of agriculture will give a dinner in Chicago the latter part of this month to the editors of all farm papers in the United States according to arrangements completed by President George A. Anthony of this city.

Four Die in Mexico Riot.

Mexico City.—Four persons were killed and five others seriously injured during a clash between the police and a mob of strikers at Orizaba, Vera Cruz.

Libby's Corned Beef

Everybody likes good corned beef.

Everybody likes Libby's because it is good and is ready for serving as soon as taken out of the tin.

Buy Libby's Next Time



Libby, McNeill & Libby

PATENTS Formerly and now in interior. Free. Wiggerald & Co., Box E, Washington, D. C.

Maternal Instinct.

Mrs. Rattle—I am sure that is my baby with the pink ribbon over there.

Mr. Cynic—How can you tell it so readily?

Mr. Rattle—I can recognize it by my pet poodle the nurse has with her.

A Catastrophe.

A cat was taking chessi along the roof o New York building. It lost its balance and fell on a boy who was standing on a balcony on the second floor. The startled boy fell in his turn, landing on a baby carriege, fortunately empty, which another boy was wheeling in the street. The first boy dislocated his wrist; the cat was killed.

The Girl's Handicap.

In her pretty new frock sister Mabel felt quite proud as she sat on the front step and watched some boys playing on the sidewalk.

After a time one little boy came up to talk to her and to admire, in his rough little way, her bright shiny, shoes and pink sash.

"She my nice square-cut waist," exclaimed the girlie, "and my nice coral beads! Don't you wish you was a girl?"

"No sir-ee," replied the boy. "I wouldn't want to be any girl at all, because lookie how much more neck you hat to wash."

THEY DON'T WANT WRINKLES.



She—Mr. Smith advertises all the new wrinkles.

He—Fatal mistake. He won't get a women in his store.

WRONG SORT

Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread May Be Against You for a Time.

A change to the right kind of food can lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Weldon, Ill., says:

"Last spring I become bed-fast with stomach troubles accompanied by sick headache. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried about every kind.

"We had become completely discouraged, and given up all hope, and thought I was doomed to starve to death, until one day my husband, trying to find something I could retain, brought home some Grape-Nuts.

"To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength at once. My flesh (which had been flabby), grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for several months I ate no other food, and always felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had eat down to a fine banquet.

"I had no return of the miserable sick stomach nor of the headaches, that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a God-send to my family. It surely saved my life; and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new

Peanut-Brittle

By DONALD ALLEN

The gentleman who had a seat about the middle of the drawing room car had been reading a book for the last hour, and had become so interested that he was hardly conscious when some one sat down beside him. If a stranger, it was a piece of impertinence; if an acquaintance— But he had just returned from a three years' trip abroad.

The intruder was a little girl four years old. She had found her way in from the car ahead.

"Hello!" saluted the man as he turned on her.

"I thought you looked lonesome," she replied, as she smiled at him.

"And so you ran away from your mamma to come and sit with me for a while. That is good of you, but aren't you pretty small to be wandering about on the train by yourself?"

"Oh, there's no danger. Mamma and I have traveled a good big lot together. I've been all through the train, but I didn't see any gentleman I liked 'till I came to you. Then I just took a seat."

"That flatters me. I'll lay aside my book and talk with you."

"But I went to ask you a question first," she said, as her face sobered up. "Do you—do you like peanut-brittle?"

"Why, I don't think I really know what it is."

"It's peanut meats stuck into candy, and you can break it up."

"It's peanut meats stuck into candy, and you can break it up the same as glass. When you get to eating it you want a whole pound. Now you know."

"And I'll surely buy you some the first chance I get. If you'd give me your name perhaps I might send a box."

"I haven't a card with me," she said soberly, as she drew away a little. "I'm not old enough to be introduced



He Saw That She Was in Fear.

to folks, you know. Then you haven't got any peanut-brittle in your grip?"

"Sorry to say I haven't. I didn't expect to meet you, you see. I'm wondering if we haven't met before?"

"How could we?"

"That's so, I've been gone a long time."

"If we did meet anywhere I was only a baby, and that don't count, does it? Oh, dear, if the newsboy on the train only had some peanut-brittle! All he's got is congh-drops, and I've no cough. I'll have to get along some way. Why are you traveling alone? Haven't you got any wife or children?"

"When you sat down here," he said, after a moment's hesitation, "you said I looked lonesome? Well, I feel lonesome. I'm all alone in the world."

"So is mother. She cries over it sometimes, but of course you don't. I never saw a man cry. Do they ever?"

"Perhaps, but I never saw one do it either. We have to get along without tears. I suppose, being a young lady, you have a crying spell now and then?"

"Why, I have to cry when mamma does, of course. I ought to, shouldn't I?"

"Surely. Going away now?"

"Yes. Mamma may be anxious. Next time you must have some peanut-brittle with you. You never can tell when some little girl or boy will ask for some. Well, good-by. I've had a real nice time."

The man held her hand for a moment and looked into her blue eyes, and there was a sigh on his lips as he let her go. He picked up the book and tried to resume his reading, but the interest of the story was gone. He simply looked out on the landscape without seeing it and thought and wondered. Four hours later he was a guest at a hotel in the mountains, and almost the first man he met after registering slapped him on the back and exclaimed:

"Well, if here isn't Tom Throop! Why, old man, I thought you were friends of mine sure. Glad to see you looking fairly well."

Next day as Throop sat on one of the verandas smoking, some one crowded between the chairs and leaned over his knee with a merry chuckle. It was the little girl of the train.

"Got that peanut-brittle yet?" she asked.

"Gracious, no! I didn't think I'd ever meet you again, and I haven't seen any candy stores around here."

"Oh, but they have it. There's a place back of the hotel called the grotto. I found it the first thing this morning. Lots of peanut-brittle there. Just made yesterday."

"Then come right along and you shall have your pound."

"Yes, but let me whisper to you first. They charge double price. Will that make any difference to you?"

She was told with a laugh that it wouldn't, and hand in hand they tripped away. As a child wise beyond her years she asked no impertinent questions; as a gentleman, Throop asked none. Her mother, and perhaps her father as well, were staying at the same hotel.

The next day it was not peanut-brittle, but a long walk. The next day it was some more of the sweet stuff and a "visit" on the veranda. On the next, as the child had not appeared up to mid-afternoon, the lonesome man went wandering on the grounds in search of her. He was told by one of the caretakers of the grounds that she had taken a certain path an hour before, but she could come to no harm.

The man followed the path for almost half a mile up the mountain, and then he got a sight of the child. She had scrambled up the rugged face of a cliff thirty feet high, and stood cowering there. He saw at once that she was in fear, and he called out to her to stand still until he reached her side. In two minutes of climbing he was within ten feet of her. Then she said in a voice that quivered just a trifle:

"Lonesome Man, it isn't that I'm afraid to come down, but there's a big snake here!"

"What kind of a snake?"

"I don't know, but every time I move he goes huz-z-z-z with his tail!"

"Then don't move—on your life don't move. I will come up another way."

And scrambling down, he made his escalade at a point fifty feet away, and in a few minutes was above the girl. Within three feet of her, and called to neither and keeping up a constant rattling, was a deadly snake. When the man recognized the species his heart came into his throat and choked him for a moment. Then he called in a voice hardly above a whisper:

"Don't move, and don't try to answer me! Keep just as still as you possibly can. There's a lady down below beckoning to you, but never mind her. I'm going to drop a big stone on the snake. Don't be scared, dearie, now it's coming!"

The stone hit the serpent fairly and crushed out its life in a second. Half a minute later Throop was down beside the child. She was swaying and tottering as his hands reached out. She was unconscious as he reached the path with her to find a lady holding out her arms in mute appeal, but unable to utter a sound. She had somehow understood the peril of the child.

"Tom!"

"Gracie!"

He laid down the burden and stepped back and looked at the woman.

"Tom—husband—you were all wrong to go away," she sobbed.

"That's our Gracie, named after me. She was only a year old when you—you—"

And he opened his arms and she sobbed on his breast. They were still clinging to each other when they heard a voice saying:

"Men do cry sometimes—so there! And, Gracie, if you and the Lonesome Man will only get married I can have heaps of peanut-brittle every day as long as I live!"

Swallow Is a Traveler.

From Germany to the West Indies and back again was the recent holiday trip of a house swallow whose favorite resting quarters are at Walsenhausen, near Mulhausen. Last autumn the bird was caught by a householder. The captor wrote a note on very thin paper and fastened it under a feather of the bird's wing before letting the captive go free. The note ran: "I nested at A. R.'s house at Walsenheim, and I am instructed to take this information to him with whom I stay in the winter." The swallow lately returned to his old nesting place and was noticed to have a different letter attached to its wing feather. When netted again a little note was found which read: "I wintered at a shoemaker's house, the office of Joseph Brady, at Martinique, West Indies, who sends greetings to my protector at Waltenheim, Germany."

A Student of Nature.

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America.

"And, now, boys," she announced, "which one of you can tell me the name of the tree the longest and sharpest needles?"

Up went a hand in the front row.

"Well, Tommy?"

"The porcupine."—Tit-Bits.

The Panama Hat



THE Panama hat of today is woven in sizes and shapes to suit the mode and yet retain something of its old characteristics. An insistent American demand finally persuaded the native South American weavers to vary the shapes they had woven for so long and to make brother brimmed and larger crowned hats. The two models shown in the pictures represent new, ideas combined with the old in an entirely harmonious manner. This exquisite straw fabric, the most beautiful of street or cutting hats, will perhaps come to be made for all sorts of millinery, but at present we associate it with that for which it seems to have the greatest fitness—the utility millinery, and we like it best with the simplest trimming. A panama of this description holds the same position as that of the first-class strictly tailored gown. It cannot be outclassed.

The problem confronting the milliner is the conversion of the small panama of other days into an acceptable hat of today. She has met this difficulty in a number of ways. By turning down the brim and banking wings and chiffon about the crown. Or by the addition of a border of silk or ribbon to the edge of the brim and fancy feather bands of generous proportion about the crown. The flexibility of the crown makes it possible to turn it up or down anywhere. It may be considerably stretched also. Extra width is sometimes let in the brim in another straw or fabric and concealed by a silk facing on the under brim and a soft scarf or sash on the upper brim.

If the shape seems to be passable without piecing there is no other trimming better than a drapery of light silk or chiffon. The rule is that the drapery should be light and durable like the hat, and in spite of its fragile appearance chiffon may be repeatedly washed.

The owner of a panama hat should not use hetpins to fasten it on with. Hat fasteners should be sewed to the head band and thrust into the hair to secure the hat to the head. It is almost a crime to thrust pins through the beautiful, painstaking weave of which the hat is made. The evidence of carelessness shows a lack of appreciation. When one sees a fine panama punctured with holes it is a mark of inelegance in the wearer.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

HANDBAGS OF EVERY STRIPE

Good Point About the Newest Is That They Can Be Made to Match the Costume.

The separate handbag is flat, suspended on a cord and of fabric that is delightful in its newness and in the possibility of matching costumes with which it is worn at small cost. That is the hopeful message of fashion's mandate. You can make most of the fabric handbags.

There's a tapestry bag with a pointed flap that is called an "envelope bag." Its edges are bound with linen tape or gilt galloon, and it fastens either by a button and loop or by a patent clasp that can be bought at any notion counter.

Linen bags can be made of odd scraps of goods left from your frocks. There is no reason why you should not have a little handbag to match every summer street dress. The shapes can be oblong, square, circular, oval. Drawing-strings of cotton cord are easily run through casings or crocheted rings on the outside. Heavy embroidery can be added to the top surface of a bag. Soutache braiding is another effective way.

The fabric bags can be finished with metal tops if you wish, but the other method is just as good and a little easier for the maker.

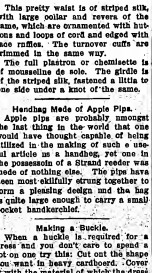
Expensive Accessories.

Fashionable gowns of the more useful description depend almost entirely upon little accessories in the way of collars, cuffs, vests and undersleeves for their success. Without such ornamental addition the average serge or cloth gown of the moment becomes a curiously severe looking affair, distinctly lacking in attractiveness. It is just these charming' oddments which make such heavy raids upon one's "pin money," and the women who is able to reproduce expensive creations in her own sitting room has an enormous advantage over her less skilful sister.

A Trunk Rug.

A trunk rug for the guest room will protect a pretty carpet or matting from the disfiguring marks often made by a visitor's trunk. The rug may be of the same material as the floor covering and cut a little larger than a good-sized trunk. Take care to see that an incoming trunk is set squarely on the rug.

IN STRIPED SILK



This pretty waist is of striped silk, with large collar and revers of the striped silk, ornamented with buttons and loops of cord and edged with lace ruffles. The turnover cuffs are trimmed in the same way.

The full plastron or chemisette is of mousseline de sole. The girdle is of the striped silk, fastened a little to one side under a knot of the same.

Handbag Made of Apple Pips.

Apple pips are probably amongst the last thing in the world that one would have thought capable of being utilized in the making of such a useful article as a handbag, yet one in the possession of a friend recently was made of nothing else. The pips have been most skilfully strung together to form a pleasing design and the bag is quite large enough to carry a small pocket handkerchief.

Making a Buckle.

When a buckle is required for a dress and you don't care to spend a lot on one try this: Cut out the shape you want in heavy cardboard. Cover it with the material of which the dress is made and then trim it with whatever trimming is being used. A pretty one was made of row after row of beads to match a dress trimmed with bead fringe. Cover one with lace, gold lizons or anything.

DAIRY

COW STALL IS COMFORTABLE

Distinguishing Feature of Bidwell Type Is Movable Manger and Rack—Chain Across Rear.

By GEORGE P. GROUT, Minnesota Unlversity Farm.)

The "Bidwell" style of stall affords the greatest degree of comfort to the cow. The distinguishing features of this stall are the movable manger and rack, whereby the length of the standing room fore and aft may be veried to suit the individual cow, and the fastening for the cow, which consists of a rope or chain across the rear end of the stall, to keep the cow from backing out. The stall should be three feet wide on centers. The entire stall, from A to B (see cut), is seven feet in length. The gates (which should all swing one way), are about four feet long. The rear posts, if used, should slant as shown in the cut, to allow the milker a little more room. In some stables these rear posts have been done away with entirely, the gates simply being chained or roped together. As usually built, the front rack or panel is made of a 2x4 framework, with 7-16 rods; and this framework is fastened solidly in the manger; but the manger and framework are not attached to the sides of the stall, but left loose, so as to be adjusted to the length of the cow. In some cases, however, the rack is



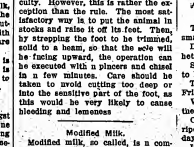
The Bidwell Stall.

hinged at the top and the bottom allowed to swing in the manger, so that it may be swung toward the front several inches. This allows the cow a little more freedom in getting up any lying down.

CAN WASHER AND POLISHER

Brush Arrangement for Cleaning Interior of Milk Vessels Is Among Latest of Inventions.

A brush arrangement for cleaning the interior of milk cans is shown in the illustration. The device is attached over a water receptacle in such position that a certain amount of



Can Cleaner.

water may enter the can after the latter has been pushed into position over the brushes. The milk can may be whirled by hand around the brushes, or may be held stationary while the brushes are rotated.

ATTENTION TO BULL'S FEET

Where Animal is Rather Closely Confined His Feet Will Need Considerable Trimming.

The feet of a bull demand more or less attention, especially if he is rather closely confined and getting a liberal supply of grain. The feet should be trimmed so that the animal always has the proper use of the same. Some bulls are so easily handled as a gentle horse, and their feet can be trimmed without the slightest difficulty. However, this is rather the exception than the rule. The most satisfactory way is to put the animal in stocks and raise it off its feet. Then, by strapping the foot to be trimmed solid to a beam, so that the sole will be facing upward, the operation can be executed with a knife and chisel in a few minutes. Care should be taken to avoid cutting too deep or into the sensitive part of the foot, as this would be very likely to cause bleeding and lameness

Modified Milk.

Modified milk, so called, is a combination of milk, cream and sugar, varied or modified to suit each particular case. It is prepared especially for bottle-fed babies, all is mixed in accordance with physicians' prescriptions to meet each individual case, some requiring more cream, some less cream and more sugar. Of course the foundation is supposed to be fine, pure milk. It commands fancy prices among the city families and ranges from 20 to 30 cents per quart, delivered usually in small packages, frequently in refrigerator cases.

Good Care of Calves.

By good fed and care or the lack of it, it is easy to make a variation of $10 to $20 or even $100 per head in the value of the calf the first year.

ILLINOIS COW WRECKS FLAT

Animal Makes Her Way Up Flight of Stairs and Demolishes All Furniture in Parlor.

While a herd of cattle were being driven through a town in southern Illinois, a cow and her calf dashed up a stairway over which hung a "furnished rooms" sign and made her way into the parlor of a flat on the second story. The astonished occupants of the apartment fled, and the cow proceeded to wreck all the furniture in



Cow on a Tear.

the place. She could not be forced to walk down stairs, but had to be lifted and slid down on a board. Her merry freak cost her owner $97.

DAIRY COWS DURING SUMMER

Method of Handling Animals on Washington Farm—Owner Prefers Fall or Winter Calves.

The following is the method of handling dairy cows in summer on the dairy farm of L. H. Blanchard of Jefferson county, Wash. This dairy farm has been such a success that it has received national renown.

The dairy cows on this farm are given a small feed of hay early in the morning. About eight o'clock the cows are turned out to pasture. At noon they are stalled and given a feed of green forage. Another such feed is given at 3:30 p. m., and still another at 6:00 p. m., after which they are turned out to pasture for the night. The quantity given at each of these feeding periods is governed by the amount the cows will clean up. In feeding soiling crops it is important not to put too much feed before the cows at a time. After they have stanched over a portion of it for a while they refuse to eat it and call for fresh material. They should be given only what they will eat before they have fouled it too much to relish.

When the hay is of the best quality no grain is fed during the soiling period except when rye is fed, even to fresh cows, but if the hay is not of the best a small quantity of grain is fed fresh cows at the morning feed.

The owner of this farm prefers to raise fall and winter calves for the dairy. It is more convenient under his conditions to give them the attention they need than in the case of those born at other seasons. The calves are allowed to nurse their dams only once. After this they are fed their mothers' milk for two weeks. The first week they are given two quarts of milk in the morning, one quart at noon, and two quarts in the evening. The second week they are given three quarts twice a day, morning and evening. During the next two weeks the feed of the calf consists of half whole and half skim milk, with a pinch of flax seed meal added to it, about once at a feed. The quantity of milk fed during this period (the second two weeks) is about three quarts twice a day.

After a calf is a month old it is given four quarts of skim milk twice a day, with an ounce of flax seed meal and a handful of mixed corn meal and ground oats. The calf is taught to eat this by putting the meal into the milk a few times. Then the grain is fed dry, after the skim milk. Feeding the dry material after the skim milk is finished prevents the calves from sucking each other when they are let out of the stalls from which they are fed. The quantity of grain is gradually increased until at two months of age the calf is receiving a quart of the mixture a day. About this time the feeding of a small quantity of roots and silage begins and the calves are given all the hay they will eat. Milk is fed until the calves are three months old, sometimes longer. They have access to fresh water at all times.

DAIRY NOTES

The best churn for home use is a small barrel churn.

Dairy farming makes better farms, better homes, better citizens.

Warm water will not have nor pay to let the milk flow run short.

The words Holstein and Holstein-Friesian designate the same breed.

When cows are on good pasture they do not require very much grain.

Churn the cream as soon as it is ripe. Do not let it stand for another day.

It is better to feed after the cows go on pasture than it is to stop too early.

Millet is a fairly good feed for dairy cows, but there are other crops much better.

The full-blooded dairy cow will never become profitable in the hands of a scrub owner.

Good milk and cream can only be produced when the cow is fed a liberal supply of clean and nutritious feeds.

When preparing butter for market always bear in mind that an attractive package will more quickly win a buyer.

The dairyman who keeps more than half dozen cows and expects to increase his herd can afford to own a good dairy bull.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

It is surprising how concerned some of the Democratic papers are getting for fear the Republican party will make a mistake, and not nominate Taft

We are a North western farmer, publishing a Republican paper, but if that Canadian treaty is ratified we want no more to do with the Taft brand of Republicanism.

Dan Lawler has launched his U. S. Senatorial campaign rather early, as we would advise him to look out for the bird that has short chin whiskers, who will be not looking for earley worms.

Congressman and Mrs. Steenson returned home from Washington last week. The lower house of congress is ahead of the senate, who are keeping reciprocity warmer than the weather, which we wish would get hot enough to roast them out.

By next year that Reciprocity treaty will get to smoking just about right. The producer will see a big reduction in the prise of what he has to sell, and the consumer will have to pay a little more for what he buys. Then ok out for a house cleaning.

Cardis free trade on all farm produce had ought to make a big saveing in the Republican speakers expense account next year, as they will not have one single inducement to hold out to a farmer to vote the Republican ticket, so they might just as well stay at home.

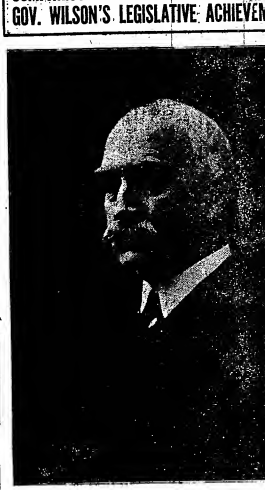
About a year ago hogs sold at about eleven dollars per hundred in Chicago. To day with the price of hogs cut in two the Swift and Armore brand of bacon is about the same price. That is the way Reciprocity will work. The producer and consumer will get it in the neck at both ends.

Do you consumers notice that the poor butcher who is selling you 18 cent bacon is not saying anything about the high price of hogs in Chicago. The hogs are wearering silk dresses and pushing Reciprocity at the present time, but we will see if we can't not raise their brussels a little next year.

To those of our readers who have read "Cezars Colum" we want to say don't get excited, and kill poor Cezar, who has been working for the interest of the common people for years, but retain the the crown on his head, and not let his head drop in the basket, when the day of reckoning comes.

Should Taft again run for president he would be the worst defeated man that ever ran, not excepting Horace Greeley. We do not believe that he could get as many votes to day for president as Greeley got. Where oh where could he get them? He has sold out the party that elected him, and betrayed the farmers of the North West who trusted him. The Democrats are only useing him for a tool to rake their chestnuts out of the fire, and would ask for nothing easier than for the Republican party to again put him up as their nominee for president, for he would not only be defeated, but "skun and Nor he could not carry one

COMPARISON OF GOVERNOR HARMON'S AND GOV. WILSON'S LEGISLATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS



HON. JUDSON HARMON, GOVERNOR OF OHIO

Columbus, O., June.—Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, and Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, both considered Democratic presidential timber from coast to coast, have impressive programs of legislation to their credit.

Both met with opposition in their party ranks when they championed pending measures and both made fights to obtain legislation they believed the people wanted and needed. Governor Harmon won out over greater obstacles, for an investigation resulted in bribery charges being filed against several legislators, who had been opposing his bills. Most of the important legislation in Ohio came after the bribery charges were filed. By persistent pounding and hammering, Governor Wilson succeeded in pulling his reform bills through the New Jersey legislature.

Governor Wilson's legislative achievements are better known outside his native state than are Governor Harmon's, for the reason the latter has been tied down in Columbus by a long session which ended only last Wednesday. The New Jersey law-makers finished their work two months ago, and their accomplishments have been advertised throughout the United States.

Under the guidance of Governor Harmon the general assembly enacted 17 important bills that the enlightened citizens had been pleading for in vain for several decades. Governor Wilson's legislative program, as widely advertised, includes bills.

The Harmon Bills.

The big bills on the Harmon program are:

The Oregon plan of nominating and electing United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Placing the Ohio judiciary beyond the clutches of party bosses by electing all judges on non-partisan ballots.

An employers' liability act making provisions for all injured workmen from a fund made up by contributions by employers and employes.

A public utility commission with authority to regulate issues of stock rates, mergers and service.

A corrupt practices act that will make vote buying in primaries and elections a dangerous undertaking.

A limited initiative and referendum for Ohio cities.

A central board of control for 18 state institutions to take the place of 19 separate boards of trustees with their corps of employes. This bill places subordinate employes in the institutions under civil service.

A shorter ballot by abolishing boards of infirmery directors of three members each, in every county of the state and turning their duties over to the county commissioners making a three saving. A reform of Ohio election laws to prevent corruption and fraud, also a strict system of registration to prevent fosters voting.

To have delegates to the 1912 Ohio constitutional convention nominated by petition only and elected on non-partisan ballots.

A back-to-the-farm movement by requiring agriculture to be taught in all Ohio village and country schools.

Ratification of the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

Memorializing congress to call a convention to provide for the direct election of United States senators.

Insuring the honest handling of all state money by depositing in banks under the competitive bidding plan.

A complete reformation of tax laws that will put tax dodgers out of business and will compel corporations and owners of intangible property that have been dodging taxes to place their holdings on the duplicate the same as small property owners. Limited to this is a maximum tax per cent tax levy, municipal

The Wilson Bills.

The big bills in the legislative program of Governor Wilson, as set forth by one close to that executive include:

A corrupt practices act.

Public utilities bill.

Employers' liability bill.

The commission form of government in cities desiring it by a 30 per cent majority vote, including the initiative, referendum and recall.

An election reform bill providing for personal registration and an identification system in addition to the non-partisan blanket ballot of the Massachusetts type.

Civil service for election of officers.

A primary bill providing for direct nomination and election of all officials, including delegates to the national convention and United States senators—a more drastic measure than the Oregon plan.

A law placing New Jersey on record as ready to aid in building a ship canal that will serve as a connecting link between the two most populous districts of the American seaboard.

A law that will protect the New Jersey public from the abuses of the cold storage companies.

A set of laws that will reorganize the schools of the state along economic and progressive lines.

When Democratic legislators jumped the party traces and refused to stand for any of these bills, both Governor Wilson and Governor Harmon disregarded party ties and went over to the Republican side and got sufficient votes to have them enacted.

In his message to the Ohio general assembly demanding the enactment of pending measures, Governor Harmon, in addition to the bills in his legislative program enumerated above, advocated the abolition of the party emblem in purely municipal elections; smaller city councils, with a large part of whom elected at large; the nomination by state wide primary elections of all who are in any way to act for or represent the state officially or politically and the non-partisan no limition of judges. The general assembly, however, disregarded Governor Harmon's suggestion with respect to the last four bills.

A Record of Progressiveness.

Judson Harmon has been called a conservative and this is true if conservatism means one who does not suddenly rip up governmental machinery without first constructing a new and better driving power to succeed the old. If progressive Democracy means constructive Democracy then Mr. Harmon is a progressive. In Ohio the people are claiming that the reform measure Judson Harmon put through the Ohio general assembly are as progressive as any legislative program of any executive in the United States. Mr. Harmon is a strong, sober, sensible, well-balanced and well-equipped man, of the real Jackson and Jeffersonian school—the constructive Democracy. In discharging his duties, he selects his course with great care and then proceeds with constitutional exactness. To one hand he has held the support and confidence of the man who works, and in the other he has maintained the approval of what are generally called the business interests.

A non-partisan judiciary bill which will place all judges beyond the domain of politics, a working men's compensation act and a public utilities bill are among the big measures on the Harmon legislative program that Ohioans claim are far in advance of any such legislation in the United States.

After the Ohio general assembly adjourned Lieutenant Governor Nichols issued a statement in which he said: "It is an undeniable fact that the present general assembly has a legislative record to its credit

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 23,1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 19th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ingald Carroll of Plummer Minnesota, who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry, No. 17,625, final No. 04185, for N.E.¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Meidinger, U.S. commissioner, at Thief River, Polk County, on the 31st. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Leon Wickstrom, Henry Lofgren, Anton Peterson all of Plummer Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16,1911.

Department of The Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Legvold of Roland Minn. who on July 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 5284, Serial No. 04281, for S. W. ¼ Section 17 Township 159 N. Range 49 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 20th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Guder G. Hofstad, Ole O. Legvold, Rudolf Mikes, Knut Lindve, of Roland Minn. Ouv Legvold, of Lille Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ruly Hofstad of Roland Minnesota, who on July 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 5283, Serial No. 04283, for N. W. ¼ Section 27, Township 159 N., Range 49 W 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses.

Guder G. Hofstad, Ole O. Legvold, Rudolf Mikes, Knut Lindve, of Roland Minn. Ouv Legvold, of Lille Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam June 16th, Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legvold, of Rudolf Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 5282, Serial No. 04209, for S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 159 N. Range 49 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 25th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ruly Hofstad, of Roland Minn. Guder G. Hofstad, of Rudell Mikes. Knut Lindvet, of Roland Minn. Ouav Legvold, of Lille Mnn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 16,1911.

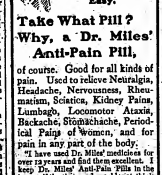
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Nels O. Carlson, of Lille Minn. who on Nov. 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 8827 Serial No. 04309, for S. W. ¼ section 28 Township 156 N. Range 49 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 11th, day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lars Mikaelson, of Roland Minn. Edward Sustad, of Rhoda Mnn. Amund K. Breland, Andrew Hanson, of Lille Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.



Take What Pill? Why, a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill,

of course. Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxis, Backache, Stomachache, Periodical Pains of Women, and for pain in any part of the body.

"I have used Dr. Miles' medicines for over 12 years and find them excellent. I keep Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in the house all the time and would not think of taking a journey without them, no matter how short a distance I am going. I cannot praise them too much."

Miss Lou M. Churchill,
64 High St., Penacook, N. H.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve in two minutes. The first dose benefits. 25 doses 25 cents. Sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit you, or he will return your money.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods,

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda. Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business,— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Origin of a Soup.

The grumbling of a negro groom led to the composition of the immortal "Old Folks at Home." While waiting for a change of horses at a Kentucky hostelry the composer, Stephen Foster, author of so many beloved darky melodies, heard a melancholy negro murmur as he threw a set of harness to the ground: "I'a sick an' tired o' dis life. I wisht I was back wif de ole folks at home."

"Where may that be, Sam?" asked Foster.

"Oh," answered the darky, "way down on de Suwannee river."

The result was the song as we have it today.

Counter Diplomacy.

"I thinks you will like this goods, madam," urged a salesman in a Euclid avenue shop. "It is just the thing for a stout, middle aged lady."

"Sir!" splendied the customer in a rage. The clerk saw his faux pas and recovered himself quickly.

"Pardon me," he smiled, "I mistook you for the young lady who was in here yesterday looking for something for her grandmother. Now that I look at you again, I see that this was an older person. Now, if you are buying for yourself, we have something over here that"—

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Ruthless Razor.

Lady Customer (in furniture shop)—What has become of those lovely sideboards you had when I was last here? Salesman (smirking)—I shaved 'em off, madam.

Sympathy.

Cora—Have you seen my new photographs, dear? Every one says they look exactly like me. Dora—What a shame! Can't you get another sitting?

Cheery little souls of kindness fortune

Wondrous Tact.

As an example of graciousness and tact Matthew White tells in Munsey's Magazine of a London clergyman who was called on to address an audience of actors. Alluding to the better social status of the players, the clergyman said that in former days it was sometimes customary to brand them as vagabonds and bore a hole in their ears with an awl, that the citizens might thus be forewarned. "And who knows," the clergyman added, "but that it is a survival of an endeavor to hide this mark of indignity that causes some of the actors even today to wear their hair long?"

Bottles and Rags.

"Bottles and rags, bottles and rags!" called out a rag and bone man as he plied his calling.

"Why do you always put these words together?" asked a passerby.

"Because, madam," replied the man, courteously touching his hat, "whenever you find bottles you find rags!"—London Family Herald.

"A Good Bit of Color."



DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Sam McManh made a business trip to Red Lake Falls this week

Billie Cousins has been helping C.L. Clark hayin this week

A daughter and grand daughter of Henry Boss are visiting him this week.

All the farmers are busy haying. Harvest, aside from barley, will not start for two weeks.

Dan Carroll drove over from his Maxfield farm to take in the Quirk and O'Brien picnic, the 4.

Miss Myrtil Fuller from Blooming Prairie Minn., arrived here last Saturday to visit her sister Mrs. Walter McAndress.

Although hay is of very fine quality it is not a very heavy crop this year, and is likely to be a scarce article before it grows again.

The cool winds of the past week are just what is wanted to fill the grain, and the prospects were never better for a bumper crop, than at the present time.

John Aleshrener, of Roland was down to Thief River Falls last Monday and made final proof on his homestead, before U. S. Commissioner Michelet.

Rev. Father Adolph from Thief River Falls, held religious services at the residence of Henry Arndt on Wednesda morning, which were very well attended.

Mr. Wm. Dubby, of Jamestown and Simon O'Toole, of Crystal N.D., visited with Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress this week. They report that crops are very good in their part of Dak. this year.

For Sale. A young driveing team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn.

The Red Lake River is so low that it no longer makes one of the sides of a pasture fence. We have been pushing our fence out until it is nearly seeross.

The ditch contractors on the No. 47 ditch have put on a night crew and the shovel will be kept going night and day. It is getting about time they were up.

John Svenson, Knut Lintvet, John A Peterson, and Tom Lofthus, all of Deer Park are at Crookston this week making final proof and taking in the big Carnival on the side.

$27, Insures you against a loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to loose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

Sunder Asbjorenson, Nels Solhiem, Severt Nelson, Torji O. Langei, and Peter A. Dable, of Malmo are at Crookston this week making final proof on their homesteads. They struck it just right to take in the big Carnival week and will have a fine time.

Be sure to come to the annual school meeting tomorrow night at 7 o'clock. The question of how many months school we have next year will be decided at this meeting. Our school fulfills all requirements for a special state aid school and it will be for the voters to say whether they will have a first or second grade school next year.

The dry weather is likely to seriously affect the late planted potatoes, in fact there will be no crop of late planted potatoes, if we do not soon have rain. The early planted potatoes are out of the way of the drouth and will be a good crop, but the fellow who said, "lots of time to plant potatoes," through the month of May, is likely to be without any potatoes this winter.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND PURITY

Copenhagen Snuff is made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored leaf tobacco, to which is added only such ingredients as are component parts of natural leaf tobacco and absolutely pure flavoring extracts. The Snuff Process retains the good of the tobacco and expels the bitter and acid of natural leaf tobacco.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

NEW BANK.

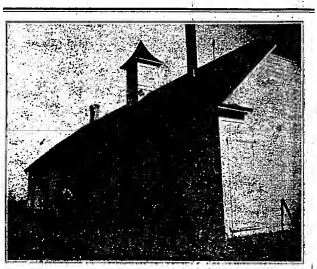
FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samul Gilsau Vice Pres.
Larry O'Niel, Abraham Parquire, T. L. Crtzon.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Crtzon, Assist. Cashier.



HIGHLANDING FARMERS CO OPERATIVE CREAMERY.

This Creamery was built three years ago by the farmers and has been a good investment, as it furnishes a cash market for all the cream the country tributary to it can produce. It is at the present time under the management of Gay Mellon, who is now serving his second year, and has given the best of satisfaction to both patrons and share holders

DR. REA. AT THIEF RIVER.

Dr. Rea, the renowned Specialist will be in Thief River Falls for one day July 26th. If you are sick we know of our own knowledge that he is the Dr. to see. If we had not consulted him we would not be getting out this issue of our paper. This is not a patent medicine add, but facts don't make any difference to us whether you consult him, or not, but he helped us, and we thought we would tell you.

Just Sick Enough.



Caller (to man on the door)—I am sorry to hear that Mrs. Lobson is not well. Is she very sick?

"O! don't know, mum. She just said if ye called to say she was sick, but she didn't tell me to say how sick."

The Joke on Her.

"I suppose being the wife of a humorist is a continuous joke," said her former schoolmate.

"Yes," she sadly sighed, looking at her faded and old fashioned gown "and it's on me."—Exchange.

Beaconsfield the Dandy.

The dandyism Benjamin Disraeli affected in his dress is the subject of many pen pictures in Monypenny's "Life of Beaconsfield." At the age of nineteen he is described as wearing a black velvet suit with ruffles and black stockings with red clocks. A later portrait, in 1830, comes from a friend's diary, which has the following entry:

"March 29.—B. D. to dine with me. He came up Regent street when it was crowded in his little surtout, a pair of military light blue trousers, black stockings with red stripes and shoes. The people, he said, 'quite made way for me as I passed. It was like the opening of the Red sea,' which I now perfectly believe from experience. Even well dressed people stopped to look at me."

"Coming down one morning, I found Bunch pacing up and down the passage before her master's door in a state of great perturbation.

"'What is the matter, Bunch?'

"'Oh, ma'am, I can't get no peace or quiet till I've got master shaved, and he's so late this morning!'

"This 'getting master shaved' consisted in making ready for him with a large painter's brush a thick lather in a large wooden bowl as big as Marlebone's helmet, which she always considered as the most important avocation of the morning."

When the Danes Were Skinned.

In former times the Danes used to pull up the mouths of the English rivers to pillage the churches. When they were caught they were skinned and their skins nailed to the door of the church they attacked. In course of time all the exposed portions would peel off, but that covered by the nail would be protected and thus bear testimony to the cruelty of the ancient Englishmen. In the London College of Surgeons may be seen three specimens of human skin bearing labels such as this: "Portion of human skin said to be that of a Dane from the door of a church at Hadstock, in Essex." A second specimen is from Copford, in Essex, and a third from the north door of Worcester cathedral. Such fragments of carelessly flayed Danish hide have been found on doors in Westminster abbey.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hickorg Hardware Paints & Fencewire,

We Keep A Snpply Of Mower Guards, Sections And Rivits

Leave Your Orders With Us For Binding Twine.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W.G.Hunt,

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

They Both Knew.

The fool said one day in the king's presence, "I am the king!" And the king laughed, for he knew that his fool was wrong.

A week later the king was sorry because of an error he had committed and exclaimed, "I am a fool!" And the fool laughed, for he knew that the king was wise.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 3.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

O'Hoig.

"We have had no official warning not to burn much gas this month."

"I never heard of such a thing."

"Oh, yes; it was last month's bill."—Buffalo Express.

Made It Clear.

Now, Clarice, says the Boston Globe, don't you like those things twisted? You eat nuts like those, Alexander, and you like them twisted, too. Now, Clarice, you like them twisted, too. Now, Clarice, you like them twisted, too. Now, Clarice, you like them twisted, too.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Not in That Class.

A Cleveland young woman has a married brother who is wise, beyond his years and he likely to crop out in new places at the most unexpected times. The other night the anxious suitor called on his inamorata, arriving at her domicile a little before he was expected. She was not ready to make her appearance, and the duty of entertaining the caller devolved upon the little brother.

"Well, Bobby," began the young man in an effort to make conversation and at the same time to put his inferiority host at his ease, "does your sister think that I am calling at this house often?"

The child looked keenly at the caller. "Nothing doing," he said. "Do you think I'm one of these fresh kids you read about in the funny papers? There ain't going to be no embarrassing answer this time." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Missionary a Puzzle.

To the untutored Chinamen the presence of the missionary is a puzzle. They simply cannot imagine human beings exiling themselves from their native land for the love of men on the other side of the globe. So they frame sundry theories to explain the thing to themselves. One theory is that the missionaries are secret political agents bent on gaining an influence over the Chinese and then swaying them to the advantage of their respective governments. Only of late have the natives come to realize that the strangers are not sent by their governments, but by religious groups. According to another theory, China is so excellent and renowned that the red haired barbarians come to live there for the mere pleasure of it. As for their self denying works of benevolence, these are supposed to be prompted by the desire to acquire merit.—Century.

Hamlet's Soliloquy.



"Hiss, yes, hiss the great tragedian. What do you know about the drama? You're nothing but a lot of geese anyway? . . . . . .

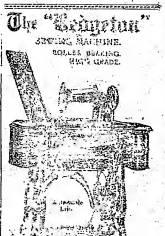
A Popular Sell.



The "Sunbeam"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH ARM.



by having this reliable, honest, high arm roller bearing machine.

THE BEST GUARANTEE.

Sunbeam Sewing Machine Co.

CHICAGO.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.



With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Doctors Said He Would Die

A Friend's Advice Saves Life

I wish to speak of the wonderful cure that I have received from your noted Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder cure. Last summer I was taken with severe pains in my back and sides. I could not breathe without difficulty and was nearly wild with the desire to urinate. Was compelled to do so every ten minutes with the passage of pure blood with the urine. I tried all the different doctors from far and near, but they said it was no use to doctor as I would die anyway. I was at the end of my rope and was so miserable with pain and the thought that I must die that words cannot tell how I felt. One day a friend told me of the wonderful help she had received from Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. She gave me one of your pamphlets which I read and determined to try Swamp-Root. After taking half a bottle I felt better. Have now taken ten bottles and am well as I ever was, thanks to Swamp-Root. I wish to tell all suffering people that have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the best medicine on the market.

All persons doubting this statement can write to me and I will answer them directly.

Yours very truly,
CLYDE F. CAMERER,
Roselle, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22rd day of July, 1929.
VERNE TOWNE, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

Settled Town.

"I've a sight o' sons—thirteen altogether," remarked a prosperous old farmer, "and all of 'em's done me credit save the three eldest, who served wild oats at a pretty rapid rate, and then came home and saddled my shoulders with the harvest.

"Well, I owe I was glad to see 'em back, and I feasted 'em, and petted 'em, and set 'em on their legs again, only to see 'em skedaddle off afresh only to see 'em skedaddle off afresh when things had slowed down. With all the cash they could lay hands on.

"That thereabouts, sickened me, so I called the rest of 'em together and

"There's ten of you left, and if any of you 'ud like to follow t'other three I won't try to stop you. But, understand this, though there may be a few more prodigal sons, there'll be no more fatted calves. I've killed the last of 'em!"

"And," continued the old man, triumphantly, "I've had trouble wi' none of 'em since!"

A Busy Place.

"Where is that spot you call the 'lovers' lane'?" diffidently asks the young man while the young lady waits on the hotel piazza.

"Right down yonder," replies the clerk. "Just keep going until you see the porter from the barber shop. Lovers' lane is so crowded now that we have him stationed there to give the guests checks, so that each may have his turn."—Judge's Library.

SASKATOON offers prosperity to farmers every breeze. Get a farm in Saskatoon district, and your own and family's future need worry no more. You were not intended to live and die striving merely to make ends meet. Half your love would swiftly fatten your bank account. Be fair to yourself. Don't waste more time. Write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

The Humorous Hat.

"Has she any sense of humor?"

"I don't think so. She can look at her hat without laughing."—Lippincott's.

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the feet. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Sore, Hot, Tired, Aching Feet, Blisters and Callous Spots. Gives Quick Relief. Prevents Foot Troubles. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A great and valuable knowledge is to know when not to talk. Anyone with the power of speech can talk, but it takes a wise head to keep silent.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolisalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 35c and 60c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole Co., Mark Tree, Ark.

Romance is not altogether dead; Even the most hardened old bachelor has a withered flower somewhere in his possession.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Many a girl marries a man simply to keep some other girl from getting him.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stimulate bile, and thereby relieve constipation of the worst forms. Correct sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallow skin. Small pill, small dose, small price.



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

If, on our word, a 25c-fact vision, that will not make you happy in every way, you return the empty box to us and we will refund your money. Address Carter Medicine Co., 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

UNCLE SAM'S SECRET METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

RESIDENTS of foreign countries who visit the United States almost invariably marvel at the open and above-board manner in which our government does business—this one, latest, for instance, to which the public is taken into the confidence of the republic's highest officials, through the medium of the newspapers and public addresses. And no wonder, for such a state of things is assuredly in sharp contrast to the practices that prevail in many foreign countries, where it seems to be the policy of high officials to never tell the people anything until they have to or until there is grave danger that they will learn it from some other source and where letters and telegrams are cossored in a manner unheard of in this land of the free.

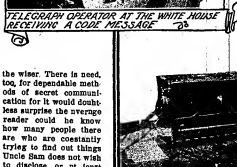
But for all that it is not the policy of our government to have many secrets from the sovereign American people whose servant it is. Uncle Sam is capable of keeping his own counsel when occasion demands it and what is equally important he has the ways and means for transmitting and receiving communications without anybody being



STENOGRAPHER TAKING DICTATION FROM THE DICTAGRAPH



A BATTLESHIP'S WIRELESS OPERATOR AND HIS OFFICE



TELEGRAPH OPERATOR AT THE WHITE HOUSE RECEIVING A CODE MESSAGE

the wiser. There is need, too, for dependable methods of secret communication for it would doubtless surprise the average reader could he know how many people there are who are constantly trying to find out things Uncle Sam does not wish to disclose or at least are trying to find them out before he is ready to make announcements on the subject.

Special attention is made of eavesdroppers of this kind one naturally thinks of the spies which every foreign power is supposed to maintain in the United States for the purpose of keeping tab on the government's moves and of those even more active volunteer spies who though not in the pay of any foreign government are always scooping around trying to find out something that will be of value to the foreign country to which they are attached by ties of one kind or another. However, these comprise only a portion of the busybodies upon whom a watch must be kept. Even more dangerous, in a way, are the agents of speculators and Wall street gamblers who are constantly seeking advance information as to court decisions and government reports, etc. Our readers may remember that a few years ago there was a big scandal when it was discovered that speculators on the cotton and grain market had corrupted a government official who allowed them to secure advance "tips" as to the government crop reports that were, whenever they are issued, an important influence upon prices in all the produce exchanges and cotton exchanges in the land. Similarly there were camped in Washington during the past winter a number of scouts for the speculators any one of whom would probably have paid many thousands of dollars for advance information as to the findings of the United States Supreme court in the cases of the tobacco combine and other trusts.

But, after all, the gravest responsibilities that are imposed upon Uncle Sam's secret methods of communication come in connection with international complications of any kind—especially in the event of a crisis that threatens war. One of the best illustrations of record of how close-mouthed Uncle Sam can be on occasion was given when a large portion of the regular army was mobilized on the Mexican frontier. That movement required much planning and preparation on the part of the president and the high officials of the army and navy and yet so quietly did the preparations go forward that one-third of our standing army was hurrying to the Rio Grande ere the public had a hint what was happening.

This performance proved that the White house is, as it indeed ought to be, the nerve center of a very effective system for secret communication. The president has his own special telegraph and telephone operators stationed at the executive offices, but for long distance work they must be dependent upon the regular commercial lines, and for all that a direct line to anywhere can be set aside for the exclusive use of the White house almost at a moment's notice; there is, of course, some danger that outsiders somewhere along the line might overhear the messages that are clicked over it. To get around this difficulty the White house telegraphers send most of the highly confidential messages in a secret code or cipher—which means that a message is translated into a jumble of words that would have no meaning whatever to the average individual, but which stand for clearly intelligible expressions to a person



USE OF THE DICTAGRAPH FOR SECRET COMMUNICATION

who has the "key" to the disguise. In case it is desirable the president could use the regular codes of the United States army or navy, but he has a special private code of his own, which is probably the most secret of all the vehicles of communication used by the government.

Now whereas outsiders might tap in on long-distance telegraph wires carrying the president's messages (although the code or cipher would baffle them at this point) the chief magistrate has one medium for absolutely secret communication. This is an exclusive telephone system that centers at the executive offices, and wherein its radius does not extend beyond the limits of the national capital it is of immense service in keeping the nation's rules in close touch with every government official. This special system has no "belle girl" and by means of it the president may, upon taking his place in his specially constructed sound-proof telephone booth, feel free to speak his mind to any member of his cabinet or any high official of the army or navy in absolute surety that no third person has had an inkling of what he has said. Similarly the president can command at any time an executive line to the capitol building at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue and can hold a confidential confab with any senator or representative without anybody being the wiser as to what has passed between them.

Uncle Sam's secret methods of communication have been improved within the past few years through the introduction of several important new inventions. One of these is the dictograph, which has been hailed as the successor of the telephone and which consists of a master station in the private office of an official and a sub-station installed in a separate room. The advantages of this invention is found in the fact that the dictograph will transmit all conversation spoken in an ordinary tone in the room in which the instrument is located instead of it being necessary for the best results to speak directly into a transmitter as in the case of the telephone. Furthermore the receiving terminal is an ordinary-looking little box, which as it stands on a desk would never arouse a visitor's suspicions as to its character. These qualifications give a hint as to the manner in which it has proven valuable to certain government officials, as for instance the officials of the secret service. A criminal supposedly lurking in private may find that not only has his confession been overheard, but that it has been taken down word for word by a stenographer seated at her desk in a room some distance away.

Another ingenious newcomer among the secret solutions, however, is the invention known as the telautograph, which transmits handwriting via electrical wires to any reasonable distance, reproducing it like by line just as it is written at the point of origin. This device is being employed at United States forts and at other spots of governmental activity. It has many advantages that might not at first occur to the reader. For instance, its ability to reproduce handwriting and autograph signatures supplies a safeguard against tampering with military orders. If a battery commander sees an order written out before his eyes in the well-known handwriting of the officer in command of the artillery district wherein he is located he could not have any misgivings as to whether or not he has received bona fide instructions from headquarters.

One of the chief aims of Uncle Sam's experts just now is to devise means for insuring the secrecy of messages transmitted by wireless telegraph. Wireless telegraphy and its kindred



THE TELAUTOGRAPH WHICH TRANSMITS HANDWRITING BY WIRE

telautograph, which transmits handwriting via electrical wires to any reasonable distance, reproducing it like by line just as it is written at the point of origin. This device is being employed at United States forts and at other spots of governmental activity. It has many advantages that might not at first occur to the reader. For instance, its ability to reproduce handwriting and autograph signatures supplies a safeguard against tampering with military orders. If a battery commander sees an order written out before his eyes in the well-known handwriting of the officer in command of the artillery district wherein he is located he could not have any misgivings as to whether or not he has received bona fide instructions from headquarters.

One of the chief aims of Uncle Sam's experts just now is to devise means for insuring the secrecy of messages transmitted by wireless telegraph. Wireless telegraphy and its kindred invention, wireless telephony, have proven one of the greatest boons of the age, but, from the standpoint of our public officials, and particularly our army and navy officers, their value will be tremendously enhanced if a way can be found to transmit messages with surety that they will reach nobody save the individual for whom they are intended. Under present conditions many military and naval wireless messages are "picked up" by private operators and of course this would not do at all in time of war. It is believed, however, that a solution will be provided when there is completed the trio of monster wireless towers, 450 feet in height soon to be constructed by the navy department at Washington, D. C. The equipment at the new station will be capable of transmitting wireless messages a distance of 3,000 miles or more and it is believed that it will be so powerful that it will be readily practicable to send and receive messages that cannot be fished by any wireless station of less capacity.

JEWS MAY YET COLONIZE

Another attempt will be made to establish a colony of Jews near the Holy Land. In 1903 the late Dr. Herzel, after having failed to obtain any satisfactory concession from the sultan of Turkey in respect to Zionist effort in Palestine, approached the Egyptian government with the object of getting a grant of land for Jewish settlement in El Arisch district, between Egypt and the Holy Land, the Jewish Chronicle says. The territory between these two points includes the Palestine plain, which at one time was extremely fertile and the original habitat of the Hittites.

A tentative offer was made to the Egyptian government of a tract of land situated within an irregular triangle, one side extending from the east of the Suez canal to Akabah, the other going from west of Gaza to Akabah, the coast forming the base. It was rejected.

Now once again Jewish eyes have been turned to this district. The plan offered by the General Jewish Colonization Organization is far less ambitious than that which animated the Zionist leader. Instead of attempting to colonize the large territory which Herzel had in view, attention has been concentrated upon Rapha, which is situated near to Gaza.

SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

All Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Sikeston, Mo. — "For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone come in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to tone me at these times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman any day in the month. I wish I could tell every suffering woman about it."—Mrs. Dema Bethune, Sikeston, Mo.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed. Why don't you try it?

A DIFFERENT ENTRANCE.



First Burglar—I see that Mr. Hillyates entered his yacht in the July races and got a $100 silver cup.

Second Burglar—I've got him beat a block. I entered a yacht loan and got a whole silver service.

Burglar Befriended Him!

A burglar was arrested for robbing a home up the country some time since, and the next morning the victim rushed wildly into the magistrate's office. As soon as he could get his breath to workieg again he told the official that he had come to see about the prisoner.

"Glad you came down," was the affable response of the magistrate. "I suppose you want to get some money from him."

"Well, I guess not!" exclaimed the victim with a glad smile. "I want to kiss him on the brow and give him $10 extra, because of that he stole from the house was a package of love letters that I wrote to my wife before we were married."

Extravagant.

Ada—Chelly Scudder was in a brown study the other day, and I offered him a penny for his thoughts.

Edith—You spendthrift! You never did know the value of money!

To The Last Mouthful

one enjoys a bowl of crisp, delightful

Post Toasties

with cream or stewed fruit—or both.

Some people make an entire breakfast out of this combination.

Try it!

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

Panama Canal Company, Ltd.
Basle-Cloak, Mex., U. S. A.

3C R. R. FARE AGAIN

PASSENGER RATE ADVANCE GOES INTO EFFECT THRU-OUT STATE.

FOLLOWS SANBORN'S DECISION

Tariffs Go Back to Amount Charged Prior to 1907.—Lower Rates For Special Occasions.

Minneapolis. — All steam railroads operating in Minnesota, beginning with July 1, must charge passengers one the basis of three cents a mile, the rate that was charged prior to May 28, 1907, when the two-cent fare law went into effect. This is mendatory, by order of Judge Walter H. Sanborn, of the United States circuit court in his decision declaring the two-cent fare law void. Even if the roads were satisfied with a two-cent rate, they must now base their tariffs on three, or lay themselves liable to contempt of court.

Judge Sanborn, it has been explained, is not partial to the three-cent rate. His order to go back to the three-cent basis is really automatic. On the merits of the case he decided that the two-cent law is void, and necessarily it would be illegal for the roads to keep on doing business under the provisions of that law. Therefore, he merely ordered that everything having to do with the workings of that void law be wiped out and that the roads go back to the old order of things.

Rate Clerks Are Busy.

Large forces of clerks in all the general offices of the roads operating in Minnesota have been busy revising the passenger tariffs on the old three-cent basis ever since Judge Sanborn handed down his decision. A passenger tariff is a complicated thing. Experts are required to change old ones or to make new ones. A change at one station affects nearly every other station on the system and the joint rates on other systems. In the present case, the passenger rates between every station in Minnesota and every other station in Minnesota had to be revised.

Mileage Books Unchanged.

Mileage books will be affected little by the change. Two thousand mile books have been selling for $50 while a rebate of $9.50 on return of the cover. Hereafter the books will be sold for $40 straight, but with a wider interchange value.

It is probable that under the higher rate the passenger associations will be quicker to grant reduced rates for conventions and other events which attract large numbers of travelers. While the basis for passenger fares is three cents a mile, that does not prevent the roads or any road from making lower rates for special occasions, if done under interstate commerce regulations.

ANGLERS FLOCK TO MINNESOTA.

State Treasury Will Get About $,000 From Non-Residents.

According to H. A. Rider executive agent for the state game and fish commission, all of the 7,500 non-resident license blanks ordered by the commission for 1911 probably will be used up before the end of the season, and at least 1,000 more will be needed to supply non-resident anglers who desire to fish in Minnesota this year.

"Some magazine has published the announcement that in Martin County eighty such licenses were issued and in Polk County eight have been disposed of. As a matter of fact Clay county alone has disposed of more than that number and in Cass and Wis. more than 150 licenses have been sold to residents of that city."

Mr. Rider is of the opinion that the state will gain approximately $8,000 through the passage of the non-resident fish license law, which provides for a $1 tax for fishing in Minnesota, 90 cents to go to the state and 10 cents to the county auditor who issues the license. All of the game wardens sell the licenses and in this way the entire $1 then goes to the state.

WINS CHEESE COMPETITION.

J. J. Roth of Pine Island Captures the Highest Score.

Names of winners in the state's monthly cheese competition were announced by J. B. Cannon of New London and A. W. Paulson of Pine Island, judges selected by the state dairy and food department. J. J. Roth of Pine Island ranks first, with a score of 97½, but as Mr. Roth won the last six months' contest, he is barred from the present six months' series. Other contestants are ranged as follows: Gabriel Bernon, Gentilly, 94; C. O. Fournier, Red Lake Falls, 93.4; W. W. McMicking, Underwood, 92.5; Chris. Mantig, West Concord, 92.5; C. B. Hubbard, Underwood, 89.2.

NEW HOME FOR FISH.

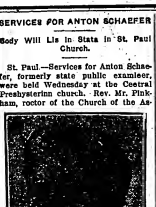
Minnesota to Provide For State Hatcheries.

St. Paul. — The State Game and Fish Commission decided to advertise for bids for the proposed trout-hatching house at the St. Paul hatchery, for which an appropriation of $6,000 was made by the last legislature. It proposed to build a two-story building of brick, the lower story to be

SERVICES FOR ANTON SCHAEFER

Body Will Lie in State in St. Paul Church.

St. Paul.—Services for Anton Schaefer, formerly state public examiner, were held Wednesday at the Central Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Pinkham, rector of the Church of the As-



Anton Schaefer.

censions, conducted the funeral services. The body lay in state in the church from 12:30 p. m. until 1:30. Interment in Oakland cemetery.

Mrs. Schaefer arrived for the funeral from Larchmont, N. Y., with Mrs. Frank R. White, her daughter, whom she was visiting. Saintly City Council No. 1,000, U. C. T., of which Mr. Schaefer was a member, had charge of the funeral arrangements.

Mr. Schaefer succumbed to heart trouble after stopping a runaway in front of the Willard hotel.

RECORD POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Gain of $25,000 and Two Million Mark Almost Reached.

Minneapolis postoffice receipts for the government's fiscal year ending June 30 are the greatest yearly receipts in the history of the office according to figures compiled by Postmaster W. D. Hele. The gross receipts for the year were $1,975,111.18, and still Mr. Hele is disappointed because the $2,000,000 mark was not overtopped. The increase over the previous year is $91,173.56.

"We had confidently expected that the gross receipts of the office would exceed $2,000,000," said Major Hele in explaining why he is disappointed, but a check in business in February and March reduced the receipts just about enough to keep the totals below the figure we hoped to attain. Still, the increase of more than $91,000 for a year and the fact that we came within $25,000 of the $2,000,000 mark satisfied is gratifying."

June's totals are the largest of any corresponding month since Minneapolis had a postoffice. The gross receipts were $156,430.34, as compared with $143,185.02 for June, 1910. The increase for the month is $13,234.62, or 9.24 per cent.

REEVE IS MADE GENERAL.

Colonel of First Regiment, M. N. G. is Honored by Officers.

C. McC. Reeve, for twenty years colonel of the First Regiment, M. N. G., was made brigadier general of Minnesota national guard. The choice was made by field and staff officers who met at the armory. Colonel Reeve's resignation from the First regiment was announced last week and he will retire from the national guard Aug. 3.

Colonel Reeve was made a brigadier general of United States Volunteers after the battle of Manila, but after the war returned to active duty as colonel of the First Regiment. His retirement precipitated a fight for the colonelcy with Lieutenant Colonel Frank T. Corriston and Major Erle D. Loer of Minneapolis as opposing candidates.

Credits Tax is Pushed.

Fergus Falls.—The board of equalization is at work in this city and has decided to make a determined effort to secure the listing of credits which have heretofore escaped taxation. Under the new law which makes the tax amount to only $2 a $1,000, the assessors have listed $170,000 as compared with a total of only $6,000 last year. The equalization board believes that a great deal more can be brought in, has made a large number of assessments and has sent notices to those affected to appear and show cause why they should not pay a fair share of credits.

The state railroad commission announced the appointment of Charles C. Neale of Minneapolis as head of the new department of weights and measures, which is being established under the direction of the commission by virtue of a law of the recent legislature. Neale's appointment will date from July 10 and he will have a salary of $2,500.

Knife River Hotel Burned.

Knife River.—The Knife River hotel was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $6,000. The hotel was owned by John Pepper. An ice house and a harness shop, the latter belonging to the Alger Smith Lumber company, were also burned. The fire started in the garret of the hotel and is believed to have been caused from overheated stovepipes from the kitchen. The Two Harbors fire department was summoned, but until the arrival of the engine the flames had gained such headway that the building was doomed.

WHITTIER PROBE ON

BOARD OF CONTROL TAKES UP CHARGES AGAINST TRAINING SCHOOL HEAD.

FOR WHIPPING UNRULY BOYS

First Witness, a Former Inmate, Says He Was Whipped in Machine—Counsel Clash Over Scope of Inquiry.

Minneapolis.—Discussion of technicalities took up most of the time at the first session of the hearing before the board of control of the charges preferred against Frank A. Whittier, superintendent of the Red Wing training school, by Ralph W. Wheelock, private secretary to Governor Eberhart. The room was filled with witnesses and interested spectators. Mrs. C. G. Higbee, president of the State Federation of Woman's clubs, Senator Edward Rustad were there.

P. M. Riegdal, chairman of the board of control, presided. On either side of him sat the other two members of the board, Charles Vasaly and P. J. Swenson. C. Louis Weeks, assistant attorney general, was present to advise the board.

Mr. Whittier appeared in person. His attorney was Frank M. Wilson of Red Wing. E. P. Sanborn of St. Paul represented Mr. Wheelock, who also was present.

Only one witness was examined during the session. He was Harry Goldsmith of St. Paul, who again related his story of alleged abuses at the Red Wing school.

Scope of Inquiry Questioned.

Mr. Sanborn asked whether this was to be the investigation Governor Eberhart had requested or whether it simply was a hearing of charges preferred by Mr. Wheelock. Chairman Riegdal read the opinion of Assistant Attorney General Weeks, which declared the hearing of the charges would be a hearing of the board of control, and that the investigation requested by the governor was a matter which would be brought up subsequently.

Mr. Sanborn rose to read the letter written by Governor Eberhart in which he asked for a complete investigation of the charges relating to the Red Wing institution. Before Mr. Sanborn could read the letter, Judge Wilson objected.

"I most decidedly protest against that letter," said Judge Wilson. "If such a thing were attempted in court I would ask that the counsel be cited for contempt. The law states clearly what procedure shall be followed. Am I to understand that the governor of the state can come before this board and dictate what to do when a complaint has been made and answer filed and the issue clear?"

Judge Wilson asked that his objection be entered on the minutes. Mr. Sanborn then read the governor's letter. Mr. Sanborn again asked an answer to his question. Mr. Wilson finally decided the present hearing was in part compliance with the governor's request. Chairman Riegdal ruled that the hearing on the charges preferred by Mr. Wheelock would proceed. An effort was made by Judge Wilson to have all witnesses not testifying excluded from the room. The board ruled that they need not be excluded.

Witness Says He Was Spanked.

Herry Goldsmith, the first witness, is 18 years old. He has a confectionery store in St. Paul. He testified he was sent to the training school in 1909 and remained there about six years. He said, in part:

"I was often punished with a strap about an inch wide and five feet long. I was whipped the first night after I arrived. I was later put on the spanking machine and officers named Scott, George and Mann took turns beating me. I counted a hundred blows that were given me while I was down so that I could not move. I was unable to count the blows given after that. My back was swollen afterwards and my skin thickened so I felt as if I had a board up my shoulders. I had to lay on my stomach when I went to bed and could not sit down for three days. I know of other boys who got similar beatings; one was Pat Larkin of St. Paul. I saw a lot of boys beat up so their bodies were black and blue."

In cross-examination Goldsmith said that he had been sent to the training school on an incorrigible on complaint of his mother. He admitted that he had run away from the school four or five times.

Little Falls.—Theodore Martin, who on June 18 shot and killed his wife at their home nine miles northeast of Little Falls, was given a hearing before a justice of the peace and bound over to the grand jury. It is said Martin has already written a confession. After he is indicted by the grand jury and will stand trial. The crime resulted over a dispute as to whether Mrs. Martin would give her son his supper, the boy stand not wishing the boy to eat in the house.

Lumber Secretary Gives Bond.

St. Paul. — Willard G. Hollt of Minneapolis, secretary of the North western Retail Lumbermen's Association, who with 13 other secretaries of retail lumbermen's associations, was indicted by the special federal grand jury in Chicago June 28, appeared before United States Commissioner Sheridan, in St. Paul G., and gave the defendants writ of habeas corpus proceedings, which were instituted by the lumbermen's associations, a bond in the sum of $1,000.

NATURALLY.



Dix—Did you notify the police of the robbery?

Hix—Did you notify the police of the robbery?

Dix—Yes, and I am expecting at any moment to hear that they have arrested the wrong man.

PITIFUL SIGHT WITH ECZEMA

"A few days after birth we noticed an inflamed spot on our baby's hip which soon began spreading until baby was completely covered even in his eyes, ears and scalp. For eight weeks he was bandaged from head to foot. He could not have a stitch of clothing on. Our regular physician pronounced it chronic eczema. He is a very able physician and ranks with the best in this locality, nevertheless the disease began spreading until baby was completely covered. He was losing flesh so rapidly that we became alarmed and decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

"Not until I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment could we tell what he looked like, as we never did not wash him, and I had been putting one application after another on him. On removing the cloths from his head the hair came off, and left him entirely bald, but since we have been using Cuticura Soap and Ointment he has as much hair as ever. Four weeks after we began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment he was entirely cured. I don't believe anyone could have eczema worse than our baby.

"Before we used the Cuticura Remedies we could hardly look at him, he was such a pitiful sight. He would fuss until I would treat him, they seemed to relieve him so much. Cuticura Soap and Ointment stand by themselves and the result they quickly and surely bring is their own recommendation." (Signed) Mrs. T. B. Reaser, Mill Hall, Pa., Feb. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 29 K, Boston.

Would Try Another.

There was going to be a picnic that morning, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The little boy prayed before he retired at night that it might be a fine day. And when he looked out of the window at the peep of dawn, it was raining.

In the evening, the little boy wouldn't say his prayers. "Mamma," he asked, as he was going to bed, "where do they sell idols? I want to get one to worship."

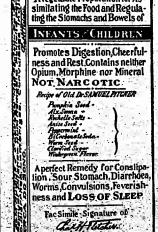
The Modern Trend.

"How is the water in the bath, Fido?"

"Please, my lady, it turned the baby fairly blue."

"Then don't put Fido in for an hour or so."

The devil is proud of the man who is mean to his wife.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA





Lenox is not a new soap.

The price is low. The quality is high. The shape is convenient.

Best of all, Lenox Soap does the work it is intended to do.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

To Make Fruit Jar Rubbers Last.

To have fruit jar rubbers last, keep them well covered in a jar full of flour until used, and as soon as removed from empty jars. One can then afford a good quality of rubbers, as kept thus they will safely last several seasons. When there is doubt of old rubbers, they may often be made to eke out one more season by using two of the rubbers to each jar and screwing down tight. Always stand newly filled jars upside down until cool, to test the tops and rubbers.—Designer.

Snakes in Prohibition Maine.

Snakes emptied two saloons in Portland of the crowds of customers a few evenings ago. A non-resident ordered a box of snakes sent to him from the south for the purpose of cleaning out a vast number of rats from his place. The snakes were given a chance to demonstrate their rat killing ability and the large snake destroyed 15 in a few minutes. The snakes were then taken to two different saloons and in a few minutes cleared them of the crowd.—Kennebec Journal.

Chew and smoke sweetest tobacco, chaw, and snuffed. Meschwine & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

Good men are scarce, and bad ones often have to make themselves so.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that will not crack, stiffen or harden the ladies' and children's boots and shoes, gives without rubbing. 25c. "Quick Gloss," 10c.

DANDY combination for cleaning and polishing all colors of russet shoes. 25c. "Star" size, 10c.

QUICK GLOSS paste dirt cleaner shoe cleaner. Will not injure the finest kid. Is quickly and easily applied. Is sponged, every package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 25 and 10c.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send 25c. for full sized box of any of above polishes, state color wanted.

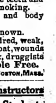
WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
26-28 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

Instead of Liquid Antiseptics use Peroxide

100,000 people last year used

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

The new toilet germicide powder to be dissolved in water as needed.
For all toilet and hygienic uses it is better and more economical.
To save and beautify the teeth, remove tartar and prevent decay
To disinfect the mouth, destroy disease germs, and purify the breath.
To keep artificial teeth and bridgework clean, odorless
To remove nicotine from the teeth and purify the breath after smoking.
To eradicate perspiration and body odors by sponge bathing.
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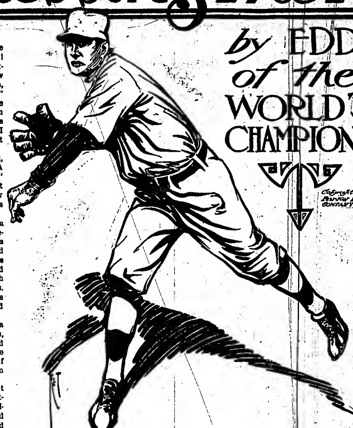
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Outguessing The Pitcher

by EDDIE COLLINS of the WORLD'S CHAMPIONS





RUMORS had been circulated by the "underground" routes of baseball during the season of 1909 that signals were being tipped off in New York and Detroit. About this time, I noticed Ira Thomas and "Eddie" Plank working together in a game against the substitutes one day in morning practice. Thomas's signals were so ridiculously plain that I yelled to him from my position at second base.

"For heaven's sake, Ira," I called, "what are you trying to do? A blind man in center field could get those signals."

"All right, Eddie," he answered. "That's what they're for. It's a stall. We open a series in New York Monday, and they may be tipping signals there."

Instead of covering up his signs with his legs as any good catcher will, when he crouches behind the batter, Thomas was displaying his signals so that coachers at both first and third base could see them. I learned in due time that the pitchers were giving the real signs, and that Thomas had devised this scheme to throw any observers with spy glasses or other artificial aids off their guards. I might add that, as a result, in the following series four of the New York batters were hit with pitched balls and badly hurt.

All this means that, every time a batter faces a pitcher in a game of baseball in the big leagues, there is a duel of wits. In fact, the batter is pitted against both the pitcher and the catcher, as the incident related above will show. The acuteness of the duel depends on the amount of wits enlisted on each side. Some are not very keen.

But, although in the vernacular of baseball, it is called "outguessing the pitcher," it is really outwitting the catcher, for the receivers almost universally decide what kind of a dish shall be served to the batter. Occasionally a pitcher disagrees and shakes his head. Successful men behind the bat in the big leagues have made a careful study of batters, their "grooves" and mannerisms, and it is on this knowledge that a pitcher depends. Therefore, in the majority of cases, it is the batter outguessing the catcher. In only a few instances does the pitcher give the signals.

So much faith have some pitchers in certain catchers that they pitch altogether a different brand of baseball to other men. This is particularly true of Krause, the Philadelphia left hander, who pitched such sensational ball in the season of 1909, and of Ford, of the New York American league club, who was the thrill of the league last season with his double breaking spitball. Krause had no confidence in any catcher except Ira Thomas, and Ford could not work harmoniously without "Ed" Sweeney. These catchers did all the thinking for the two great twirlers, and their work in the box was purely mechanical.



Cobb.

Krause ranged ten straight victories in a row before he fell, in a ten-inning game with the St. Louis team, then, as usual, in last place. The secret is this. Thomas was catching him for the ten he put on the shelf. Lapp was behind the bat for the eleventh, and it fell off and smashed. Krause pitched without confidence in his catcher's judgment to outguess the batters, and he lost.

The same thing was true of Ford in the post-season series with the Giants. In the early innings of the first game, Sweeney had his hand split open with one of Ford's eccentric spitters. The Highlander was never the same again. He did not pitch the wonderful ball he is capable of in that series. He had no confidence in the lumbering Mitchell to handle his "spitters," to think fast; in short, to outguess the batters.



Plank.

Some catchers have a very busy habit of talking all the time to annoy a batter in an effort to distract his attention from his work. John Kling, of the Chicago Cubs, known in baseball as a bad man with a batter, "chewed" incessantly during the world's series in which we won the championship from the Cubs. He seemed to want to distract attention from the pitcher. A favorite line of his was:

"Now, let's try him on a fast one."

It is sort of an unwritten law of baseball to let the first one go by to get a look at the style. Kling would say:

"He liked the looks of that. Let's try him on another." Then up would come a curve.

A favorite trick of his is to get the batter into an argument, and have his pitcher shoot over a fast one. He tried this on me in the first world's series.

"So they say that you are the best base runner in the American league," was his opening line. "Well, you are not up against American league catchers now, young fellow. Let's see you steal a base if you get down."

I paid no attention to him, although he evidently hoped that I would turn around and reply, so that I would be caught off my guard. And not in conceit, but, as a historian, I relate the sequel. I did get down to first base, and by pretending I was going to steal, made him signal to Overall to waste two balls. Then, when he had to put a strike over, I went down.



Ford.

Sometimes a catcher will overplay his part in this respect, and a remark dropped by him will give a batter the key to the situation which will enable him to outguess the pitcher. A thing of this sort happened to me in Chicago one day last season, with Walsh pitching and Payne catching.

Payne dropped a remark which set my mind working and which led me to forecast what was coming. This cue and the resultant conclusion I drew, based on the hasty hypothesis of Payne's remark, resulted in a timely base hit. The conditions and circumstances of the hit are not likely to occur often in a game with Walsh pitching. He is a spit ball pitcher entirely. He uses his "spitter" and a fast ball with no curves. On this occasion, Payne signalled for either a spit ball or a fast one, I don't know which. Walsh shook his head in reply, and Payne gave him another signal to which he again shook his head.

"You don't want this one?" Payne mumbled in his mask, but loudly enough for me to hear as he gave another signal. Walsh nodded assent.

Now here is what passed through my mind, after listening to the hint carelessly dropped by Payne. Two were out at the time, a man was on third base, who, if he scored, would put us ahead, and the count on me was two strikes and no balls. My flash of thought must have been instantaneous. I try never to pay any attention to the monologue of a catcher, but Payne is naturally a reticent man, and his remark surprised me.

Walsh had refused to pitch until he had received a certain sign. This made me think that it was not going to be a "spitter" or a fast one, evidently the first two signals given by Payne. He can't intend to waste a ball, I reasoned, because the man is on third, and he doesn't think he is going to try to steal. Then it struck me.

"Can it be a curve?" I asked myself surprised. "But he never throws one," I argued in my mind.

Then I remembered the surprise betrayed in Payne's "You don't want this one." The remark, mumbled in his mask, had supplied the key. I took a chance. It was a curve, and I called the turn. It was the first and last one Walsh ever threw me, and probably he would have slipped it over, had it not been for Payne's poorly suppressed surprise. That cost Walsh the game. It must be remembered by the reader that all this giving of signals and reasoning took place in about a minute's time. A ball player must think fast.

Old "Cy" Young, one of the Solons of baseball, crossed me once in almost the same way with reverse English on it. It was a case of him outguessing me. The veteran Cleveland pitcher is as different from Walsh, in his style, as white is from black. "Cy" relies on a curve and a fast ball, never using a "spitter." Young had two strikes and one ball on me in a game in Cleveland. He walked out of the box and part way to the catcher to receive the ball. Easterly, catching, signed for an offering that did not coincide with "Cy's" idea of the exigencies of the situation. The old fellow shook his head twice, which immediately forced me to conclude that it would be neither a curve nor a fast one.

Oldring was on first base at the time, and I guessed that "Cy" must want to waste one, thinking he was going to try to steal. When the ball came to me about chin high, I at once concluded that my diagnosis was the correct one, and I let it go. But, when about two feet in front of me, it broke across my letters, a beautiful strike, and I had not even taken my hat off my shoulder. "Cy" had dished up a spitter from somewhere in his assortment, and I didn't even know that he could throw one. He simply outguessed me and caught me in the arms of Morpheus. He had wet the ball, while walking away from the plate with his back to me, after getting it from Easterly, thus giving no hint that he was going to throw a "spitter."

Young invented this trick and applies it occasionally to great advantage, I have learned since, catching a batter off his guard. But he depends for the most part on a curve and a high, fast ball, relying on his wonderful control to put the ball where he wants it. That "whisker" trimmer of his, which is a high, fast one in the vicinity of the neck, is a villainous ball. A pitcher of Young's type would just as soon tell the batter where he is going to try to throw the ball, because it is generally known that he is pitching at a batter's weakness.



Lajoie.

So batting in the big leagues is largely a game of thought. The men who outguess the pitchers accumulate the most hits and the largest batting average. Lajoie is the only exception to this that I can recall. Of course, self-confidence is an absolute necessity to any successful hitter, but the Cleveland second baseman is more chock full of reliance in his own batting ability than any other player I know. It is not conceit, just faith in his eye. He shuffles out to the plate, almost carelessly, and bangs his bat down two or three times as if to say to the pitcher:

"Toss one up here and hurry up about it. I'm not particular."

He seldom lets the first one go past him. He gets his poise, takes a couple of short steps, wades into the ball, and bang!

"You can't get one by me," his manner appears to challenge. He is simply bulging with confidence. He is the one hitter and the only successful one I ever saw who apparently doesn't try to guess what the pitcher is going to throw and really doesn't care. Pitchers have never been able to discover any "groove" that he is concealing. He simply wades in and hits at any kind of a ball. He is one batter in a thousand.

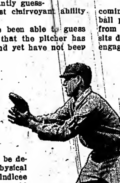


White.

Tyrus Cobb, the Detroit star, is the exactly opposite type of hitter. He is thinking all the time he is at the bat, figuring, planning, to outguess the pitcher and the fielders, in baseball parlance "to cross" his opponents, a legitimate procedure. If he thinks that the third baseman expects a bunt, he will hit it out. He never chases a bad ball, and he makes a pitcher work to the last notch. He worries many of the men in the box by his restlessness, and because he is constantly guessing right. He has almost clairvoyant ability to outguess a pitcher.

In some games, I have been able to guess right almost every time that the pitcher has thrown the ball to me and yet have not been able to get a hit.

There is a great difference in pitchers. Some are easy to outguess, and others are as bad as a jig-saw puzzle, and I never worked out one of those in my life. I know some men who have mannerisms in the box which betray definitely the sort of a ball to be delivered. These little physical eccentricities are true indices and often cost men, who would otherwise be successful pitchers, many games. It may be the twist of the wrist in throwing a curve ball, or some motion of the foot peculiar to a "spitter" that divulges the essential secret. This tell-tale sign is fatal to a pitcher, when players get on to it, and it usually does not take his opponents long to discover and associate it with a certain kind of ball.



Chase.

Working in combination to outguess the batters, a catcher will often help a pitcher out by talking incessantly, hoping in this way to distract a hitter's attention from his business. Street of the Washington club is one of the worst talkers in the business, and is called in some strata of baseball "Gabby." From the time that a catcher throws the ball back to the pitcher until he delivers it again, a batter should never take his eyes off the pitcher.

All of the "grooves" of batters are carefully catalogued. Every hitter in baseball, with the possible exception of Lajoie and Wagner, is supposed to have what is known to the profession as a "groove," a certain real or imagined weakness. Some pitchers work to fool a batter, and others aim at his "groove." Young and Powell are of the second type, and it is this style of pitcher that I always try to make pitch to the limit, as they have to depend absolutely on their control.

The catcher is obviously included in the guessing match which always results when a batter faces a pitcher. I recall a funny instance of "Hal" Chase making Ira Thomas look like six nickels in a game last summer. Thomas formerly played on the Yankees, and, at the time, Chase's sign for the squeeze play was given by putting his right hand to his nose. Ira had seen him give this many times when they were team mates.

But on this occasion, Chase was playing on the New York club, and Thomas was catching on the Philadelphia team. It was in the eighth inning with the score tied, and a New York runner on third base, champing on his spikes to get home when Chase stepped to the bat. One was out. "Hal" went through the usual preliminaries of knocking the dirt out of his spikes, fixing his hat the firmer, as if he expected to take a long run and didn't want to be called back to get the cap, and spitting on his hands. Then he put the first digit of his right hand to the side of his nose.

"What are you going to do, Hal," asked Ira, "frame up something here?"

Thomas did not expect to find out anything by the question, but wanted to drag Chase into conversation to get his mind off his work.

"Sure I am," replied Chase, and he repeated the old sign very deliberately.

"What," exclaimed Ira, "you're not giving me that sign, thinking I'm not jerry to it?"

"That's right, Ira," answered Chase carelessly. "I had forgotten you knew, but it goes anyway."

This conversation was carried on while Plank was pawing around in the box and preparing to pitch. As the tall southpaw wound up, Daniels started in from third base. Plank delivered a perfect strike, and Chase half bunted and half hit the ball, which allowed Daniels to score. "Hal" had beaten Thomas at his own game. He had given a sign that Thomas knew, and which the latter did not for a moment think had been passed out seriously. Therefore Ira did not signal for a pitchout as he would have done if he had guessed the play was coming. Thus Chase double-crossed Ira. A ball player is trying to outguess the pitcher from the time he leaves the bench until he sits down again. He doesn't terminate his engagement at the plate. As soon as a batsman becomes a base runner, his object is advancement.

Every ball player knows exactly how much of a lead he can take off first base on a certain pitcher and not get caught. There are recognized standards in the big leagues. For instance, I know that I can go fifteen feet away from the bag and get safely back with "Doc" White of Chicago pitching, but if I go a step over ten feet on Walsh of the same club I will probably get nipped. I can't exactly explain what I mean, but when I once get accustomed to a pitcher's delivery, I know how far to venture.

In base running, I believe that the secret of success is the start, absolutely. Speed is a great asset, but the start is everything.

Outguessing the pitcher and catcher is a sort of instinct which some players have and others never attain. A man seems to do it by intuition and often cannot tell just what concrete hypothesis leads him to reach a certain conclusion. But believe me, it is a great art for a ball player to have, a great art, and one to be cultivated.

IS DESCENDANT OF ROYALTY

Beautiful New York Girl Who Belongs to the Extinct Dynasty of Hawaii.

New York.—Of the few descendants who remain of the royal house of Hawaii there are at least two who are residents of this country. These are Miss Anna Douglass Graham, of New York, and her mother, who is the wife of the famous Dutch painter, Hubert Vos. Mrs. Vos before her first marriage to Mr. Graham was the Princess Kaikilani. Miss Graham is one of the most beautiful young ladies in the metropolis and was one of the six bridesmaids of Vivien Gould at her recent marriage to Lord Decies. It is now reported that she is to become the



Miss Anna Douglass Graham.

bride of Jay Gould, the youngest son of George Gould.

The former Queen of Hawaii, Liliuokalani, whose name is rarely mentioned now in the newspapers, is living at Honolulu, where she still keeps a little court. For years she made periodical visits to Washington to press her claims against the government for the value of the old crown lands which formerly were invested in her and which now form the public domain. But Washington would not be convinced that she had any rights in this particular and apparently she has given up the fight and will probably never again leave her island home.

The native Hawaiians are still deeply attached to their former queen. On her birthday all Hawaii flocks to the ex-Queen's home in Washington place and pays court to her in that pretty home in the old, old way, with the aliis, or nobles, wearing the ahuulas about their shoulders and the kahilis standing solemnly in the corner in token of royal dignity.

Liliuokalani was dethroned in the revolution of 1893, when a provisional government was declared, with Sanford B. Dole at its president. Annexation to the United States was then sought, but upon the refusal of President Cleveland to sanction it the republic of Hawaii was proclaimed an independent state in 1894. In 1898 during the administration of President McKinley Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

HOUSE BUILT IN A TREE TOP

Two Ravenswood, Ill., Boys Construct a Comfortable Domicile in a Big Willow.

Ravenswood, Ill.—A tree house "that's different" is now being built in this Chicago suburb, by two boys, Robert Broadhent and Charlie Brandus. In the first place it takes two big willow trees to hold up this house and it is substantially stayed by a third.

Then there is more pretention about this house than most tree structures, for it has an L, there are to be two rooms, and on top there will be a roof garden. Ever hear of a roof garden on top of a tree house?

The house will be illuminated by electricity and it will be substantially



Has a Roof Garden.

furnished for both summer and winter use. The squirrels as a rule make use of tree houses in Chicago in winter, but Mr. Fluffy Tail, his gray coated wife and his family will have to keep out of this one, for it's going to be occupied even when the wind blows cold, and snows cover the garden overhead to the depth of a foot or more.

Gets $125,000 Pipe Organ.

New York.—A $125,000 pipe organ, the largest and finest chamber organ in the world, has been installed in the $10,000,000 Fifth avenue residence of ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. It occupies one end of the senator's main picture gallery. The organ was built in Los Angeles and contains 4,600 pipes. Its owner has has engaged as his organist Arthur Scott Brook, who was organist of the giant organ at the Chicago world's fair.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

State to Aid Man Maimed in Service



CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Out of his misfortune good fortune has at last come to Herbert Jorgenson, formerly employed at the dairy in the agricultural department of Illinois university. Because he contracted a tubercular affection while working for the state, the state legislature has appropriated $5,000 for his care.

There is every probability that the disease will be completely eradicated, and, although the man will be partly disabled for life, he will be cared for in comfort, which he realizes his dearest ambition—to be a student in the state university.

In 1901, when scarcely full grown, Jorgenson came to the United States from his native Denmark. He came to Illinois and finally got a job on the state farm here because of his knowledge of dairying methods.

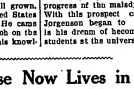
At that time university professors were experimenting upon the danger of transmission of tuberculosis from cattle to human beings. Tests were being made and cows were inoculated with the deadly germs. The Dane took a great interest in these experiments, but he developed a horror of tuberculosis.

One day five years ago he cut a wart off his right hand. Before the scratch had healed he was giving a treatment to a calf. A short while later the hand became inflamed. The disease spread up into the arm and shoulder and along the right side.

The surgeons at the university gave him the best possible treatment. In cutting away diseased portions they were compelled to remove lymphatic glands, and his right side began to dwindle.

For years he has been an invalid, constantly expecting death. Then the progress of the malady was checked. With this prospect came hope and Jorgenson began to indulge again in his favorite pastime, becoming one of the students at the university.

Kansas Recluse Now Lives in Luxury



GREAT BEND, KAN.—When "Uncle Jimmie" Cox, a little weasened Irishman, who lived up in the Gallila neighborhood in the northwest part of the county, came to Great Bend the other day and purchased a ticket for a little town in Ohio, Barton county lost one of its quaintest characters. For 35 years he had lived by himself on the "claim" he homesteaded in 1876. In all that time he never took a meal off his farm. The inside of his house was never seen by more than one man.

The house stood desolate, without a tree or shrub of any sort around it and the door was always locked. Visitors always met "Jimmie" in the yard, and, though Jimmie was garrulous and liked company outside his house he never invited anybody inside.

Although he raised fairly good crops it was always somewhat of a mystery as to how he got them planted or tended. It was seldom that any of his neighbors saw him in the field. When anybody called Jimmie would walk out of the back door of the house (the only one he ever used) look it carefully behind him and meet the visitor in the yard. Only one man, living in this country is known to have entered the place—J. M. Colver, formerly employed in the office as register of deeds, who went to the place on legal business.

"Uncle Jimmie" came to America from Ireland when he was twelve years old. In 1876 he came to Barton county and took up a homestead and timber claim. He proved up on both of these and owned them until recently. He had many friends throughout the neighborhood, and his life as a recluse did not make him an unsociable man. He has sold his farm, saying he has more money now than he can use during the balance of his life and has decided to retire.

Find Gotham Horse 4,000 Years Old



NEW YORK.—The skull of a hipparion gracile, a fossil horse somewhat smaller than the Asiatic ass, which lived in the pliocene period, 4,000 years ago, and which geologists say was the ancestor of the modern horse, was unearthed at Park and Duane streets by workmen excavating for the new Brooklyn-New York subway loop. The bones were found at sea level, 22 feet down, and were buried in a stratum of solidified black swamp mud. The discovery is regarded as unusual, since never before has the skeleton of an entire member of the horse family been found so far north as this state.

Father L. J. Rivers, pastor of St. Andrew's church, who formerly was an instructor in zoology and geology in Notre Dame university, in Indiana, identified the bones, fitted them together and proved they belonged to the framework of a hipperion which roamed Manhattan island long before the day of man.

When the skull had been fitted together it was seen that the animal had two full sets of teeth. One set was at the mouth opening, made up of sharp incisors, which the modern horse does not have, and the other set was farther back in the mouth, consisting of more than twenty-two big, flat molars in each jaw. In the front set there are about nine teeth to each jaw, upper and lower. Between the two sets is an open space in the mouth, about five inches long. The skull, from lips to crown, measures 23 inches, whereas the average length of the skull of a full grown member of the breed is longer. The teeth and body framework of the skull were almost perfectly preserved.

Office Primping Plan Is a Big Asset



CHICAGO.—"Primping," a feature established by the corporation counsel's office for the benefit of its girl employes, promises to spread to many other offices and institutions throughout the country. Requests for information on the success of the idea are being received daily by A. J. Callaghan, chief clerk. To all Mr. Callaghan replies that it is the greatest thing he ever saw to make girls pleased with their work and to increase their proficiency.

"We thought it a good plan to give the girls 15 minutes in the morning and in the afternoon to rearrange their hair," said the chief clerk.

"The idea was suggested by the fact that girls stop now and then during their work to adjust their hair or look at their nails or other points of neatness. They use up that much time anyway so why not make it a regular custom.

"We had no idea the matter would attract so much attention. It became the object of inquiry just as soon as it got into the newspapers and ever since we have been besieged with questions from firms and corporations interested in the proposition."

"Our girls are all normal and not different from other girls," said Miss Katherine Ryan, who is in charge of the stenographers. "We never discuss the merits or demerits of the plan. We always aim to look neat and, if it requires time to primp a little, why, we take it like any other woman would."

Efforts of fellow employes and other more men to treat the movement in a spirit of levity have been promptly rebuked. The girls are credited with being the happiest and most efficient of any similar number of employes in the city since a progressive system has given them time to put the finishing touches on.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

WOULD CURB SILENT ORATORS



Representative Mann, the minority leader of the house, is on the trail of those who obtain "leave to print" their remarks in the Congressional Record and who then intersperse these remarks with "applause," "loud applause," "tumultuous applause," and other complimentary annotations indicating that the house was in a state of rapture while "the distinguished gentleman" was speaking.

Representative Mann has been gleaning over the records containing the debate on the Free List Bill and the Arizona-New Mexico statehood resolution. He is understood to have picked out one oratorical gem, in particular, that has been made the subject of a little satirical comment on the part of the minority leader. This speech seems to have met a most wonderful reception.

The orator, according to the Record, started off smoothly, but was interrupted by the plaudits of his colleagues almost before he left the post. As the member warmed up, the house warmed with him, and objectives had to be called into play to describe that where the reception received by the gentlemen. The applause, it appears, was "loud," "prolonged," "insistent," "tumultuous," "on both sides" and "inaugural."

A scrutiny of the official reporter's notes does not indicate that the house was in a state of frenzied approval while the modern Demosthenes let flow his burning eloquence.

CHURCH HEAD AS A WITNESS

Recently President Smith, head of the Mormon church, gave testimony before the congressional committee investigating the sugar trust relative to the formation of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company. For the head of a strong church society, he has found time to devote to affairs of purely secular character.

President Smith has reached his present high stage of efficiency by sedulous attention to business. At 8 years old he walked a good, level road on a farm when this great exodus of the Mormon sect from Illinois began. He worked at manual labor in Utah; he was a missionary to the Sandwich Islands; in 1858 he was ordained high priest and member of the high council. Off and on from 1860 to 1877 he was a missionary of the faith in Great Britain. In 1866 he was ordained an apostle. He has been president of the church since the death of Lorenzo Snow, in 1901.

The numerous and varied duties he had discharged before he was called to the headship of the church had rendered him familiar with every detail of its administration. Besides, he came to the headship by prescriptive right. He was the Mormon royal line, so to speak. He was a nephew of the great Joseph Smith, revealer of the Book of Mormon.

CONSUL ACCUSED IN SCANDAL



William H. Michael, United States consul at Calcutta, whose dismissal as a result of the recent investigation of the Dy portrait voucher was recommended in a report of the subcommittee of the house committee on expenditures, was formerly chief clerk of the state department.

The alleged misappropriation of the state department funds occurred in connection with the purchase of a portrait of Assistant Justice Day of the supreme court, former secretary of state, and amounted to $1,500. Only $850 was paid to Albert Rosenthal, the artist who painted the picture. The committee during its investigations traced to a single voucher the sum of $2,450. On this voucher, was written "for portrait and frame of ex-Secretary Day."

The testimony having showed that the $1,600 unaccounted for was in the hands of Morrison as disbursing clerk and of Michael as chief clerk, the committee holds that the money was misappropriated either by Michael or Morrison jointly, or by Michael alone.

EX-SENATOR 83 YEARS OLD



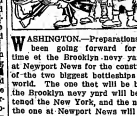
Recently George Franklin Edmunds, one of the famous constitutional lawyers of the United States and for a quarter of a century a leader in the senate, until his retirement in 1891, celebrated the 83d anniversary of his birth. Although a Vermonter during the active days of his public life, he now divides his time between Philadelphia and Pasadena, Cal.

Fifty-seven years ago Mr. Edmunds entered the Vermont legislature and after a service extending until 1883 resigned to resume the practice of law. In 1866 he was elected to the United States senate, serving continuously until 1891. His name will best be remembered by the Edmunds act, which provided for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and the disfranchisement of those practicing it. He was also the author of an anti-trust law and was the head of the committee on judiciary.

He was one of those who drafted the bill creating the electoral commission of 1877 and was a member of that body. Twice he homed up largely as a presidential candidate and in 1880 and 1884 his name was presented to the Republican national conventions.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

United States to Have Biggest Ships



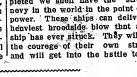
WASHINGTON.—Preparations have been going forward for some time at the Brooklyn navy yard and at Newport News for the construction of the two biggest battleships in the world. The one that will be built at the Brooklyn navy yard will be christened the New York, and the name of the one at Newport News will be the Texas. These ships each will have a displacement of about 28,000 tons and will be equipped with 14-inch guns. They are the greatest terrors that any country ever has planned as yet. They are super-Dreadnoughts, mighty engines of war upon which, perhaps, the destiny of the nation may some day turn. The construction of these two huge battleships was authorized at the regular session of congress last year. They will cost about $11,000,000 each by the time they are ready for service.

The new ships, the New York and the Texas, will be nearly 600 feet long. Their speed will be more than 21 knots, they will carry at least 2,000 tons of coal and have a complement of 75 officers and 1,500 men. No armor that is carried by any warship in the world would be able to withstand the impact of one of these projectiles.

A mile and a half away a 14-inch shell would go through 18 inches of the hardest armor plate ever made, and do it as much as an ordinary bullet would pass through a piece of blotting paper. The ten 14-inch guns on either the New York or the Texas will deliver 80 shells in five minutes, or 112,000 pounds of projectiles. A 14-inch gun leaves the muzzle of the gun at the rate of a mile in two seconds and will travel 25 miles.

When these two new ships are completed we shall have the strongest navy in the world in the point of gun power. These ships can deliver the heaviest broadside blow that a warship has ever struck. They will have the courage of their strength, and will get into the battle to stay,

Uncle Sam Planning to Make Millions



WITH the beginning of the present century Uncle Sam had an awakening, and he began to assume the position of a father to his American children. Already he has become a great creative force, working for the betterment and protection of all the people. He is a real patriarch, devoting himself to the personal welfare of each of his subjects and developing the family estate for all it is worth.

These new movements are along a hundred different lines, and they embrace every part of our country. They affect every branch of business, every grade of society, and every man, woman and child. The plans involve an expenditure of hundreds of millions, and will add billions of dollars to our national wealth. There is also idea of making golden crops spring up on the soil of our waste lands, one feature of which was the building of the Roosevelt dam, recently completed. Uncle Sam has $80,000,000 in hand to water the deserts, and his reclamation fund for our arid lands is fast approximating a hundred millions or more. He is tunneling the mountains, damming the streams and carrying the water in flumes over the canyons. He has more than 2,500 miles of canals already dug.

Another big scheme is draining the swamps. We have millions of acres of wet lands that can be turned into farms.

A part of this same scheme is the development of our rivers. We have 295 of them in the United States, with navigable waters long enough to encircle the globe. The Great Lakes are the busiest freight routes upon earth, and boats can go on the Mississippi for 2,000 miles. Already we have built 4,000 miles of canals, and we have schemes which propose the joining of the Great Lakes with the Mississippi, and also with the sea.

Washington to Be a "City Beautiful"



THE question of park improvement in Washington is by no means local. The capital will eventually become the most beautiful of cities. It now has more trees planted in its streets than Paris boasts. It will never have the grime of either Paris or London. It has park possibilities unsurpassed by those of any city in the world. With wood and water, hill and valley, its reservations now existing and its areas that should be reserved, and may be reserved at cost much below their future value, its system of minor and major parks, bridle paths and boulevards, leaves nothing to be desired but a little comparatively economical legislation to link some of its units.

The "City of Magnificent Distances" now already becomes a realized dream, it is, indeed, something of a boom town, and its real estate dealers are driving states and hamlets out in the woods for beyond the boundaries Washington knew a dozen years ago.

Washington is growing in importance as a city of handsome homes. Even its Faubourg St. Germain, Georgetown, admits that the city proper has acquired a society of its own that is not made up wholly of public magnates and department clerks. The former gaps in its street plans are now worth a dollar a sum per front foot, and Pierre L'Enfant's estimate of the Washington of the future has been proven none too liberal.

Going After Crooked Seed Companies



FOLLOWING the instructions of congress in the agricultural appropriation bill, the secretary of agriculture this year continued the purchase of seed in the open market to determine whether or not much adulteration was practiced by seed dealers. These samples were analyzed and the names of the offending seed men have been published.

The leaflet with the names of the dealers from whom adulterated samples were purchased shows that when a dealer has once been published it is seldom that he is again caught in the list. When the department has been analyzing a certain line of seed the adulteration in this also stops. In new lines of seed, however, there are more offenders caught.

Some of the samples analyzed this year showed the merest trace of seed. The general showing was better, however, than in previous years.

There were 1,214 samples of seed purchased, some of them in bulk and some by mail order. Of these 204 were found to be adulterated. There was some improvement in the line of orchard grass seed examined. There were 317 samples analyzed and of these twelve were found adulterated, compared with fifty-five adulterated samples the previous year. In the worst samples found there was 27 per cent. of orchard grass seed and 27 per cent. of dirt and chaff, while the remainder was made up of rye grass, meadow fescue and other seed.

The New Excuse.

Farmer (to tramp)—What are you doing up there on my cherry tree?

Tramp—I fell down there from an airship.—Fliegende Blatter.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publishor.

SUNBEAM, MINN.

MUSHROOMS AS FOOD.

Professor F. E. Clements, the state botanist of Minnesota, has attracted attention by his estimate in a recent bulletin that the annual waste of mushrooms in the United States equals in value the entire agricultural product of the country, says the Manchester Union. It is easy for an enthusiast in any line of thought or endeavor to lose the sense of just proportion, and it may perhaps be taken for granted that Professor Clements has permitted himself to be carried away by the contemplation of the waste of a natural food product which is more or less abundant everywhere and which has an unquestioned food value. Beginning with early summer and continuing until late fall, the production of mushrooms in woods, pastures and waste places is something enormous, and a large proportion of them are not only edible, but unrelishing. In so far as they are not made use of—and a small proportion of them is ever gathered—they of course, represent a loss of possible food supply, but some account must be taken of the cost of collecting and distributing them to consumers, as well as of the danger from some species which are harmful and of at least two which may be classed as deadly. These are easily distinguished, to be sure, by any one who has made a study of the mushroom tribe, but until Americans, as a rule, are much more familiar with the subject than at present, a great proportion of the edible varieties will continue to go to waste.

Basing calculations on the estimate that the number of American tourists in Europe in a season is 250,000 and that the average individual expenditure by these tourists is $750, some one has easily figured that about $225,000,000 of American money is spent abroad in the course of a season; and this does not include the cost of steamship tickets. Bankers who handle the letters of credit for wealthy American tourists are quoted to the effect that $2,000 is a fair average for the value of these letters, says the Manchester Union. Among tourists of the wealthy class, says the report, it is common to place from $20,000 to $50,000 in the hands of the bankers, and, as a rule, fully two-thirds of this amount is drawn. Possibly the major portion of this sum properly credited has been overdrawn; possibly the minor promises; possibly both—and possibly neither. In any event, it must be admitted that $225,000,000 is a tremendous sum of American money to be taken to Europe and left there in a single season.

An appeal for American-made rubber tires is made by the United States consuls in Germany, who say that in rich market is being overlooked by the people at home. These advance agents of trade point out that in some of the cities on the high road of tourist travel there are for sale but two makes of automobile tires, and those of French and German brands. The use of the bicycle as a means of transportation is reported on the increase, and, as if to add to the field for exploitation, many of the smaller cities are just beginning to awake to the advantage of rubber tires as a part of the fitting of general vehicles.

An ungallant New Jersey farmer dressed up his scarecrows in bobbin skirts and basket hats, and declares that the crows are too punic-stricken by the fashionable frights to come near his fields. Many men will think more of the intelligence of birds after this display of the crows' antipathy to bobbin skirts.

A Chicago teamster has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for stabbing a horse to death because the animal would not stand quietly beside a hitching post. No doubt he deserved what he got, but if he had merely killed a man he might be out on small bail.

Since the means of identification by finger and thumb marks, New Jersey burglars are wearing gloves. It is a pity more commendable ambitions are not equally quick to take up-to-date advantage of all the resources of the age.

A Connecticut woman has been cured by a surgical operation of her mania for playing the piano. Commands for similar operations will probably now come pouring in from all parts of the United States.

Blue paint, we are told, will drive away flies. If red paint would do the same a good many of our citizens would be willing to give up their sleep and make the town immune.

Fifteen Philadelphia bakers have been arrested for dyeing their pies. Yet anyone who has tried to eat a Philadelphia pie will realize the necessity for disguising them.

THE HAT HER FATHER WORE



MANY DIE IN FIRES

BURNING FORESTS TRAP HUNDREDS OF MINERS IN NORTH ONTARIO DISTRICTS.

WHOLE TOWNS WIPED OUT

Flames Fought Back in Michigan as Relief is Provided Au Sable and Oscoda Survivors—Village of Waters in Peril.

Toronto, Ont.—Several hundred lives and millions of dollars' worth of property have been wiped out as the result of the forest fires raging in the Porcupine district in northern Ontario.

Only three of the eighty-four employes of the West Dome mine have been accounted for and 200 miners, muckers and other workers in the Dome mine have been suffocated.

Among the dead are Robert Weles, manager of the West Dome mine, and his wife and child.

The Philadelphia mine's loss is about $50,000; the United Porcupine's, $20,000; the Standard's, about $40,000; the Imperial's, about $25,000, and the West mine's about $75,000. All the buildings of the Eldorado, Porcupine and the Success were destroyed.

All reports give but a vague idea of the loss of life and property in Porcupine camp, which probably will total hundreds of lives and millions of dollars.

In just four hours the fire swept from the Standard mines through to the shores of Porcupine lake, where it ate up the towns of South Porcupine and Pottsville and part of Golden City, as well as many small buildings along the lake front.

While some loss of life occurred in the vicinity of Porcupine lake, the greatest havoc was wrought around the principal mines, notably West Dome and Big Dome.

There the entrapped miners, cut off from escape, were forced to take to the shafts for safety, and, penned in by flames, perished.

The streets of South Porcupine are strewn with dead persons, horses, dogs and cattle. Along the mine roads are the charred bodies of those overcome while trying to escape.

Of the staff of 300 at the Dome, but a few are saved, and at the West Dome but three out of eight-four employes are known to be alive. Along the highway between West Dome and South Porcupine, over a considerable open section, were found six charred bodies.

Many miners lost their lives in efforts to save others, and some were drowned.

Detroit.—With food at their disposal and tents provided for their shelter, the thousand or more homeless survivors of the fire-swept villages of Ausable and Oscoda are today breathing easier than at any time since the flames destroyed their homes Tuesday.

The known dead remain three in number, with Samuel Rosenthal, a tailor, the only one yet identified.

The village of Waters, 107 miles north of Bay City on the Michigan Central, is reported to be burning, together with the Stephenson Lumber company's mill and lumber yards, valued at about $400,000. The village has about 700 permanent residents and a large floating population of lumber jacks.

It is believed loss of life will result from the outbreak of the flames about Waters, as there are many lumbermen in the woods. Reports come from camps near by that the men fled for their lives and little is known of what became of many of them.

Evelyn Arthur Ses Guilty.

Chicago.—Evelyn Arthur See, high priest of "Absolute Life," was found guilty of abducting Mildred Bridges, a seventeen-year-old girl from her home and of contributing to the delinquency of Mono Roya, another young woman.

Committeeman Ryan Dies.

Waukesha, Wis.—Democratic National Committeeman T. E. Ryan died here suddenly of heart failure. He had been ill for several years with the disease

THREE LOSE LIVES

STEAMER JOHN MITCHELL SINKS IN SUPERIOR AFTER CRASH.

Is Hit by the W. H. Mack—Boats Come Together During Dense Fog.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Three lives were lost and thirty-one persons, including six women and a little boy, experienced a thrilling midnight rescue, when the steamer John Mitchell of the Elphicke fleet of Chicago went to the bottom of Lake Superior in collision with the steamer William H. Mack of the Jenkins Steamship company, Cleveland, in a heavy fog off Vermillion point.

While the two vessels were steaming through a dense fog off Vermillion point, which is about sixty miles northwest of the Soo passage, they crashed without a moment's warning. The Mitchell began to sink immediately, and soon the lake, which was rolling heavily, was strewn with wreckage. The Mack, however, succeeded in lowering its life boat and in rescuing seven of the passengers from drowning in the water, with the exception of three of the crew of the Mitchell, who were drowned.

The dead:

Archie Cousely, Detroit; second mate of the Mitchell.

Al Clemans, steward of the Mitchell, Rochester, Ind.

George Austin, watchman of the Mitchell, Cleveland, O.

Mrs Clemens of Rochester, Ind., wife of the steward of the Mitchell suffered a broken leg in the crash.

Shortly after the captains of the two vessels had ordered the life boats and rafts lowered, the Mitchell plunged to the bottom. The damage to the Mack was not so great, but it filled rapidly. Those aboard the latter vessel were safely landed on the million point. Steamers were sent to the rescue of the survivors from Sault Ste. Marie.

INDICT LEWIS FOR FRAUD

Former Publisher of St. Louis Accused of Illegally Using U. S. Mails in Debenture Scheme.

St. Louis.—E. G. Lewis, until recently publisher of a number of magazines and promoter of large enterprises, was indicted by a special grand jury in the United States district court on charges of fraudulent use of the mails.

The indictment, containing twelve counts, covers four propositions laid before the public by Lewis, which he is alleged to have obtained several million dollars by misleading statements circulated through the mails.

It is charged that through misrepresentations with intent to defraud Lewis sold unsecured notes of the Woman's Magazine building and the Women's National Daily building in University City, of which Lewis is mayor, sold unsecured notes of the University Heights Realty and Development company, operated a "debenture scheme" and misrepresented the condition of the Lewis Publishing company in selling stock in that concern.

TREAT IS SHRINERS' HEAD

North Dakota Man is Unanimously Elected Imperial Potentate—Los Angeles Gets 1912 Conclave.

Rochester, N. Y.—John P. Treat of Fergo, N. D., won unanimously elected imperial potentate of the imperial council, nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles Cal. was chosen as the place for the next supreme council which will be held the first Tuesday and Wednesday of May, 1912.

Author's Auto Kills Two.

Fort Washington, N. Y.—Miss Edith Johnstone and Frank P. Jordon, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, novelist, were killed in a collision between Mrs. Burnett's automobile and a trolley construction car.

1,000 on Boats Strikn.

New York.—About 1,000 firemen, stewards and oilers of the Ward line steamers were called out again to follow the rejection of terms offered by the company to its striking employes.

TELLS OF JACKPOTS

GOVERNOR DENEEN IS WITNESS IN LORIMER CASE AT WASHINGTON.

GIVES OUT LIST OF DONORS

Illinois Executive on Stand Names Alleged List of Contributors to Legislative Fund—Refutes Hines' Testimony About Telephone Talk.

Washington.—Gov. Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, who appeared before the senate Lorimer committee as a witness, told how "jack-pots" had flourished in the state since 1897, and gave out a purported list of corporation contributors to the funds.

He also told how he had suggested to Senator Lorimer that he (Lorimer) become a candidate when the latter wanted to elect Stanford senator. A mild sensation was caused when the governor pulled from his pocket the notes of a speech delivered at Taylorville, August, 1910, which he said contained the former speaker with being responsible for the "jack-pot."

"The 'jack-pot' fund has been to extortionate since 1897," said Governor Deneen. He sketched how the legislature is organized, the committees named and how things dragged slowly until the rush of the final few days when everything went through or was killed in a rush.

"The 'regulator' bills are disposed of then," he said. "Some are killed outright. Others are sent again to committees on the theory that they cannot stand an extended coroner's investigation. The theory that the money is paid, accumulates in the hands of several men and finally distributed."

"Who contributes?" asked Senator Jones.

"I don't know."

"Have you ever heard?"

"Oh, yes; the railroads to protect themselves, the gas companies of Chicago, the electric light companies, the liquor interests, the Union Stock yards company, the grain elevator companies, the Pullman company and possibly others."

Governor Deneen told of a meeting of railroad presidents he had been asked to attend in Chicago during the Forty-sixth general assembly. He mentioned Messrs. Hersben, Darling, Miller, Hughitt, Winchell and Felton as being there.

"They said the demands of the legislature meant confiscation," he asserted. "They declared the governor was not sufficiently friendly that they could not set aside money in that way. I told them to come to Springfield and protest. They came, 1,000 strong, and defeated the legislation."

Governor Deneen denied the charge made by former Governor Yates that he had "double-crossed" him. He said that he had not promised Yates he would support him for United States senator.

Concerning the famous Hines-Deneen long-distance telephone conversation, the morning of Lorimer's election, Governor Deneen said:

"Mr. Hines called me up and asked me if I had received a message from President Taft in support Lorimer. I said I had not received it. Hines said his train was late, and he had promised Lorimer that he would have come down to Springfield.

"I said, 'that's rather a remarkable message for Taft to send.' Later Mr. Hines said that President Taft was to send the message through Senator Aldrich and George Reynolds, when the Continental Commercial National bank was to call me up and tell me about it.

Governor Deneen said he never heard from President Taft, and that Hines he would support Lorimer, and there was no discussion about recognizing Lorimer's voice, as Hines had previously testified.

"I doubted if it was Hines. I just accepted it as one of those anonymous communications."

The governor said that he did not know Senator Aldrich, and had had no communication from him. He said there was no talk of money in the conversation with Hines.

DR. WILEY MAY BE OUSTED

Is Charged With Arranging for Payment of Chief Expert More Than Law Allows.

Washington.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, has been condemned by a committee on personnel of the department of agriculture, with a recommendation to President Taft that he "be permitted to resign." In addition to the case, submitted to the president, Attorney General Wickersham recommends approval of the committee's action.

It is charged against Dr. Wiley that he has permitted an arrangement to be made with Dr. H. H. Rusby, o recognized pharmacognosist of Columbia university, New York, for compensation in excess of that allowed by law.

Chosen Ruler of Elks.

Atlantic City, N. J.—John Patrick Sullivan of New Orleans was elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks. He received 814 votes. The next meeting of the grand lodge will be held at Portland, Ore. The western city had no opposition.

Boy Killed by Mosquitoes.

Logansport, Ind.—Barton Alfred Brrick, aged ten, died from mosquito bites. Blood-poisoning followed the severe attacking of his cookies, according to the coroner's report.

12 KILLED IN WRECK

TRAIN ON NEW HAVEN ROAD FALLS OVER EMBANKMENT.

Fire Starts in Wreckage, but is Controlled—St. Louis Ball Team Escapes Injury.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Twelve persons were killed and 44 badly injured in the wreck of the Federal express, one of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad's fastest trains, carrying passengers without change from Washington to Boston. The engine plunged down a 20-foot embankment while running 60 miles an hour.

Fire started in the wreckage, but the Bridgeport department put this out and the men helped in rescuing the injured persons.

The engineer took a "crossover" switch at a speed of 60 miles an hour, violating a rule limiting the rate to 15 miles. He died at his post.

Of 100 passengers that went down with the first six cars only four escaped death or injury. Twelve bodies were taken out of the twisted wreckage and four injured are in the hospital at the end a score more received injuries not severe enough to prevent them from continuing their journey.

The passengers on the train included the members of the St. Louis National league ball team, who were wars on their way to Boston for a series of games. The ball players were in the last Pullmen car and escaped injury.

Without waiting to dress completely the players hurried from the car, descended the viaduct and davoted two hours to helping relived men, policemen and surgeons at their work in the wreckage.

A new "cross-over" installed on the Burr road viaduct end embankment on the western outskirts of Bridgeport was indirectly responsible for the accident The train was late and the engineer was driving to make up lost time. When the heavy west-bound train of nine cars struck the switch at full speed the locomotive leaped, rocked and swayed over the ties for nearly 150 yards, and then fell to the street below, dragging six cars down the bank. The coupling broke between the sixth eud seventh cars and three sleepers upright on the embankment.

GRAIN MAN SHOT MILLION

F. H. Peavey Company Officials Declare Dead President Did Not Personally Profit.

St. Paul, Minn.—James Pettit, president and general manager of the Peevey Grain company of Chicago whose death occurred by drowning at Chicago on July 5, was short approximately $1,000,000, according to a statement issued from the offices of F. H. Peavey & Co., the parent of a dozen subsidiaries, which is the owner of the stock of the Peavey Grain company.

The statement was issued from the Minneapolis office after a conference with representatives of the Minneapolis and Chicago banks and commercial paper houses of Coffin & Burr, which floated by Mr. Pettit in the name of the Peavey Grain company. The statement says in part:

"On Saturday afternoon, July 8, following the death of James Pettit, a representative of F. H. Peavey & Co., who had been sent to Chicago, to assist to the office of the Peavey Grain company for the month of July, discovered that certain unauthorized and concealed speculations had been going on by the business, which subsequent investigation proved will result in a shortage of approximately $1,000,000.

"Mr. Pettit has apparently in no way profited by these speculations, and they were carried on absolutely contrary to the instructions and without knowledge of F. H. Peavey & Co., and in direct violation of the well known policy of the Peavey company."

ST. LOUIS IV. WINS AIR RACE

Balloon Lands at La Psa. Ind., 525 Miles From Kansas City—Million Population Second.

Chicago.—Two worn and tired St. Louis balloonists—Lieut. Frank P. Lahm and Lieut. J. P. Hart, pilot and co-respectively—the crew of the Ivy bog, the St. Louis IV., dropped in—not literally—on Chicago, and told of thrilling experiences. Their craft landed at La Psa. Ind., near South Bend, and declared to be one of the winners of the James Gordon Bennett cup elimination flight that started Monday from Kansas City. The balloon represented the aeronautic corps of the Missouri National Guard.

According to a dispatch from Kansas City, the St. Louis IV. won the race with an estimated distance of 525 miles, with the Million Population club balloon second, with 485 miles. The Miss Sofia, which lend at near Chicago, is declared to be third.

Kills Wife, Shoots Self.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Because she protested when he ordered a niece out of the house, James M. Sullivan shot and instantly killed his wife, Emma and then attempted to take his own life, but inflicted only a trivial wound.

Will Prohn Rail Wreck.

Washington.—The interstate commerce commission will investigate the recent wreck of the Federal express at Bridgeport, Conn., which had a death toll of 14 and many injured.

50,000 NEEDED TO HARVEST WESTERN CANADA'S CROP

Will Take 160,000 Altogether to Take Care of Yield of Prairie Provinces.

One hundred and sixty-two thousand farm hands will be required this year to harvest the grain crops of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Of this number tha local help will provide about 112,000, which will leave about 50,000 extra farm hands, there is, therefore, a great demand for this class of laborers in all parts of Western Canada. In order to meet the requirements it has been arranged to grant very low railway rates from all boundary points reached by Canadian railways. In order to secura these rates it will be necessary for you to call on one of the following authorized agents of the Canadian government: M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan; C. A. Lanrier, Marquette, Michigan; J. S. Crawford, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thos. Hetherington, Room 202, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; H. M. Williams, 413 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; Geo. Aird, 216 Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana; C. J. Broughton, Room 412 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hall, 2nd Floor, 125 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; Chas. Pilling, Pilling Block, Grand Forks, N. D.; J. M. MacLachlan, Box 197, Watertown, S. D.; W. V. Bennett, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Rogers, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Benj. Davies, Room 6, Union Depot, Great Falls, Montana; J. B. Carbonneau, Jr., 217 Main Street, Biddeford, Me.; F. W. Grieve, Antifonte Building, Spokane, Wash.

This will give to intending harvest laborers a splendid opportunity to look over the magnificent wheat fields of Western Canada, and will give them the best evidence that can be secured of the splendid character of that country from the farmer's standpoint. There will be at least 200,000,000 bushels of wheat harvested within the area of the three provinces above named this year and it is expected that the yield will run from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Many farmers, this year, will net, as a result of their labors, as much as $8 to $10 per acre and many of them will expend on profits as much as $8,000 to $10,000.

The wide publicity that has been given to the excellent crop that is being raised in central Alberta and southern Alberta, central Saskatchewan and southern Saskatchewan, and also in Manitoba, will increase the price of lands to these three provinces from $3 to $5 per acre, and the man who was fortunate enough to secure lands at from $12 to $20 per acre will have reason for gratification that he exercised sufficient forethought in harvest, while the man who was fortunate enough to secure a homestead of 160 acres free will also have a greater reason to feel pleased.

Notwithstanding the great addition to the acreage this year over lost and a larger crop than will be ready for harvest there is no reason to become alarmed that the harvest will not be reaped/cared/ and threshed and be a great demand for these low rates during the next couple of months; he advises to make your application to any of the agents above mentioned that may be in your territory at as early a date as possible. Harvesting will commence about the 25th of July and continue for five or six weeks, when threshing with high wages will be plenty of work until November.

Grandfather's Fault.

Father—Why, when I was your age I didn't have as much money in a month as you spend in a day.

Son—Well, po, don't scold me about it. Why don't you go for grandfather?—Silent Partner.

The aluminum of this country from a production of 33 pounds in 1883, its consumption in 1900 amounted to 34, 210,000 pounds.

Love, which is the essence of God is not dumb, and cannot hide the hot wrath of a man.—Emerson.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes are the finest cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILD EDGE the only tasteless shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes tastes' and children's boots and shoes, always without rubbing. No "French shine." Keeps all kinds of leather soft, durable and pliable; prevents cracking and scaling. Sold everywhere.

QUICK WHITE makes dirty canvas shoes, slicks and white. In liquid form and can be quickly and neatly applied. A sponge in every package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 25 cents and 10 cents.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
212-28, Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.



PROLOGUE

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY BEFORE.

The Storm Within.

The storm was one of the worst that had ever burst from the mountains and swept across the plains. The wind came in wild bursts of tremendous speed. Even in the lulls, which were only comparatively such, it blew perhaps 20 miles an hour. The fierce blasts were laden with fine snow—frozen spindrift from a white ocean of cold! Needles of ice sharper than their prototypes of steel cut the bare flesh of those whom evil fortune kept abroad on such a night, bringing the blood to the freezing skin. The onslaught of the screaming tempest drove the hapless cattle mad with pain and terror. The thick snow compelled them to huddle together at last, and shelterless to suffer, freeze, and die in the pitiless hurricane.

Just where the foothills lose themselves in the prairie lay huddled a little town or camp. Every door and window was shut and barricaded against the searching storm.

In one of the poorest and most miserable shanties on the outskirts of the town a woman waited alone. A common kerosene lamp stood on a table before the window, set there as if in signal.

The house, a mere shack which shook and quivered under the tremendous assaults of the storm, and might have been blown down if it had not been buttressed and protected by heaps of snow yet threatening to overwhelm it, contained but one room. In the corner farthest from the door stood a tumbled, frowzy bed. A rickety chest of drawers, a kitchen table, a rusty cook stove, a few uncertain chairs of the plainest and cheapest quality, were all the rest of the furniture. A few clothes hung from pegs driven in the boarded wall. A saddle in one corner, a pickax and shovel, a heavy quirt, and a rifle hanging from pegs beneath a shelf sufficiently pointed out the avocations of the owner.

Yet she was a woman who, whatever her outward circumstances, showed no poverty of spirit. She raged up and down the room as a prisoned tiger paces the narrow confines of his cage. Sometimes she paused and stopped by the window, to rest her head beneath her hand on the sash and peer eagerly, passionately, out into the falling snow. She could see nothing, and after having stared with increased disappointment and further mutterings of angry words, she would resume her restless backward and forward march.

Had there been any spectator when she assumed that picturesque position at the window, where the light, however it failed to illuminate the snow, threw her own face and person in high relief, the observer would have been surprised at the coarse and yet not unattractive beauty of her face and figure. She was full lipped and deep bosomed, tall, lithe, strong. Her cheeks were full of color, her hair black and coarsely crisp and curly. Her hands, which she clasped and unclasped nervously, were large and reddened by toil, but they were shapely nevertheless. But there was neither refinement nor goodness in her face. There were great possibilities of evil which experience could have detected. Hers had been a hard life, and it had made her a hard woman. She was perhaps twenty-five years old, but looked older.

For hours the woman had waited in that hut alone. It had been storming badly when she began her vigil, and the violence of the tempest had increased until she feared that no human soul could brave it. That she very much wanted some one to attempt it, that she very keenly, ardently, longed for that, was quite evident.

Great is the power of love. Even its counterfeit—that which passes for it in the eyes of the ignorant and inexperienced—may stir men and women to mighty deeds. This woman waited the arrival of one who fancied himself a modern Perseus about to release another bound and helpless Andromeda from a devouring monster.

Whether the man who fatuously filled that role—or the boy, rather, for he had not reached man's years or estate—would arrive before her husband, was the problem that filled the woman's mind. In view of the blizzard raging, she might have wondered whether, in case either of them sought the house, they could find it or reach it alive. If she had stopped to consider that phase of the possibilities, she would have been profoundly glad had both ventured and had both wandered on in the night until beaten down and mastered by the spirit of the storm, so that the searchers, after its violence had abated, might find them frozen to death as many another poor fellow was found frozen thereafter. For while the woman loathed and hated her drunken brute of a husband, yet she had no affection for the foolish young tenderfoot who had wandered out west to spend a summer holiday and had lingered on through the winter, fascinated by her exuberant attractiveness, and flattered by her bold and artful pursuit of him.

She had thought to amuse herself in her dreary, wretched, sordid life by his fresh, frank, open admiration. The woman's drunken husband had cared little at first; but lately, under the jibes, sneers, and innuendos of his companions, he had become fiercely jealous. Then in maudlin fury he had forbidden the boy the house, and had sworn that he would kill him on sight.

The woman thereupon swiftly made up her mind to break the thraldom of her matrimonial bond, and in the young stranger's company or by his agency to leave the country. She neither desired nor intended to be tied to the boy a half dozen years younger than she.

Once in civilization it would be easy to break away from him, she knew. Thereafter she had no fear but with her beauty, her wit, and her courage, with her utter unscrupulousness, she could make her way in the east which she had never seen. And this was the night on which they had agreed to take their departure.

Since her husband's wild outbreak of jealousy, she had seen the boy only once. In that surreptitious interview they had concocted their plans. Her husband spent the greater part of the nights, whenever he had any money, in gambling and drinking at the saloon. By a lucky chance a short time before in an all night trial with Fortune he had won something over $1,000. The bulk of it in hard cash still reposed in the chest of drawers. That, with what the boy could contribute, would provide for the expenses of the journey. She had got it out and tied it up in a little canvas bag. It lay on the table near the lamp.

Fifteen miles south the Union Pacific railroad ran across the continent. It had been her plan to ride thither and take the first train eastward, losing themselves in Chicago, and thence by whatsoever route pleased them making their way to New York. Whether her husband would pursue her or not, she could not tell. He would be without the money, since she meant to take all with her. He would hardly be able to follow her very soon. But if he did, that was a risk she must take.

Engrossed in the present, the boy thought nothing at all about the future. The woman's predicament bulked so large to his immature imagination that there was nothing else on the horizon. There was no other horizon than she, in fact. And his one desire was to get her away to free her.

And now this storm bade fair to render the whole plan impossible. Misunderstanding his temper she feared that the boy would be frightened by the blizzard. Yet there was more in the boy than she imagined; for when she had about made up her mind finally that he would not come, the door was thrown open and he staggered into the room. The woman screamed slightly and stepped toward the snow-covered, ice-incrusted figure. The young man forced the door shut, turned and faced her. He tore off his fur cap and threw it on the floor. He stretched out his icy gauntletted hands toward her. To reach the cabin he had been compelled to face the blizzard. His face was white yet bleeding. The woman shrank back from him.

"Is this my welcome?" he said in a voice manly enough in spite of his youthful aspect.

"You're so wet and so cold," said the woman. "The horses?"

"They're outside," returned the boy. "But you didn't think of venturing in this blizzard? Why, it's like hell itself, or would be if hell was cold!"

"I'd risk anything," said the woman fiercely, "to get away from him! You won't fail me now?"

"But, my God, girl!" answered the boy with that assumption of superior age which so satisfied his pride, "we'll die in this blizzard."

"No," persisted the woman. "See, the storm comes straight from the north. Our way is due south; we've only to keep it at our backs."

"All right," said the boy cheerily. He turned and stared out of the window. "You've no idea how terrible it is, though."

"I don't care."

"Get ready, then."

"I'm ready," she replied. "See!" She lifted the skirt of her dress and showed him a pair of horseman's boots with a pair of her husband's trousers tucked tightly in them. "It's a good thing he has a small foot," she sneered.

"Curse him!" said the boy. "I'd like to settle with him before we go."

"You'll settle with him enough," said the woman cynically, "when you take me away from him."

She turned and took down from one of the pegs a heavy fur overcoat. The boy assisted her to put it on. From a holster hanging on the wall she drew a small silver-mounted 32-calibered revolver.

"I'm ready," she said again.

"Let us start, then," cried the boy, stepping forward.

On the instant a whirl of wind disclosed to them that the door had suddenly opened. They turned to face a drunken, infuriated, leering figure. He had on a short, thick fur jacket, which left his hips completely uncovered. A heavy revolver had dangled in his holster. He dragged it out as he spoke and trained it on the boy.



"You Are Going on a Longer Journey Than You Planned," He Panted.

"You're going for a longer journey than you planned!" he panted thickly, as he strove to steady the weapon and cover the other.

The boy was fumbling at the fastenings of his coat. His own revolver was not get-at-able instantly, as it should have been and would have been had he been a native to the west.

"Fumble at 'em, you fool!" cried the man. "Before you get 'em open, I'll shoot you dead. I don't do it now, 'cause I want you to taste death and hell as long as possible before you go into 'em. You thought you'd make a fool out of me, did you, and you, too, you—"

He flung a frightful, mordant word at his wife which stung not less because it was in large measure undeserved, at least so far as the boy was concerned.

"I'll settle with you when I get through with him. Your time's up!" he continued, as the boy at last succeeded in reaching his weapon.

He was game, that boy, although his face under its blood was whiter than it had been when he entered the cabin, while the other man's, similarly snow wounded, was red with rage; and, though he was covered and even a drunken man could scarcely miss at such range, he nevertheless drew his own weapon. But before he could raise it there was a sudden movement back of him. The man in the doorway turned sharply.

"What!" he cried to his wife. "You would, you—"

At that instant the boy was conscious of a sudden flash of light and a sharp detonation. The room was filled with noise, a little cloud of smoke blew down on him. Standing with his own pistol butt clasped tight in his hand, he saw the man in the doorway reel. The arm that held his weapon dropped to his side. With a convulsive movement he pulled the trigger. The bullet buried itself in the floor, while the man sank down on his knees, swayed a moment, a frightful look in his eyes, and then pitched forward on his face and lay still.

"Good God!" whispered the boy turning to his companion, "you've shot him!"

He stared at the woman, who still clasped the little silver-mounted weapon she had used with such terrible effect.

"It was his life, or your life or mine," was the answer. "I did it for you," she said quickly, seeing a look of horror and repulsion spreading over the face of her companion.

"Yes—yes! I know," he replied; "but—"

"Come, we must get out of here immediately."

"Of course, of course," whispered the boy nervously, "we can't stay here now."

"Drag him into the room and shut the door!"

The lad hesitated.

"Are you afraid?" sneered the woman, making as if to do so herself.

"Certainly not," was the answer; but the boy nevertheless was afraid—afraid of death, with more fear than he had ever felt for any one living. Yet something had to be done and at once.

Forcing himself to the task at last, he stooped down, seized the man by the shoulders, turned him over on his face, and dragged him farther into the room. Then he shut the door. The two stared a moment at the prostrate figure.

"He's not dead yet," said the boy slowly.

"No; but he soon will be." The woman stooped over and unbuttoned the man's coat and waistcoat. "There!" she said, pointing to a ghastly hole. "I struck him fair in the breast. Would to God it'd been in his black heart!" she added. "Don't you see that we must go now and quick? Come, we can't delay any longer."

"I'll take the blame on myself if we're caught," said the boy. "It was my fault and you saved my life."

"That's noble of you," returned the woman indifferently; "but we won't be caught."

"Well, then, I'll save your reputation before I go," continued the other quixotically.

There were a few tattered books on the shelf. He took one down, tore out the flyleaf, drew a pencil from his pocket, scribbled on it a few words, signed it, held it to the woman to read, laid the leaf down on the body of the dying man, and then turned to the door. He opened it, and the woman followed him out into the night.

The room was very still. Except for the long, slow, faint, and fainter breathing of the man, there was not a sound within the hovel.

Death hovered over him the long night through. The morning found him still alive, yet barely breathing. He was trembling on the eternal verge later in the day when men seeking him burst into the room. They found the letter of confession still lying where it had been placed. They revived the man sufficiently by stimulants to enable him to speak a pregnant word or two before his lips closed forever.

The confession, the bullet that had killed him, the empty revolver, and the man's last words, solemnly attested by those present, were carefully preserved by the leader of them all. They might be useful some day; who knew? For the rest it was evident what had happened. The boy and the woman were gone from the camp. No search was made for them; none was possible. The blizzard had spent itself by that time; but the prairie was covered deep with drifted snow. A period of intense cold supervened. It was hardly within human possibility that the two fugitives could have got safely away. They must be buried somewhere to the southward in the vast drifts. Spring might reveal their fate, it might remain forever a secret. So far as the denizens of the country were concerned, the tragedy—one of the numberless ones of the frontier—was over. In a day or two it was forgotten.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Slightly Modified.

Little Viola had developed the habit of holding her thumb in her mouth, even while eating. Mother had resorted to all sorts of methods to correct the child and finally in desperation said:

"Viola, the first thing you know you will swallow your thumb, and then what will you do?"

"Well, mother, I should hate to swallow it because I'd have a heaven of a time without it."

"Why, Viola," said the astonished mother, "where did you hear an expression like that?"

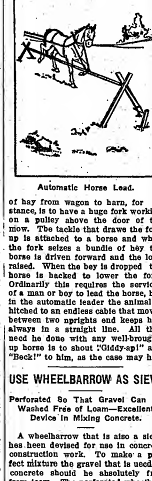
"Well, well," hesitated the little girl, "I didn't hear it exactly like that, mother, but I thought it would [illegible]"



AUTOMATIC LEAD FOR HORSE

Guides Animal in Moving Backward and Forward Alone and Does Away With Services of Boy.

A device that will lead or back a horse automatically has been invented by a Colorado man and will save the trouble and expense of having a boy to guide the animal under circumstances when it is needed. The advanced method of transferring a load



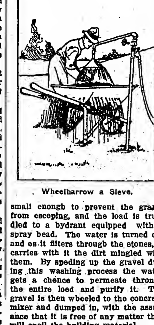
Automatic Horse Lead.

of hay from wagon to barn, for instance, is to have a huge fork working on a pulley above the door of the mow. The tackle that draws the fork up is attached to a horse and when the fork seizes a bundle of hay the horse is driven forward and the load raised. When the hay is dropped the horse is backed to lower the fork. Ordinarily this requires the services of a man or boy to lead the horse, but in the automatic leader the animal is hitched to an endless cable that moves between two uprights and keeps him always in a straight line. All that need be done with any well-brought-up horse is to shout "Giddy-ap!" and "Back!" to him, as the case may be.

USE WHEELBARROW AS SIEVE

Perforated So That Gravel Can Be Washed Free of Loam—Excellent Device In Mixing Concrete.

A wheelbarrow that is also a sieve has been devised for use in concrete construction work. To make a perfect mixture the gravel that is used in concrete should be absolutely free from loam. The perforated wheelbarrow provides a means of washing this gravel with the least extra trouble. The perforations in the barrow are



Wheelbarrow a Sieve.

small enough to prevent the gravel from escaping, and the load is trundled to a hydrant equipped with a spray head. The water is turned on, and as it filters through the stones, it carries with it the dirt mingled with them. By speeding up the gravel during this washing process the water gets a chance to permeate through the entire load and purify it. The gravel is then wheeled to the concrete mixer and dumped in, with the assurance that it is free of any matter that will spoil the building material.

Alfalfa Cuttings Necessary.

A remarkable thing about alfalfa is its perennial youth. When one growth is removed, another one comes on immediately to take its place, and so on continually as long as moisture and temperature conditions are favorable.

But if the first growth remains while the second one starts, then, evidently, the second suffers, when the first and second growths are developing at the same time. At any rate, says a North Dakota substation report, the alfalfa crop does not remain thrifty unless it is cut at proper intervals. If the first cutting is made too late, then the new shoots of the second growth are cut off and the plants are injured.

Good Roads.

Bad roads rob the farm because city people who are used to good streets dread the country mud and dirt. The best agricultural country in the world is France, which has the best roads.

Laziness Expensive.

The machinery men just naturally love a lazy farmer who houses his binder in a fence corner and leaves his plow standing in the ground.

TONSORIAL ART.



Judge—I see that they have fired another bomb at the czar and he had a close shave.

Fudge—Well, a close shave wouldn't hurt any of those Russian whiskerinoes!

IN AGONY WITH ITCHING

"About four years ago I broke out with sores on my arms like boils. After two months they were all over my body, some coming, and some going away. In about six months the boils quit, but my arms, neck, and body broke out with an itching, burning rash. It would burn and itch, and come out in pimples like grains of wheat. I was in a terrible condition; I could not sleep or rest. Parts of my flesh were raw, and I could scarcely bear my clothes on. I could not lie in bed in any position and rest. In about a year the sores extended down to my feet. Then I suffered agony with the burning, itching sores. I could hardly walk and for a long time I could not put on socks.

"All this time I was trying everything I could hear of, and had the skill of three doctors. They said it was eczema. I got no benefit from all this. I was nearly worn out, and had given up in despair of ever being cured when I was advised by a friend to try Cuticura Remedies. I purchased Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, and used exactly as directed. I used the Cuticura Remedies constantly for four months, and nothing else, and was perfectly cured. It is now a year, and I have not had the least bit since. I am ready to praise the Cuticura Remedies at any time. (Signed) E. L. Cote, Exile, Ky., Nov. 10, 1910."

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 21, K, Boston.

Mamma's Angel Gets Busy.

Fond Mother—And has mamma's angel been a peacemaker today? Mamma's Angel—Yes, ma, Tommy Tuff was a-lickin' William Whimpers, an' when I told 'im to stop he wouldn't, an' I jumped in an' licked the stuffin' out o' both of 'em.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

There are some things that even the most absent-minded of us can't forget.

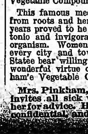
SASKATOON needs you, if you are a hard-working farmer in any branch. Could you only see our agricultural prosperity, nothing would thereafter keep you where you are. What money have you saved the past seven years? In less time, with less work, farmers win fortunes here. Make the best of life. God meant you to. Write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

The man who thinks he knows it all never gets much of a chance to tell it.

OTTUMWA WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to you for my cure."—Mrs. HARRIET E. WAMPLER, 524 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.



Consider This Advice.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous medicine, made only from roots and herbs, has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, confidential, and always helpful.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. Q. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

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Old Taft is likely to say some fine day," I traded off my second term as president for free trade with Canada." Of course he will make a good trade from a financial standpoint, as the trusts and railroads will take care of his old carcass as long as he lives, but he will go out of office with about as much hooor as Andy Johnson.

We are badly annoyed by having express sent to Okiee, instead of Plummer. We have no express connections with Okiee and express sent there is about as handy for us to get as it would be from Chicago. Our last order of plate was shipped there by the American Precss Association, and how they came to shue her around, until they discovered Okiee to be our express station is something we can not understand, in view of the fact that we have delt with them for years and always had Plummer as our Express Office. It leaves us in a bad position to get out our paper this week, but we assure our readers that it will not occur again, as we shall do business with a house that will not side track us at Okiee.

The Fire Bag.

Every whaler and sealer that sailed the seas in the days of wooden ships carried a fire bag. This was a receptacle big about a foot long and six inches wide lined with waterproof material, with interlinings of oilcloth and thick flannel. Into this was placed the flint and tinder box for kindling fire, and the bag was then securely fastened with double flaps and tied to keep its contents dry. It was the special duty of the second mate to look after the fire bag and in case of shipwreck to attack it at once to his person by means of stout simps provided for the purpose. Then if officers and crew were cast away on some deserted shore in the desolate arctic circle the means of obtaining a fire to warm themselves by and to heat food and drink would not be wanting as long as the precious fire bag was safe.

The steam whalers and sealers of the present day still carry a fire bag stowed in the lifeboat with the tinder and lucifer, but now it is of rubber and contains half a dozen tin boxes of matches.—New York Press.

Hanged the Clever Forger.

Of copious petitions against the death penalty belug enforced one recalls the eighteenth century case of William Lyland, who was sentenced for forging a bill for £7,114 on the East India House. The forgery was a work of art. No less than thirty signatures were imitated, and at the trial not one of the victims could swear that the signature was not his own. However, with the help of the paper manufacturers Ryland's guilt was brought home. Then came the petition of his friends. So clever a man ought never to be hanged, they pleaded. His craftsmanship should save him. It gained him a respite. He was allowed to finish a fine engraving he had begun, but nothing more. Though the engraver was a favorite of George III., that king quite failed to see how a forgery could be excused, on the ground that it was a clever forgery.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Soap and Water Cure.

The traveler in the Himalayas must be prepared for surprises. Two days after the Hon. C. G. Bruce had reached Mana he received a message from

Old "Then" Would Work.

"Then" is the word which has been suggested for use as an English pronoun of common gender, a luxury which the English language has thus far had the fortitude to forego. It was considered suitable for English because in some cases on the Greek. Its use may be illustrated as follows:

If a parent desires to spank then's child or her, as the case may be child then he or she should take then (him, her or it) across then's knee. Then third should remove then's slipper, and after explaining to the child the reprehensibility of then's conduct then should apply the slipper to that portion of then's anatomy which from time immemorial has been dedicated to that purpose.

It may easily be seen from the above that the whole sorrie great clanfoolishness of the Greek pronoun can be avoided.

DIDN'T WASTE WORDS.

The Stoical Mountaineer Simply Answered the Question.

"For stoical indifference and inclurosity," said a young man from Knoxville, Tenn., who was visiting in Louisville a few days ago, "I never saw any one that could equal the Kentucky mountaineer.

"Two years ago I was camping during the summer with a party of young men and women in the mountains, during our stay there we became acquainted with an old mountaineer whom we called Sam. He always referred in his wife as Marfa and we fell into the same habit.

"Last year we returned to the same place to camp. As we were going up the mountain path on our first day out we met Sam walking along sparingly in a deep study.

"'Hello, Sam!' we all called, 'Where's Marfa?'

"She's comin' back there," he said, directing his thumb backward over his shoulder.

"We went on up the mountain path and a short distance farther came upon a party of mountaineers transporting a dead body in a rickety wagon. It was a funeral party. Imagine our surprise when we were informed that the deceased was Marfa. Sam had not thought it worth his pains to inform us that Marfa was dead when he stated she was 'comin' back there.'"—Louisville Times.

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

Advice the Jeweler Gave the Young Man Who Was Investing.

"Some of these jewelers are an accommodating lot," remarked the young man in the light suit. "I went in the other day to buy a diamond ring.

"'For a lady?' the clerk asked me I told him it was.

"'An engagement ring?' he asked me further.

"'Yes,' I told him, getting a little bit peeved, 'but I don't see what business it is of yours what I intend to do with the ring after I've paid for it out of my own private funds.'

"'Don't be offended,' says the clerk in a conciliatory tone. 'I was just going to suggest that if it was simply a present, with no engagement going with it, you go in for size rather than for quality, and when the girl comes in to inquire about the value we'll be $50 or $75 worth for you. But if it's an engagement ring I would advise you to get the best quality you can find, even if it does mean a smaller stone. Just as a matter of sentiment you'll want to know that it is right, and then if you ever get in hard luck you can pawn the good ring for two-thirds of its value.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Toad's Tongue.

The skillful manner in which a per toad used its wonderfully formed tongue entitled it to be ranked as an expert. For one thing, it showed wonderful skill in judging distances. The tongue was never darted out until the insect came within a certain range. The accuracy of the creature's aim was another matter for surprise. The insects were generally in motion when the tongue was darted out against them, but the arrow never failed to hit. The rapidity with which the tongue was shot forth excited much wonder. The operation is a complex one. The tongue is doubled or folded up when in the mouth. Therefore a twofold action is required, an unfolding of the weapon and then the darting of it forth. The withdrawing of the tongue with the captured insect on the tip was not less remarkable. Notwithstanding the rapid motion, the fineness of the tongue tip and the struggles of the prey the victim was never dropped.—Exchange.

Whistler's Ways.

It was Whistler's custom when drowsy to go deliberately to sleep, no matter where or what the circumstances might be. At one dinner party his gentle snore suddenly aroused his neighbor, who nudged him violently with his elbow. "I say, Whistler," he protested excitedly, "you must not sleep here!"

"Leave me alone!" snapped Whistler. "I've said all I wanted to. I've no interest at all in what you and your friends have to say."

One evening he was my guest at dinner and when Mrs. A. Ludwig was also there. Right after dinner Whistler went calmly to sleep. On the way to the theater he enjoyed another nap in the cab, and he slumbered peacefully through the greater part of the play. The next morning he blandly asked me: "What did Abbey say to me last night? Anything worth while?"—Century.

"Charms" in Cornwall.

Cornwall, England, is a county of "charms." The passing of children through holes in the earth, rocks or trees, once an established rite, is still practiced in various parts of Cornwall," wrote Thomas Q. Couch about fifty years ago. "Sick boys are advised by creeping on the hands and knees beneath a bramble which has grown into the soil at both ends. Children afflicted with hernia are still passed through a slit in an ash sapling before sunrise, fasting, after which the slit portions are bound up, and as they unite so the malady is cured. The ash is indeed a tree of many virtues. Venomous reptiles are never known to rest under its shadow, and a single blow from the ash stick is instant death to an adder. Struck by a bough of any other tree, the reptile is apt to recover."

JAPANESE HEROISM.

The Brave Record of the Loss of a Submarine Vessel.

Buhjoined is the translation of a message written by Lieutenant Tsurumi Sakuma, who was in command of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which foundered while maneuvering in Port Arthur bay. The message was found in the conning tower of the submarine after she had been brought to the surface:

"It is with the deepest regret that I write this message to describe the loss of this boat with my fellow officers and men, due to no own fault. I would here specially mention the all steps have been taken to relse her, my comrades and men working get ready and calmly till the end. I ordered the ship to dive with the engine ranging, but as I found she went down too far I tried to stop the valves which admit the sea water to the ballast tank, but unexpectedly the chain working these valves broke, and I was left helpless, unable to control the boat. Meanwhile the tanks filled with water and the boat went down at an incline of about twenty-five degrees. After striking the bottom the water began rushing in, the switchboard was presented in water, all electric lights went out, the fuses burnt away and the boat was filled with poisonous gases, so that we experienced the greatest difficulty in breathing.

"Under these conditions we worked our very utmost with the hand pumps to empty the main ballast tank, which, I believe, we succeeded in doing, although we could not read the gauges owing to darkness. No electric current was available, as I mentioned before, and our last hope of rising to the surface lay in working the hand pumps unity.

"I write this by the dim light coming from the conning tower—11:45 a. m.

"I earnestly beseech his majesty to grant me forgiveness and to succor the families of my comrades and men who have lost their lives in this perishing boat. This is my only wish. 12:20 p. m.

"It is with the utmost difficulty that I can breathe, though I am sure we must have blown out the gasoline directly from the tanks. I cannot continue my work. 12:40 p. m."—London Tribune.

Pottery and Secrecy.

In the royal manufactory of pottery at Meissen, Saxony, the work was formerly carried on with the utmost secrecy to prevent the processes from becoming known elsewhere. The establishment was a complete fortress, the porcelain of which was not raised day or night. No stranger being permitted to enter for any purpose whatever. Every workman, even the chief inspector, was sworn to silence. This injunction was formally repeated every month to the superior officers employed, while the workmen had constantly before their eyes in large letters the warning motto, "Be Secret Unto Death." It was well known that any person divulging the process would be imprisoned for life in the castle of Koenigstein. Even the king himself when he took strangers of distinction to visit the works was enjoined to secrecy. One of the furnaces, however, escaped and assisted in establishing a manufactory in Vienna, from which the secrets spread all over Germany.

Her Diamond Necklace.

Brown is a very careful man. He is superstitiously careful. So careful is he that he has insured his insurance money.

Now, Brown has a wife. Never have to be given birthday presents, and on his wife's first birthday after their marriage he gave her a beautiful diamond necklace. It was not as much as you might think for such stones as the necklace represented cost, but Mrs. Brown's life, and he let every one know that. And he arranged to give Mrs. Brown a new diamond every birthday. And he let the neighbors know that too.

He has just missed giving his wife a birthday present for the ninth successive year.

As he when greed will conquer pride and his wife will ask for another birthday present, we shall have to wait and see.—Observer.

HOME OF FALCONRY.

The Kirghiz Hunt Wolves and Foxes With Great Golden Eagles.

All wanderers are lovers of the chase, but for sheer love of sport and daring exploits the Kirghiz of the pains. Central Asia is the home of falconry, which was not introduced into Europe until the crusaders brought back falcons with them from their eastern wanderings. But imagine the ambition of the man who trains birds at wolves and foxes instead of at quails and partridges. Not content with hunting game birds with small falcons, the Kirghiz capture and train the great golden eagle, which, when they have such game as gazelles, foxes and even wolves.

A well mounted Kirghiz falconer, carrying on his wrist one of these magnificent birds, is a fine sight. The weight of the eagle is such that the keeper requires a support for his wrist, and the hunters are usually to be seen with a little wooden bracket for the purpose the arm against the hip. The eagles are hooded, as all falcons are, but each is used only in winter, when they are hungry and keen. In summer they are fed on marmots and live a restful life, sitting in the sun in front of the tent doors.

When gazelles or wolves are the objects of the chase the eagles are slipped by long, sleek greyhounds of a small breed, the dogs running and pulling down the quarry until the eagle, swooping overhead, is ready to pounce upon it.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 30, 1911

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 16th 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Carroll, of Plummer Minnesota who on July 2nd, 1901, made Homestead Entry No. 9417, Serial No. 04185, for N.E.¼ Section 20 Twp. 150 N. Range 42 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Mussdot, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 31st. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lewis Wiskjarnuns, Henry Lalimore, Anton Peterson of Plummer Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gunder O. Hoistad, of Rodell Minn. who on November 15th, 1906 made Homestead Entry No. 914, Serial No. 04341, for S. ½ SE ¼ Section 12 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian.

Has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 29th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Legreid, of Rolland Minn. Ole O. Legreid, Rodell Minn. Knut Lindvig, of Rolland Minn. Osor Legreid, of Little Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Publication in the Sunbeam June 16th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 5th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legreid, of Rodell Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 5685, Serial No. 04218, for S. ½ Section 34, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 15th, day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Andrew J. Hoistad, of Rolland Minn. Edward Roslan, of Rhoda Minn. Amund K. Brubaug, Andrew Hoistad of Little Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson, after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know that I have taken a pill. Frequently being troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and get immediate relief in every case."

A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.

Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

Dr. Miles'
Nerve and Liver Pills

are different from others. Many kinds of liver pills are "impossible" after one trial on account of their harshness. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pill do not act by sheer force but in an easy, natural way, without griping or undue irritation. They are not habit forming.

If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return the price. Ask him.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 30, 1911

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 16th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Carroll, of Plummer Minnesota who on July 2nd, 1901, made Homestead Entry No. 9417, Serial No. 04185, for N.E.¼ Section 20 Twp. 150 N. Range 42 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Mussdot, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 31st. day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lewis Wiskjarnuns, Henry Lalimore, Anton Peterson of Plummer Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Legreid, of Rolland Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 5685, Serial No. 04218, for S. ½ SE ¼ Section 34, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 29th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder O. Hoistad, Ole O. Legreid, Rodell Minn. Knut Lindvig, of Rolland Minn. Osor Legreid, of Little Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication in the Sunbeam June 16th.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 5th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Legreid, of Rodell Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 5685, Serial No. 04218, for S. ½ Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 29th, day of July 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder O. Hoistad, of Rolland Minn. Gunder G. Hoistad, of Rodell Minn. Knut Lindvig, of Rolland Minn. Osor Legreid, of Little Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. June 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Edmund V. Curtiss, of Little Minn. who on Nov. 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 807, Serial No. 04220, for S. ½ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 15th, day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses,

Andrew J. Hoistad, of Rolland Minn. Edward Roslan, of Rhoda Minn. Amund K. Brubaug, Andrew Hoistad of Little Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Dr. Miles'
Nerve and Liver Pills

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson, after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know that I have taken a pill. Frequently being troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and get immediate relief in every case."

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If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return the price. Ask him.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the Best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.
KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Didn't Wait the Attack.

At Bonhomme during a royal reception, some years ago a number of English ladies in their anxiety to see everything pressed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping order that the soldiers were forced to give way and generally were as polite as gentlemen and bore a smile in their eyes on the whole. The officer in command, observing the state of affairs, called out: "Use the butt of the drum! If they don't stand back kick them off!" After the first sound of the drum the ladies made a flight.

"If they had been French," said a Parisian journal, "they would have remained as a woman."

Origin of a Song.

The grandniece of a negro preacher lead to the composition of the immortal "Old Folks at Home." While waiting for a change of horses at a Kentucky hostelry the engineer, Stephen Foster, heard a melancholy negro minstrel near as he threw a set of harness to the ground. "It's sick an' tired o' dis life. I'm sick, I am sick an' tired o' dis folks at home."

"Where may that be, Sam?" asked Foster.

"Oh," answered the darky, "way down on de Suwannee river."

The result was the song as we have it today.

Counter Diplomacy.

"I think you will like this goods, Madam," urged a salesman in a Seattle dry goods shop. "It is just the thing for a stout, middle aged lady."

"Sir!" remarked the customer in a huff. The clerk saw his fatal mistake and recovered himself quickly.

"Pardon, madam, he added, "I mistook you for the young lady who was in here yesterday looking for something for her grandmother. Now that I look at you again, I see that this was an older person. Now, if you are buying for yourself you have something over which to rejoice."

Wondrous Tact

As an example of graciousness and tact Matthew White tells in Minne's Magazine of a famous governman who was called on to address an audience of actors. Alluding to the humor so characteristic of the players, the clergyman said that in former days it was sometimes customary to hound down the vagabonds and bore a hole in their ears with an awl, that the citizens might thus be forewarned. "And who knows," the clergyman added, "but that it is a survival at an endeavor to bridle the merriment and levity of the actors even today to wear their hair long?"

Battles and Rags.

"Battles and rags, battles and rags!" called out a rag and bone man, as he piled his calling.

"Why do you always put these words together?" asked a passerby.

"Because, madam," replied the man, courteously touching his hat, "wherever you find battles you find rags!"—London Family Herald.

Leaving a Man Helpless.

"That statement made me think," said a veteran newspaper man to the Cincinnati Times-Star, "of the celebrated row between President Cleveland's private secretary and Secretary Hoke Smith's colored man. The two were exercising their masters' horses out on a country road and got into a dispute as to what is the best thing in the world. Finally they made a bet of a dollar on it.

"Well, what is the best thing in the world?" asked Cleveland's man.

"Time' passun and sweet intercourse," said Hoke Smith's man.

"Whoa!" says Cleveland's man, dragging at the bridle. He jumped to the ground, seized Hoke Smith's man by the leg and dragged him to the dust.

"Take that," says he, handing him on the back, "an subscribe dat's real good. Now, don't let me see dollar to come to time."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

For Sale. A young driveing team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress.
Sunbeam Minn.

Fine weather for haying.

Stephen Singer, the popular handler of Uncle Sams mail at Kratka was attending the post masters convention at Crookston this week.

All who have read about the Aeroplane, would naturally like to see one fly. You can see two flights made each afternoon by a Wright Bros. Aeroplane at the Pennington County Fair, at Thief River Falls, Aug. 2, 3, 4.

$27, Insures you against a loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to loose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

John Quirk was out yesterday roundup up cattle. He has 130 acres of fine pasture with a fine fence on one side of it and where used to be the Red Lake River on the other side. To inclose this pasture he would have to build over a mile of fence. A fine position for a farmer to be in, in haying and harvest.

We have spent the greater part of our life in a grain growing country, but we never saw a finer crop of wheat and oats grow out of the ground than is now growing on the farm of Walter McAndress. The wheat on the entire field is about 3½ feet tall and as heavy as it can stand, and with favorable weather for filling will go 35 bushells an acre.

A neighborhood picnic was given at the residence of S. L. Holm on last Sunday afternoon, in honor of Miss Sallie and Bell Wattendahl, of East Grand Forks, who have been visiting with their sisters Mrs. John Radneckl and Mrs. Olaf Sundahl. A very plesant afternoon was enjoyed by all who attended. The young ladies returned home on Tuesday.

The sudden shutting off of the water in Red Lake River left a hundred miles of farmers without any fence on one side of their pasture. The trouble is that the river is plagged with logs so no water can get out of the Red Lake. Of course we suppose that a lumber company have a right to dam up a navigable river that is under control of the government, and dry it up, but we are not sure, so we shall take the matter up with the war department and find out for sure. If the logging companys can dam up and shut off the Red Lake River the people living along its banks may as well know it. There is not more than 8 inches of water left in the river now, and it will soon be entirly dry, if that outlet is not opened.

The annual school meeting in District No. 37, Highlanding district, was held at the Highlanding school house on Saturday evening, with a fairly good attendance. It was voted to have eight months school the coming year, with a first grade teacher. W. G. Hunt was unanimously reelected clerk for three years, T. S. Jacobson, as chairman and Walter McAndress as treasurer, holding over. The clerks report showed that 27 scholars were entitled to apportionment for the coming year, as against 15 last year. The total receipts for the year were $1,400. Total number of school orders issued $925.35 It has been rather an expensive year for wood, the district having paid out $32.60 for wood, but will have enough on hand to do most all next winter.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND PURITY

Copenhagen Snuff is made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored leaf tobacco, to which is added only such ingredients as are component parts of natural leaf tobacco and absolutely pure flavoring extracts. The Snuff Process retains the good of the tobacco and expels the bitter and acid of natural leaf tobacco.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Take one of them fine bundels of eastern Pennington county to the Fair Aug. 2, 3, 4,. Let people see what fine grain we have.

Work is not progressing very rapidly on ditch No. 47, as they dig one hour and tinker the old machine 23 each day. A farmer living near there informs us that he estimates that it would take about ten years to finish the ditch at the rate they are going.

The Pennington County Fair Premium list is out and it is o.k. It shows that the Society have got onto their job, by devoteing attention to a proper exhibition of our stock and farm products, instead of an old plug hoss race. This looks like a farmers fair, and we hope to see them take an active interest in it by taking in grain and stock for exhibition.

We understand that the usal rate for getting an extension of a years time for diging a county ditch was about $25.00 paid by the contractor to the bondsman, who made the Arrangements for the extension. But some of them contractors, who are letting the summer drift away without diging them ditch es will find a devil of raise in rates this fall.

NOTICE- We want the contractors and bondsman on ditch No. 47 to distinctly understand, that any extension of time for completing of said ditch will be fought to the bitter end. The armeis and taxpayers as said ditch are organized and mean business. You contracted to dig that ditch before January 1st, 1912. Now dig it.

ROLAND LOCALS.

Well here we are again!

Miss Ella Halverson from Wasesa county is visiting her sister Mrs. Chris Lindberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hanson and E. V. Carlson made a trip to Hillriver last Sunday, returning Monday.

Theadore Legvold left for Fertile Friday where he will work his fall for Mr. Kindahl.

Mrs. Jenson, from Grand Forks returned home last Friday after visiting her brothers Ralph and Tom Hoistad.

Miss Sarah Lindberg is doing sewing for Mrs. Con Short this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Lindeberg came over from Trail this week to visit with the families of Adolph and Chris Lindberg.

Mr. Andrew Davis called on Roland friends last Sunday.

Quite a number from this vicinity took in the sweet picnic at Skrelland's but the next time you attend a p.p. meet you had better be prepared with a lunch.

Mrs. Pete Bjerkly and Mrs. A. Rolandson called on Mrs. Hans Havea last Sunday.

Mrs John Lynch and son Slave returned home from N. Dak. last week, where they have been visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Con Short was calling on friends in Pennington Sunday.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hickorg Hardware Paints & Fencewire.

We Keep A Snpply Of Mower Guards, Sections And Rivits

Leave Your Orders With Us For Binding Twine.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

Miss Allie Lindberg and Ella Halverson spent Friday afternoon with Ida Lilla, Nellie Short and Miss Rolandson.

The Peopels meeting will be at Mrs. Sarah Legvolds Sunday July 30th. All are welcome.

Best binding twine, Mower Sections and rivits, at Ellingson Bros. Highlanding.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

A Burning Glass in the Eye.

In the front part of each of our eyes is a convex lens of great power and clearness. It acts exactly like a burning glass. If a person was made to look at the sun, say, for half a minute his eye would actually start to burn up. The lens would focus the rays of the sun on the retina, and that part of the eye would immediately scorch and later would burn up a hole. This can happen, however, only when one looks at the sun directly or in a mirror. If one holds a pin between the sun and the eye and looks at the pin, although the sun is in a direct line with the eye and although its rays are entering the eye, the eye is not hurt, because the rays are not focused inside the eyeball. This is the wonderful property the lens has, that of focusing objects at different distances. The media by which it does this are its power to change its curvature.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Ruthless Reply.

Lady Customer (in furniture shop)—What has become of those lovely sofa cushions you had when I was here before? Salesman (smirking)—I sat on 'em, madam.

Sympathy.

Mrs. Hen—You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Gertie, for not laying an egg every day. Gertie—Oh, mother, I'm so sorry. I'll lay one tomorrow.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

The Secret Test.

"Now, the president of the Fat Mania club was asked, "did you present your name among your applicants for membership? Didn't some one try to get in that weren't up in the standard weight?"

"Yes," the portly officer replied, "but it was no use. Applications had to be presented in person at the Polk building, fifth floor. There was no elevator. The applicant climbed the five flights of stairs.

"At the top he met a man who asked, 'Were you looking for the Fat Man's Club?'

"'Yes.'

"'The main office is on the first floor,' the man said. 'Your application is rejected. We receive no man who can climb five flights of stairs.'"—Youth's Companion.

The Last Laugh.

Jean-old Arthur, and both telling impressively of the number of servants employed in his home. He continued, "And only lately he fired so that if you want a drink or a window opened or a dog shooed or anything always have to go to pull a chain."

"Yeah, what do you want with so many servants, in that size of a house?" asked the other humorist.

"Oh," replied Arthur, "we have the servants to pull the chains."—Judge.

Pipes and Chords.

A Pittsburger commonly kindly smokes a pipe of peace with his friends. Sometimes he smokes a pipe of peace with the tenants of the house he is trying to rent that he may have a chance to inspect the premises. Sometimes he smokes a pipe of peace with the agent who is trying to rent him a house. And sometimes he smokes a pipe of peace with the man who is trying to collect a bill from him. But he never smokes a pipe of peace with the man who is trying to sell him a piano.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Synopsis.

"Is that a synopsis of the play?" asked the man who likes to be prepared.

"Yes," answered the man who had been to the theater. "It's a synopsis of the whole thing. It tells you what the author was trying to do, and how he succeeded, and what the critics will say about it, and what the audience will say about it, and what I say about it."—Washington Star.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Bleau Vic. Pres.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Citizen.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Citizen, Assist. Cashier.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors?" "Inventions needed" "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Not in That Class.

A Cleveland young woman has a reverend brother who is wise beyond his years and is likely to crop out in new places at the most unexpected times. The other night the anxious suitor called on his inamorata, arriving at her domicile a little before he was expected. She was not ready to make her appearance, and the duty of entertaining the caller devolved upon the little brother.

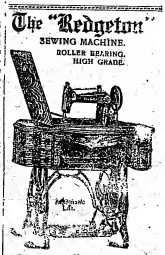
"Well, Bobby," began the young man in an effort to make conversation and at the same time to put his involuntary host at his ease, "does your sister think that I am calling at this house oftener than I am welcome?"

The child looked keenly at the caller. "Nothing doing," he said. "Do you think I'm one of them fresh kids you read about in the funny papers? There ain't going to be no embarrassing answer this time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Missionary a Puzzle.

To the untutored Chinaman the presence of the missionary is a puzzle. They simply cannot imagine human beings exiling themselves from their native land for the love of men on the other side of the globe. So they frame sundry theories to explain the thing to themselves. One theory is that the missionaries are secret political agents sent on politics as influence over the Chinese and then swaying them to the advantage of their respective governments. Only of late have the natives come to realize that the strangers are not sent by their governments, but by religious people. According to another theory, China is so excellent and renowned that the red haired barbarians come to live there for the mere pleasure of it. As for their self denying works of benevolence, these are supposed to be prompted by the desire to acquire merit.—Century.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING, HIGH GRADE.



by buying the reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

LONGEST GUARANTEE.

Redgeton Sewing Machine Co.

10 Days Free Trial
In Your Own Home
of the following

"Simplex"
Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Pleases Users"



We want to help one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and more. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs.) will last a lifetime and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With every "Simplex" sold we will present the "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

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The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and more. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs.) will last a lifetime and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With every "Simplex" sold we will present the "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
96 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts directly and peculiarly on the blood; purifies, enriches and revitalizes it, and in this way builds up the whole system. Take it. Get it today.

In usual liquid form or in chocolate coated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

WILLIAMS, The Picturesque

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by EDWARD B. CLARK

WITHIN the last few years progression has been the text of presidential sermons and to a large degree the text of congressional speeches, for most of the members of both great political parties have declared fealty to the cause of advanced legislation, although it is perfectly true that a few of them have preferred reaction to progression as a text, and that some of those who have spoken on behalf of one cause have been suspected of holding in their hearts a feeling of antagonism to the policies for which their lips were asking support.

It has been held that the proceedings of congress during the last eight years have been more interesting from a purely popular point of view than the proceedings of any other congress since the time prior to the great Civil war. During the Roosevelt and Taft administrations there has been an opportunity to watch from the press gallery the actions and the manners of men supposed to be representatives of the American type as it is known to the world.

Congressmen are intensely humm creatures. At the outset of their congressional careere there is npt to be a sort of constraint about them, but this wears off and the proceedings in either hall this wears off and the proceedings in either hall of the capitol, although they have to do ordinarily with matters of great moment to the people, run along very much as do the proceedings in a town along very much as do the proceedings in a town meeting into which partisenship, jealousies, human meeting into which partisenship, jealousies, human interests, selfishness and generosity and in fact the whole collection of human excitencies and the whole collection of human excitencies and human failings enter. The proceedings in congress and even the personal interchanges between the members have perhaps as interest which is like that pertaining to all other American debates that pertaining to all other American debates. liberative bodies because congress in a war is the court of last legislative resort and there the laws are made and unmade and there is at stake the good of the masses.

A few of the men who have figured in the debates of the last few years have died, some of them have been promoted from one house to another and some of them have been demoted to private life, but their names are known to the people.

John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who has just entered the senate of the United States, was during a part of the Roosevelt administration a house leader of the Democratic and, as some one has called him, the reprover and adviser of the Republicans. Mr. Williams is a picturesque man.

It is perhaps needless to say that the Republicans never followed the gratuitous and gravely given advice of the Yazoo statesman, but they paid passing heed to it because, from their viewpoint, of the very sublimity of the impertinence of the thing. It was a good-natured impertinence, however, ironical in substance and in manner, and it added to the general gladness of the house debates.

Mr. Williams' position as adviser in chief for the party across the aisle reminded one of nothing so much as of the course of a certain great newspaper which for years excoriated Grover Cleveland editorially on Mondays, Wednesdays and and editorially on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, while on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays it gave the sums amount of space to the telling of Mr. Cleveland what he must do to save the country. Sunday was the one day of peace.

If Mr. Williams' name were not written in the record and if it did not appear in the directory and on the framework of his congressional desk, one-third of it speedily would be lost to sight and memory, for Democrats and Republicans alike the Washington populace without the walls of the capitol hall him to his face and speak of him behind his back as John Sharp.

Had it not been for Mr. Williams one year congress would have adjourned before June was treading upon the heels of July, and some of the Republican chieftains in the house muttered things that savored suspiciously of imprecations at the course of the Mississippian, but each Republican chieftain knew in his heart that with the party majority reversed and with legislation circumstances similar, he would have acted as did the Democrat of the Yazoo district.

The statehood bill was in conference and there appeared to be no earthly chance that the conferees would make a report for weeks. The Republican members representing the house on the committee were holding out against the senate members in the hope of getting a concession on the matter of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one state. The Democrats of the house desired that the bill should stand as the senate passed it, and they did not approve of what they called "the tiring-out process," which they said was in working progress in the conference committee room.

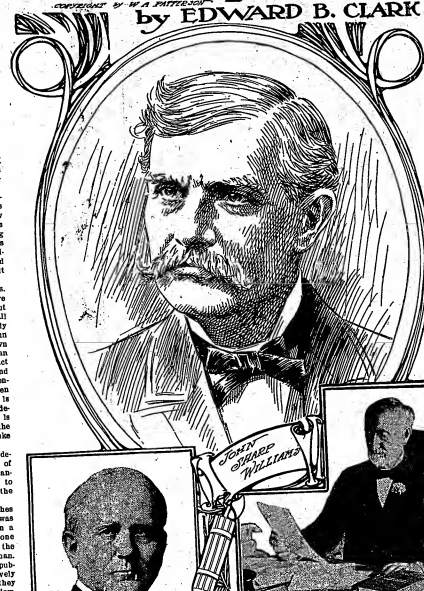
Democratic Leader Williams therefore, largely upon his own responsibility, decided that he would try to force a report. As a result he raised the point of no quorum in the house upon every possible occasion, and the led to tedious and time-killing roll calls. It was given out flatly that Mr. Williams would cease his obstructive tactics the instant the statehood report was made, but Speaker Cannon and those whose hearts and souls were in the statehood fight as a party matter preferred to toe the time and to listen to the drouling tones of the roll call clerk rather than to surrender.

Day after day Mr. Cannon would mount to his seat, would look over the chamber and noting the absence of a quorum would look anxiously the direction of the Democratic leader. The latter, knowing that Williams would raise his point, and legislation would be blocked. One day when there was a pitiably small attendance the speaker counted a quorum.

"How did you make out?" queried Mr. Williams.

"I counted in forty-one of ten," said Mr. Cannon, and business went on, but the counting game, which was an improvement on the Indiana blocks of five system, was checked the next day by the alert Mississippian.

Leader Williams had an eye to the proprieties. It was he who brought to a melodramatic close a controversy between Mr. Hepburn of Iowa and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin which apparently was tending toward a tragic finale. Mr. Williams had left his seat on the Democratic side to mingle with the Republicans who had gathered about the aisle forward and the wrathy Wisconsinite



he had agreed to use his efforts to exempt the express companies from being classed as common carriers. In fact Mr. Hepburn had impeached the verseity of Mr. Cooper in languages as unparliamentary as it was impolite. Everybody expected to see a fight, but not one of the Republicans in the surging party crowd said a word. The instant that the offensive words were spoken, John Sharp Williams turned like a flash to the speaker's desk and demanded attention.

"The house has its privileges," he thundered; "its dignity has been outraged."

Mr. Hephurn sat down; likewise Mr. Cooper. The Republicans sicis back to their seats. Mr. Williams crossed the aisle to the Democratic domain. A Republican family quarrel had been settled by an emissary of the enemy.

Speaker Cannon and Leader Williams, party enemies, had been personal friends for years. The latter called each other Joe and John and not infrequently they are seen walking through the corridor, each with an arm about the other's shoulder. Mr. Williams did not hesitate while upon the floor and holding the thought that the minority's rights had been invaded, to make a target of the speaker for such shafts as he could form and sharpen out of the material of words.

Mr. Williams has told Mr. Cannon many a time that as a speaker he was an admirer of power. Mr. Williams smiled approval when Mr. De Armond of Missouri in denouncing what he called "the miserably inadequate committee representation of the minority," shook his fist nt the speaker and let loose from his tongue such expressions as "gross injustice" and "malicious unfairness." But this is all a part of the game of politics and it doesn't seem even to scorch the bonds of friendship.

John Sharp Williams of Yazoo, Miss., now senator, makes his education tell in his speeches, and yet he bombs of congress. After going through several primary schools, the Mississippian completed a full course at the Kentucky Military Institute, the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, the University of Virginia, and the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

Leaving out of consideration the Republican leader, Senator Serano E. Payne, and the Democratic leader, John Sharp Williams, there were erratic leader, John Sharp Williams, there were probably more verbal duels between Champ Clark of Missouri and General Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, and between John Dalzell of Pennsylvania and any Democrat on the other side of the aisle who was willing to try issues with the somewhat who was willing to try issues with the somewhat waspish Pennsylvanian. Grosvenor and Clark were as good at retort as any other members of the house. They had encounter after encounter and it would be a difficult thing to decide which of the two came out of the frays the hotter. of the two came out of the frays the hotter. Grosvenor in his retorts was apt to be cutting, while Clark was more likely to be broadly humorous.

Fully Covered.

"I want to get insured.

"Yes—fire or life?"

"Both.—I've got a wooden leg."

Heroes in a Lighthouse

The Paris Figaro prints a letter from a correspondent in Belle Ile, a little island south of the coast of Brittany, which relates the following story:

On April 18 last at 10:60 a. m. the lighthouse keeper of Kerdpnis, on the southeast point of Belle Ile, a mile and a quarter from any habitation, became suddenly ill as he was cleaning the lamp. Thinking that it was only a passing ailment, he continued to work till midday, when he felt that he had to take to his bed. The became so ill that he had to call for help. There was only other persons in the lighthouse were his wife and four young children. Unable to leave her husband and four little children alone, the wife could not seek assistance.

The keeper grew worse. At 7:00 p. m. his death agony began. It was then time to light the lamp. The wife, leaving her children beside her dying husband, mounted into the tower to light the lamp of the lighthouse. When she came down her husband was breathing his last.

While she was performing the sad duties connected with the dead husband the children

newly made widow saw that the light did not revolve as it should and so was liable to be mistaken by passing ships for another light.

Once more she mounted into the tower to make the machinery work, but her efforts were useless. The machinery was out of order and she did not know how to fit it. Then she descended and sent the two oldest children up into the tower—one was ten and the other seven—and all night, alone in the little lamp room, up at the top of the lighthouse, from 9:00 p. m. until seven the next morning, the two children kept the machinery in motion, while the mother below with the two smaller children, prepared the body of the father for burial.

The Figaro's correspondent, who is the tax collector of the district, adds: "I have still to pay the $18.83 of the keeper's wages due from April 1 to April 18, the day of his death. The government has been asked for a grant for this courageous family, but when will it come? For the present they are without food and almost without

Libby's Sliced Dried Beef

Old Hickory Smoked

Highest Quality Finest Flavor

In sealed glass jars at your grocer.

Ask for Libby's



PERFORMING POLICE DUTY.



Officer Muldoon—That fellow's thieving with every servant girl on my beat. I'd run him in if I could charge him with some offense.

Chalker (the milkman)—That's easy. Charge him with impersonating an officer!

Harold Knows the Signs.

Five-year-old Harold's older sister was in the habit of making a good many demands on him. Generally her requests for favors, usually the running of errands around the house, were prefaced by what she conoidered subtle flattery.

"Now, Harold," she began one day, "you're a dear, sweet little boy, and you know I love you——" but Harold cut her short.

"Well, Ethel," he said, earnestly, "if it's upstairs, I won't go."—Lippincott's Magazine.

FREE



MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

TRADE MARK

A trial package of Munyon's Paw Paw Pills will be sent free to anyone on request. Address Professor Munyon, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. If you are in need of medical advice, do not fail to write Professor Munyon. Your communication will be treated as strict confidence, and your case will be diagnosed as carefully as though you had a personal interview.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They cure the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken, but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. In my opinion constipation is responsible for most ailments. There are 28 feet of human bowels, and it is really a sewer pipe. When this pipe becomes clogged the whole system becomes poisoned, causing biliousness, indigestion and impure blood, which often produce rheumatism and kidney ailments. No woman who suffers with constipation or any liver ailment can expect to have a clear complexion or enjoy good health. If I had my way I would prohibit the sale of nine-tenths of the cathartics that are now being sold for the reason that they destroy the lining of the stomach, sometimes the lining of the intestines, setting up serious forms of indigestion, and so paralyze the bowels that they refuse to act unless forced by strong purgatives.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverish it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it.

The 25 pills contain no calomel, no dope; they are soothing, healing and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without physic.

Regular size bottle, containing 25 pills, 25 cents. Munyon's Laboratory, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.

THE MARTYR.



Polly—So Mrs. Highmore's husband has developed bad habits. How did you hear about it?

Dolly—Oh, Mrs. Highmore invited us all to an afternoon tea so she could tell us how she suffered in silence!

Their Native Heath.

Dr. Eugene Fuller, president of the American Urological association, said at a dinner in New York, apropos of Independence Day:

"We must all try to be as truthful as George Washington was. I am afraid we have not, of late years, upheld the reputation for truthfulness that George Washington gave us. I am afraid that we have published to the world, by our yellow press and by other means, a good many tall stories.

"Thus an English teschor once said to a pupil:

"'What is a miracle?'

"'Please, sir,' the little pupil answered, 'it's something that happens in America.'"

An Eight Years' Walk.

Hiram Davis of Newburg went for a walk with his father eight years ago. The father stopped to talk with a friend, and Hiram, then about 10 years old, walked on. He was never seen after that until he walked into his parents' home recently.

The police all over the east were on the lookout for him, the Hudson river was searched and finally he was given up for dead. When he greeted his mother it was some hours before she could be calmed.

Davis has been out west.—New York Sun.

Prudential Reasons.

"So you are going to send your cook off. But isn't her name Arabella Gunn?"

"What's that got to do with our getting rid of her?"

"But, my dear boy, isn't there an ordinance against discharging A. Gunn within the city limits?"

A SPOON SHAKER.
Straight From Coffeedom.

Coffee can marshall a good squadron of enemies and some very hard ones to overcome. A lady in Florida writes:

"I have always been very fond of good coffee, and for years drank it at least three times a day. At last, however, I found that it was injuring me.

"I became bilious, subject to frequent and violent headaches, and so very nervous, that I could not lift a spoon to my mouth without spilling a part of its contents.

"My heart got 'rickety' and beat so fast and so hard that I could scarcely breathe, while my skin got thick and dingy, with yellow blotches on my face, caused by the condition of my liver and blood.

"I made up my mind that all these afflictions came from the coffee, and I determined to experiment and see.

"So I quit coffee and got a package of Postum which furnished my hot morning beverage. After a little time I was rewarded by a complete restoration of my health in every respect.

"I do not suffer from biliousness any more, my headaches have disappeared, my nerves are as steady as could be desired, my heart beats regularly and my complexion has cleared up beautifully—the blotches have been wiped out and it is such a pleasure to be well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

POLICEMAN RIGHT

CITY ATTORNEY OF VIRGINIA UPHOLDS PATROLMAN NOW IN TROUBLE.

STOPPED THE GOVERNOR'S AUTO

Bluecoat Is Declared Within Authority In Ordering Car to Stop—Police Chief Refuses to Enforce Suspension Ruling.

City Attorney Poirier of Virginia, declares he fails to see that any difference whatsoever is made in the construction and enforcement of a city ordinance against automobile speeding by the fact that the governor of the state happens to be in the car at the time. Mr. Poirier is, therefore, standing by Patrolman Rickles of the range city, whom the police board of the place has ordered suspended for 10 days because of his action on June 24 in ordering the stopping of a speeding machine containing Governor Eberhart and others, including Mayor Hawkinson of Virginia.

The Virginia city attorney is standing by the patrolman, and so is the police chief, despite the order of the police commissioners. Mayor Hawkinson takes the opposite stand and holds that the patrolman exceeded the niceties of the law and its requirements when he interfered with a conveyance bearing the chief executive of the state, and should be punished for his temerity. The patrolman was still on the job, at last reports, the chief refusing to make effective the mandate of the board. Rickles maintains he is getting "a raw deal."

Meanwhile Governor Eberhart, while acknowledging that the car in which he was riding in the Virginia incident was speeding, refrains from admitting that the patrolman did his duty, or from expressing any sympathy for him in his present predicament.

Governor States Viewpoint.

"The matter is up to the local authorities of Virginia," said the governor. "I fail to see why I should interfere. The suspension action has not been reported to me officially." Asked if he might take some step to intercede with the Virginia authorities for leniency toward the patrolman, the governor said he would not.

Patrolman Rickles declares that he saw a rapidly speeding automobile approaching and, standing in the middle of the street, ordered the chauffer to stop, that the chauffer tooted his horn loudly and put on more speed; that he (Rickles) was compelled to jump to one side and pulled a revolver to enforce his order; that Mayor Hawkinson saw the gun and waved a hand at Rickles, saying, "Never mind that gun, put it where it belongs."

The automobile did not slacken speed, says the patrolman, but kept on at a rapid rate till the party arrived at the iron range depot. The incident took place entirely within the city limits.

Exceeding the speed limit continued nearly two miles through the heart of the city and down the main business thoroughfare. The speeding and pulling of his revolver by the policeman were generally commented upon and the police and fire commission took action.

Mayor Admits Violation.

Mayor Hawkinson admits the automobile was exceeding the speed law. C. L. Lenont, president of the police and fire commission, declares Patrolman Rickles exercised poor judgment and considers the proposed punishment light. City Attorney Poirier says Rickles acted entirely within his authority in pulling the revolver if the party was violating the speed law, and says he believes the policeman was right under the law in using the means his judgment thought best in enforcing order. Chief Walsh says enforcement of the ruling of the police and fire commission would deprive the police of power to enforce the speed law in the city and would establish a precedent encouraging violations of the speed law. Mayor Hawkinson says Patrolman Rickles knew who occupied the speeding automobile and knew residents of Virginia and hence there was no justification for pulling the revolver.

MRS. McCLURE APPOINTED.

Administration of Stillwater Lumberman's Estate Granted.

Stillwater.—The probate court granted administration of the large estate of the late Samuel McClure, a pioneer lumberman, to the widow, Mrs. Lora E. McClure. A corporation has been organized since his death to carry on the extensive lumbering and mining interests. Final distribution was ordered of the large estate of the late lumberman, James Mulvey. The property was apportioned among two sons and two daughters.

DULUTH ENTERTAINS DRUGGISTS

Excursion Up St. Louis River Closes State Meeting.

Duluth.—Druggists from all over the state gathered here for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical association. The local druggists did everything possible to make the visitors glad they came and the business sessions were interspersed with outings and social functions. The convention ended with an excursion up the St. Louis river.

CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE TO SUE.



CLARENCE B. MILLER.
Congressman from Eighth District of Minnesota.

St. Paul. — Mrs. Louise Miller, wife of Congressman Clarence B. Miller, of Duluth, has retained an attorney to bring suit for divorce. A young stenographer in Washington is said to be in some way concerned in the suit. When asked the cause for the action, Mrs. Miller said: "The reasons cannot be published. Besides, it might hurt Mr. Miller's political ambitions." Mrs. Miller is living in a private boarding house in St. Paul. She is unable to say whether the suit will be brought in St. Paul or Duluth.

BREWERY AGENT FINED.

Fergus Falls Case Concerning Beer Sales to Be Appealed.

Fergus Falls.—George Stockharger, the Minneapolis Brewing Company's agent, who was arrested for selling beer in this city, was found guilty and fined $50 or sixty days in jail. Mr. Stockberger's attorney claimed that the court had no jurisdiction, owing to the fact that the city has just established a municipal court. The state law provides that justice courts shall not have jurisdiction in cities where such courts exist. It was also claimed that the ordinance itself was invalid for the reason that it conflicted with the state law. The ordinance prohibits the sale of any kind of intoxicants, either at wholesale or retail, without a liquor license, while the state law allows the sale in five-gallon quantities. The city attorney maintained that the ordinance was not in conflict with the state law, but supplemental to it, and intended to make its provisions more stringent. The court upheld him in this contention, holding that the case was properly brought and that the ordinance was valid.

The case will be carried to the higher courts, as it is going to be necessary for all breweries selling to saloons or other parties in this city to take out a $1,500 license if its validity is upheld.

FATAL BOLT WITH TORNADO.

Lightning Kills Farmer and Horses Near Warren.

Warren.—A tornado struck this city and vicinity. The storm was accompanied by lightning and rain, and did much damage to buildings and other property, tearing shingles off roofs and uprooting trees. The Spaulding elevator, on the Soo right of way, was lifted, carried about thirty feet away and tipped over on its side. Dixon's sale barn, 45 feet by 125 feet, was moved about a foot off its foundation; the wind set box cars in motion and blew the tops off two cars on the Soo line. The city band-stand was demolished.

A Bohemian farmer, Frank Judowsky, accompanied by a young boy, was driving a team with a load of hay, about five miles southwest of this city, when a bolt of lightning struck them, instantly killing the man and team, setting fire to the hay, but leaving the boy unhurt.

The storm traveled from southwest to northeast and was only fifty feet wide.

SCHEME FOR MODEL FARM.

Plans Announced For Rotation of Crops.

Bemidji.—Thomas Cooper, of the agricultural college of the state university, while here, perfected crop plans for the L. P. Anderson demonstration farm here.

The scheme for farming here is urged by Mr. Cooper as a model for all farmers in Northern Minnesota. It consists of the following schedule: Divide the farm into three fields, as has been done here and follow these divisions, also being placed in operation on the Anderson land:

Field No. 1, wheat and seeded to clover; 1912, clover; 1913, potatoes.

Field No. 2, now in clover; potatoes in 1912, grain and seed in 1913.

Field No. 3, potatoes; 1912, grain and grass; 1913, clover.

Balaton Man, Aged 102, Hoes Corn.

Balaton.—Grandpa Shequin was out hoeing corn the other morning at 6 o'clock. This old man has planted corn for 95 years. Shequin is now past 102 years of age and was not planting corn because of necessity, but because he needed the early morning exercise and to get the morning air, and he was simply taking another chance against cutworms, grasshoppers and dry weather. His wife is still living with him. She is past 92 and they have lived together nearly 75 years.

"RULE OF REASON" DENIED.

Minnesota Supreme Court Decides Against Creamery Co.

Minneapolis. — A decision handed down by the Minnesota supreme court declares the Creamery Package and Manufacturing Company is violating the Minnesota anti-trust laws and forbids it to do business within the state, although it may continue its interstate business. The decision affirms the order of the district court of Steele county.

In the opinion written by Judge George L. Bunn the court refuses to follow the United States supreme court ruling in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases. The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company asked to have the "rule of reason" applied in this case and also asked that it be given time in which to reorganize. The company cited the decision in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases. Judge Bunn said the ruling was not pertinent in this case.

In referring to the "rule of reason," the opinion stated that the Minnesota court is asked that the Minnesota anti-trust statutes could be construed as forbidding only such a monopoly or restraint of trade as was illegal at common law. The court refuses to apply the rule of reason on the ground that the evidence shows that the act of the defendant constitutes undue restraint of trade a monopoly and a restraint of trade that would have been illegal at common law.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company was admitted to the state of Minnesota in 1898. It has its central plant at Mankato. Combinations were started about 1899. Attorney General E. T. Young started action against the concern for which the legislature made a special appropriation. In the last legislature Senator S. D. Works, of Mankato, tried to get a bill through which would reinstate the company and permit it to reorganize. This bill passed the senate but was killed in the house.

TIME TO GET COAL.

Head of Lakes Docks Have Big Supply That Should Be Moved West Early.

Duluth.—Coal docks at the Head of the Lakes are loaded almost to their full capacity, and unless the movement of coal to the west begins soon coal shipments will have to cease. Every year there is a cry of the danger of a western coal famine, and in some years it has almost materialized, owing to the delay of western dealers in laying in their winter's supply. The docks at the Head of the Lakes have not sufficient capacity to carry the full stock of coal needed in the Northwest, and unless part of the supply is shipped west early in the fall, there is always a shortage.

This year the docks are filled even earlier than usual, owing to the slack trade on the lakes. Vessels have had little else to carry but coal, and they already have moved a large part of the season's supply.

If the heavy grain movement materializes this fall, and the dealers in coal hold back their winter orders until late, there will be a decided car shortage in the Northwest, local railroad men say, as the grain crop and the winter's coal supply will have to be moved simultaneously.

BEMIDJI CREAMERY OPENS.

Railways Will Aid Co-operative Plant in North Country.

Bemidji. — The new Farmers' Co-operative Creamery association has opened the creamery in the Fitsimmons-Derig plant, and from now on this city will be gradually taking a front rank with the cities of the Northwest that are encouraging and assisting dairymen in making this section of Minnesota equal the communities further south as upholding the record established as the "bread and butter state."

The directors decided that the creamery association will pay the same prices for cream that are paid at Duluth. There will be no limit to the territory which will be covered by the Bemidji creamery.

The officials of the Great Northern, M. & I., Soo and M. R. L. & M. railway companies have agreed to co-operate with the new creamery as far as possible, and it is certain that as rapidly as farmers at any one place ship sufficient cream to warrant such action, cream stations will be established along these roads.

ASSAILANT IS FOUND DEAD.

Body of Man Who Stabbed Hastings Man Is Recovered.

Hastings.—Halve Reisle, who seriously stabbed Fred Gatel and then set fire to Henry Conzemius' stock barn, was found dead by Edward Chamberlain in a ditch in a clump of trees near the roadside about eighty rods south of the scene of the tragedy in Nininger, evidently having killed himself or fractured his skull in the fall into the ditch.

Perjury In Land Case Charged.

Bemidji.—Loxley Culp was arraigned before Court Commissioner H. A. Simons, having been arrested on a charge of perjury, which is alleged to have been committed on January 12 at the hearing of a contest case at the United States land office in Cass Lake. The case in which the alleged crime took place was that of Albert Prieuers against Ellen Scott, involving a homestead in Itasca county. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and gave a bond for his appearance in Duluth at the term of federal court.

SURE.



Jiggs—The corset trust isn't economical.

Jaggs—How do you know?

Jiggs—Why, everything it makes goes to waist.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands suffer from sick or weakened kidneys without knowing the cause. If you have backache, headache, urinary disorders, look to your kidneys—give the help the kidneys need. Mrs. R. F. Scott, 302 Front St., Baker City, Ore., says: "For twelve years I was a sufferer from kidney trouble. My back ached terribly, the kidney secretions were in awful condition and my bladder badly inflamed. I grew so bad I was bedfast and was so thin I looked like a skeleton. Doctors failed to help me and I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me permanently and I am now as well and strong as anyone."



Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sincere but Awkward.

It was at the private theatricals, and the young man wished to compliment his hostess, says the Boston Transcript:

"Madam, you played your part splendidly. It fits you to perfection."

"I'm afraid not. A young and pretty woman is needed for that part," said the smiling hostess.

"But, madam, you have positively proved the contrary."

Lagging Behind.

"Why are you loitering around here?" demanded the policeman. "You seem to have no object in view."

"I'm out walking with my wife, officer. She's about 30 yards behind in a hobble skirt."

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolisalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

It's the united effort of little things that make big troubles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Every time a child shows you its toy bank it's your ante.

Chew and smoke untaxed tobacco, cheap and undoped. Meriwether & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

Girl chums are almost as thick as a fat man.





Lenox Soap is yellow; but it makes a snow-white suds—a suds that makes clothes and dishes as clean and bright as sunshine.

Try it!

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

The Summer Toast.

In all her business life the bit of work she is now completing has been most pleasant, says the free lance stenographer.

"I have been typewriting toasts on paper napkins," she said. "A society of club women who have planned to do a lot of outdoor entertaining this summer expect to use thousands of paper napkins, and I have had the job of typewriting the toast on each napkin. It is a pretty idea, and I tried to meet the charming sentiment of the ladies halfway by using a good non-copying ink, but in spite of that precaution I am afraid that many a guest will leave the lunch table with a purple ink smudge on her face."

Eat for the Fun of It.

According to Mr. Herbert W. Fisher in World's Work food is of no use to us unless we enjoy it. Mr. Fisher does not, however, recommend us to be gluttons. He says the less we eat the more pleasure we shall get. The principle is that if we eat little we shall taste much. And the taste of food, not the amount, is, after all, the lure of it.

MILLIONS of FAMILIES are using SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA

FOR COLDS AND HEADACHES, INDIGESTION AND SOUR STOMACH, GAS AND FERMENTATION, CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS, WITH MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

NOTE THE NAME

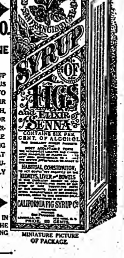
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HARVEST TIME ON THE FARM



CONVEYING THE SACKED GRAIN TO THE CARS OR ELEVATOR

THE most vivid recollections of every man and woman brought up on a farm must be of the golden harvest time. Even the persons whose farm experience has been limited to protracted visits in the country are likely to retain mental pictures of the gathering of the grain as the most lasting impressions of such intervals—provided, of course, they remained in the rural domain long enough to witness all phases of the harvest-time activity and long enough to contrast the rush and bustle of this busy period with the more placid existence of more normal times "down on the farm."

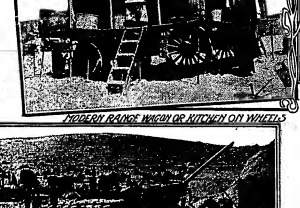
The average city dweller whose early years were spent on a farm harks back to nothing so fondly as the picturesque annual drama of the bringing in the sheaves. And the city dweller—country-bred or not—indicates the fascination of this phase of farm operations by his longing to "pitch hay" when he invades the agricultural region for his vacation. That is, he is enthusiastic about pitching hay until he tries it. Perhaps he would not deem it quite so much fun if he had to do it for a livelihood and if he could not quit his job whenever he happened to get tired.

So, too, the farmer boy, transformed into a city dweller who looks back so longingly at the good old harvest times on the old homestead, is very probably after the fashion of mankind, remembering the picasant things only and forgetting the disadvantages of the harvest season. It has quite escaped his memory, most likely, how he was routed out of bed at daybreak or earlier when there was harvesting to be done and how he turned in with the chickens and slept like a log from sheer exhaustion. He has lost all recollection of the nerve-racking anxiety, shared by every member of the family, lest it rain before the harvesting was finished, and he passes lightly over the reminiscences of those weary hours under a scorching sun with no protection save a broad-brimmed straw hat, its lofty peak filled with lettuce to help break the force of old Sol's shafts.

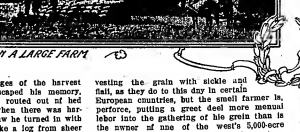
Harvest time on the farm, past and present, marks the climax of the year in hard work and in worry—in short, in nerve and muscular strain generally. Of course, it will be understood that reference is made to the season of the grain harvest. Th he sure, there are what might be termed harvest seasons at intervals all through the summer, from the time the strawberries are ripe in the spring, only the farmer never thinks of dignifying the garnerlog of these crops by the name of harvest. In the eyes of the tiller of the soil harvest time means the crucial juncture for gathering the grain—particularly the wheat—and storing it away in barns and elevators, or maybap loading it direct on the railroad cars that are to carry it in the four mills or to the ship which will carry it overseas to supply the breadeaters of Europe and the Orient.

In the old days practically every farm to the land had its harvest time and it held the secret of the profits of the whole year's work on the farm. That this is true no looger is due simply in that tendency in specieliszatim which has invaded the farmer's occupatim as it has every other field. Nowadays wo have chicken farms nood truck farms and fruit farms and other kinds of farms, where attention is so concentrated upon the one product in hand that the proprietare do not raise enough grain for the needs of their own stock. On such special farms the once universal "harvest time" is unknown. But in make up for them he have vast farms in the west and on the Pacific slope, where wheat is the product specialized, and in consequence we see on these big farms harvesting operations which in magnitude and picturesque features an far overshadow the corresponding operations in the old-fashioned farm east of the Mississippi that there is literally no comparison.

One odd thing about harvesting in that almost all methods are yet in vogue in one section or another nf the country. The explanatim is found, of course, in the fact that the first cost and the operating expense nf the great steam harvesting outfits designed for the bonanza farms of the west are such as to make them impracticable for the farmers controlling small areas. Consequently, these farmers are getting along, and getting along very well, with the old-time equipment, modernized by the introductim of some of the improvemcnts devised especially for the big mower machines. We are not any longer harvesting the grain with sickle and flail, as they do to this day in certain European countries, but the small farmer is, perforce, putting a great deel more mennal labor into the gathering of his grain than is the owner nf one of the west's 5,000-acre wheet fields, where combination harvesters, drawn by tractim engines or 40 or 50 horses, perform autmatically every functim from cuttiog the stalks no they stond in the field to delivering to the waiting wagons the separated, cleaned and sacked wheat, all ready for the market, without the touch of a human hand.



MODERN RANGE WAGON OR KITCHEN ON WHEELS

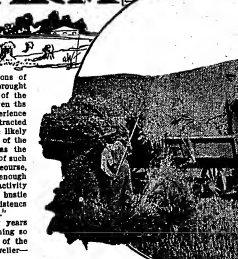


HARVEST TIME ON A LARGE FARM

Under the old conditions' harvest time on the farm meant hard work for the women folks as well as for the men and this is still the case just in proportion es the old-time-conditions yet prevail. The burden of responsibility that fell upon the farmer's wife and daughters was that of feeding the harvest hands. Th he sure the wife had help, for her neighbors all pitched in and helped even eh their husbande and brothers, on e similar cooperative basis, were assisting the farmer fa getting in his grain—a service that would be repaid in kind an the turn of each cemetim the round of harvesting activities that embraced the whole countryside. Under this plan, when harvest time meant n continual succession of neighborhood gatherings, there were compensations of the farmers' wives in the apportunities for gnasipy gatherings that went the time-honored sewing circles one better, whereas the farmer girls might behold romences grow under their eyes as the lads, fresh from the harvest fields, had most convincing evidance as to the prowess in cookery of the local belles.

As a development nf this system, that was scarcely an improvement from the feminine standpoint, came the plan of harvesting by means of hired hends—possibly through the medium of n "crew" that accompanied a portible steam harvester that made its rounds from farm to farm. Under this plan, which is yet the eprovered one in most sections, the farmer's wife and daughters have to get up three meals a day for a dozen or a score of husky harvest hands and yet they are not so sure nf assistance from the other women of the neighborhood as wen the case when these letter had no similar duties at home through the presence at the mes fnik at the common harvesting rendervous. Worse yet, the young ladies have scarcely the interest that was manifest when the volunteer harvesters to be served were the eligibles of the neighborhood instead nf, as now, nomadic laborers or, at best, college boys working for funds to put them through school.

Latterly there has been some relief from that phase of the harvesting system which has meant so much hard work for the fair sex. It has come through the introduction of cook wagons nr kitchens on wheels which accompany the big threshing outfits from farm to farm and serve food to the harvest hands right at the scene of their work—thereby saving, by the way, the time that was formerly spent in going to and from the farm house. This labor was a considerable item if the farm house was located several miles from the harvest field in which the men happened to be working at noon. These kitchen cars have been in use to some extent for several years past, but great improvements have been made in them nf late. There are now provided for the use of the big traveling harvesting crews "range wagons," with several of the largest size kitchen ranges mounted on a truck, and more wonderful yet is the "steam cooker," which looks very much like a fire engine, but which performs marvels in quick cooking. Why, in the early morning for instence, coffee will be ready for all the members of the largest harvesting force within twelve minutes nf the time the fires are lighted. This plan nf cooking for the harvesting crews has virtually become imperative on the large farms of the west, California and the Pacific northwest, owing to the immense force nf men needed to garner the grain on these heroniel estates of the "wheat empire." On one nf these big farms in Oklahoma, which may be cited as representative, there are in nse twenty-two harvesters and binders, each of which averags a cut of 250 acres of wheet per season. Similarly, on some of the Dakota farms one may see in season anywhere from twenty to forty machines in one far-flung line, charging into the golden sea of undulating grain. Merely the drivere of those machines make a goodly force, to say nothing of the other members nf the harvest crew, and when anywhere from fifty to one hundred horses are employed in harvesting operetions, the care of these animels is in itself something of a chore.



"BUNGING IN THE SHEAVES"

Perhaps the most picturesque feature of harvesting on the big farms beyond the Missouri river comes when the operation is carried on nt night by means of the illumination of torches end locomotive headlights, supplement-



HARVEST SCENE IN THE WHEAT EMPIRE

ing the light nf the moon, if the latter be available. Drought and other causes may impel the western farmer to work his harvest crews double time in order to hurry in the sheaves, but on e rule the grain grower in these favored sections of the country is not constantly menaced by thunder storms such es have, from time out of mind, caused anxiety to every eastern farming community until the precious grain is safely in the barn. The assurance nf edequate help in harvest time is one nf the big problems of almost every farmer east or west who raises much grein. The improved harvesting machines thet cut down the



APPROVED TYPE OF STEAM HARVESTING OUTFIT

number of men required for the task have helped some, of course, but it requires a certain number of men to operate the machines and in times of prosperity when labor is scarce the farmer often finds thet hewest harvested in heen made in his season's prnfits by the fancy prices he ben had to pay for the hired hends to hendle the crop.

WHEN THE SHAH TRAVELED

Each time the shah of Persia went in Europe, where he spent large sums, he procured the money needed for his journey not only by raising a loan generally in Russia, but also by another method, which was both ingenious and businesslike.

"Before leaving his possessions," writes M. Pnoll in McClure's, "he summoned his chief officers of state—ministers, provincial governors and the like—and proposed the following bargain to them: Those who wished to form part of his suite must pay him a sum of money which he fixed in accordance with the importance of their functions. It varied between 500 and 200,000 francs. In return, he authorized them to recoup themselves in any way they pleased.

"Here was 'fnd the explanation of the large number of persons who accompanied the shah on his travels, and the quaint and unexpected duties they bore, such as that of 'minister of the duck yard' (though Persia has never owned a navy), and one still more extraordinary, that of 'attorney in the heir apparent.'

"Although they sometimes had romantic snuls, they invariably had terribly practical minds. Eager to recover their outlay as quickly as possible, they practiced on a huge scale and without scruple or hesitation what 'd may describe as the bonne or commission system. This explained how on each of his trips to France the shah was able to spend from eight to twelve million francs in pocket money.

"He always carried a loaded pistol in his trousers pocket, though he never used it. On one of his journeys in France his eyes took it into his head to make a high court judical walk before him when he left the theater carrying a revolver behind at his peconiale eighteen (when he gathered to ede him come nnt. 'As soon as I see this I run up to the threatening bodyguard . . .

"Put that revolver away,' I said. It is not the custom here.'"

PRISONER OF WEALTH

Her Fortune a Burden to Mrs. Russell Sage.

Beggars Force Her Into Retirement and Changs Her From a Sweet, Kindly Woman to One of Suspicion.

New York.—One of the most pathetic figures in the world today is Mrs. Russell Sage, upon whom the fortune left her by her husband imposes a fearful burden. There is scarcely a day that she does not weep, one of her intimate friends tells us. She sets and cries nt the intolerable burden of having $65,000,000 on her shoulders, at the task of distributing that huge fortune in the way that will do the most good. She is 80 years old and has a New England conscience. She wants to do just the right thing with it all, and it requires an emount of thought and study and imposes a feeling of responsibility that is hard on an old woman who only wents a quiet corner to spend her few remaining years in.

Mrs. Sage has aged very much since her husband's death. She has grown thin, pale, hent and wrinkled. Aside from the noturel grief over Mr. Sage's death, Mrs. Sage was plunged almost instently into a storm of appeels which amounted to a persecution. Her mail for some years before Mr. Sage's death had amounted to between 40 and 50 letters a day. It leaped instently to 600 a day, and the entire surplus was appeals for money. Within two months efter Mr. Sage's death 7,000 letters were carted away from her house unopened. Two secretaries work night and day almost to handle Mrs. Sage's private mail. If she attempted to read 10 per cent of it personelly she would he ehle to do nothing else.

At first she tried conscientiously to look it over herself. She was astonished end disgusted et some of it. Before Mr. Sage's body was cold in its coffin she received a letter from a New York nen whom she never had seen asking her to send him a check for $5,000 by return mail, and he was kind enough to inclose a stamped envelope for reply. She never asked



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Mrs. Russell Sage.

for advice es to the disposal of this fortuee, yet within the first two months of her widowhood she received letters from more than 2,000 different mes, lostructing her how to give away her money so as to do the most good.

The letters that reelly effected Mrs. Sage at this time were pethetic appeals for help from individuals. Many of these were to ell appearances genuine, the appeals of sore and imcrrant persecns, suffering in went and hardship, and pathetically confident. That the kind-hearted woman who had more money then she knew what to do with would give them the little that would make them happy. Some of these letters distressed Mrs. Sage greetly; but they came not only from every state in the Union, but from foreign countries. Hed she responded to them she would have dissipated her entire fortune in cents or sacks to individuale eli over the world. So finally Mrs. Sage gave up her mail. Now a letter which is manifestly not a personal friend is given her, but nothing else reaches her eye.

It is not only impossible to reach Mrs. Sage by letter—it has become one of the impossible things to see her. Mrs. Sage has been one of the most approchable of women. Not a trace of snobbery or purse pride is to be found in her make-up. A plain, old-fashioned villege woman she started life, and she has ee sadly se her own hime as if she hed been the wife of a clerk instead of a multimillionaire.

Some one wrote a book once on Prisoners of Poverty. Mrs. Sage is a Prisoner of Wealth. Behind this human rampart she sits, efraid that some one may reach to torment her.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911. NO. 18.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

New York May Establish Tramp Colony



NEW YORK.—The tramp evil in this state may soon be solved, if bill provides not only for the appointment of a commission to inquire carefully into the conditions of vagrancy, but also makes an appropriation for the purchase of 500 acres of land upon which to establish a tramp colony. That there is need of some more adequate method of dealing with the vagrant class than has formerly obtained is known to every person, and the establishment of a farm where vagrants might be employed and reclaimed is believed by those who have made a study of the subject to be the proper solution of the difficulty.

The vagrants now in this state would form a population as large as that of the city of Albany. The jails, penitentiaries and almshouses are put to an expense of $2,000,000 annually in endeavoring to cope with the problem which has arisen through the existence of this undesirable element.

The bill proposes as a solution the establishment of a labor colony. The latter, briefly, is a state owned colony for the detention, reformation and instruction in agriculture and other industrial occupations of persons committed by magistrates as vagrants and tramps.

In Switzerland there is such a colony, located at Witzwil, in the canton of Berne, and it has proved most successful. Practically all of the work is done by the inmates. Not only is agriculture carried on, but other enterprises are also conducted. The buildings of the institution have been erected by the inmates and all of the furniture is made by them. They even make wagons and carriages and the various tools and appliances used on the farm.

With the establishment of such a colony the vagrant in New York would find himself between the horns of an uncomfortable dilemma—either detention at the farm colony or the giving a wide berth to the state in which he now is found most often.

Millionaire Gives a Swimming Party

MACON, GA.—The smart set of Macon is agog because of the fact that 20 young men and 20 young women, all promiscuous socially, passed a whole night in a swimming pool attired only in bathing costumes. The costumes were of the daintiest, and also of the scantiest, and the temperature of the swimming pool was pleasant, but the 20 couples did not enjoy themselves. They passed the night in abbreviated costumes in the pool, not because they wanted to, but because they had to.



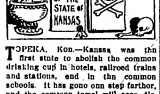
W. D. Billingslea, millionaire, with a magnificent home to which a spacious swimming pool is attached, has been giving swimming parties during hot weather, which have been attended by the young men and women of the smart set. Billingslea on this occasion invited 20 men and 20 women of the most exclusive set to his swimming party.

The couples splashed about in the water, flirted a bit and then, at any rate, there some more until after midnight. Then some one noticed the lateness of the hour, and a rush was made for the dressing rooms. Then it was discovered that the clothes of the 40 had been taken, and that the swimming pool had been locked. Billingslea himself was one of the victims.

Efforts to make themselves heard were in vain, and the 20 men and the 20 girls were forced to spend the night in the swimming pool clad in their scanty costumes.

Billingslea thinks some one played a practical joke on his guests, but he is mad clear through, and has offered a large reward for discovery of the person who stole the clothes and locked the door. At any rate, there will be no more swimming parties in Macon for the present.

State of Kansas Bars Public Towels



TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas was the first state to abolish the common drinking cup in hotels, railroad trains and stations, and in the common schools. It has gone one step farther, and the common towel will soon disappear from all public places. After an exhaustive investigation the chemists and bacteriologists of the Kansas board of health recommended that the common roller towel be forbidden as dangerous to the people of the state and the board adopted the order that the stiffly starched boarding house towel be cut up into individual towels, and everyone have a clean face wipe whenever the exigencies of the occasion demanded a facial bath.

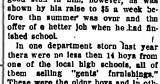
At a meeting of the board an investigation of the roller towel was ordered. Towels were collected in the hotels and public schools of several cities of the state. Railroad trains were boarded in different lines, and the roller towels in the wash rooms confiscated. These were taken to the state's health laboratories at the state university and examined.

In some instances, the bacterial count ran as high as 1,322,000 bacteria to a square centimeter of the towel.

The order means that all the schools will furnish paper towels for the children. These come in rolls and are about as cheap for 100 towels as laundering one towel. The railroads probably will put in paper towels or have individual towels for rent, and the hotels are expected to put individual towels into the washrooms.

Chicago Boys Work During Vacation

CHICAGO.—With the closing of the schools it is estimated that there are about 100,000 boys between the ages of 11 and 20 years who look for summer jobs. That is, there are 100,000 this first week. When the second week comes along there are about 50,000 who still think they must be at work, about 20,000 the third week and about 15,000 who retain their determination throughout the summer.



The average high school youth of this year expects to earn at least $10 a week to start, with a raise at the end of every fortnight. Alas! it seems employers have not the proper respect for their culture. "Out of these boys, the really valuable ones, get over their self-esteem after being rebuffed a few times.

One high school student, who had completed his sophomore year, and who during the winter had been one of the most popular boys in the school, started looking for a $10 job and ended collecting bundles in a department store for $3.50 a week. He had some good stuff in him, however, as was shown by his raise to $5 a week before the summer was over and the offer of a better job when he had finished school.

In one department store last year there were no less than 14 boys from one of the local high schools, all of them selling "gents' furnishings." These were the older boys and in other stores there were high school "men" doing everything from collecting bundles, wrapping them, helping with stock, doing the work of four assistant office boys, to jobs paying $10 a week, a remarkably high wage for the inexperienced youth of tender years.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

HAS UNWATERED THE MAINE



General Bixby, chief of the army engineers, who has had charge of the unwatering of the Maine, recently expressed the opinion that the destruction of the battleship was caused by the explosion of her magazines. No external explosion, in his judgment, could have caused the conditions observed in the remains of the vessel. But General Bixby added that the primary cause of the explosion would likely never be known, as the mystery of the Maine, unlike the hull itself, may never be revealed. General Bixby said that unless the fragment of a torpedo could be found there is no way of connecting an outside agency with the blowing up of the vessel.

The destruction to the vessel was such, says General Bixby, and the deterioration has been so great that it is impossible to tell whether the ship was blown up from a force within or without. The greatest force, however, was from the inside, indicating that the forward magazine had exploded. Whether this was from a sympathetic explosion caused by a torpedo from the outside may forever remain a mystery.

MAN AT THE CUSTOMS GATE



William Loeb, Jr., is the collector of the Port of New York. He is the Man at the Gate. Against him come yearly 300,000 tourists and a million immigrants in the fleet of 5,000 ships. All manner of merchandise goes through his gate—more than a thousand million dollars worth in a year. This man has to sort it and appraise it and tax it if it is taxable. Of all the people and the merchandise that enter the United States seven-tenths come through the port of New York and Loeb stands there with a staff to take the toll for the government on all that stupendous amount of traffic.

Although he has been no more than 27 months in office he has increased the gettings of the government by more than $15,000,000. He has enforced the commandment "Thou shalt not smuggle" as fully on the rich as upon the poor. He has locked up nearly a dozen persistent smugglers in Federal prisons and has humbled the pride of a hundred deftest tourists by having them arrested and heavily fined.

Mr. Loeb says smuggling, even by rich people, is a crime—just as much a crime as counterfeiting or passing bad checks. The law that declares it to be a crime is as plain as daylight.

FOSTER AND HIS MODEST FEE



John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state and known the world over through his connection with the diplomatic corps of the United States, has come into the limelight through the publication of alleged facts concerning the collection of a claim against the Chinese government. It was the claim of the heirs of Frederick T. Ward, an American soldier of fortune, who was killed in 1862 while in the military service of China. China paid to the United States more than $24,000,000 indemnity for outrages during the Boxer outbreak. Of this less than $11,000,000 was awarded to claimants by this government and the remainder was returned to China with the exception of $2,000,000 reserved for belated claims.

Mr. Foster received for this work a fee of $180,000. The matter is now in the hands of a congressional committee for investigation. The amount paid the claimants was $368,237.

Through his influence with the state department and our minister to China, as well as with Chinese officials whom he had known when on a diplomatic mission to China in connection with the settlement of the war between China and Japan, Mr. Foster persuaded the Chinese government to consent to the payment of this claim out of the $2,000,000 reserve, though the cash was not associated with the Boxer claims.

TO PUBLISH A WORLD PAPER



Another movement is now under way to bring the nations of the world into closer and more friendly relations. The International Journal, soon to be published in Paris and which will essentially be an international organ, and it is thought will be a long step in promoting harmony and friendship among nations.

The promotor of this new step in journalism is Theodore Stanton, son of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the noted women of her time and a pioneer in the cause of woman suffrage. He has sounded the sentiment in the various capitals of Europe relative to the project and has found it favorable.

While French will be the language mainly used in the publication, other languages will be employed. The paper will have no policy, in the restricted sense of the term, but will aim to publish truthfully and accurately both sides of all questions of world-wide interest. All interesting matters will not be kept within, but everything will be examined from the standpoint of international importance.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Influence of Money in Capital Clubs



WASHINGTON.—The public rebuke of President Taft, in which he stigmatised certain persons as "smell-bred and narrow-minded critics," following the withdrawal of names of men prominent in the political world up for membership in the ultra-exclusive Metropolitan club, has centered the attention of the country on the snobbishness of Washington.

Close observers assert that the impetus given to existing social conditions dates from the Spanish-American war. Before the treaty of Paris the millionaire residents of Washington could be counted on the fingers. Now all the rich and retired, the famous or otherwise, the representatives of whiskey, sugar, tobacco—every kind of trust—has his palace in an ultra-exclusive residential section and the womenkind set up to be social leaders.

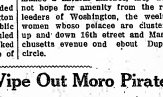
Money and influence in the gilded throng is the test which Washington now applies to every ambitious public man and his wife. The clubs are ruled by money, and men who have balked the politicel or financial schemes of those who are high in Washington circles are punished if they seek the companionship in clubs such as they would obtain in their home cities.

One of the most exclusive clubs in Washington keeps on its rolls a man who deserted his wife and six children to elope with the wife of a fellow-member of the same club, while it refused admission to a man who had defeated the ambitions of certain high officials.

Time was that when a new cabinet official, a new senator or even a member of the lower house came to Washington, some courtesy was accorded by society. Now that richly clad dame inquires about the home status of the raw officials and if the report is not up to the standard, Madame Cabinet Officer or Senator or Representative will have a lonesome time, unless she has some personal friends in the great realm.

The president and his wife will be courteous. They will follow the traditions, and will ask them to the functions decreed by a century of usage. But except to visit among those whom their husband's rank makes a natural alliance, they need not hope for amenity from the real leaders of Washington, the wealthy women whose palaces are clustered up and down 16th street and Massachusetts avenue and about Dupont circle.

Government to Wipe Out Moro Pirates



IT is somewhat startling to learn that piracy as bold and fierce as in the days of Captain Kidd still flourishes under the American flag. The Moro phrates of the Philippines have begun their attacks on peaceful merchant ships once more. A patrol of American gunboats was maintained over the Moros in the Sulu seas until recently, and withdrawn in the belief that they had been pacified. The Moros believed that the Americans were afraid of them, and piracy immediately flamed out afresh. Now the patrol will be re-established.

The Moloy pirate of the eastern seas is perhaps the most notorious of all freebooting types. He excels Captain Kidd in reckless daring and ruthless cruelty.

Instead of sailing boldly forth in fleets of outrigger boats, after the old time style, with a crew numbering hundreds of armed and intrepid warriors, the Moro pirate of today establishes headquarters on some remote island, and therefrom as a base of operations conducts furtive raids. If successful, he becomes bolder, and ventures further afield in quest of booty. Finding a ship in trouble, he attacks it and murders everybody on board. Coming across a village that looks peacefully inviting, he seeks it, mesmerizing all the adult male inhabitants.

Then, with his load of loot, he does not return to the place from which he started, but seeks another island.

Committee Is to Sift Indian Charges



THE lid on the seething cauldron of Indian affairs is loose. It is to be taken off without further delay by Chairman Graham, of the committee on expenditures in the interior department.

For years there has been endless rumor and vague accusations of graft, trickery, jokers in legislation, of appropriations nominally designed for the Indians, but actually going to land grabbing rings; of looting of the Indian estates all over the country, of waste in maintaining the Indians and policies that tend to pauperize them.

The facts are to be dug out. If the charges are true, they are to get light. If not, they are to be disproved. The investigators expect to stir up a very bad odor.

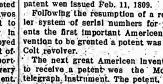
Where do the millions appropriated each year in the Indian bill go? It has been constantly charged that they go in large part to about everybody except the Indians. For instance, $500,000 was appropriated in the last bill for irrigation of the Flathead reservation lands. If the stories now being told before the probere are true, this money is to go used, not for the Indians, but for lands that have been taken from the Indians and are held by speculators. The Gila irrigation project is alleged to present a somewhat similar situation.

Another case that the committe is going to probe is that of the Crow reservation in Montana. A case of Ute Indians of Utah is going to be taken up in the effort to locate responsibility for the woes of this tribe.

Uncle Sam Issues a Million Patents

THE United States government will soon issue its one millionth patent for an invention. Commissioner of Patents Edward Bruce Moore has been looking forward for some time to a celebration of the issuance of patent No. 1,000,000. It was his hope that this distinguished number should go to some epoch-making invention.

The United States patent office will be 122 years old when the coveted number is issued. The bureau was established in 1790 as an adjunct to the treasury department. Early in 1836 there was a fire which destroyed not only the building of the patent office, but every record, all the important drawings and papers, and every model owned by the government. Prior to the fire the office had issued 9,337 patents.



The first strictly American invention to receive a patent from the original United States patent office was the cotton gin. The patent was issued March 14, 1794, to Eli Whitney. The number of the Whitney patent was not preserved, neither was the number of Fulton's steamboat, for which a patent was issued Feb. 11, 1809.

Following the resumption of a regular system of serial numbers for patents the first important American invention to be granted a potent was the Colt revolver.

The next great American invention to receive a patent was the Morse telegraph instrument. The patent, No. 1,647, was issued June 20, 1840. The patent issued to Charles Goodyear, June 15, 1844, acknowledged his invention of the process of the vulcanization of India rubber. The basic patent of the pneumatic air brake was issued to George W. Westinghouse April 13, 1869. It bore serial number 88,929.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, MINN.

SAVING AND EARNING.

A Chicago millionaire came to this country in 1871, with 12 cents in his pocket. The other day, referring to it, he said he held down this rule: "Never to be out of work and never to spend as much as you earn." I was that rule that made him a millionaire, and that is the kind of millionaire that is entitled to honor. His idea is that it is good for a man to save, for economy is a healthy habit, says the Ohio State Journal. As a rule men can live on half they spend, have better health, and can do more work. Let a man sit down and make a list of what he needs, not scantily but bountifully, and he will be surprised how many things he can cut out and yet keep body and mind in fine condition There are many things that one buys that are the objects of his fancy. He sees them and wants them; if he didn't see them he wouldn't want them. We once heard of a man who would not go to market, because he said, he wanted to buy everything, and succeeded in buying much he did not need. It is possible to live well on meals that average only 10 cents per capita. In a school on the west side they do it, and that little club of teachers are hearty and happy as robins in a cherry tree. We must get out of the idea that great chunks of heavy food are required for energy. As a rule they reduce it.

The bureau of animal industry has toviced what appears to a be a breakfast food for horses, with the purpose to reduce the high cost of their living. The substitute for oats is composed of cocoanut and peanut meals and it can be produced for $15 less a ton than whole oats cost. It appears that the horse's experimented with did not take eagerly to the new ration at first; quite as human beings used to find their breakfast foods eleger until a taste was expressly cultivated. The horses had to get the habit without the encouragement which a liberal application of cream and sugar affords the bipeds. In duo time, however, the animals recovered their form on the novel diet. The ration must be adequestionably justified, nevertheless, before it can be commended to those who truly love a horse. It is not the animal's fault that oats have become a luxury. Human beings have been induced to eat its natural fodder in enormous quantities and that is the reason.

A German expedition which went to German East Africo to scoreh for dinosourin remains reports that discovery of bones longer than any heretofore existing in other parts of the world. One specimen which bos been secured is a humerus 6 feet 10½ inches in length. This would indicate a thigh bono of nine feet. Heretofore the diplodocus has been considered the great-granddaddy of colossal land animals of all times. But the length of the humerus of the diplodocuscus was only three feet eleven inches. It is very safe to say of the prehistoric geological ages that "there were giants in those days."

A telephons has been installed near the pulpit of a Kansas church to enable the congregation to hear the sermon without going to church. However, it is a difficult feat to sleep and hold a receiver to one's ear at the same time.

The American bullfrog is to be introduced into Japan by a young Japanese who was graduated from the American agricultural college this year. Choruses of large, healthy American frogs, having "To-get-'i-kago" from the marshes should add much to the charm of Japanese life and strengthen the ties between the two countries.

Still another doctor is added to the list of those who are being sued for sewing up various articles in the bodies of their patients operated upon. In this last case it is forceps. This sort of thing is apt to make patients nervous aver tho prospect of having a junk department added to the original plan of their interior economy.

It is pointed out that there is no danger of overdoing the apple raising business, as the frequent crop failures keep down the production. Yet this does not seem to be a good argument to address to prospective but hesitating investors.

By hypnotizing a maniac an Illinois woman prevented him from attacking her and her children. It might ho well for the ladies to drop bridge for a while and take up hypnotism.

No patriotic citizen will let any guilty fly escape, and all flies have been duly convicted.

Tho seventeen-year old locust is food in the long run for the English sparrow. Its end is inglorious.

RECIPROCITY PASSES!

LONGEST CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT FOR YEARS IS ENDED.

FINAL PASSAGE BY 2 TO 1 VOTE

La Follette, in Plea Against Bill, Says Taft Seeks Favor and Scores Democrat's Attitude.

Washington, D. C. — The Canadian trade agreement bill passed the senate by a vote of fully two to one.

The most bitter fight for legislation waged by an administration in many years came to a close when the Canadian reciprocity bill, an issue before two sessions of congress, was passed by the senate by a decisive vote.

This vote included all but four or five of the Democrats and also a good many so-called "stalwart" Republicans. Opposed to the bill were most of the Republican insurgents who come from northwestern states, a few of the Republican regulars and a handful of Democrats.

The measure has not been changed in any respect by the senate and when it is signed by the speaker and the vice president it will be dispetched to the president.

Senator La Follette featured in the final speechmaking with a vigorous arraignment of President Taft and the bill. He attacked the Democrats of the senate on the ground that they were deliberately trying for political purposes and pointed out that the Democrats had consistently voted down amendments proposing general tariff reductions. Their excuse, he said, had been that the president would not sign the reciprocity bill if it was encumbered with any general tariff amendments.

Several amendments to the reciprocity bill were defeoted, including those by Mr. Bristow to reduce duties on lead bullion and lead paints and similar lead products and by Mr. Townsend for an agreement with Canada to enlarge the St. Lawrence waterway.

Senator Smith, of Michigon, attacking the bill, declored Canada would not be the only menace to American industries. He said British capitol in great obundance in waiting to be poured into Canada when the reciprocity agreement is ratified and that from the advantageous ground across the border British manufacturers would flood this conutry with competitive goods."

There were twenty-fivo amendments to the measure acted upon the last day. Many of these proposed to affix general tariff chonges to the agreement. President Taft insisted that any chnnges of this character treat on the defeat of the entire reciprocity agreement with Conoda.

The pending amendments included the La Follette amendments to the cotton and woolen schedules, the Nelson amendments restoring half the duty on agricultural products, the Clapp amendments enlarging the free list and removing all restrictions on the importation of paper, amendments by Senators Crawford and Gore removing the duty on fresh meats and several similor amendments by Senators Cummins, Bristow and others. All were killed.

Party lines disappeared during the consideration of tho bill. Tariff affiliations, to outward appearance, have been completely chonged. President Taft has had the general support of the Democrats and of the Republican regulars and in this union of forces he has found support so that the bill was not in donger of defeat or of serious amendment since the session began.

SUGAR TRUST AIDED HARRISON.

Former Counsel For Combina Says It Gave $10,000.

New York, N. Y. — The American Sugar Refining Company contributed $10,000 to help Benjamin Harrison in one of his campaigns for the presidency against Grover Clevcland. The contribution was told of by John E. Parsons, former attorney for the company. In his testimony before the congressional committee which is investigating the affairs of the so-called trust. He could not remember whether it was the first or the second Harrison campaign.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, July 22.— Wheat, September, 97¾c; Dec. 96¾; No. 1 northern, 98¾; No. 2 northern, 97¼c. No. 1 durum, 88c. No. 2 corn, 56c. No. 3 white oats, 42¾c; barley, malting, $1.07; No. 2 rye, 78c. No. 1, flax, $2.46.

Duluth, July 22.—Wheat, September, 97¼c; No. 1 northern, $1.00½; No. 1 durum, 90c.

South St. Paul, July 22.—Cattle — Steers, $5.25@8.10; cows, $3.25@4.60; calves, $3.25@6.00; hogs, $6.35@6.40; sheep, yearlings, $4.00@6.75.

Woman Aviator's Fall Fatal.

Etampes, France. — Mme. Denise Moore is the first woman victim of aviation. She was killed at the aerodrome here. Mme. Moore had already made several fine ascents and was about to make a high flight. When about 150 feet in the air her biplane was caught by a gust and capsized. It fell straight to the earth and the woman was crushed beneath it. Mme. Moore was French, although she had an English name. She was about 25 years of age. She had hoped to obtain a pilot's license next week.



"Look, Chimmie—I et four cobs o' corn an' three slices o' melon!"

OFFERS TRUST CURB

WICKERSHAM SUGGESTS CORPORATION COMMISSION AS REMEDY FOR PRESENT EVILS.

FIXING OF PRICES POSSIBLE

Attorney General, in Duluth Address, Proposes Powers Like Interstate Commerce Board—Says Law of Supply and Demand Nullified.

Duluth, Minn.—Attorney General Wickersham, speaking before the Minnesota Bar association here, advocated a federal commission for the regulation of corporations in the same way as the interstate commerce board now curbs the railroads.

The cabinet member declared also that the duty of fixing prices of commodities might devolve upon this commission, though he expressed some doubt of the practicability of this phase of the plan.

The law of supply and demand, Mr. Wickersham said, no longer controls prices in the United States. For years, he said, the prices in all the great staple industries have been fixed by agreement between the principal producers and not by a normal play of free competition.

An interstate commission, the attorney general added, would prevent violations of the anti-trust laws and aid business men to maintain a continued status of harmony with the requirements of the statutes.

"That further regulation of corporations carrying on commerce among the states may be necessary," he said, "in coming to be a matter of current comment. It has been openly advocated recently by representatives of some of the largest combinations of capital, probably as a means of salvation and to preserve under government supervision great organizations whose continued existence is menaced by the recent interpretation of the Sherman act, the disintegration of which would be attended, with heavy loss. To arch it is a case of 'any port in a shipwreck.' Better continued cooperative life, even under a powerful master, than disseminated properties and segregated activities without constant government supervision.

"But there are other reasons for such regulation. The federal department of justice is not organized or equipped to maintain constant supervision and control of business combinations. It deals only with cases of violation of the law. The activities of an administrative board or commission would be directed to preventing such violations and in aiding business men to maintain a continued status of harmony with the requirements of law.

"Whether such a federal industrial commission should have power to regulate prices is, of course, a matter for early venture. The expense has been at the rate of $4,000 a year, the greater part of which represents lavestment in-pigs.

Bobby Carruthers is Dying.

Peoria, Ill.—Robert Carruthers, at one time the highest-salaried baseball player in the world, is dying at a hospital in this city from a nervous breakdown.

PLAGUE PERIL LESS

NO NEW CASES ARE FOUND IN QUARANTINE IN NEW YORK.

Port Health Officer Declares Cholera Situation In General Is Very Favorable.

New York.—The cholera situation in this port is looked upon by Health Officer Dr. Alvah H. Doty, with increasing favor.

He issued the following bulletin: "At Hoffman island conditions are satisfactory. There have been no further cases of cholera among the passengers or crew of the steamer Moltke detained there. Reports from Swinburne island hospital state there have been no further deaths.

"The condition of the passengers and crew of the steamer Perugia is satisfactory. On the whole the general condition of the cholera situation looks very favorable."

How different it is to exclude cholera was brought out in testimony heard at the investigation of Doty's administration.

Emil Ledgerr, in charge of the steerage department of the Hamburg-American line, testified that the first case of cholera on board the Moltke did not develop until 22 days after the passengers had first been quarantined in Hazy.

Ledsrer had this from the ship's doctor and from the Italian naval attegeon detailed to the ship.

Washington.—To help the New York authorities in the fight against cholera invasions from Europe Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf, one of the experts of the public health service, has been sent from Washington.

WALL PAPER MEN INDICTED

Members of Alleged Trust Are Accused of Violating Sherman Law in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Four indictments were returned by the federal grand jury, which has been investigating an alleged wall paper trust. The indictments charge conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman law.

The indicted persons are officials of wall paper jobbing houses. They are: J. B. Pearce, president of the J. B. Pearce Wall Paper company of Cleveland; Norton Newcomb of St. Louis, Edward P. Stannell of Chicago and C. C. Aler of Columbus, O. Bond was fixed at $5,000 in each case.

The specific charge against the indicted men is that they met in Cleveland May 30, 1910, and after a secret session, notified wall paper manufacturers of the country that if they sold wall paper to [illegible] 10 cent stores the jobbers would boycott them.

SECOND GUNBOAT TO HAITI

Americans and Their Interests Seriously Threatened by Revolution Against Simon.

Washington.—At the request of American Minister Furniss at Port au Prince, the United States will send another gunboat to Haitien waters to protect American lives and interests, seriously threatened by the revolution against President Simon. The second warship will go to Port au Prince, the capital. The gunboat Petrel already is at Port Liberte on the north coast.

Five Passengers Injured.

Muskogee, Okla.—Five passengers and the conductor were injured when a Midland Valley train crashed through a bridge near Avant, Okla. The bridge is fifty feet high. The structure had been weakened by a swollen creek.

Plot to Kill De La Barra?

Mexico City.—The police have received information of an alleged plot to assassinate President de la Barra. The president discredits the report, but detectives are investigating.

DENIES HINES TALE

ALDRICH SAYS HE DID NOT PROMISE TAFT'S AID IN LORIMER'S ELECTION.

HE WAS 'NOT OBJECTIONABLE'

Former Rhode Island Senator Refutes Much of the Evidence Given by the Chicago Lumberman Before Senate Investigating Committee.

Washington.—Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island flatly contradicted at the Lorimer committee investigation the story given by Edward Hines of Chicago that Aldrich had asked him to urge Lorimer to become a senatorial candidate.

In substance, Aldrich's testimony was to the effect that Hines approached him and asked him what the administration thought of Lorimer, and Aldrich informed him that Lorimer was "not objectionable" to President Taft.

A cross-examination brought an admission from C. F. Wiehe, brother-in-law of Hines, that the mysterious Robert Shields of Superior, Wis., who travels the country over refreshing the memories of witnesses prio to their appearance here, was retained for his own agency, $4,000,000 of insurance on the Hines Lumber company's properties, has "nothing" for the concern and was active in the election of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin.

This is what former Senator Aldrich accomplished during his short appearance on the witness stand:

Denied that he sent for Edward Hines in the spring of 1901.

Denied that he asked Hines to see Congressman Lorimer and impress on him "that the administration was very anxious to have a Republican senator elected in Illinois as soon as possible."

Denied that he told Hines there were several important tariff schedules coming up in the senate for the passage of which it was very important to have every available republican vote.

Denied that he sent for Hines and asked him to accompany him to the White House to discuss the Illinois situation with the president.

Denied that he told Hines the president and he (Aldrich) thought Lorimer could be elected and again asked Hines to urge on Lorimer "the necessity of becoming a candidate and doing all he could to be elected at the earliest moment possible."

Denied that he sent any message whatever either to Lorimer or to Governor Deneen concerning the election.

Mr. Aldrich thought he had participated in three conversations with Hines.

THREE BANDITS ROB TRAIN

North Coast Limited Held Up In North Dakota—Passengers Are Relieved of $500.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Train No. 2, the eastbound North Coast Limited on the Northern Pacific railroad, was held up by three masked robbers near Buffalo, N. D. The robbers secured about $500, in cash by searching the passengers, shot Engineer S. P. Olson of Fargo twice to make him stop the train and made a successful escape in an automobile which they had awaiting them near the scene of the robbery.

The deed as executed was one of the most daring ever perpetrated in this part of the country and showed that the men were no amateurs at the business, as every movement was executed as planned and admirably executed. When the train stopped at the high bridge at Valley City the three masked bandits crept into the day coach. Heavily armed and shooting recklessly to intimidate the passengers, they first lined the train crew up at one end of the car and then proceeded to search the passengers in the coaches.

LEWIS STRANG IS KILLED

Noted Auto Driver Crushed to Death In Attempting to Avoid a Wagon.

Blue Rivers, Wis.—Louis Strang, the noted automobile race driver, was instantly killed near here, when, in an endeavor to avoid a wagon his automobile careened and went crashing over a high embankment.

Strang was driver of a car carrying the technical committee of the annual endurance tour of the Wisconsin Automobile association.

In the car with Strang were three other passengers, including Joe Jagerbauer, also a driver of Cese cars, and Lester Clark of Richland Center, Wis. The name of the other passenger has not been learned. Strang did not jump, but remained at the wheel and was crushed to death in the fall of thirty feet.

Hunt Hoosier Politician.

Rushville, Ind.—T. E. Gregg, a field examiner under the state board of accounts and former city treasurer, has been missing for two weeks. The last trace of Gregg was that he was seen in Indianapolis in May.

Freed by Immigration Officials.

New York.—Hugh Sweeney of Indianapolis, who had been detained by the immigration authorities at this port as not being a citizen, was released on praving that he had served in the Civil war.

PASS PUBLICITY ACT

ELECTION REFORM MEASURE IS APPROVED BY SENATE.

No Candidate for Congress Can Spend Over Ten Cents for Each Voter in State.

Washington.—With a practical unanimous vote the senate passed the most drastic campaign publicity measure that was ever adopted by either branch of the United States congress.

Using the pre-election publicity bill passed by the house of representatives as a basis, the senate constructed a proposed law with the following important features:

"No candidate for the senate [illegible] shall spend in the election more than a sum equal to ten cents for each voter in his district or state.

"No senatorial candidate shall spend a total of more than $10,000 in the primary and general election; and no candidate for the house shall spend more than $5,000.

"Publicity must be given to all primary campaign contributions and expenditures.

"All general election expenses must be made public before the election, beginning fifteen days before election, and making publication each six days until election.

"All promises of political jobs must be made public."

The bill further makes it illegal to promise political places in order to secure election support, or to aid in influencing the election of any member of a state legislature.

The bill will be the subject of probably prolonged conference between the two houses. It originated in the house as a part of the Democratic legislative program and was designed to require the publication of expenditures before election, which is not required by the existing publicity law.

The Republicans in the house attempted to extend the bill to cover primary election expenses. In the senate the primary election amendment, coupled with more radical amendments, were adopted with little opposition.

The senate amendments submitted by the committee on privileges and elections required publicity of all primary election expenses and all pledges of political jobs or favors. Some objection to this was made on the basis that primary elections were not within the control of congress. The amendment was finally adopted, however, by a vote of 50 to 7.

WILSON OUSTS WILEY AID

Secretary Removes Floyd W. Rohlson Without Consulting Chemist—Tart to Act.

Washington. — Floyd W. Rohlson, an important member of the staff of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, it was developed, was dismissed from the bureau June 30 on charges of insubordination.

Although his dismissal was important, it was not considered sufficiently noteworthy to bring to the attention of Dr. Wiley's staff of experts in New York city. He came originally from Michigan.

Secretary Wilson said that Rohlson had been relieved of service because he refused to carry out an order of the secretaries of the departments of agriculture, treasury and commerce and labor to prohibit the making of benzoate of soda with food, which had been determined was deleterious to health.

WOMAN IN AUTO SHOT DEAD

Bloodhounds Are Aiding Posses in Search of the Assassin in Woods of Virginia.

Richmond, Va.—Bloodhounds, cried on by their trainers of the Henrico county constabulary, are searching the Virginia woods in Chesterfield county aiding Richmond mounted police and posses under the sheriff of Chesterfield in the hunt for the men who shot and killed Mrs. Harry C. Beattie, Jr., as she was riding with her husband in an automobile.

Young Beattie stopped the car when an unidentified man, evidently an auto-automobile fiend, stood stubbornly in the middle of the road. When he asked the man to get out of the latter with a surly retort raised a single barreled shotgun and fired at close range into the car, killing Mrs. Beattie.

GATES' FRIENDS ARE HOPEFUL

Stricken Financier Is More Than Holding His Own, and Complete Recovery Is Looked For.

Paris.—Although the condition of John W. Gates is still critical, he continues to make slight gains.

Doctor Gaies, after his second visit to the patient said while it would be several days before the physicians could say definitely that Mr. Gates was out of danger, his condition at present justified confident hopes for his recovery.

Canada Has Honey Famine.

Toronto, Ont.—Dealers in honey declare that the drought of June and early July has caused a shortage of over 1,000,000 pounds in Ontario's harvest from the hives. The practical failure of small flowering field crops is given as the cause.

Killed in Auto Crash.

Willmar, Minn.—Mrs. C. W. Carlson of Carpenter, S. D., is dead and her husband is seriously injured as the result of an automobile accident near this city.

MISS SPRIGG'S NEIGHBOR

By DONALD ALLEN

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It was no use for Miss Amanda Spriggs to try and conceal the fact that she had lived long enough to be classed as an old maid. As a matter of fact, and as the very best way, she didn't try to conceal it, but owned right up to 35 years, and then added:

"So you can see that there is one woman in this world who isn't ready to jump in fair any man that comes along. I don't propose to be married one month and divorced the next.

Miss Spriggs was well to do. After living for a number of years in a certain village she bought a rather pretentious house and grounds in the suburbs of a town. One day she was moved into the house she had a sty come on her right eye. It was large enough for the eye of an ox. Miss Spriggs, like other old maids, carried a chip on her shoulder, and when the sty came she was in fighting mood.

Mr. Alexander Smith was an old bachelor. That is, he was 37 years old, and when any of his friends referred him about it his reply was:

"The rest of you can go and make fools of yourselves about matrimony, but none for me, thank you."

And then he would smile in a pitying way and shake his head to show how sorry for them he was, and seemingly prepared for a row with the first man that trod on his corn-toils.

Mr. Smith had lived at his club. His club got tired of his dog and cat and mocking-bird and revolver practice, and after a few hints he bought him a house and announced that the rest of the world could go to same place for away. He hadn't the slightest idea that he was neighbor to Miss Spriggs.

Mr. Smith and his old housekeeper were just getting settled, and Miss Spriggs was just developing that sty, when the bachelor fell off a step-ladder and sprained his ankle. On the



"Oh, You Are, Are You!"

very next day his dog took advantage of the occasion to trat across the grass on the old maid's premises and attack her cat and cause her to suffer various painful emotions. But for that sty Miss Spriggs would have walked over to the other house and had it out with the master. Instead, she wrote the following note to be handed in by her servant:

"Sir: Your dog has attacked my cat without the slightest provocation and nearly killed her. You must keep him chained up or kill him. I am, sir, respectfully yours."

"Oh, you are, are you!" exclaimed Mr. Smith after reading the note. "Well, see about that. I'll neither chain up Billy nor kill him far one woman's cat. Must be an old maid or a hot-tempered widow."

And he wrote and dispatched by his housekeeper:

"Madam: My dog is four years old, and never have I known him to attack a cat unless that animal showed fight or insulted. If you kill your cat or keep her chained up, there can be no more trouble. Saltoro me, I am ever yours."

Miss Spriggs didn't fall down in a faint or a fit when she read that note. There were three chairs standing handy by, and she kicked them over, one after the other, and thus saved her life.

As Mr. Smith didn't know about the sty, he rather expected a call. Two days passed and then his dog came howling home. He had been investigating around Miss Spriggs' back door, and her servant had scalded him. When Mr. Smith got his breath back he wrote and dispatched the following:

"Madame: There is a law to punish cruelty to animals, and as soon as I can leave the house I shall make it my business to see it enforced. Bellows me, and so forth."

"Oh, be will, will he!" exclaimed Miss Spriggs. "Well, let him enforce to his heart's content. There is also a law against trespass, he wants to understand, and as soon as his old sty gets well I'll give him all the law he wants!"

And then she wrote and sent the following:

"Sir: I have this day instructed my servant to buy a shot-gun to shoot dogs with! I am, sir, and so forth."

Three days later, while Miss Spriggs and her servant were trying to get a bureau upstairs, it got away from them and went bumping down to bring up with a great crash in the hall and shiver the pane of glass in the front door. Half an hour later over came the following note from Mr. Smith:

"Madam: Let me inform you that this is a restricted locality, and that such a row as took place in your house a short time since cannot under the head of public nuisances. I know my rights and shall maintain them at all hazards. See section 23, page 432 of the compiled laws of this state, and govern yourself accordingly. Believe me, if you can, and so forth."

That sty persecuted Miss Spriggs from weeping, but she got the hemmer and pounded on the kitchen floor for fully fifteen minutes to show she was not dismayed. Her opportunity to hit back came three days later. Mr. Smith bobbled on the back door and did some shooting at a target. He had just babbled back to the sitting room when ever came a note reading:

"Sir: Under a city ordinance it is first man that trad on his cont-tails. forbidden to indulge in target practice outside a licensed shooting gallery. I shall lay a complaint against you. Also, see section 27, page 674, of the compiled laws, under the heading: 'Restricting minors and others from handling deadly weapons.' I am, sir, and so on."

"Mrs. Hastings," said the old bachelor to his housekeeper after reading the note, "I shall have the woman next door arrested."

"Yes sir."

"For defemation of character."

"I see, sir."

"Here, in her own handwriting, she refers to me as an idiot."

"Of course."

"You can go oh the stand and swear I'm not."

"I can."

"Then that settles it. I must put that woman where she belongs. In two or three more days I can bobble about, and then I'll see my lawyer."

And about the same time Miss Spriggs was writing to her servant:

"Anna, this sty is getting well and in two or three days I'll attend to that man's case. I'll give him to understand that he can't walk over me!"

"Good for you, ma'am!"

But next day they met almost on the dividing line. Miss Spriggs was out pruning a rose bush, and Mr. Smith went out to recover a slipper the dog had run off with. The two stood and stared at each other. They recalled those notes. They recalled the scalded dog and the shot-gun. They tried to look fierce, but it was no use. They didn't look as each expected to see other to Mr. Smith raised his hat, and Miss Spriggs smiled. Mr. Smith said she was charming.

People say that in the fall they will be married.

When Taft Was Hazed.

At a recent smoker of the Washington Yale club it came out how the wicked sophomores of Yale, at the time President Taft was a Freshman, hazed him. When the Yale men discovered Candwell C. Tyler of the class of 1877 in their midst they insisted on knowing how he came there. He had hazed the class of '78, of which W. H. Taft was a member, and they particularly wanted to know how Freshman Taft had been initiated into the mysteries of Yale. "Well, that is not hard to answer," said Mr. Tyler. "I happened to be one of the ten or twelve that visited Taft on a mission conducted solely by sophomores. We found him in his room alone, and, of course, the visit of so large a delegation of men of hostile intent, made its impression. But he was then, as now, good natured. We were determined on nothing less than a concert, and told Taft that we would try out his voice in song, and we insisted that it should be from no less a place than his study desk; and from there he sang to us, much to our edification and delight. He sang well the songs we told him to sing. I do not believe he was molested after that, but at all events, that is the way soma twalve of us hazed him."

Too Many of That Kind.

"Professed politicians who pride themselves on having reduced public office to an exact science," recently observed a wise old chap at Washington, "frequently find the independent voter a real stumbling block, in fact that was amusingly disclosed last fall in the experience of a friend of mine in Ohio, who was out for reelection. He was talking to an intimate political business man of his home town one day and when he said:

"'I do wish, Henry, that you would be a steady friend of mine.'

"'My dear fellow,' returned the business man, 'I have, as you know, always supported you when you were right.'

"'The candidate for reelection sighed and, as he laid his hand upon the shoulder of his friend, said:

"'My friend, I have no use for that kind of friendship.'"—Lippincott's Magazine.

BIG SOIL EXPOSITION

"NORTHWESTERN LAND PRODUCTS SHOW" DESIGNATION CHOSEN FOR EXHIBITION.

WILL BE HELD IN DECEMBER

Advertising of Booster Project Will Be Started on Automobile Tour to Montanas Capitol.

It will be the "Northwestern Land Products Show" officially, which is to be held in St. Paul in December, But everywhere it will be known as the "St. Paul Land Show."

This was determined after a conference of Northwestern Development league officers. It was proposed to call the big show of soil products the "National Land Show," but Pittsburg has incorporated the word "National" into a long title for its land exposition, and the development league people wanted to confine the show to the states which it is intended to benefit. These are the states which are in the league and certain to have exhibits: Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Alaska also will be represented. Every other state will be secondary to these states and the special interests connected with them.

Announcement of Show's Plans Soon.

The Northwest Development league will make an official announcement of the plans for the show within a few days, as it is to be given under the auspices of the league organized in Helena the first of May. The proposition of the league has been accepted and the league's secretary, Will A. Campbell, becomes general manager of the land show.

One of the first advertising "stunts" to be pulled off to boost the land show will be to send an automobile in the Minnesota State Automobile association tour from the Twin City to Helena and Great Falls, Mont. The special train being fitted out by the Great Northern will also be a big advertisement for the land show. Posters will be hung in the windows of the train, and business men from the Twin City will talk land show, that every one passing the train may know the show is an assured fact.

T. H. Bigelow Chairman of Finance.

H. H. Bigelow has been named chairman of the finance committee for the land show, together with Jit S. Warner, St. Paul, and P. L. Howe of Minneapolis. It is understood same money has been subscribed, and with some assistant that he can't walk over me!" start shw peapls the work has actually started on the land show.

"The December dates are necessary, as thera are land shows running continuously from October 12, until December 9," said Mr. Campbell. "The Pittsburg show opens first, October 12, and runs for two weeks; then comes the show in Omaha in which some Western States are interested, opening October 15 and continuing until October 28. The New York shows opens in Madison Square Garden, November 3, and runs a couple of weeks. Then we hava the Chicago show, which does not close until December 9. This makes it necessary to have the show here in December. Just what days will be selected cannot be said now, but December is the best time, as early dates bring a show too close following big state fairs."

SEEKING FARM LANDS.

Rotterdam Man Looks For Suitable Site far Colony.

A. Van der Spek, president of the Association of Dutch Farmers, with headquarters at Rotterdam, was in conference with George A. Ralph, state immigration commissioner, regarding Minnesota lands last week.

Mr. Van der Spek represents an organization that is looking for homes for a large colony of Hollandare same, where in the United States or Canada, and Mr. Welsh spent considerable time explaining to him the advantages of living in Minnesota. Mr. Welsh laid special stress upon the value of the cut-over and half timber lands of Northeastern Minnesota, where people of small means can make a start and gradually build up a home and have a profitable farm.

The association which Van der Spek represents has a membership of about nine thousand farmers. He did not give any definite information as to when or how many of them will come here, but said that he was simply looking for information so he would be able to tell his people where to find the kind of land they wanted when it would cost and what it would produce.

Mr. Van der Spek, when showing his card, explained that the "Mr." in front of his name indicated that he is a doctor of laws. He is a member of a firm of lawyers in Rotterdam.

LANDS TO BE OPENED AUG. 22.

Cut-over Cass Lake and Duluth Indian Districts to Cost $1.25 an Acre.

Washington, D. C. — Cut-over Indian lands in Minnesota, on which timber has been cut, approximating 191,647 acres, will be thrown open to entry Aug. 22, 1911, under instructions signed by the first assistant secretary of the interior. Although open to homestead entry, settlers will have to pay $1.25 an acre for the land, which is situated in the Cass Lake and Duluth districts.

CAMP IS SANITARY.

Precaution Taken for Health of National Guard.

Camp Lakeview.—The Second regiment is favored with the presence of four regular army officers detailed from the war department. They are Captain A. E. Stone of Fort Lincoln, N. D., army inspector, who was here at the encampment of the First and Third regiments. Major Arthur Johnson, detailed as instructor with the Minnesota national guard, who was in attendance at the Third regiment encampment; Lieutenant Colonel William Gerlach, U. S. A., retired, and Captain Monroe C. Kerth of the general staff, division of militia efforts at Washington, who is here to observe the work of the troops. He will not make a written report to his department, but his suggestions and recommendations in the improvement of the national guards based on notes taken will be followed out as far as possible by the war department" Captain Kerth just before coming here was at the encampments of national guard at Waukesha, Wis., and Des Moines, Iowa, on a similar mission.

Plan for Better Sanitation.

For the purpose of better sanitation this camp is divided into three districts to be officered as follows: First district, Major Nicholson, assisted by Surgeon Collins; Second district, Major Mollison, assisted by Surgeon Mercill; Third district, Major Buechers, assisted by Surgeon Rowe, Jr. Surgeon Major Dorsey has general supervision and the object is to make a perfectly sanitary camp, which means to drive out the fly. To accomplish this two screens were built and all slops and refuse will be burned.

While the other regiments were in camp the flies had become so numerous as to be unbearable, breeding in a ravine at the lower end of the camp that the men had to fill and level. This has been thrown for years. This was burned away end with other precautions taken it is hoped relief will be gained.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES MAY MERGE.

Southern and Minnesota Valley Bodies to Meet in Rochester.

Rochester.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Southern Medical association will be held in Rochester on Wednesday, Aug. 3. The session is to be one of the most important in the history of the organization, it being probable that it will result in the uniting of the southern association with the Minnesota Valley association The Valley organization will meet in Rochester at the same time in conjunction with the southern Minnesota, and the main business session will be a discussion of the union of the two societies.

The program for this meeting will be an especially interesting one, the surgical work and hospital work and the study of the brain and nervous system at the hospital occupying much of the time.

The Sisters of St. Francis, who have charge of St. Mary's hospital, will serve a luncheon to the visitors, and Dr. F. F. Kilbourne, superintendent of the state hospital, will entertain at dinner. The committee of arrangements is composed of Doctors W. J. Mayo, A. F. Kilbourne and H. H. Wetherstein, while the reception committee comprises Doctors J. E. Crowe, H. S. Plumer, O. C. Hayerdale, G. T. Joyce.

TAWNEY-DAY WEDDING.

Political Enemies Families United By Marriage.

Fairmont. — Miss Constance Day was married to Everett Tawney at the old Day residence in Fairmont, Reverend Edward Copeland of the Fairmont Congregational church officiating. A tower of green had been erected on the Hood lawn, which slopes away through an apple orchard to the lake and it is there that the ceremony was performed.

Because of the political interest in the joining of the Day and Tawney families many words and telegrams of congratulation came from statesmen throughout the country. The good will in the groom's favor in the government showed itself in the gift of a handsome chest of silver from the Tawney's associates in the office of the special agents of the treasury department. The Day clans chest of silver from invitations had been issued.

ALARMED AT GRASSHOPPERS.

State Entamologist and Deputies Confer Over Situation at Fergus Falls.

Fergus Falls.—State Entomologist Grabham and his deputies from all parts of the state met in this city to discuss the grasshopper situation. They had reports from all sections in several sections, as the dry summer has proven just right for the development of hoppers. A new poison is being tested which, it is believed, will destroy them.

LUNCHEON AT FERGUS FALLS.

Motorists Will Plint Twin City Tourists to and From City.

Fergus Falls.—The Fergus Falls Automobile club entertained the Twin City-to-Helena automobile tourist while they were in this part of the state. A delegation of local motorists, headed by Dr. Sherping, piloted the party from Alexandria to Fergus Falls. A fine noon luncheon was in readiness on their arrival here, and another delegation, headed by Dr. Freeborn, piloted them automobile to Detroit.

INCENDIARY IS HUNTED.

Suburb of New Duluth Search Woods —Has Caused $100,000 Damage.

Duluth.—Practically the entire suburb of New Duluth is searching for the incendiary who has been terrorizing that suburb for more than a year. Probably a score of fires, some of them destroying property worth from $20,000 to $30,000, have been traced to this unknown man.

The last fire was in the year the inhabitants have a description of the man, and every one is on the hunt for him. He is believed to be a half-mad recluse who has been camping in the woods near New Duluth. Early Wednesday he attempted to set fire to the boarding house occupied by Hike Monovitch, making three successive efforts. He was seen each time and driven away, after he had lighted a torch of oiled paper which he carried, and applied it to the building. In spite of the fact that they were armed, the occupants of the boarding house were too frightened to open fire on him, or capture him.

He returned twice, after being driven away, and repeated his attempts. Four men remained on watch until daylight. The man is described as being of very heavy build and wearing a long matted beard. Officers are scouring the woods. There is a big reward for his capture, and every resident of New Duluth is joining in the search. The damage traced to this man is placed at upward of $100,000, and there have been several narrow escapes from fatalities in the fires he has started.

SECOND ALFALFA CROP CUT.

St. Cloud Reformatory Farm Gets Yield of Ton to the Acre.

St. Cloud.—It is being found by experiments now in progress at the state reformatory farm here that alfalfa can be grown with desirable results in this part of the country. The experiment is being tried on a six-acre tract of land, and will next year be tried on double that area. The first crop of hay was about a ton to the acre. The second cuting was done today, when the yield was the same as in June. Some of the California crops have run as high as three tons to the acre, but in that territory, so-called alfalfa country, the normal yield is one and one-half tons to the acre. With favorable conditions the rest of the season, the fields may yield two more crops. It is necessary, however, in obtaining this crop that moisture be received, as alfalfa is a grass demanding it.

CHARGED WITH WHITE SLAVERY.

Couple Chased Across Continent Arrested at Duluth.

Duluth.—After being traced across the continent and back again by a United States secret service agent, William Nichols, aged 40, and Claret Hofter, 17, were arrested and are being held under the federal white slave law.

It is alleged Nichols has a wife living, and a daughter four years older that the girl with whom he eloped. At the police station today Claret Hofer replied readily to questions.

She said her love for Nichols led her to go away with him. That she loved him better than anything on earth. That they have been traveling for a month. Nichols was arraigned in federal court before Judge Page Morris and was bound over to the grand jury under $1,000 bonds. The girl is held at the police station and will be sent to Minnespolis tomorrow.

Nichols is said to have been a conductor on the Chicago Great Western road.

EXODUS TO DAKOTAS BEGINS.

Fields Near Winona Deserted by Man on Annual Harvest Hunt.

Winona.—The exodus of men to the Dakota wheat fields has started in this city and west-bound passenger and freight trains are loaded daily with crowds of laborers seeking their annual "harvest of high wages." The inducement offered by farmers is causing a scarcity of men in this section.

Barley and rye are being stacked, some oats has been cut, and wheat is about ready for the reaper. In South Dakota the harvest is a little later, and in North Dakota crops are a week in arrears of those farther south.

Many of the harvest hands this year are starting in Southern Minnesota, then going to South Dakota, and than to Canada, where vast areas of new wheat land have been opened. This course gives them several weeks' work before threshing begins.

LAKE FISHERMAN PROTEST.

Assert Right to Fish Within Half Mile of North Shore.

Duluth.—North shore fishermen claim they will be driven out of business by the attempt to enforce the state law, which prohibits them from fishing within a half mile of the shore. This law was passed four years ago, but it has been unenforced. Efforts are now being made to enforce it. They say they will either have to abandon their plants, or move to Wisconsin or Michigan.

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Rifle for Under Water Action.

When he is not engaged in the interested by sheriks and other sea monsters likely to do him harm, the diver has at present to rely on his safety on the use of the knife, or, failing that, on a quick return to the surface. Now comes the invention of Captain Spreck, a German diving instructor, who has constructed a rifle which can be fired under water, and is designed for the better arming of the diver. The most remarkable thing about this is that it fires, not bullets, but water, which is propelled with such force that it bes an extraordinary power of penetration. Indeed, he inventor himself has pierced armor pleto of medium thickness with the water jet from his weapon. The rifle has a stout barrel and is loaded with a cartridge cased in india rubber.

DISFIGURED WITH CRUSTS

"Some time ago I was taken with eczema from the top of my head to my waist. It began with scales on my body. I suffered untold itching and burning, and could not sleep. I was greatly disfigured with scales and crusts. My ears looked as if they had been most cut off with a razar, and my neck was perfectly raw. I suffered untold agony and pain. I tried two doctors who said I had eczema in its fullest stage, and that it could not be cured. I then tried other remedies to no avail. At last, I tried a set of the genuine Cuticura Remedies, which cured me of eczema when all else had failed, therefore I cannot praise them too highly.

"I suffered with eczema about ten months, and saw many entirely cured, and I believe Cuticura Remedies are the best skin-cure there is." (Signed) Miss Mattie J. Shaffer, R. F. D. 1, Box 8, Danby, Miss., Oct. 27, 1910.

"I had suffered from eczema about four years when boils began to break out on different parts of my body. It started with a fine red rash. My back was affected first, when it also spread over my fake. The itching was almost unbearable at times. I tried different soaps and salves, but nothing seemed to help me until I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. One box of them cured me entirely. I recommended them to my sister for her baby who was troubled with tooth eczema, and they completely cured her baby." (Signed) Mrs. F. L. Harberger, Dreherville Pa., Sept. 6, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticure," Dept. 4 L, Boston.

Work for Extinction of Tuberculosis.

Exhibitions showing in graphic form the prevention of consumption have been shown in every state in the United States, except Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming, and also in most of the Canadian provinces and Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba, according to a statement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. There are nav 25 states and 16 cities having permanent and traveling exhibits besides the two operated by the National association itself, and the total number of similar displays is over 200, including about 50 new actual exhibits. Tha first tuberculosis exhibit in America was shawn by the Maryland Tuberculosis commission in January, 1904. In 1906 there were four spcb exhibits.

Thinnest Man Weds.

The thinnest man in the world was married recently by Municipal Judge John R. Newcomer at the city hall.

"I had to look three times to see him," said the judge.

Tha man is Arthur Atherton, twenty-four years old, who is five feet high, he weighs only 78 pounds. He married Blanche Buckley, nineteen years old, who weighs 135 pounds.—Chicago Daily News.

Wise.

"Bobby, didn't you hear mamma tellin' us to come in out o' the rain?"

"Yep, but I'm not goin' to do it till I'm so wet that she can't lay ma across her lap 'thout spankin' her dress."

A Triumph Of Cookery—

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

"Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUST, J

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

A meeting has been called by Pennington county Progressive Republicans to meet at Thief River Falls August 6, at 11 o' clock a.m. That is the 31st boys, start early, and by next year we will have the fire going as hot as the Alianco and Peopels Party made in 90 and 92. Down with machine rule and rag law, and let old Taft know that we know he sold us out. May this movement spread from Thief River Falls to Main and California, and THE SUNBEAM will spread news that Pennington County Republicans are going to stand for the intrests of the Northwestern farmers and no longer submit to machine rule We are with you gentelmen and our pencil will be used until it gets so hot that it will melt the lead.

What's the Matter With Thomas?

There are some names which seem peculiarly suited to royalty: Louis, for instance, has a ringly sound. Francis, George, Henry in both spellings, Charles, William, Edward and James all have served their turn. Johns there have been, and Stephens. I remember a Robert in Sicily and a Peter in Russia and Nevia. Frederick has often worn the crown, and royal honors are even now paid to Ferdinand in Bulgaria But was there ever, anywhere, a king named Thomas? Oscars and even Hookens succeed the dais, but never through all the centuries Thomas remains the subject, sometimes struggling up to a bishopric or on earldom, but never climbing the crown. Nicholases wear the imperial purple; Godfreys lord it over Jerusalem; Alexis struts in ermine; Alexanders fare forth to conquest; Julius and Leo don the triple-crown, but Thomas, poor plebeian Thomas, has never a crown to his name. Now tell me, you who are wise in the occult influence of names, what is the matter with Tom?—London Idler

Washington as a Humorist.

While president Washington's humor seemed to find expression in the diplomacy of self protection. A French revolutionist came to him for a generous testimonial, which Washington did not care to grant, yet he did not wish to give offense to the French by a curt refusal, so he wrote an evasive card worthy of Lincoln—"C. Volney needs no recommendation from G. Washington."

After Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown Washington treated him with high consideration. At a dinner given in honor of the distinguished prisoner Rochambeau proposed "The United States" as his toast; Washington immediately responded with "The King of France." Cornwallis, perforce, faintly suggested "His majesty." when Washington hurriedly filled them all by announcing, "The king of England—may he stay there!" with a ready wit that made even Cornwallis laugh.—Century.

Cards and Card Playing.

In a paper in the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts Professor H. Chesney, discussing the part played by gambling in magic, observes: "The use of cards is said to be derived from the Tarot cards, which were originally employed for occult purposes. The legend which ascribes the invention of cards to the purpose of amusing a mad king does not seem at all a sufficient explanation, and there is in addition the fact that cards of a kind existed before the said king. In further support of this idea the well known practice of telling fortunes by cards may probably be regarded as a survival of a regular form of divination by such means. It seems, in fact, that card playing for stakes is a mere development of a ceremony in which individuals consulting the oracle decided to abide by its pronouncements as to the holding of disputed property.

Meteors and the Atmosphere.

One of the most useful results arising from the study of sporadic meteors is the light thrown upon the question of the height of the atmosphere, since it is the friction of the air that sets them on fire, and if their elevation is known at the moment of their first appearance the probable height of the atmosphere can be calculated. On Aug. 11, 1900, a brilliant meteor happened to impress its picture simultaneously on three photographic plates, at Trabkend, Islander and Tschingan, in Russian Turkestan. The distances between these places furnished base lines from which the height could be deduced. The calculation shows that the meteor first appeared at a height of 69.45 miles above the earth and disappeared at fifty miles.

BOWSER'S CANCER

He Is Morally Certain That His End Is Near.

EXAMINES HIS WILL AGAIN.

Mrs. Bowser Applies Camphor and Gives Good Advice—He Admits That He Has Been Hard Man to Live With and Than Pleads For Forgiveness.

By M. QUAD.

(Copyright, 1901, by Associated Literary Press.)

After dinner Mr. Bowser lighted a cigar and took a stroll in his garden—that is, he called it his garden. He had planted five hills of sunflowers, and three hundocks were already showing their green heads above the soil, and so he had a right to call it a garden.

The sun was sinking away to rest, having been on the move all day. Now and then some weary woman threw a tomato can from a second or third story window, and now and then a boy peeped at a cat licking herself on the fence.

It was a peaceful scene—it ended for a peaceful day.

There might have been more robins and bluebirds and orioles and bobolinks and nightingales to sing the sun to rest, but even Mr. Bowser realized as he gazed around him that we can't have all the good things of this world at once. A feeling of faintness was



PAWED AND PRANCED IN GARDEN.

stealing over him, and he was about to speak to the cat in tones of kindliness and courtesy when—

Well, the stroller in the garden and dealy uttered a wild yell and jumped two feet high. Mrs. Bowser, who was standing in the back door, rushed over to him, but he pawed and pranced and pushed past her into the house.

Wife Applies Camphor.

"Will you tell me what on earth's the matter all of a sudden?" she asked as she followed him up to the sitting room. He held a hand on the back of his neck and glared at her.

"Have you been stung?" was the further question.

No answer.

"I saw bees about this afternoon, and there was a mosquito buzzing around last night. Let me see the spot. If it's a sting or bite I'll put some camphor on it."

"Woman, it's too late," said Mr. Bowser in a hoarse voice.

"Too late for what? I'm sure it's a trifle."

"Too late. It's what I've been expecting for a week past. It's what Dr. Sluger told me in most horrifying language. It's what I've been hiding from you so as to not worry you. I will lie down on the lounge."

"Now, then," said Mrs. Bowser as she drew nearer and kicked up, "what's all this talk about? Who is Dr. Sluger? What did he tell you? Was he a fool to have been counseling from me? Speak right up!"

"Con-cancer!" he gasped.

"Cancer nothing! Did the idiot tell you you had cancer?"

"Yes!"

"Fiddlesticks!"

"He said I had it in my blood and it would break out all of a sudden, just as it has."

Ready For the End.

"Then he ought to be put where he can't break out all of a sudden! Hold still now while I look. You have simply been bitten by a fly or stung by a bee."

"It's worse than that, woman—far worse," he answered, with doleful shakes of his head. "Mrs. Bowser, I've got a feeling that my time has come."

"Well, I haven't, and you hold still while I rub some camphor on. If I had that old fraud of a Dr. Sluger here I'd make him swallow a bottle!"

"But—but why should he have told me so?"

"How do I know he care why? It's sufficient to know that he's a fraud. There—isn't the pain about all gone?"

She was answered with a long drawn groan.

"The redness has almost disappeared."

She was sure of groan, but a trifle more hopeless and dismal.

"You ought to know that a cancer doesn't come like a bullet. It is months or years coming. The doctor must have taken you for an ass. You certainly feel better now."

He struggled part way up, to fall back in despair, and then he reached for her hand and whispered:

"Don't leave me to die alone!"

"Bosh! What's got into you? Are you a man or a baby?"

Examines His Will.

"I'm a man, Mrs. Bowser, and a dying one at that. It's kind of you to make me think I've been bitten by a fly, but I know I'm doomed. Please bring out my will from the safe. I want to see that everything's left to you."

"Well, there it is," she said as she brought him the document, "but you needn't look if ever on my account. Get up and walk around and forget it. Why, a boy four years old wouldn't hooky around about a fly bite!"

"Mrs. Bowser, I've been a hard husband to get along with."

"On the contrary, you have been as easy as grease."

"I have kicked and bluffed and bowled around."

"Yes, and you've always got as good as you gave."

"I have charged you with selling the cow and the geese"

"Aml I've gone through your pockets when you were known to get even"

"Mrs. Bowser," he continued as his lips trembled, "if I haven't always been the best husband in the world I want you now in my dying hour to forgive me."

"But there is nothing to forgive, Mortimer, and I have managed to keep you pretty straight."

Done Mother-in-law.

"Yes, your mother—your dear old mother! I've been mean to her. Tell her that I begged her forgiveness."

"Oh, you don't owe her anything!"

"I should have lifted to see her once more, but it was not to be—not to be. The cancer suddenly broke out, and—"

"You mean it fly suddenly bit you. The red has all gone, and I'll bet you don't feel the least bit of pain."

Mr. Bowser didn't answer in words. He wiped a tear from his eye with his last will and testament and then unfolded the document and read:

"Being at this date sound in mind and body, but having the fear of death before my eyes and wishing to make suitable provision for my wife"—

Here Mr. Bowser broke down, and after struggling with his emotions for a couple of minutes he handed over the will and was about to say some thing when the doorbell rang, and Mrs. Bowser answered it. It was the family doctor.

"I was saying a professional call next door," he said, "and I thought I'd drop in here for a minute. Both well, I hope?"

Encouraged by Doctor.

"Alas, no!" she answered as he followed her back to the sitting room. "I am sorry to say that Mr. Bowser is dying!"

"Bowser dying?"

"Of cancer," explained Mr. Bowser as he looked up.

"Where is it? Oh, on the neck, eh? Humph! When do you depart for the shining shores?"

"He was walking in the garden and dealy uttered a wild yell and jumped two feet high. Mrs. Bowser, who was standing in the back door, rushed over to him, but he pawed and pranced and pushed past her into the house.

"Then he ought to be put where he can't break out all of a sudden! Hold still now while I look. You have simply been bitten by a fly or stung by a bee."

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"Don't leave me to die alone!"

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 28, 1911

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 16th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Cargill of Plummer, Minnesota, who on July 2nd, 1906, made Homestead Entry No.517, for Serial No.04135, for N.E.¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Miesseler, U.S. Commissioner, at Third River Falls Minn on the 31st. day of July 1911;

Claimant names as witnesses:

Leon Wiebenstone, Henry Lahners, Anton Peterson all Plummer Minn, William G. Hust, of Sunbeam, Minn.

Arthur P. Tompkins,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub In The Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, June 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel V. Carlson of Lake Minn. who on Nov. 25th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No 857, Serial No. 04394, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th. day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew A. Rolandson, of Roland Minn. Edward Rowan, of Rhoda Minn. Amund S. Stuland, Andrew Hanson, of Lake Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOMPKINS,
Register.

"I Suffered Years With My Back."

Backache resulting from weak kidneys, a bad cold or other cause, usually renders the sufferer unfit for work and often results in permanent disability.

"I suffered for years with my back, or kidney trouble, and have tried a number of remedies from different physicians. More than a year ago, one of our local druggists induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

and after using them some three months I found a decided improvement in my kidneys, and I am glad to say that I hope soon to be fully restored to health." J. P. ALLEN, Ex-Judge City Court, Glasgow, Ky.

As long as pain is present in any part of the body rest is impossible and the system becoming weakened is exposed to any form of disease to which the sufferer may be inclined.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills by steadying the irritated nerve centers, make refreshing sleep possible, thereby enabling the body to recover lost strength. As a remedy for pain of any description Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are unsurpassed.

Sold by all druggists under a guarantee assuring the return of the price if your first box if no benefit results.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

When a Peanut Sprouts.

"Few persons are perhaps aware that a thing of beauty is a yellow peanut plant growing singly in a so or eight inch pot and grown indoors during the colder weather," said a florist. "Kept in a warm room or by the kitchen stove a peanut kernel planted in a pot of loose mellow loam and only moderately moistened will soon germinate and grow into a beautiful plant, extending its branches over the pot. The leaves close together like those of the sensitive plant at approach of night or when a shower begins to fall upon them. The plant blooms during rather dry weather. There is nothing else just like it."

Lengthy and Monotonous.

One of the most curious enactments entered into by all operatic artist was that agreed to by Farinelli. When he visited Spain, Philip V. was suffering from mental depression, from which nothing seemed him until the arrival of Farinelli. The queen was so delighted to see her royal spouse once more liberated that she engaged Farinelli at a salary of $10,000 to remain in Madrid. This he did, singing the same four songs to the king every night for ten years.

An Old Smallpox Cure.

The following primitive "cure" for smallpox was observed by the Leytonstone (England) guardians in one of their registers for the year 1580: "That whosoever hereafter shall have both them in cinders in a new pot then crush into a fine black powder a dose for smallpox, three ounces."

He Lumped It.

"My coffee is not quite sweet enough," remarked he.

"Well, if you must, like it I suppose you'll have to lump it," said she, with a smile, passing the lump sugar his way.

A State Secret.

"I hope your husband has no secrets from you?"

"No, many. However, he never dreams of me when he puts for the engagement ring."—Kansas City Journal.

Strictly Business.

Mrs. Knicker—Did you hold a short session with your husband? Mrs. Bocker—Yes. I merely had him pass an appropriation bill.—New York Times.

Chilly Africa.

Stella—Did you give that britter a shower? Bella—Well, all her friends threw cold water on the bridegroom.—New York Sun.

A scrupulous soul hates cheap sarcasms.—Emerson.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the Best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

The Orange in Spain.

It is considered a very healthful thing to eat an orange before breakfast. But who can eat an orange well? The one and only Spanish method is done. The smooth rind of the fruit with her silver knife, then, pulls her love locks into the peeled fruit, separates every morsel with his pearly teeth and continues to eat the orange without losing a drop of the juice that was down the rove with the fork still in it.

"Unpalatable.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was fond of a joke, and his keen wit was moreover, tested on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why it is that didn't eat breakfast?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the meat of him was like a stone and the rest was grist."—Youth's Companion.

Going the Rounds.

Husband at Tomorrow—Overlooking wedding presents. Has awful crazy quilts from every family in all parts of the country. Wife—Tomorrow—Yes, dear, you saw it at the Browns. They got it as a wedding present and gave it to the Smiths at theirs. It's the Smiths' present. But never mind dear; Harry's wedding comes off soon.—London Opinion.

Adroit.

"He is what you might call an adroit man."

"Dexterity! He sits never find him out and his duties never find him in."—Exchange.

Paul's Engraving Co.

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $124.75 UP.

ORGANS $1 A WEEK UP.

SEWING MACHINES $12.50 UP.

SPORTS and RANGES

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all kinds at 50 cents on.

SAFES and STEEL SAFE DEPOSITORIES and VAULTS

FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers of credit house exclusively outfitted and sell direct to the consumer in the United States. EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to suit. We have people in all parts of the U.S. No other manufacturers will let you have goods on such easy terms while using them. Write for information and Free Catalogue

THE ENGLEWOOD CO.

6-65 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

CALL PATTERNS

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CALL'S MAGAZINE

Most subscribers than any other fashion publication. Contains a great deal of valuable information about Fashions, Fancy Work, Patterns, Cookery, Fiction, Fine Arts, Current Events, Society Notes, Fashion Notes, Literature, Music, Etc. Send for free sample copy and subscription order, or send $1.00 for a year's subscription.

CALL PUBLISHING CO.

113 to 121 West 31st Street, NEW YORK.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

On motion duly carried Mr. A. G. Hallstrom was employed to assist E. L. Quist in ascertaining the number of entries made in transcribing tract indexes from Red Lake county, Mr. Hallstrom to receive as compensation for work above mentioned the sum of $2.50 per day.

On motion duly carried the county board took a recess until 8 o'clock a. m. July 11, 1911.

July 11, 1911.

County board reconvened at 8 a. m.

Meeting called to order by the chairman.

Members present, Anbol, Shaw, Hedeen, Wold.

Member absent, Larson.

On motion duly carried the following bills were audited and allowed:

The Pioneer Co., civil and criminal subpoenas for clerk of court	$ 12.60
Free Press Printing Co., four bills, books and supplies	108.25
Fritz & Cross, eleven bills, books and blanks for county	205.32
Peter Holan, 9 days assisting in making statement preparatory to settlement between Red Lake and Pennington counties	162.00
Louis F Dow, tax levy record for auditor	27.50
Peterson Bros., boarding petit jurors, June term	8.00
Eleven Towns, publishing notices	2.40
Eleanor Boyce, typewriter work drawing appointment for sheriff	1.00
E L Quist, express on book covers	13.93
E A Mostue, two bills, visiting schools and expenses	17.22
W J Lahren, livery expenses summoning jurors	32.50
Glen A Gray, transcribing lot transfer record	15.00
E A Mostue, three bills, express, postage, expense visiting schools	26.25
H L Holland, supplies for court room	3.00
W J Lahren, livery and meals case of county vs Mike Anit,	
Andrew Troveton, postage treasurer's office	5.20
O Lasseson, binding book of commissioner ditch proceedings	3.75
H Martz, premium on engineer's bond	6.00
A Mostue, express and fare and expense to Red Lake Falls	20.00
E F Ives, postage and express	5.20
Tri-State Telephone Co., telephone rent, county office	6.00
R G Cook, janitor's salary May, June, July	18.00
E A Mostue, postage and telegram	2.40
A H Fasel, transcribing auditory ditch ledger	14.66
A H Fasel, postage, express and telephone	30.34
A H Fasel, expense at Red Lake Falls preparing statement for settlement	14.15
K O Gigstad, 8 days and expense viewing ditch No. 55	36.76
K O Gigstad, 8 days and expense viewing ditch No. 53	37.96
R M Johnson, 8 days and expense viewing ditch No. 53	36.00
Gilbert Haavi, 8 days and expense viewing ditch No. 53	36.00
Gilbert Haavi, 8 days and expense viewing ditch No. 55	36.00
Andrew Hanson, 8 days and expense viewing ditch No 55	40.50
Thief River Falls Press, letter heads and envelopes for supt. of schools and register of deeds 2 bills	58.00
E L Quist, recording ditch lien county ditch No. 39	25.00
E L Quist, recording ditch lien county ditch No. 44	25.00
E L Quist, recording ditch lien county ditch No. 45	10.00
E L Quist, recording appointment of deputy sheriff, deputy auditor and deputy clerk of courts	1.50
Langseth mercantile company, merchandise for jail	23.85
Dr C Swanson, viewing the remains of Ole Skirva and Ole Bjorge and express	13.20
E L Quist, recording town treasurers bonds and postage	7.80
Thief River Falls Times, printing and binding court calendars	27.00
E A Mostue, expenses at school officers' meeting	9.05
The Pioneer Co., blanks for auditor	7.80
Miller-Davis Printing Co., license blanks	3.00
Peter O Wold, mileage attending commissioners' meetings	19.00
Peter Hedeen, mileage attending commissioners' meetings	10.80
Olof Larson, mileage attending commissioners' meetings	3.60
Peter Hedeen, 1 day and mileage committee work joint session at Red Lake Falls	6.60
Peter O Wold, 1 day and, mileage committee work at joint session at Red Lake Falls	6.60
Ed A Anbol, 1 day and mileage committee work at joint session at Red Lake Falls	6.60
Olof Larson 1 day and mileage committee work at joint session at Red Lake Falls	6.60
A H Fasel preparing copies for bond company on ditch No. 39	24.00
A H Fasel preparing copies for bond company on ditch No. 44	55.00
A H Fasel preparing copies for bond company on ditch No. 45	15.00
Northern Culvert Co., 6 culverts for county ditch No. 48	675.56
Northern Culvert Co., 7 culverts for county ditch No. 28	768.86
Northern Culvert Co., 4 culverts for county ditch No. 43	454.00
Northern Culvert Co., 8 culverts for county ditch No. 32	836.34
Northern Culvert Co., 6 culverts for county ditch No. 41	692.40
A. D. Brown material and labor on bridge on ditch No. 48	100.00
James Walker 2 days service as rodman on state road	6.00
Miller Davis Printing Co., six bills, books and office supplies	72.20
Beerbower & Johnson, placing ten culverts on Ditch No. 36	250.00
H Martz, engineer and expenses on county ditches, fifteen bills	188.00
Glenn H Martz, assistant engineer and expenses on county ditches, nineteen bills	236.75
James O'Brien, placing one culvert on Ditch No. 47	25.00
Isaac E. Wilson, placing one culvert on Ditch No. 37	25.00
Northern Culvert Co., one culvert on Ditch No. 39	133.10
Northern Culvert Co., one culvert on Ditch No. 44	91.40

On motion duly carried the following bills were laid over:

M M Webb Manufacturing Co., eighth grade diplomas	$ 8.75
Geo. D Bernard & Co., balance due on previous invoice	4.85
Remington Typewriter Co., rent on typewriters	24.00
E F Ives, transcribing judgment dockets	1760.75
Andrew Troveton, premium on treasurer's bond	122.85

On motion duly carried the board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.

Meeting called to order by the chairman at 1 o'clock p. m.

Members present, Anbol, Shaw, Wold, Hedeen.

Members absent, Larson.

On motion duly carried the county board adjourned sine die.

ED. A. AUBOL,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners of Pennington County, Minn.

A. H. FASEL, County Auditor and Ex Officio Clerk of Board.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE SUNBEAM

Commissioners' Proceedings

Thief River Falls, Minn.,
July 10, 1911.

Pursuant to law the board of county commissioners of Pennington county, Minnesota, met in regular session in the office of the county auditor, in the city of Thief River Falls, Minn., at 10 o'clock a. m.

Members present, Anbol, Shaw, Hedeen, Wold, Larson.

Members absent, none.

Minutes of the meetings of April 22, 1911, and May 15 and May 16, 1911, were read and accepted as read.

The following is a statement of the county funds submitted to the county board by the auditor.

To the county board of Pennington county, Minnesota:

The following is a correct statement of the condition of the respective funds of said county at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1911, showing the amounts levied for various purposes for the correct year, together with the actual cash balance and amounts unpaid on contracts of the board:

Name of Fund	Amount Levied	Actual Amount Cash Balance on Contracts	Amount Unpaid
Revenue Fund...	$11,664.00	$2,264.71	$3,442.37
Road and Bridge	4,400.	2,798.05	1.1.0.
Interest Fund...	2,200.	1,253.02	

Dated July 10, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. FASEL, County Auditor.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Shaw and seconded by Commissioner Hedeen, was adopted unanimously.

Whereas; after due consideration, this board has estimated the necessary expenses of the county for the ensuing year to be as follows:

County Purposes	$17,500.00
Road and Bridge Purposes	4,400.00
Bond and Interest Purposes..	2,200.00

Therefore be it resolved that to meet such expenses the following sums be levied on the taxable property of Pennington county as a basis of taxation for the year 1911.

County Revenue Fund.....	$17,500.00
Road and Bridge Fund.....	$4,400.00
Bond and Interest Fund.....	2,200.00

In the matter of the petition of H. J. McKercher and others for a county road; the following resolution was offered by Commissioner Wold, who moved its adoption, duly seconded by Commissioner Anbol;

Whereas, on the 10th of July, 1911, a petition signed by twenty-four freeholders of said county was presented to us praying for the laying out and establishing of a highway running into more than one town of said county, and not within the incorporated limits of any city, and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section number thirteen (13) in township number one hundred fifty-two (152) north of range forty-four (44) west, and running thence east on the section line between sections twelve (12) and thirteen (13) in the township number one hundred fifty-two (152) north of range forty-four (44) west and sections seven (7) and eighteen (18) in township number one hundred fifty-two [152] north of range number forty-three [43] west, a distance of one [1] mile, to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter [N. W. ¼] of section number eighteen [18] in township number one hundred fifty-two (152) north of range forty-three [43] west, and to be connected with other roads as follows: The state road running north and south through said sections seven [7] and eighteen [18] in said township number one hundred fifty-two [152] north of range number forty-three [43], and terminating at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter [N. W. ¼] of section number eighteen (18) in township number one hundred fifty-two [152] north of range number forty-three (43) west.

And the board of county commissioners of said county having determined that in the judgment of a majority of its members said petition is reasonable on its face.

It is hereby ordered that a day of hearing be had on said petition at the auditor's office of said county on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1911, at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time and place said board will hear all that may be said in favor of and against granting of said petition.

It is further ordered that Peter Hedeen, Peter C. Wold, and Daniel Shaw, members of this board, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to examine said proposed establishment of said road, and that said committee meet upon the route of said road at the house of R. J. McKercher on the southwest quarter (sw¼) of section twelve (12), township one hundred fifty-two (152), range forty four (44), in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1911, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of examination of said proposed establishing of said road and make report thereof at said meeting of said board hereinbefore specified, and that notice thereof be posted and given as prescribed by law.

The Board of County Commissioners of Pennington County, Minnesota.

ED. A. AUBOL,
Chairman.

A. H. FASEL,
County Auditor.

Motion made by Commissioner Shaw, seconded by Commissioner Hedeen that the engineer on Ditch No. 22 be instructed to place a culvert on the range line between section 19, township 153, range 41, and section 24, township 153, range 42, where said ditch No. 42 crosses said range line.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Wold, who moved its adoption, duly seconded by Commissioner Larson:

Resolved, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated from the county road and bridge fund, as follows, towit:

To the town of Clover Leaf the sum of $150, to aid in repairing and improving highway on section line between sections 30 and 31 of said town.

To the town of Bray the sum of $150 to aid in repairing and improving the highways of said town.

To the town of Silverton the sum of $150 to aid in improving and repairing road on the south side of sections No. 27, 28, and 29 of said town.

To the town of Reiner the sum of $100 to aid in repairing and improving highway between sections 28 and 33, and between sections 28 and 29 of said town.

To the town of Wyanotte the sum of $100 to aid in the repair and improvement of highway between sections 10 and 15, 11 and 14, and between sections 12 and 13 of said town.

To the town of Mayfield the sum of $100 to aid in repairing and improving highway on section line between sections 22 and 23 of said town.

Resolution unanimously adopted.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

For Sale. A young driving team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress.
Sunbeam Minn.

Clerk of court H. E Ives and wife are visiting at Grand Forks this week.

The Pennington county fair is next week and it will certainly be a hummer.

Remember and take one day off and visit the Pennington county fair next week.

Miss Sarah Sigurdson is driving mail on the Sunbeam Lillo route this week.

Yo editor was down to Thief River Falls this week to consult with the Dr. Rex specialists.

The political meeting to be held at Thief River Falls next week promises to be a live one.

We regret that we are so far from Thief River Falls that we can not put our fat steers on exhibition at the fair.

Miss Myrtil Fuller, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Walter McAndress for the past two weeks left for her home at Blooming Prairie Monday.

Our board of Co. Commissioners got a fairly good set of county officials as we had occasion to look up some records this week and all the offices are in good condition.

All who have read about the Aeroplane, would naturally like to see one fly. You can see two flights made each afternoon by the Wright Bros. Aeroplane at the Pennington County Fair, at Thief River Falls, Aug. 2, 3, 4.

I $27, Insures you against a loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to loose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

Martgin Swanson sold his Antimobile last week for one hundred dollars more than he paid for it. If the river does not come up so he can boat it this fall he will work with Andrew Nelsons threshing rig in this township.

It now looks like an impossibility for us to get time to go to the Pennington county fair next week, as we are to busy haying. But any farmer that can spare the time will be well repaid for the day he spends to visit the fair.

We are now all ready to call be meeting of farmers and tax Eayers of ditch No. 47, but we do not want to stir up a muss, if there is any hopy that the work can be done. However we can assure the people that we are not going to go to sleep, and not wake up until the ground is "ro" to up this fall.

In the natural course of events the Red Lake River has been worthless for power as well as for navigation. It now serves only the same purpose as the drainage ditch In the future while at times the water may become somewhat higher, there will be no regular navigation and no dependable water power.—Thief River Falls Press

We met Jerry Sherwood, one of the large ditch contractors of eastern Pennington county, at Thief River Falls this week. He informs us that his drudges are moving satisfactorily now with good prospect that all his ditches will be completed on time. It is our intention to put men to run them dredges that understand their business, and will keep them moveing" said Mr. Sherwood, and we should judge by his appearence that he was not the kind of man that would have his machinery roosting on the prairie by the season, with an uncompleted ditch ahead of him.

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J. A. Berry, Cashier. T. L. Crozon, Assist. Cashier.

James O'Brien made this office a plesent call to day.

Call and see Ellingson Bros., for twine, and mower sections.

C.L. Clark went up to the town of Star this morning, where he has a contract building roads.

We have been butchering our newspaper, in the interest of our farm lately, but will finish haying next week.

Say you fellows down below, do not be making inquires about that little county division fight, as it is over, and those who opposed it are not trying to tear down, but to build up Pennington county.

Walter McAndress is running two mowers to day, as he wants to finish haying next week. Then comes harvest. Then stacking. Then threshing and plowing, and then the farmers can take a little rest, but not the poor printer.

We never passed 20 miles of finer growing crops than we passed going to Thief River Falls this week. We saw northern Iowa and southern Minnesota in their best wheat days and Pennington county has them "skinned." If you don't believe it come and see 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

They Bring Settlers.

We had the pleasure of meeting A.E Hilleson, at Thief River Falls this week, who is representing the C.C. Elliot Land Co. of Ogden Iowa. This company are doing a good business getting in actual settlers from Iowa to buy land and make their homes here.

ROLAND LOCALS.

Everbudy is busy haying, and the next thing the programe will be harvest and the grain looks fine.

Miss Signa Gunderson is working for Mrs. Otto Dahl.

Pore Bros. are haying up at Hickory.

Do not forget the Y. P. M. at Mrs Legvold on Sunday.

Gregaar Boe. was looking over some homestead land the other day but have not got decided on filing.

Miss Clara Estby, from Ekly is visiting at the home of her sister Mrs E. Carlson and family.

Mr. Oscar Lidberg, who has been working, for J. A. Walter, left for his farm in Dear Park on Tuesday.

Mr Ben Rindahl from Neptune bauught down a big load of cesan and left for O. K. Lee for store goods for Mostrom & Arveson.

Hay is very thin on some bla ces but it is better than last year.

Mr Osov Gribrok is working for Legvold Bros

Mr Marten. from Erskin is taking charge of the Clear water Creamery while Mr. Rindahls is having a vacation.

Miss Noreson working for Mrs Bjrkum this week.

Ed Rustad and Charly Erikson drove down to Lessor on Monday.

News are scarce this week.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hickorg Hardware Paints & Fencewire.

We Keep A Snpply Of Mower Guards, Sactions And Rivits

Leave Your Orders With Us For Binding Twine.

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
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10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
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28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Thursday, Oct. 1, 1908, at 2:30 p.m.

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The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

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Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

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Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

The Man Guessed Right.

In a church at Amsterdam there is a very curious monument of white marble on which are engraved a pair of slippers of a very slender kind. Under this inscription, "King, N.Y." which means "exactly," and the story of this singularity is this: A man who was very rich, but who was a bachelor, took it into his head that he was to live a certain number of years and no longer. Under the influence of this idea he calculated that if he spent so much a year on his estate and his life would expire together. It happened that he was not mistaken in either of his calculations; he died precisely at that time which he had presented to himself in fancy and had then brought his fortune to such a predicament that after the paying of his debts he had nothing left but a pair of slippers. His relations buried him in a creditable manner and had the slippers carved on his tomb with the above laconic advice.—Tales and Anecdotes.

A Curious Tea Case.

A correspondent of the British Medical Journal gives an account of the curious symptoms he experienced after drinking tea. He writes: "Whenever I take tea I go through a regular procession of events most distressing and stultifying. Shortly, these are as follows: Within fifteen minutes of walking movement seems to be essential. I feel hot about the scalp and knees. The former feels as if pepper were dusted all over it. Then I practically lose my sight and hearing—and if in conversation cannot say more than 'yes' or 'no' because I am so faint that listless that I lose the power of walking—fall straight and choose the wall side of the path. Lastly I break out into a general perspiration, and with in fifty-five minutes I return to my senses." This correspondent adds that he has consulted many medical men, but has never found any means of relief.

U.S.Mail.

The U.S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 3.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

The Way of a Woman.

"She passed me on the street yesterday without speaking."

"She did?"

"Yes. She gave no sign."

"I wonder," he said, "if that could be? Perhaps she didn't mean to snub you."

"Of course she meant to snub me. You see, I had on my old hat."

"That wouldn't make any difference to her."

"Oh, wouldn't it? Once before when I happened to have on an old dress she didn't speak to me, either. Now I'm through with her. If she doesn't care enough for me to speak when I'm in my old clothes she needn't speak at all. I won't speak to her when I'm dressed up. That's all there is to it."

"Did you speak to her?"

"I should say not. It's her place to speak first. Do you suppose I'm going to attract attention by spoiling my lungs out for the like of her? I guess not."

"Perhaps she didn't see you."

"See me? Of course she did. I saw her, didn't I? Then why didn't she see me?"—Detroit Free Press.

When the Shoe Pinches.

"My corns continue acute and the shoe clerk permitting, I shall never want another pair of tight shoes," said a woman, "but if I should be tempted into asking myself unconfortable I know what I shall do to allay the pain. The misfortunes to the aching feet of a man who called on my fathom subdued for relief showed me a remedy. The man's shoes pinched in three different places. Having located the painful spots he first flipped a long strip of cotton flannel into boiling water and laid the cloth stretched tightly across the men's shoes. When the water began to evaporate he dampened the cloth again and repeated the process several times.

"Now," said he at last, 'your shoes are soft as mush feet.' No more pain.'

The man gave him a quarter, which was a small price to pay for relief from a pinching shoe."—New York Tribune.

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can well be claimed of a book that has the unqualified indorsement of the Executive Departments of the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, all the State Superintendents of Schools, nearly all of the Colleges Presidents, Principals of Normal Schools, and Educators generally.

The New and Enlarged Edition of Webster's International Dictionary of English, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc., has 2380 quarto pages with 5000 illustrations. It also has 25,000 new words, new Gazetteer of the World, and a new Biographical Dictionary, all edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, bringing the work fully up to date. It received

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A Curious Swiss Custom.

In one part of the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, a very quaint marriage ceremony prevails. The bridegroom dresses in his "Sunday best" and, accompanied by his many friends and relatives as he can muster for the fete, goes to claim his bride. Finding the door locked, he demands admittance. The inmates ask him his business, and he submits the detail of his chosen maiden. If his answer is deemed satisfactory he is successively introduced to a holdsaw of matrons and maids, some perhaps deformed and others old and ugly. They he is presented to some staid dame, and on whom he reports with some quaint comical merriment. The bridegroom, whose temper is sometimes sorely tried, is then informed that his sentence is passed and he is required to make his choice. Choice! no choice at all. He has to take the one he is destined for, and the ceremony is then concluded.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MORE EXCELLENT REPORTS FROM WESTERN CANADA

Grains Are Heading Out Rapidly and Harvest Is Now Approaching With a Great Demand for Harvest Help.

Last week it was pointed out in these columns that there would be a yield of about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat throughout Western Canada, an increase of about 100,000,000 over the previous year, and that the demand for farm help was very great. Confirmation of this news is to hand and the cry still is for more help. The Canadian authorities are leaving nothing the friends of the 400,000 or 500,000 Americans who have gone to Canada during the last few years will come to the help of these people and induce as many able-bodied men as they possibly can to take advantage of the low rate which is being offered from all points on the Canadian Boundary, and particulars at which can be had from any of the following Agents of the Canadian Government: M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.; J. S. Crawford, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thos. Hetherington, Room 230, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; H. M. Williams, 413 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; Geo. Ahd, 216 Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana; C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 31 L. & T. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hall, 2nd Floor, 125 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.; J. B. Carbonneau, Jr., 217 Main Street, Biddeford, Me.; D. M. MacLachlan, Pierce 952 Waterlaws, S. D.; W. V. Bennett, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Rogers, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Benj. Davies, Room 6, Lunn Block, Great Falls, Montana; Jas. S. Grieve, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.

Every facility will be afforded men of the right stamp to secure advantage of these low rates. To those who propose to go, it may be said that they will have this splendid opportunity of securing first hand information as to the excellent producing character of the lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. They will have the opportunity of seeing some of the greatest wheat fields in the world and probably the largest yield of wheat, oats and barley that has ever been grown on the Continent. And all this on land rame of which cost the settler only the $10.00 necessary to enter for his homestead, or, if he purchased, in some cases, costing him from $7.00 to $10.00 per acre, but which is now worth from $15.00 to $20.00 per acre. Even at these prices the land is remarkably cheap as will be understood when the statement is made that from 20 to 25 bushels per acre and over of wheat are grown, netting the farmer from $8.00 to $10.00 per acre; and this on land that he got for nothing or paid merely a nominal price for it, the fact tha productiva shows that $18.00 to $20.00 per acre would be a nominal price for land that would produce as these lands produce.

Another Pressing Need.

It a well enough to devote a lot of time and a good deal of money and effort to the composition of a National anthem, but what's the matter with giving us a National wedding march?

Must we be forever indebted to the marches of an erratic Bavarian and a lop sided Bohemian?

Here's an opportunity far ambitious native composers.

Think of the pride that would follow such an announcement as this:

The happy pair passed down the aisle to the pulsating strains of Bull var P. Gibson's exquisite "Marche Nuptiale!" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CURE THAT SORE THROAT

Sore throat is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, and if this membrane happens to be at all sensitive a predisposition to sore throat will exist.

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic is both a preventative and a cure for sore throat because it possesses extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal qualities. Just a little in a glass of water, used as a gargle, will quickly relieve all soreness and strengthen the mucous membranes of the throat, and thus overcome all tendency to sore throat.

Paxtina is far superior to liquid antiseptics or Peroxido for all toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtino may be obtained at any drug store, 25 and 50c a box, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

Many a man enjoys having his wife's relatives visit them so he can be detained downtown till midnight on business.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Many a man who is ilonized really has the soul of a rabbit.

CAMP TALK *for* TENDERFEET

BY DAN BEARD

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A LIKELY SPOT FOR TROUT



FOOT SHELTER OR TEMPORARY CAMP

IF COURSE, it is not within possibility that every man who reads this can go to Alaska, or the wild sections of the northwest, or any of the parts of God's country where big game and big adventure still beckon to the men with red blood in their necks. But it is possible for even men on small salaries to own a permanent camp at their own in wild unfrequented places, places where they can be free from the presence of the summer boarders and of reech of the sound of the trolleys and even where the honk of the automobile is seldom heard. Such places exist within a hundred miles of almost every city in America, but they can only be found by making little journeys in search of them. They are not on the list of the real estate boomers because the very thing that makes them valuable to campers is the fact that they are tucked away in unfrequented corners. The mountains in Pennsylvania within a hundred miles of New York city, notably in Pike county, abound in small lakes, lakes which are usually filled with big fish or which can be stocked with bass and other fish, according to the conditions of the water and tastes of the fisherman. There also exists within the circle of a hundred miles of New York city belt a spare supply at such big game as lynx, bob-cat, wild cats, black bear, Virginia deer and smaller game, including foxes, raccoons, possum, great northern hare, rabbits, rough grouse, woodcock, various waterfowl and quail. Of course, it is almost a crime under present conditions for any one to help the rapid extermination of these animals by killing those found so near the centers of population, but, with proper conservation and common sense game in this supply can be made to last indefinitely and at the same time furnish game for the sportsmen, and the many people who became interested in outdoor life the greater will be the interest exhibited in the efforts made to protect and increase the wild life of our woods.

It is a fact not generally known that the public is almost wholly dependent upon the sportsman at this country for the enforcement and the enactment of the laws protecting the wild life.

It is usually the chump who does not know one end of the gun from the other, and who could not kindle a camp fire without the aid of the Sunday edition of a newspaper and a can of kerosene whom you find at the lobster palaces loudly calling for a hat-bird and a cold bottle. One of the rules of the Camp Fire Club of America is to have no game served at its banquets, and this club probably contains more big game hunters and big game hunters than any other club of its size in the world.

Since the advent of the automobile and the telephone wild lands and the farm lands have steadily increasing in value; nevertheless, camp sites can still be purchased for sums within the reach of poor men, and I would advise every man in every city to buy a small piece of wild land with the determination of keeping it wild. He will find that when he has invested his money and built a camp on a piece of property at first he will find his business interests will require him to visit it occasionally to look after its welfare, and every time he visits the place he can few days' outing will give him a new lease on life. He will come back with a clearer vision, more optimistic views of business, stronger mental grip and better fitted for the battle of existence. His outdoor vacation will teach him that life, after all, is worth the living. I have known a man to camp for twenty odd years and I really do not think I would be alive today if it were not for the time spent at my little log house in Pike county on Big Trout pond.

When you plan for a camping trip remember that there is one kind of a man who is welcome at every camp fire from one end of the world to the other, and he is the cheerful man. He may be a big, sleeping elephant, he may be a little runt, he may be a wealthy monopolist, or a poor clerk, he may be even so weak and delicate that it is arduous labor for him to bring a stick for the camp fire, but he carries with him always something more valuable that arms and ammunition, something more valuable than wood, fire or shelter, something that cannot be bought with money and something that is absolutely essential for any one to have in camp or out of it. He is a man who never sulks but, like a boy scout, always has a smile. When the rain comes down in torrents he laughs as he mends the leak in the roof of the leanto or brush shelter. When the smoke blows in his eyes he declares with a grin that it is good for them for the tears clear out the dust. When he misses a shot he will say: "It would have been too bad to kill that critter, anyhow; glad he got away," or that the camp is not in need of fresh meat today. The cheerful man always takes an interest in everything, looks on the bright side of everything, and camp is but a gloomy place without him. If you cannot find a cheerful man for a companion go in training for one yourself so that you may occupy that enviable position and bring sunshine to your comrades.

In outfitting for a temporary camp, you must be guided wholly by your purse and the means of transportation. If you are to travel in a big wagon or a house boat you can add many luxuries to your outfit, provided, of course, that the route or waters permit a heavy load. I have camped with an ice chest, a full set of china, napkins and all the luxuries, essentials and non-essentials of a city home. I have also camped with only the bare necessities of life and even necessities are comparative and many things thought so necessary may be omitted without serious results. I remember making one meal with the late Mr. Bow-Arrow, chief of the Montenais Indians, and Mr. Rice, secretary of the Camp Fire Club of America, when the stock of our provisions consisted of some odd crusts of bread two weeks old, a handful of tea, no salt, no pepper, no vinegar, no butter, no milk, no sugar, no camp kettle, no cooking utensils of any kind, and yet we had a very enjoyable meal. Mr. Rice had the honor of showing an Indian how to make a tea kettle at birch bark out of praying to the ingenious savage that the water could be boiled in a vessel made of such inflammable material. We toasted the bread, which was as hard as stone, to give it a flavor, as well as to make it easier to bite and masticate. We caught some trout and roasted them black. The burnt surface acted as a candiment to the meet. We drank the tea straight and enjoyed it.

But it is not often necessary to reduce one's commissary to such a primitive basis. When you have selected your camp outfit and personal baggage, have bags made for every article, bags with "pucker" or "draw string. Make the bags of different material and different colors. You will soon learn by observing the color of the bag whether it contains a fishing reel, tobacco or toilet articles. Use all silk for your toothbrush bag, buckskin or chamois skin for your dirty bag in which you pack your nick-nacks, thread, needles and personal treasures, when you do not wish to carry them on your person, such things as your sleeve buttons, collar buttons, watch, compass, etc. Use oil cloth flannel for your fish resis, chintz or calico for your camb, brush, fly-books and other small articles. The big bags for your blankets, extra clothing, provisions, etc., should be made of waterproof canvas. Pack all your duffle, first in its individual bags and then put the small bags into the big ones. These large bags can be purchased at seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half apiece, with a dollar extra for a lock (if you went one). The bags have double tops and edges strongly bound with linen braid, and they vary in size from 12 feet 9 inches to 2 feet 18 inches. In regard to a lock on your duffle bags, it is interesting to know that I have travelled across the continent a number of times with all my baggage packed in such bags. I have visited the Maine woods. I have camped in the Rockies, in the Sahlek mountains and from Maine to Washington state; never were the "puckers" unloosened or tampered with, by strangers. The bags seem to have been respected even by the custom house officers. But! When I visited a small hamlet in Connecticut and left my baggage in the railroad station unguarded for 15 minutes, every bag was opened and the contents examined. I will say for the honesty of the Connecticut Yankee that it was apparently only curiosity which impelled him to invade the privacy of the contents of them bags. This incident shows that these canvas bags should be watched in some places, but, nevertheless, they are as safe ordinarily as a trunk. Besides, the baggage man are grateful to you for giving them luggage which is easily handled and so easily stowed away. Today the camper's outfit is a marvel of economy, both in regard to weight and space which it occupies. You can obtain from any reputable outfitter cooking utensils which nest, i. e, which fit into each other snugly so that they can all be packed in the largest utensil. They are made of aluminum of the lightest weight possible; the cooking utensils have a single detachable handle which answers for all of them. Plates, cups and saucers are of the lightest weight possible. My whole outfit, which I have used for nine people on a prolonged camping trip, all fits inside of the largest aluminum pail. Cheaper outfits of the same sort can be obtained in the. In regard to the clothing which you are to wear, that necessarily depends very much upon the latitude of your proposed camping trip and whether it will be in the dense forests, prairies, the hot desert; or the sandy ocean beach. But there are some general rules which may be given. Your clothing should be rather light, fit loosely, and no thicker than the climate demands. In this you must use your judgment; take enough warm clothes to secure against suffering from the cold. Even with this, a most careful forethought you will sometimes be caught in uncomfortable situations. I once went into camp with thick flannels and woolen clothes and found them most comfortable as the nights were so cold as to freeze the water in the pails so that the ice was broken with some difficulty. Yet within a week from that time, having no chance to make a change in my clothing, I was almost overcome with the intense heat while crossing a barren portage.

Probably the best material for underclothing is not wool, but linen. Wool makes a most comfortable outar garment unless you are going to the arctic, and there you will find the fur the most useful. Linen, silk and cotton absorb the moisture of the body much better than woolen under garments. The best should be encased in moccasins or some sort of mackesin shoe pack or hnot-pack, because the artificial elevation of the bed which, however useful when pounding on the city pavaments, is unnatural, and anything that is unnatural interferes more or less with your progress. After wearing conventional healed shoes for 12 months, I have put on the leather moccasins of oiled mauso hide and tramped through the forests for weeks at a time without feeling my ill effects from the change. But when I returned and put on my high-heeled shoes, the first day spent hitting the trail on the Great White Way made the muscles of my shins as sore that I was almost unable to walk the next day.

For shelter or temporary camp for a night or so, do not use the "eschagan" of the Indians, commonly known as teepee by the whites. It is a splendid thing for a mare or less permanent camp, but it takes too long to erect it; there are too many poles to cut for it, and it is heavy and cumbersome in packing. The big fire which can be kept burning in the center of the "eschagan" is fine in cold nights, and the comforts af the teepee have never been improved upon by white inventors of tents.

The best of all teechers for would-be campers is good old mother nature. She does her kindly old soul! It was at her knees that our race first learned to exercise its baby brain and muscles. It was in nature's kindergarten that we learned to build our first rude shelters, from which has evolved sky-scraping palaces. Even today we people living in the artificial atmosphere of the opera, the ball, the midnight feasts at the lobster palaces, and all that hotbouse type of pleasure, must go back to good old mother nature to be really enthused end to experience the beethy thrill, only to be produced by the beam of the avalanche in the teers down the mountain side, the rush and roar of the tarrents issuing from the grinding glecians, the roar of the sea, the song of the birds, and the rapture experienced by watching the sunset clouds reflect their tints upon the mountain tops. And then comes the night! Every camper is more or less of a naturelist; every camper must be something of a poet and an artist before he can fully appreciate the surroundings; and he must necessarily be moka a poet, and an artist and a naturalist at him.

The best advice that can be given to a man who is going to camp for the first time is "go and do it." It is possible that he may come back from his outing disgusted with the first experience. He may have apparently followed his experiment; it may have refused most of the time; the black flies and mosquitoes may have stred him up as a tenderfoot and made his life miserable; it may be that the fish refused to bita; that the game refused to show it-self, but these things have a tendency to make a man love the life more than ever. Your camping trip will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

MISANTHROPIC.



Geo Fawcett

"That's Rev. Dr. Thirdly. He shave you the way to Paradise."

"Yes. I understand that many a poor, unhappy man was married by him."

"Boy Scout" Movement Spreads.

The "boy scout" movement hes reached tha Malay peninsuin, and Singapore is to have a boy organization under the patronage of the governar and chief justice. It is a good thing in many ways; aside from the military training, and bids fair to become one of the permanent and most popular institutions in the peninsula. All through the British colonies "boy scout" organizations are being formed.

FALSE HUNGER

A Symptom of Stomach Troubla Corrected by Good Food.

There is, with same forms of stomach trouble, an abnarmal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teachar writes from Carthage, Mo., to' explain how with good food she is dealt with this sort of hurtful bunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years, and by my own overwork and bad, good, average health. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse steadily, in spite of doctor's prescriptions, and the best medical treatment I could get. Sometime my appetite continued good, only the mare I ate the mare I wanted to eat was always hungry.

"The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration.' Then came stomach trouble, with very painful, very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia end severe nervous headaches.

"The doctors seemed powerless to help me, and I was overworn ago, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life.

"But this I could not do, and kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my willpower alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious always appetizing and satisfying.

"I owe my restoration to health to Grape-Nuts. My weight has returned and for mare than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and really." Name given by Postum Co, Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Whittemore's **Shoe Polishes**

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety. The only complete line for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines with a brush. Will not rub off on clothing.

PANIO combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "Stat" size, 10c.

CRYSTAL WHITE makes any canvas shoe spotless white. Its liquid form acts can be quickly applied with sponge. Dries in a few minutes so always ready for use. Large size 25 cents.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the address and price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
20-28 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts —Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



"She Is Gone, Then!" Gasped the Boy.

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DERBROOK HELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the husband instead. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy puts a note to the body, taking the crime upon himself.

PROLOGUE—Continued.

The Storm Without.

Who woman's first thought when she stepped outside the door was that at all hazards they must go back. The wind almost swept her away; only the steadying grasp of the boy, better prepared than she for the attack of the storm, enabled her to keep her feet. Yet the presence of that ghastly thing in the floor which was affecting even her iron nerve, prevented their return. Whatever happened they must go on! The door of that slaughter was closed to them forever by the dead or dying tenant. She realized however, that their chances of escaping freezing to death in this mad endeavor were as small as to be practically none. Well, fate had forced her into this position. She would follow the path she had chosen, whatever might be at the end of the way.

Speech was well nigh impossible. The boy staggered on past the window, and she followed until the lee of the house was reached. Between a great drift and the wall, in a little open space the horses were tied.

The boy was a natural horseman. He had picked out the best two broncos in the camp. If any animals could take them to safety, these could. Not yet chilled by the fierce cold, they united the shivering, reluctant, terrified horses from the wooden pins driven into the chinks between the log walls of the house to which they had been hitched, mounted them, and threading their way round the drift started southward on their awful ride. They left death behind them—and lo! death loomed before and on either hand.

Except where the stream was broken by houses, drifts had not yet formed. The wind was too terrific; it swept the level prairie clean. But away from the shelter of the house they got the full force of it. Although they were thickly clad in wool and fur, the pressure of the storm drove their garments against their bodies, and soon filled them with icy cold. There was no help for it as relief from it. They had to bear it. They could only bend their backs to it and keep on, trusting to the endurance of their horses.

The woman judged that it had been about one in the morning when they had started. The Overland Limited ran through the station at three. No horses that lived could have made that 15 miles in two hours under those conditions. It was more than probable, however, that the limited would be greatly delayed by the storm, and if they kept going steadily they would be likely to catch it. At any rate, when they reached the station, they would find food, fire and shelter.

If their horses did not give out, if they were not turned adrift on foot in the storm and snow, and left to plod on until they fell and slept, and froze, and died, they would perhaps get away.

Nitro experienced than the boy, all these possibilities were present to her. She did not pray, she could ask nothing of God; but she went warily and carefully, helping the horse where she could.

As for her companion, he did not give these matters very much consideration. His keen gaze toward the south to the railroad station because that was the only thing to be done.

Another, however, rode with him, if not with her. Before his eyes was ever present that gory, grisly spectacle of a human form, the red blood welling from its breast, redder still from the white snow with which he had covered that awful figure, beckoned him on. He was younger, once better, than she. He was more than brave; she was all knave. Her thoughts went forward to what was before her; but his went backward to what was behind.

After a long time it seemed to them that the fierceness of the storm was somewhat abated. The wind was certainly falling; but the drifts were steadily rising, and their progress was more difficult every moment for that cause. Their very souls were numb with the awful cold. Still they went forward, slower now, and more slowly ever.

Now for they had come, what time it was, where they were, neither he nor she could tell. It seemed to them both that they had been hours on the way. The woman was sure that they must have compassed the greater part of the journey, when her horse suddenly stumbled and fell. Her broncho's matchless endurance had at last been exhausted by the terrible struggle of their journey. He lay dying where he fell, and nothing she could do could get him up again. The boy had stopped, of course, when her horse had fallen. He had dismounted and helped her to rise. He had sustained her vain efforts to get her own played out horse on its feet. The two now stood staring at each other in dismay.

"You must take my horse," said the boy at last.

The woman nodded. With his assistance she climbed slowly and painfully into the saddle, took the reins from the boy, and started on. Her companion caught hold of the stirrup leather and staggered forward by her side. The going was now infinitely harder for the remaining horse. The woman immediately realized that with this almost dead weight plunging through the deep drifts and dragging heavily at the stirrup leather, the remaining bronco would soon be exhausted.

She had meant to pay for him but it could not be. And so for a long time the trio plodded on in this way, the woman serving herself to a frightful action as best she could. She hesitated to do it. She was reluctant—

But no horse that ever lived could stand such a strain. She knew that it would be a matter of minutes now when she must—and she was sufficiently inspired by her fear and love to make it stick—to have them shove the ordinary feeling of loneliness. Nevertheless, he was ten peremptorily loosening, and at this particular moment desperately so.

He had drifted into New York some 25 years before, utterly unheralded unnoticed. He had begun by filling a small clerkship in a little dry goods store. He kept at it until he owned the store, and after that a larger store on a better street. He had developed a genius for trade, and an executive ability in accord, until the original little shop had expanded into a 15 story building covering a block as the principal thoroughfare of New York city, and its owner had become a power in finance,—a merchant prince. Such was George Gormly.

He was, too, a scrupulously honest man. He sold good goods, without deceit. Things were as he represented them. He established principles of accommodation in his dealings that were unique when they were first installed in New York. He made no dishonest dollars. His money was good everywhere because it was untainted. He prospered exceedingly, one expansion following another. Eschewing speculation of any kind and devoting himself strictly to the business, he found himself in middle life the head, the foot, the sole owner, of the greatest enterprise of the kind that the world had ever seen.

This had not been achieved lightly. He had brought it about because, with absolute singleness of heart, he had put every ounce of strength and time and talent, which he him annointed to genius, at the service of his affairs. Time, talent, and genius do not always produce such results; fortune still must be considered in the game. Opportunity had favored Gormly. He had succeeded in everything beyond his own or anyone's wildest dreams.

His might have gone on indefinitely in his mercantile operations without attracting special attention to himself personally; had it not been for one fact. That momentous happening was his meeting with Miss Haldane.

It had come about in a commonplace way enough. Miss Haldane, deeply interested in social settlement work and being brought in contact thereby with some of the poorer employees of the great Gormly establishment, had concluded to call on the proprietor thereof to see if she could not induce him to make some adequate contribution to the work she had so much at heart. Like every other business man in New York, Gormly was overwhelmed by charitable demands. His business was one thing; his charity another. He employed a special secretary to look after the eleemosynary end of his affairs.

There were two reasons why the secretary felt himself unequal to deal with Miss Haldane and her demands. The first reason was Miss Haldane herself. She was a member of one of the oldest and most exclusive circls in New York society. Her family was one of the richest and most prestige; in that hive of multi-millionaire worldlydom also—rare, and other people. The second was the magnitude of Miss Haldone's demand. She want of something like a million dollars. This amount appalled the secretary. She realized east a man like Gormly would do such a thing as that for her or would much rather give a million than a dime to an undertaking that needed to be financed. Gormly having devoted his attention so exclusively to his business heretofore, was rather stingy with large bundle of the amount. He would have been more staggered by it had he been less busy to refuse it peremptorily.

Miss Haldane had beauty, thousands of people—women, that is, and men, too, perhaps—have that. She had more; she had presence and personality. Hundreds of men, and some few women, have these.

Those who have all three in either set are rare and come to view infrequently. Added to them, Miss Haldane's undoubted beauty, or Miss Haldane's charming breeding and manner, or Miss Haldane's force of character and determination, that most impressed him, or all three, the instant subjugation was due to the influence of all three, Gormly could not tell.

He was not a man of sexual impulse, as lonely people usually are. By analyzing himself he learned to analyze others, introspection and observation had been great factors in his success. Here again his experience was at fault; for Miss Haldane defied analysis. It was a breath of summer compounded of a thousand balmy scents cannot be resolved into its elements, save by the hard scientist who in insensible to its fragrance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Wonders About Us.

Let not earn and humdrum deaden us to the wonders and mysteries amid which we live, nor to its splendors and glories. We need not transport ourselves in imagination to some other sphere or state of being to find the marvelous, the divine, the transcendent; we need not postpone our day of wonder and appreciation to some future time and condition. The true loveliness of this great visible world hanging like an apple on the bough of the great cosmic tree, and swelling with the juice and potencies of life, transcends anything we have dreamed of superterrestrial abodes.—John Burroughs.

Friend Indeed.

Harker—I hear your friend Markley was married last night?

Parker—Yes.

Harker—I suppose you witnessed the ceremony?

Parker—Not I. I don't believe in standing over a friend's misfortune.





It pays to use a good, safe, dependable soap like Lenox.

It costs a little more than cheap soaps.

It is worth a great deal more.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

DECIDED NOT TO OPEN IT.



Caller—I was thinking about opening a drug store in this neighborhood. Do you think one is needed around here?

Resident Great Scott, no! There's no place within ten blocks where a man can buy stamps or see the city directory.

Making It Legal.

"Wa don't know what to do about Plute Pete," said the Crimson Gulch citizen.

"He was a real good feller, but he would be careless about shootin' up the populace."

"Did you straighten out the matter?"

"To some extent; we elected him sheriff, thereby makin' it look a little more legal."

SASKATOON lands are second to none. Write the astonishing reports of our farmers. Why be one of those who knows he can do better, yet lacks the spirit to try? There is no risk. Men who come here realize how much of life they have wasted elsewhere. Better write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

Disappointed.

Knicker—Was Subbube disappointed in his house?

Bocker—Yes; what he took to be the penthouse turned out to be the bungalow.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Coca's Carbolsalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c at druggists. For Free Booklet write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Indefinite.

"Did you have fun taking his candy away from the baby?"

"Fun? My dear boy, it was a scream!"

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for Tired, aching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Impossible.

"George acts like a fool."

"No. As actor could never come so close to nature as that."—Variety Life.

Rev. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The worst thing about the silverlining theory is that you have to turn the cloud inside out to find it.

Chew and smoke Sweet Cuba Tobacco, cheap and pungent. Manufactured by Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

For a train wrecker no punishment

50,000 Men Wanted in Western Canada

200 Million Bushels Wheat to be Harvested

Harvest Help in Great Demand

Reports from the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Western Canada) indicate one of the best crops ever raised on the continent. To harvest this crop will require at least 50,000 harvesters.

Low Rates Will be Given on All Canadian Roads

Excursions are run daily and full printed matter will be given on application to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent. The rates are made to apply to all who wish to take advantage of them for the purpose of inspecting the grain fields of Western Canada, and the wonderful opportunities there offered for those who wish to invest, and also those who wish to take up free lands.

Apply at once to

Chas. Pilling, Gifford Bl., Grand Forks, N. D.
C. J. Broughton, 315 Jackson St., Minneapolis, Minn.
E. T. Holst, 315 Jackson St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Geo. S. Hall, 125 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SWAMP-ROOT Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.
Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED AT HOME TO STAY HAY-FEVER CURED

DAISY FLY KILLER Placed anywhere, kills all flies. Lasts all season. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Insist upon having DAISY. Sold by dealers or sent by express prepaid for 50c. HARRISON SPECIALTY CO., 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy Typewriters, Office Supplies or Safes listed in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

FINEST KODAK FINISHING and supplies by mail. We develop any roll 6 exp. and 6 prints 10c; 6 exp. 15 cents. Any film pack 20 cents. Send for Vest Pocket Premium List. Minneapolis Mfg. Photo Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Are You Looking For a New Home? Pamphlet, with maps, describing Southern Pines and Vicinity, mailed free. Illustrated pamphlet with maps free to Write Secretary Board of Trade, Dunnellon, Fla.

SMALL INVENTIONS can earn it to $5 or $10 daily; money in an exclusive California Manufacturing Company; inventions protected by patents; write for free booklet. Manufacturers, Patentees, P. J. GERRITY, 1004 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

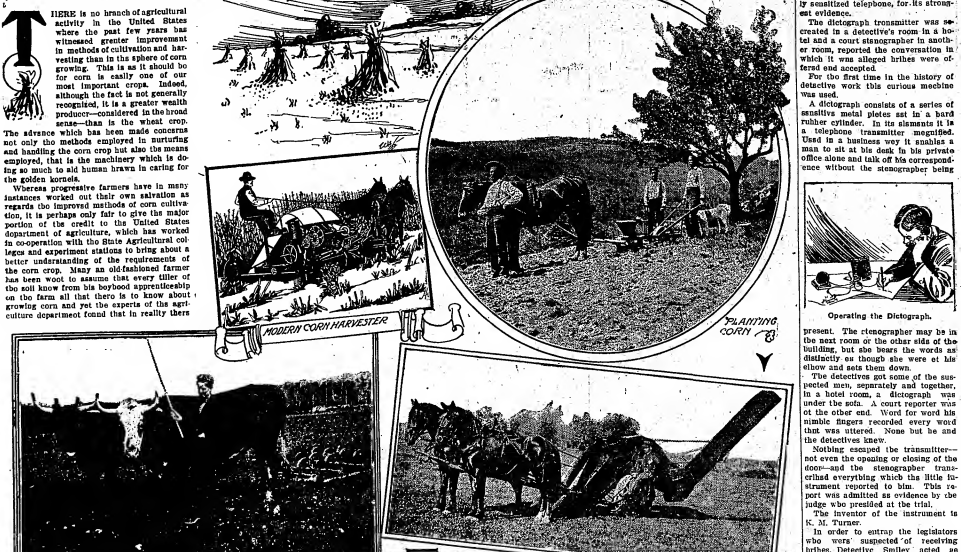
DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and DEFIANCE IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 30-1911.

UP-TO-DATE METHODS OF HANDLING THE CORN CROP

THERE is no branch of agricultural activity in the United States where the past few years has witnessed greater improvement in methods of cultivation and harvesting than in the sphere of corn growing. This is as it should be for corn is easily one of our most important crops. Indeed, although the fact is not generally recognized, it is a greater wealth producer—considered in the broad sense—than is the wheat crop. The advance which has been made concerns not only the methods employed in nurturing and handling the corn crop but also the means employed, that is the machinery which is doing so much to aid human brawn in caring for the golden kernels.

Whereas progressive farmers have in many instances worked out their own salvation as regards the improved methods of corn cultivation, it is perhaps only fair to give the major portion of the credit to the United States department of agriculture, which has worked in co-operation with the State Agricultural colleges and experiment stations to bring about a better understanding of the requirements of the corn crop. Many an old-fashioned farmer has been wont to assume that every tiller of the soil knew from his boyhood apprenticeship on the farm all that there is to know about growing corn and yet the experts of the agriculture department found that in reality there was more widespread misconception regarding the needs of corn than about any other leading farm commodity.



A FAMILIAR SCENE IN THE "CORN BELT"

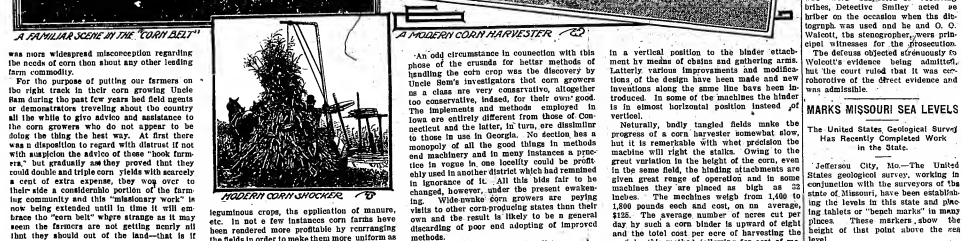
A MODERN CORN HARVESTER

For the purpose of putting our farmers on the right track in their corn growing Uncle Sam during the past few years had field agents or demonstrators traveling about the country all the while to give advice and assistance to the corn growers who do not appear to be doing the thing the best way. At first there was a disposition to regard with distrust if not with suspicion the advice of these "book farmers," but gradually as they proved that they could double and triple corn yields with scarcely a cent of extra expense, they won over to their side a considerable portion of the farming community and this "missionary work" is now being extended until in time it will embrace the "corn belt" where strange as it may seem the farmers are not getting nearly all that they should out of the land—that is if you list these government sharps tell it.

The first boost that was given to the American corn crop came through improvement in seed selection. The experts have induced the farmers to select their seed corn with great care in the field instead of merely making use of what happens to remain in the crib at planting time and the improvement from this cause alone has approximates at least twenty per cent. Most of the progressive corn growers have also awakened to the wisdom of properly treating the seed corn by keeping it dry during the winter in a special, seed house instead of merely entrusting it to the corn crib in the old, haphazard way. It has now come to the pass where the best quality of corn is worth $25 per bushel more for seed purposes than unselected corn.

A second effective method of improving our corn crop has as its purpose the improvement of the condition of the soil in accordance with the studied requirements of corn cultivation. Modern science is teaching the farmer that it simply will not pay to attempt corn growing on poor land until it is brought into a fertile condition by the growing and plowing under of leguminous crops, the application of manure, etc. In not a few instances corn farms have been rendered more profitable by rearranging the fields in order to make them more uniform as regards moisture and soil fertility. Soil washing, that is, the washing away of the surface soil—one of the bugbears of corn growing—is being prevented by systematic means such as were almost unheard of a few years ago.

The big problem of fertilizers is one which touches the very heart of the corn-growing industry and the experts in and out of the government service have prepared very explicit directions for enabling the corn grower to add to his soil nitrogen or whatever other ingredients are most needed to produce the longed-for prize ears of corn. It has been found upon investigation that many farmers have had very different ideas as to how corn should be planted and cultivated but at the same time it has been discovered that no hard and fast rules can be laid down as applicable to the whole country. The corn grower who is cultivating a deep soil in a section where there is prolonged dry weather will obviously have to proceed on a different theory from the man whose land is low and wet. The point that is being driven home is that each farmer must study his own particular needs.



A MODERN CORN HARVESTER

An odd circumstance in connection with this phase of the crusade for better methods of handling the corn crop was the discovery by Uncle Sam's investigators that corn growers as a class are very conservative, altogether too conservative, indeed, for their own good. The implements and methods employed in Iowa are entirely different from those of Connecticut and the latter, in turn, are dissimilar to those in use in Georgia. No section has a monopoly of all the good things in methods and machinery and in many instances a practice, however, under the present awakening. Wide-awake corn growers are paying visits to other corn-producing states than their own and the result is likely to be a general discarding of poor end adopting of improved methods.

The depth of planting, the distances between rows and hills and the depth and frequency of cultivation are all corn problems that are being solved along dependable scientific lines after a century or more of discussion and dispute. Meanwhile the improvement of corn cultivating and harvesting machinery has worked wonders in bringing about the results now in the corn fields. Mechenical corn harvesters have developed more slowly than the machines for wheat and other cereals, attempts to solve the problem of mechanically handling the corn crop dating from 1830, whereas it was not until 1831 that Cyrus Mc. Cormick made the first reaping machine.

Despite the fact that there was almost continuous experiment in the sphere of corn harvesting machinery from the date above mentioned it was not until 1892 that success crowned the efforts of the inventors. The principle in corn harvesters and binders which was destined to prevail appeared in the year mentioned, the invention of an Illinois man. In its elementary form it consisted of a corn harvester with the two dividers passing, one on each side of a row of corn, which was cut and carried back in a vertical position to the binder attachment by means of chains and gathering arms. Latterly various improvements and modifications of the design have been made and new inventions along the same line have been introduced. In some of the machines the binder is in almost horizontal position instead of vertical.

Naturally, badly tangled fields make the progress of a corn harvester somewhat slow, but it is remarkable with what precision the machine will right the stalks. Owing to the great variation in the height of the corn, even in the same field, the binding attachments are given great range of operation and in some machines they are placed as high as 72 inches. The machines weigh from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds each and cost, on an average, $125. The average number of acres cut per day by such a corn binder is upward of eight and the total cost per acre of harvesting the corn by this method (allowing for cost of machine, wages of driver, cutlay for twine, etc.) averages about $1.50. Corn shockers cost about as much as corn binders and weigh approximately the same. These are the labor saving machines for owners of small farms who do most of their own work. A man with three horses and a corn shocker can cut and put up acres of corn per day at a total expense of $1.06 per acre as against $1.50 per acre with the machine previously described.

The fundamental features of the corn shocker are the circular rotating cutters which cut the corn as the machine advances and the circular rotating table upon which the corn is collected vertically to form a shock. A loading device for handling the shocks adds greatly to the efficiency of the modern approved type of machines. Corn pickers, machines which remove the ears from the stalks (which latter are left in the field) cost $250 each and are operated at an expense of $1.81 per acre. Combined huskers and shredders are the latest additions to corn handling machinery and on up-to-date farms these are in many instances operated by gasoline engines.

Nervousness--A Lack of Control

How often we meet women who complain of being nervous. What they really mean is that they have not control of their nerves, but let them run away. A woman may be of a nervous temperament and yet have such good control of her nerves that she never complains of being nervous.

This lack of nerve control manifests itself in various ways. Sometimes it is only a tendency to cry at trivial things or an inclination to despondency —to have "the blues," or to worry over real or fancied slights. Many women waste so much time thinking over things that are past and over each visit with a friend loses its joy in the afterthought, for this victim of the nerves lives over again every moment of the visit. She recalls everything that has been said and wonders if a different meaning was meant. Things that were said as a joke and originally taken that way are now brought up for criticism and pondered over until she woman convinces herself of the presence of a hidden meaning. She is not satisfied until she has bent and shaped the original thoughtless sentence into an ugly sting.

These nervous women are the ones who are constantly tormented with the demon of jealousy. If one of them should suddenly meet her husband on the street walking with another woman, what a curtain lecture he receives that evening; or if not that, he finds his wife wearing the air of one who considers herself much abused. The real facts of the case may be that her husband met the other woman quite accidently and, as they were going in the same direction, he could not avoid walking with her without being positively rude. In this age men must of necessity have business transactions with women. It is a common occurrence for two men to lunch together in order to have a chance to talk over some important business matter without fear of interruption. There is no reason why a man and woman might not do the same, and yet how impossible it would be to convince the jealous woman that this was the case. To be jealous is to acknowledge the superior charms of the other woman. "If I cannot hold you against all women, then I do not want you," is the right thought. If you think some other woman is attracting your husband, wake up and beat her at her own game. Do not sit idly in the corner and complain.

A woman who is nervous does not usually realize what is the cause of her condition. When excitable and irritable and suffering from a nervous headache, she takes various remedies to deaden the symptoms instead of looking the matter squarely in the face and going after the cause. Many women need a hobby to take up their spare time. If their minds were occupied and their bodies kept in a good condition by proper care, they would soon gain control of their nerves.

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Accepted at Last.

Poet—My epic on the coming exposition has been taken.

Wife—Oh, darling, I'm so glad! Who's taken it?

Poet—Mary took it this morning to light the study fire with!—London Opinion.

To Raize Old Paris Fortress

Fortifications Now Useless—Undesirable Persons Rent Space From Government and Attack Pedestrians.

There is talk, as there has been talk for years, of leveling the fortifications of Paris, which are perfectly useless now in the improved conditions of modern warfare, and of building houses on the large tract of ground which would be set free right round Paris. At present the fortifications are not only useless as a protection to the city in time of war, but they are absolutely dangerous to the citizens in time of peace. According to the law a large space around the fortifications is kept free of all stone buildings. This military zone, as it is called, has no houses upon it, but little obestory huts are allowed to be built there and are rented at tiny rentals by the military authorities. Their cheapness and discomfort attract undesirable tenants, and the Paris epache has for years made a hunting ground of the fortifications.

Only a few days ago a rich Russian, M. Ivanoff, bed gone for a drive in a taxicab. The motor broke down near the fortifications, and while it was being put right M. Ivenoff went for a stroll. He was not more than a couple of hundred yards away from his cab when two men and two women attacked him, stabbed him in seven places, robbed him of all his money and his watch and chain and a valuable scarfpin, and left him for dead. The two women have been arrested, but their companions are still at large. The incident is being used as another argument for the leveling of the fortifications. Another argument still is, of course, the great value of the land for building purposes.

A Suggestion.

"If the sea bad a milky way as well as the sky wouldn't it be convenient for the sailors?"

"In what way?"

"They could have floating dairies when their boats skimmed the waves."

DICTOGRAPH AS A DETECTIVE

Recently Invented Instrument Plays an Important Part in the Ohio Bribery Trial.

Columbus, O.—In the trial of Rodney J. Diegle, sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio state senate, convicted of aiding and abetting the alleged bribing of a state senator, the state relied on a mechanical device, the dictograph, a highly sensitized telephone, for its strongest evidence.

The dictograph transmitter was secreated in a detective's room in a hotel and a court stenographer in another room, reported the conversation in which it was alleged bribes were offered and accepted.

For the first time in the history of detective work this curious machine was used.

A dictograph consists of a series of sensitive metal plates sat in a hard rubber cylinder. In its elements it is a telephone transmitter magnified. Used in a business way it enables a man to sit at his desk in his private office alone and talk off his correspondence without the stenographer being present. The stenographer may be in the next room or the other side of the building, but she hears the words as distinctly as though she were at his elbow and sets them down.

The detectives got some of the suspected men, separately and together, in a hotel room, a dictograph was under the sofa. A court reporter was at the other end. Word for word his nimble fingers recorded every word that was uttered. None but he and the detectives knew.

Nothing escaped the transmitter—not even the opening or closing of the door—and the stenographer transcribed everything which the little instrument reported to him. This report was admitted as evidence by the judge who presided at the trial.

The inventor of the instrument is K. M. Turner.

In order to entrap the legislators who were suspected of receiving bribes, Detective Smiley acted as briber on the occasion when the dictograph was used and he and O. O. Walcott, the stenographer, were principal witnesses for the prosecution.

The defense objected strenuously to Wolcott's evidence being admitted, but the court ruled that it was corroborative of the direct evidence and was admissible.

Operating the Dictograph.

MARKS MISSOURI SEA LEVELS

The United States Geological Survey Has Recently Completed Work in the State.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The United States geological survey, working in conjunction with the surveyors of the state of Missouri, has been establishing the levels in this state and placing tablets or "bench marks" in many places. These markers, show the height of that point above the sea level.

These bench marks are of two forms. One is a circular bronze or aluminum tablet three and one-half inches in diameter and one-fourth inch thick, having a 3-inch stem which is inserted in a drill hole in solid rock in the wall of some public building, bridge abutment or other substantial masonry structure or in the solid rock.

The second form to be set in the ground where there is no rock or masonry, consists of a hollow wrought iron post four feet long. A bronze or aluminum table is riveted over the top



Tablet or Marker.

of the post and it is sunk into the ground so that the top protrudes about six inches.

The tablets are stamped with the words: "U. S. Geological Survey. Missouri." The elevation in feet above sea level is marked on the tablet and the words: "Two hundred and fifty dollars fine for disturbing this mark."

Old Church as Garage.

Long Hill, Conn.—The old white First Methodist church building, steeple and all, for many years used as a place of worship and the first church built in the town of Trumbull, has given away to the progress of the times and garage. The edifice, which stands almost in the center of the village, has long been a landmark. The steeple will be retained, the galleries will be made into waiting rooms for women and the pulpit and platform a show place for accessories.

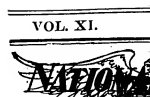
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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Second Coxey Army Threatens Capital



WASHINGTON.—An army of unemployed men proposes to soon swoop down on this city following in the footsteps of Coxey's famous army. James Eads How of St. Louis, friend of the proletariat and protector of the wandering tramp, will head this great movement that is to overflow Maryland, sweep into the District of Columbia and spend its force against the walls of the national capitol and the great buildings of state along the Washington thoroughfares. It will be the first march of protest since the utter failure of the Coxey movement back in the '90s.

Somewhere between 250,000 and 500,000 of workless workers are expected to join in the march of the discontented. The campaign to gather them up is already under way. The first plans for the great march were made last spring at the Hobo convention in Milwaukee. These have since been perfected and it is hoped now that half a million from the party of discontent will join the protesting column in its march upon the capital city.

James Eads How, the St. Louis millionaire worker in the realms of trampdom, the man who laid aside the dress shirt for the blue flannel of the worker, is the moving spirit in this movement. He has been in the valley towns along the Ohio for weeks hushing the propaganda of this latter-day crusade that is expected to shake the walls of indifference and make it possible for every man who wants it to have a job.

Coxey was the leader of the first of the great marches of protest. His men marched so far that the spirit of the column was gone long before it came within striking distance of Washington. It was a failure. This army dwindled away, and but a handful of those that started on the movement stuck until the end. How and his lieutenants are studying the history of this march and hope to profit by the mistakes of Coxey and his aids. How hopes to make this march last spring at the Hobo convention in a crusade against things as they are.

Midshipmen May Early Become Ensigns



IF congress acts favorably on a recommendation made by the board of visitors to the United States Naval academy and indorsed by the secretary of the navy, a young man who has completed the course at the academy will be commissioned an ensign on graduation. Under the present law a graduate does not get his commission as an ensign until he has completed the two years' cruise at sea. This is, it is asserted, discriminates against the graduates of the Naval academy. A graduate from the Military academy at West Point gets his commission as a second lieutenant on the day of graduation, and a salary, which a graduate of the Naval academy cannot obtain until he has taken his two years' cruise.

Midshipmen receive $600 a year while at the Naval academy, under the new pay table, and during the two years they spend at sea they receive $1,400 annually. Not until they have passed their final graduation—that is to say, not until they have completed their two years' cruise—can they get the $1,700 which is paid to graduates from West Point to become second lieutenants and rank with ensigns.

The board of visitors to the academy has been urged to favor another change in the regulations of the school, but it has not yet consented to do so. This change, if granted, would relax the bar which now prevents a midshipman from marrying until he has completed his two years' cruise, or in other words, has obtained his commission as ensign.

The prohibition against marrying until final graduation is based on the assumption that the midshipman is not receiving salary enough to enable him to support a wife. The plea is made that this regulation discriminates against the midshipmen. There is no bar to a graduate of West Point marrying as soon as he receives his commission as second lieutenant.

Uncle Sam Fights to Save the Salmon



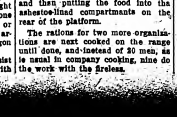
IN the interest of Alaskan salmon the extermination of the fresh-water sculpin, called also "miller's thumb," "bullhead," or "bloh," is urgently demanded. It is a worthless fish, with a tendency to feed on salmon fry and salmon eggs, and has a voracious appetite and wonderful digestive apparatus.

Barton A. Bean and Alfred C. Weed of the division of fishes, United States National museum, recently have investigated the "bloh" and find that it is extremely destructive to salmon eggs. These fish have no trouble gathering in the fry, two or three inches long, and occasionally manage to corner some larger ones.

Fourteen blohs were found to have made way with 39 salmon and 46 eggs, an average of almost three salmon and a little over three eggs for each fish. These blohs were not at all particular about holding to the average, as some of them had exceeded it materially, nor did they bear out the theory well known to every fisherman that the halt is first turned by the fish and swallowed head foremost. The bloh, it seems, eat them both ways.

The destructive average of the bloh is estimated at six salmon a day, which is maintained for about sixty days a year. This would make the destructive capacity of one fish total 360 salmon annually, to say nothing of the little trout gathered in and sometimes little blohs. The latter kind of feeding, however, meets with the approval of the fish experts.

Army Has a Mobile Fireless Kitchen



UNCLE SAM, like so many other alert and up-to-date housekeepers, is an advocate of fireless cooking. To further satisfy himself of the efficacy of this feature of preparing meals, he has set aside, through the war department, $5,000 for the construction and testing of the equipment of the mobile kitchen, which is the invention of Capt. Frederick Stopford, of the coast artillery corps, post commissary at the Presidio of San Francisco.

This rolling field kitchen is designed to feed men in the field on the march. And it is owing to the good service it has given, and which elicited praise from the officers in command, that the device is so highly thought of by Uncle Sam. The vehicle is equipped with a sufficient number of air-tight compartments to prepare the rations for two companies of infantry or troops of cavalry, the outfit being arranged to mount on any sort of wagon or truck.

These fireless compartments consist of a large improved field range with hot water attachments, a large tank for carrying hot water, and compartments for meat and utensils. About three hundred men, or a squadron of cavalry or a battalion of infantry, can be provided for by this kitchen, the manner of preparation being to arrange meals for two companies by first bringing to boiling on the range, and then putting the food into the asbestos-lined compartments on the rear of the platform.

The rations for two more organizations are next cooked on the range until done, and instead of 20 men, as is usual in company cooking, nine do the work with the fireless.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

PRIME MINISTER OF PERSIA



The ruler of a country which has been so wedded to ancient customs as to fall far behind in the progress of the world may have so intelligent and progressive and ever so determined a ministry of reforms, but he can accomplish little unless he can bring his advisers to his way of thinking. That is the position in which the young shah of Persia has found himself. Realizing that the financial system of his country is archaic and that there can be no real progress for Persia until the country's money affairs and credit are put on a firm and modern foundation, some months ago he invited W. Morgan Shuster and a corps of Americans to come to Persia and take full charge of the country's finances for a period of years. Mr. Shuster and his companions are in Persia now, but both they and the shah found great difficulties in their way.

The plan was bitterly opposed by many of the shah's most powerful advisers. Among these was Seghdri-Aram, prime minister, whose portrait is given. That official was so opposed to the Americans taking the finances out of his hands that he left Teheran, the capital, and tha reform was at a standstill. Recently, however, he has returned to his post of duty. The prime minister is a very able man, but he is difficult for him to abandon the semi-oriental ideas of government to which he has been trained.

DR. WILEY ON THE CARPET

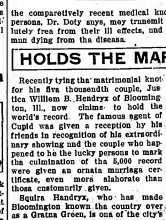


Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture and one of the most widely known officials in the government service, was recently condemned by a committee on personnel of the department of agriculture, with a recommendation to President Taft that he "be permitted to resign." In an opinion on the case, submitted to the president, Attorney General Wickersham recommended approval of the committee's action.

It is charged against Dr. Wiley that he permitted an arrangement to be made with Dr. H. H. Rusby, a reconstructed pharmacognosist of Columbia university, New York, for compensation in excess of that allowed by law. It is asserted that the arrangement was to put Dr. Rusby on the pay roll of the department at $1,500 a year as an employe of the bureau of chemistry.

The chief chemist's friends declared he could show conclusively that he had the full sanction of Secretary Wilson for the agreement made with Dr. Rusby of New York for expert services to be compensated at a higher rate than the $11 a day, allowed by law.

FIGHTS CHOLERA INVASION



Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, who is engaged in fighting the threatened invasion of cholera, is regarded as an efficient and watchful public official. He is a lecturer on quarantine sanitation at Bellevue Hospital Medical college and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Doty says that the cholera germ can be received in one way only, through the mouth, and that there is no danger in ordinary contact with persons who have the disease.

However, Charles Duckhind, counsel for the complainants at the investigation of Dr. Doty's official conduct now in progress, declares he is told that the cholera patients recently placed in the hospital caught the disease not on the steamer, but at the immigration station, where all the passengers were detained after landing.

The danger, or rather the understanding of it, is further increased by the comparatively recent medical knowledge of "cholera carriers." These persons, Dr. Doty says, may transmit the germs, although themselves absolutely free from their ill effects, and ha as great a menace to others as a man dying from the disease.

HOLDS THE MARRYING RECORD



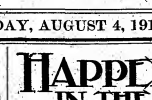
Recently tying the matrimonial knot for his five thousandth couple, Justice William B. Hendryx of Blooming ton, Ill., now claims to hold the world's record. The famous agent of Cupid was given a reception by his friends in recognition of his extraordinary showing and the couple who happened to be the lucky persons to mark the culmination of the 5,000 record were given an ornate marriage certificate, even more elaborate than those customarily given.

Squire Handryx, who has made Bloomington known the country over as a Gretna Green, is one of the city's most unique characters. Forty years a justice of the peace, he was recently honored by his fellow citizens and elected police magistrate, one of the most profitable offices in the gift of the people.

Although kept busy in looking after the municipal lawbreakers, he has not closed his remarkable marriage parlors, and sandwiches in the police court trials, with marriage. His is now marrying the grandchildren of persons he married shortly after the Civil war. He has hopes of living able to marry the fourth generation, establishing another extraordinary record.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Weeping Widow Quickly Weds Consoler



SWAINSBORO, Ga.—Standing beside the open grave into which the body of her husband was about to be lowered, Mrs. J. J. Jewell was hysterical with grief, and friends had to restrain her from throwing herself into the grave upon the casket of the man with whom she had lived happily for 15 years and who was the father of her six children.

Woman tried in vain to comfort her and the scene was an unusually painful one until Robert S. McDaniel, a young man who recently came here from Joplin, Mo., and who had become very friendly with Jewall, stepped close to the widow and whispered a few words through her heavy veil of black.

Whatever McDaniel said seemed to give the widow courage to bear up during the soul-trying "ashes-to-ashes, dust-to-dust" period of the ceremony, and she wilted through those painful moments with surprising fortitude, considering her pitiful condition before the whispered consolation given to her by McDaniel.

Turning from the grave when it was all over, she leaned on the arm of McDaniel as she walked to the gate, where she and her children were helped into a carriage by kind-hearted neighbors and were driven to the fatherless home, a little farm for which Mrs. Jewall and her husband had worked hard to pay.

Jewell died on Tuesday and the funeral wee held on Wednesday. The next day the widow drove into Swainsboro, accompanied by McDaniel, and went to the courthouse.

It wasn't the probate judge then Mrs. Jewell was looking for, however, but the marriage license office. Guided by McDaniel, she walked into the office and gave her age as thirty-one while he gave his as twenty-six.

Lifting her black veil so that she could see to write in her name, the widow signed the affidavit and in a few minutes they were married and on their way back to the Jewell farm.

City Wages War to Rout Army of Rats



They fought the dogs and killed the cats
And bit the babies in their cradles.
They ate the cheese out of the vats,
And drank the soup from the cook's own ladles.

—"The Pied Piper."

CHICAGO.—The health department estimates there are more than 500,000 rats in Chicago and that the number is increasing day by day, despite the efforts of professional rat catchers and the use of mechanical devices for their destruction.

War of extermination against members of the surmised tribe is carried on in all parts of the city, but in no place is the attack kept more alive than at the stock yards. There the battle is waged continually.

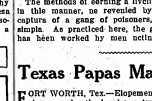
Every morning for breakfast men who have studied the subject say the little brown rat in the city consumes a quantity of food equal to the meat of 52 cows. Since they eat three meals a day in each twenty-four hours they consume three times that quantity, or equal to 156 head of cattle. This estimate is based on the allowance of one ounce of food for each rodent each meal.

Dogs, ferrets and cats are used in the war of extermination, and although thousands of rats are slaughtered daily, their number does not decrease. This can easily be understood when it is known that from one pair of rats in a year one thousand young surmulots will breed in a year.

Each of the members of a boys' gang gather nightly to go on hunting expeditions for rodents. Garbage cans are overturned, and as the rats scamper away dogs accompanying the boys catch and kill them.

The boys carry sticks or clubs in their hands and kill the rats when they attempt to escape. Many become so expert at rat catching that in after years they embark in it as a profession.

Horse-Poisoning Is the Newest Graft



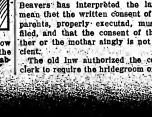
NEW YORK.—The police here believe that they have finally succeeded in locating one of the strangest as well as one of the meanest forms of graft which the members of the underworld, always fertile in such schemes, have ever developed. This form of graft in no way resembles the good old hunko games of the professional sharper, but has brought about instead the new calling of the professional horse-poisoner.

The methods of earning a livelihood in this manner, as revealed by the capture of a gang of poisoners, are simple. As practiced here, the game has been worked by men acting in couples, one to handle the finances, the other to do the poisoning. The former, to begin operations, selects a certain section of the city, preferably one in which one or more big stables are located. His assistant is then sent out to poison two or three horses a day for a week.

This is accomplished by giving them, as the opportunity may occur, a lump of sugar, half an apple or some other equine delicacy, loaded with poison. There is no monetary gain in this, the preliminary steps, which is merely done to create a favorable state of affairs—that is, from the viewpoint of the grafter. As soon as the poisonings begin to be talked of the financial man gets busy. He goes to the owner of a large stable, mentions the numerous deaths from poison, and offers protection for a sum varying from $25 to $100 a week.

If the owner refuses to pay, coercion is brought to bear in the shape of a few deaths among his animals.

Texas Papas May Prevent Elopement



FORT WORTH, Tex.—Elopements of lovers under the legal age, twenty-one for the young man and eighteen for the girl, will be effectually checked in Texas by the new law adopted by the late legislature and now effective.

Under this law no person under the legal age can obtain a marriage license without the written consent of the minor's parents, and the paper must be acknowledged before a notary public like a deed. If a minor has no parents, a county judge's consent to the union is necessary. If the clerk doubts that either the prospective bride or bridegroom has attained the legal age, he is authorized to require the affidavit of the other party to the contracting parties. County Clerk Beavers has interpreted the law to mean that the written consent of both parents, properly executed, must be filed, and that the consent of the father or the mother singly is not sufficient.

The old law authorized the county clerk to require the bridegroom to file an affidavit to the effect that he was "over twenty-one," and with equal alacrarity the girl would make affidavit that she was "over eighteen."

In a few instances indictments have been returned against bridegrooms for perjury, swearing

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

WHEN THE PETS SUFFER.

A large gray cat leaped to death from a 18-story window of a New York hotel, and a telegram gives the explanation that the animal committed suicide is this way because its mistress had sailed for Europe, leaving it behind, says the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Whether the cat committed suicide or not is immaterial, but the incident does serve a purpose in calling attention to a pathetic side of the vacation season. In thousands of homes all over the country there are household pets, such as dogs and cats and birds, and as many of these homes are closed during the summer, or at least for several weeks, the pets are in most instances left to shift for themselves. For the sake of those there are neighbors who will take charge of the canaries during the absence of their owners, but for the dogs and the cats there are, as a rule, only harsh words and buffetings from the neighbors, and sticks and stones from the urchins of the community, and the poor creatures, homeless, friendless, and abused, are indeed objects of pity. It would be much more humane for the owners of these pets to put them to death before going away on their vacation trips, instead of leaving them to their fate, but the practice of deserting them goes on year after year.

A bulletin recently issued by the census department shows that the United States leads the world in manufacturing silk, with the possible exception of China, from which no figures are obtainable. We took first place from France in 1905, and have maintained our lead. We not only are the greatest manufacturers of silk goods, but the greatest consumers. Although we manufactured in 1900 silk worth $106,425,000, we exported less than one per cent. of the goods we made. Our silk industry in 1859 amounted to $12,210,000. It was more than $41,000,000 ten years later, it has more than doubled again in 1885, when it was $87,298,000. It was $107,356,000 in 1905 and more than $133,000,000 five years later.

The instruction of school children on the danger of railroad trespassing is a good thing to take up. Much of the danger is incurred through childish thoughtlessness and failure of responsible parents and teachers to instructors to the matter. The fact that cars and trains have the right of way on railway tracks cannot be too strongly impressed on the youthful mind. In fact, it might with advantage be brought to some adult attention. At the same time, much danger, particularly to the young and to the aged and feeble, might be lessened by more strict on the part of car and train crews to the laws governing the rate of speed in cities, particularly the ordinances applying to the street crossings.

Surgeon B. M. Brown, U. S. N., has discovered a method of treating anaesthetic air so that it shall sustain life for us as much as a week in an enclosure of moderate size even though no fresh air is introduced. If the scheme really works, we shall hear of public men and fashionable women seeking the rest cure by a week's vacation in a submarine immersed say a hundred miles off shore.

Somebody who claims to have conducted a scientific investigation announces that music will quench a man's thirst for strong liquor. If this is the case the bands that have been maintained by some of the fashionable cafes are likely to be compelled to look elsewhere for engagements.

Another comet has been sighted. If it creates all the commotion ascribed in this sphere to Halley's comet, its discoverer ought to be jailed on the charge of disorderly conduct, so that other seekers after these mischief breeding celestial vagrants may be discouraged from breaking the public's peace of mind.

Now a scientist announces that the halo is a real thing, and that a faint glow can actually come from the brain, the result of radium stored there. This explanation, however, will destroy the value of halos, as some brains radiate nothing but faint glows.

Confectioners say the bonbon has passed and that young woman's appetites must be figured upon in candy-making. Thus was when an oyster stew, at least, was a certain and additional obligation.

As you step up to the marble topped counter in the drug store and call for your favorite fizz, ask the young man if he mixes saccharin with his soda water, and watch his face as he answers.

POOR OLD EXCITABLE NEW YORK!



PASS NEW WOOL BILL

LA FOLLETTE COMPROMISE MEASURE PUT THOUGH IN SENATE, 46 TO 32.

PARTY LINES ARE DIVIDED

Democrats and Insurgents Vote Down Original Draft, Passed By House and Adopt Substitute Presented By Wisconsin Senator.

Washington.—Senator La Follette pressed a compromise wool bill to its passage through the senate by a combination of the Democratic and insurgent Republican forces. The measure cuts the duty on raw wool to 25 per cent. ad valorem, and makes corresponding reduction on woolen manufactures.

The result came about after Senator La Follette's original substitute bill, carrying a duty on raw wool of 40 per cent, and the wool bill passed by the house of representatives, carrying an ad valorem on raw wool of 29 per cent, both had been defeated. The vote on the new measure was 46 to 32.

The house wool bill was defeated in the senate by a vote of 44 to 36. Senator Brown of Nebraska was the only Republican voting with the Democrats for the bill. The La Follette amendment to the revision measure was defeated, 66 to 14.

A motion by La Follette to reconsider the vote by which the house bill was defeated, so as to throw open again the entire question of revising the wool schedule, was adopted by a vote of 49 to 31.

The outcome showed a well-devised and executed compromise plan between Democrats and Republican progressives, which swept the "standpat" Republicans from their feet. Although the situation presented by the unexpected action of the senate was in the nature of a surprise for the regular Republicans, they were asserting after the vote that the senate would have to compromise further with the house of representatives before actual wool revision could be had at this session.

It is pointed out that the house bill, passed only after difficult manuvering with the Democrats demanding free wool, carries a duty of only 20 per cent. on raw wool product. The La Follette bill carries 35 per cent, as against the original La Follette bill provision of 40 per cent. The duty on raw wool under the existing Payne law is in excess of 40 per cent.

Regular Republicans expect, if real legislation is to be had, to see the house demand a compromise with the senate which will further reduce the duty to at least 30 per cent. ad valorem. Among the regulars there is a serene confidence, however, that President Taft will veto my wool bill passed at this session.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee, and Democratic leader, said:

"The house will not accept the wool revision bill as it has passed the senate. Personally I believe the Underwood bill is exceedingly high.

"I want to see a bill passed reducing the wool duties, and I want to see such a bill sent to the president. I would prefer that the house bill be sent, but if this is not possible then any bill making material reductions in duties should be passed."

Bid on Columbus Figure.

Washington.—Preparations for a magnificent memorial fountain to Christopher Columbus, on the plaza of the Union station here, received impetus with the opening bids for its construction.

Gotham Broker Murdered.

New York.—Murdered, apparently by burglars, William Henry Jackson, a well-known Wall street broker, 70 years old, was found dead on the floor of his bedroom at the Hotel Irvington.

WILL CALL PACKERS

CHICAGO BEEF MEN TO TESTIFY IN LORIMER CASE.

Tribune Editor Tells of Rumored Political Activity and Stx Will Be Summoned to Washington.

Washington.—Several Chicago packers will be summoned before the Lorimer investigation committee of the senate as a result of testimony given by James Keeley, general manager of the Chicago Tribune.

Replying to a question by Senator Fletcher, who asked if he could suggest the names of any packers who should be called as witnesses, Mr. Keeley mentioned the following:

J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co.; Alfred H. Urton, general counsel for Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co.; Edward Morris of Morris & Co.; Louis F. Swift of Swift & Co.; John A. Spoor of the Union Stockyards company.

One other packer, Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing company, whose name was given by Mr. Keeley, already has appeared as a witness before the committee.

Mr. Keeley told the committee that he had no evidence against any of the men he named. He said, however, that it was commonly reported that the packers had contributed largely to various campaign funds and for that reason he believed they would be interrogated regarding their knowledge of a fund raised for the election of Senator Lorimer.

The subject arose when Burridge Hanecy, attorney for Senator Lorimer, asked Mr. Keeley whom he had in mind when he wrote editorials a year ago which made the inquiry: "Who Furnished the Sawdust and Lard for Lorimer's Election?"

Mr. Keeley said in mentioning the word "sawdust" he had in mind Edward Hines and the lumber interests, and in the use of the word "lard" he referred to the packing houses, without having the name of my particular individual in mind.

DECIDE CANADA MUST VOTE

Conservatives Insist That Reciprocity Agreement With United States Must Have People's Indorsement.

Ottawa, Ont. — That reciprocity with the United States will have to get the indorsement of the voters of Canada was the decision of a party caucus of the Conservatives.

The Liberal caucus thereupon decided the election should be held as soon as possible. There may be dissolution of parliament within a fortnight, but possibly not until the end of August.

The election probably will be held the last week in September or the first week in October. Parliament will be called immediately afterward. If the government is returned the reciprocity bill will be put through without difficulty.

Eight Shot by Crazed Hindu.

Chicago.—A man wearing a soldier's uniform and carrying a modern Springfield rifle went suddenly insane in front of the Chicago opera house, Washington and Clark streets, and shot eight persons, none fatally. After a terrific struggle the man was arrested and said he was Mr. Hudan, a Hindu. He said he had determined to kill 40,000 persons and had just started. Police gave the police a terrible fight before he was subdued.

No Vote on 1912 Choice.

Fremont, Neb.—The Democratic state convention refused to indorse the candidacy of any individual for the presidential nomination in 1912. It had been expected that an effort would be made to have Governor Harmon of Ohio indorsed.

Mrs. Goodwin Wins Decree.

New York.—Justice Blackof in the supreme court granted the final decree in the divorce action brought by Edna Goodrich Goodwin against Nat Goodwin, the actor.

HIT REAPER TRUST

CHARGE IS MADE THAT MORGAN AND HARVESTER INTERESTS UNITED.

REBATE IS PAID ON STEEL

Townsend Report on Which Former Attorney General Bonaparte Failed to Act Goes Before Investigators—Wickersham Is a Witness.

Washington.—That charges were made to Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte during his term of office that the United States Steel corporation gave refund of three dollars a ton to the harvester combine companies was revealed to the house "steel trust" investigating committee. Representative Stanley of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, introduced into the proceedings a voluminous report on the harvester trust made to Mr. Bonaparte in 1908 by Burdette C. Townsend, a special investigator of the department, now assistant district attorney of Oregon.

In describing the organization of the group of larger companies in the Harvester combine the McCormicks, Deering, Plano, Wardner, Bushnell, Gleasner and the Milwaukee Harvester companies, Mr. Townsend reported to Mr. Bonaparte:

"It appears that there was an unusual concentration of the capital stock of these five companies. It was owned and controlled by four families, the McCormicks, the Deerings, the Joneses and the Gleasners. The pooling of their holdings was all that was necessary to create a trust. All these people lived in Chicago.

"Another fact le interesting. Harold McCormick (ons of the heaviest stockholders of the McCormick company) is a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller. The McCormick company therefore already distantly related by marriage to the great American family of trusts. J. Pierpont Morgan's great underwriting house employed by the Rockefeller interests.

"He is a good builder and receives fabulous fees for his work. George W. Perkins is his associate."

Attorney General Wickersham, summoned as a witness, testified that he had never seen the Townsend report before. He promised that Townsend would testify later. He did not know why the harvester case was not pressed in, 1908-09. "I understand," he added, "that the case was held up pending the Supreme court decisions involving the tobacco and standard oil cases involving the same points."

Mr. Stanley announced that a cablegram had been issued for Mr. Bonaparte, who is now in Canada, and that an effort would be made to ascertain from him and from other government officials why there had not been a prosecution of the International Harvester company upon Townsend's charges. Mr. Stanley also announced the formation of understanding or even a close connection between the United States Steel corporation and the International Harvester company.

Mr. Townsend in his report particularly referred to the price paid to a subsidiary of the U. S. Co.; the harvester deal, declaring that "$5,000,000 is a very high price for the simple service of suggesting to persons how they can agree in a legitimate transaction. Such a deal would," he said, "be illegal transactions, such as creating a trust, which can evade the Sherman law." Townsend declared it instituted against the International Harvester company, the manner of its incorporation demonstrates that the fee was earned."

TAFT SIGNS CANADIAN BILL

Secretary Knox and Other Cabinet Officers Witness Approval of Reciprocity Measure.

Washington.—The Canadian reciprocity bill reached the White House shortly after 1 p. m. Mr. Taft signed it at 2:15 o'clock. Speaker Champ Clark and Vice-President Sherman already had signed the bill.

Secretary of State Knox, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Secretary to the President Hilles and Representative Littleton of New York, several newspaper men and photographers witnessed the signing. As he picked up the pen the president turned to Secretary Knox.

"Come over here, Brother Knox," he said, "you are responsible for this."

The secretary of state stood beside the president.

"It's done," said Mr. Knox. "It's done," echoed the president as the two clasped hands across the desk.

To give the photographers a chance, the president went through the motion of signing the act again.

The gold pen used by the president in signing this treaty was sent to Chairman Penrose of the senate finance committee, who led the fight for the bill in the senate.

Parent Asks for Clemency.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Henry C. Yeager, whose son, Lloyd H. Yeager, was murdered by a sheep herder, Alejandro Gallegos, on May 9 last, has requested Governor Sloan not to execute the murderer, who is to be hanged.

Carnegie Gives to Woman.

New York.—"Mother" Kennedy, a well known character at the Coney Island beaches, where for 50 years she sold pails and shovels to thousands of children, has been pensioned by Andrew Carnegie.

GOES OVER NIAGARA

"BOBBY" LEACH GOES OVER CATARACT IN BARREL.

Tank With Man Suspended in Canvas Hammock Shoots Through Space With Speed of Cannon Ball.

Niegara Falls, N. Y.—Bobby" Leech made a trip over the Horseshoe falls in a barrel and lives to tell the tale of an experience more thrilling than any of his previous feats. Leach, who is forty-nine years old, was considerably bruised by his drop of 158 feet, but was not seriously hurt.

This is the second time in the history of the river that such a feat has been accomplished. Mrs. Anne Bidson Taylor of this city made the trip in a barrel on October 24, 1901, and came out alive.

Haraeeed by the police on both sides of the river, Leach was forced to make his etart from La Salle, two miles and a half above the cataract on the United States side. Two riverment took him in a launch to Navy Island, where everything was made shipshape and Leach was placed in the barrel. It is a steel affair, eleven feet long with ends of wood. Leech was hung in a canvas hammock.

The barrel with its passenger was cast adrift just off the mouth of Chippewa creek, hardly a mile above the brink of the Horseshoe, and was quickly caught by the rush of the upper rapids. From 600 yards from the brink the barrel was caught in the tremendous current and raced to the chasm.

Within 200 yards of the brink it struck hard against a rock, and a large section of the wooden end was broken off. As the barrel reached the crest, it swung straight and went plunging down into the abyss on its long axle.

Hundred thirty seconds elepsed until it wee seen, a red speck, careening in the spume below the cntarect.

Fred Pearl Bender of Chippewa swam out to it with a rope and caught the barrel by one of its handles. From that point the barrel was towed ashore.

Leach was bleeding and appeared in a bad way, but once out of the barrel he raised himself and waved to the crowds that lined the bank. He was badly exhausted and it was necessary to apply oxygen to revive him.

MOROCCAN AFFAIR IS ACUTE

Premier Asquith Declares Great Britain Will Be Firm in Demands in Controversy.

London.—Premier Asquith made a statement in the house of commons on the subject of Morocco which fully bore out the description of the situation as one of real anxiety. The position the premier said had reached a point at which it was necessary to take difficult and harassing unless a solution was found.

Mr. Asquith said that Great Britain was not a party to the conversations proceeding between France and Germany, but earnestly and sincerely declared to see them result in an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to all the powers. He refused to the house not to seek to enter into the details of the situation at the present moment, the premier said the government had thought it right from the beginning to make it clear that failing a satisfactory settlement, Great Britain must become an active party to a discussion of the difficulties.

The Berlin and other German newspapers take a serious view of the situation. The Berliner Tageblatt is made official quarters that nothing has occurred to cause anxiety. At Lloyds, however, war risks have been doubled between Great Britain and Germany within three months rose from 5 to 8 per cent. In some cases even 10 per cent. was paid. Against the risk of war between France and Germany 12 per cent. was quoted.

MANY ARE HURT IN RIOTS

Police Have Numerous Fights With Striking Peddlers at Chicago.

Chicago.—Seventy-five out of the 3,000 peddlers out on a strike against the anti-noise ordinance recently passed by the city council, were arrested by the police in a day of fighting and wild disorder such as has not been seen in Chicago since the teamsters' workers' strike.

Half a dozen policemen were injured in trying to disperse the mobs, and hundreds of pedlers who attempted to sell their wares despite the strike were set upon and beaten.

One of the most serious affairs occurred at Maxwell and West Thirteenth streets, where a band of rioters, led by Mrs. Isidor Silverman, the wife a peddler, overturned two grocery wagons, trampled their contents in a pulp and severely beat the drivers. A platoon of police charged into the crowd, and after a fight Mrs. Silverman and five men strikers were arrested.

Bailey Is Off Committee.

Washington.—Because he does not believe in the caucus method of taking testimony in investigations, Senator Bailey resigned from the committee on privileges and elections. He made no explanation to the senate and the resignation was accepted.

Body Is Thrown Into Fire.

Dubuque, Iowa.—Brutally murdered by highwaymen and his body placed in a bonfire and partly cremated, was the fate of an unidentified man in the Illinois Central yards here.

FREEDOM FROM COLDS & HEADACHES INDIGESTION & SOUR STOMACH BILLIOUSNESS & CONSTIPATION

and other ills, due to an inactive condition of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, may be obtained most pleasantly and most promptly by using Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is not a new and untried remedy, but is used by millions of well-informed families throughout the world to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the system whenever a laxative remedy is needed.

When buying note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on every package of the genuine.

Regular price 50¢ per bot. one size only. For sale by all leading druggists.

THE ORIGINAL and GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes.

Finest in Quality, Largest in Variety, Best Results. Whittemore's Dressing and Blacking shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that produces a brilliant polish. Preserves leather, makes it soft and pliable. Shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 50c.

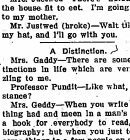
DANDY combination dressing and blacking all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "Star" size, 50c.

DANDY BLACK, for all black shoes, 25c. "Globe" size, 50c. Liquid form, can be applied quickly and easily applied. A genius in every package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 212 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

HE WAS HUNGRY, TOO.



Mrs. Justwed—There's nothing in the house fit to eat. I'm going home to my mother.

Mr. Justwed (broke)—Wait till I get my hat, and I'll go with you.

A Distinction.

Mrs. Gaddy—There are some distinctions in life which are very puzzling to me.

Professor Pundit—Like what, for instance?

Mrs. Gaddy—When you write everything bad and mean in a man's life in a book for everybody to read, it is biography; but when you just tell these things to a few people on a front porch, it's gossip.

LUCKY MISTAKE.

Grocer Sent Pkg. of Postum and Opened the Eyes of the Family.

A lady writes from Brookline, Mass.:

"A package of Postum was sent me one day by mistake.

"I notified the grocer, but finding that home was no coffee for breakfast next morning I prepared some of the Postum, following the directions very carefully.

"It was an immediate success in my family, and from that day we have used it constantly, parents and children, too—for my three rosy youngsters are allowed to drink it freely at breakfast and luncheon. They think it delicious, and I would have a mutiny on my hands should I omit the beloved beverage.

"My husband used to have a very distressing stomach trouble when using coffee, but to our surprise his stomach has grown strong and entirely well since we quit coffee and have been on Postum.

"Noting the good effects in my family I wrote a letter to the grocer, who was a coffee toper, and after much persuasion got her to try Postum.

"She was prejudiced against it at first, but when she presently found that all the ailments that coffee gave her left and she got well quickly she became and remains a thorough and enthusiastic Postum convert.

"Her nerves, which had become shattered by the use of coffee have grown healthy again, and today she is a new women, thanks to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and the "cause why" will be found in the great little book, "The Road to Wellville," which comes in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PRESIDENT TAFT REFUTES CONTROLLER BAY CHARGES

Message to the Senate Fully Explains the Transaction and Denounces the Attack on Chief Executive and His Brother as Wilful and Malicious Falsehood.

Washington.—President Taft sent to the senate Wednesday a message that recalled some of those received from his predecessor. It was in reply to a resolution of the senate requesting the president to transmit to the senate all the documents relating to the elimination from the Chugach national forest, in Alaska, of land fronting upon Controller bay. Mr. Taft seizes the occasion occasion to make a vigorous defense of his own honor and that of his brother, Charles P. Taft, against the attacks made in relation to this Controller bay "scandal."

The president sent in all the documents asked for, and more, and quotes the executive order in question, by which 12,800 acres were eliminated from the national forest. His message describes the importance of Controller bay as a railway terminal and relates the operations of the Copper River railroad, owned by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, whose terminal is at Cordova.

Ryan's Application Investigated.

In December, 1909, Richard B. Ryan applied for the Controller bay elimination, afterward granted, stating that he represented the Controller Railroad and Navigation company. Mr. Taft tells how this application was referred to the district foresters at Portland, Ore., and in Alaska and was approved by Chief Forester Graves; how the navy department stated it did not desire to use Controller bay as a reservation; how the matter was considered fully by the forestry bureau, the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of the interior, the general land office and the cabinet. As a result, after an interview between the president and Mr. Ryan, an order was drafted eliminating 320 acres.

Meanwhile Mr. Ryan had satisfied the president and other officials that he and his associates had no connection with the Morgan-Guggenheim interests and were engaged in an independent enterprise in good faith to build an independent railroad. The question again came before the cabinet, and the president, with the approval of the secretaries of the interior and agriculture, changed the order so that it eliminated 12,800 acres, with sufficient room for a railroad town. The message says: "I was willing to do this because I found the restrictions in the law sufficient to prevent the possibility of any monopoly of either the lands or the harbor or channel by the Controller Railroad and Navigation company or any other person or concern." These restrictions the president sets forth at length, and shows that the Ryan company has not the slightest opportunity for exclusive appropriation of the harbor facilities unless congress shall by future act deliberately and voluntarily confer it.

The "Dick to Dick" Letter.

Coming to the personal side of the matter, Mr. Taft says:

"Before closing, I desire to allude to a circumstance which the terms of this resolution make apt and relevant. It is a widely published statement attributed to a newspaper correspondent that in an examination of the files of the interior department a few weeks ago a postscript was found attached to a letter of July 13, 1910, addressed by Mr. Richard S. Ryan to Secretary Ballinger—and in the present record —urging the elimination of land enough for terminals for the Controller Railway & Navigation company. The postscript was said to read as follows:

"Dear Dick: I want to see the president the other day. He asked me who it was I represented. I told him under this resolution. Who is really responsible for its wicked fabrication if it ever existed, or for the viciously false statement made as to its authenticity, is immaterial for the purposes of this communication. The purport of the alleged postscript is, and the intention of the fabricator was, to make Mr. Richard S. Ryan testify through its words to the public that although the latter was away for his vacation for two months, must impress everyone.

Places the Blame.

"The person upon whose statement the existence of what has been properly characterized as an amusing postscript is based, is a writer for newspapers and magazines, who was given permission by Secretary Fisher, after consulting with me, to examine all the files in respect to the Controller Bay matter—and this under the supervision of Mr. Brown, then private secretary of the secretary of the interior. After the examination, at which it is alleged this postscript was received from the hand of Mr. Brown, the correspondent prepared an elaborate article on the subject of this order and Controller Bay, which was submitted to Mr. Fisher, and which was discussed with Mr. Fisher at length, but never in the conversation between them or in the article submitted did the correspondent mention the existence of the postscript. Mr. Brown states that there was no such postscript in the paper when he showed them to the correspondent and that he never saw such a postscript. Similar evidence is given by Mr. Carr and other custodians of the records in the interior department.

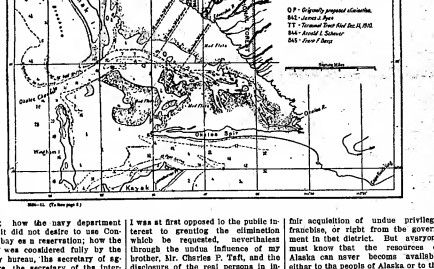
"Stronger evidence of the falsity and maliciously slanderous character of the alleged postscript could not be had. Its only significance is the light it throws on the bitterness and venom of some of those who take active part in every discussion of Alaskan lesuse.

Scandal-Mongering Denounced.

"I am in full sympathy with the concern of reasonable and patriotic men that the valuable resources of Alaska should not be turned over to be exploited for the benefit of greedy, absorbing and monopolistic corporations or syndicates. Whatever the attempts which have been made, no one, as a matter of fact, has secured in Alaska any undue privilege or franchise not completely under the control of congress. I am in full agreement with the view that every care, both in administration and in legislation, must be observed to prevent the corrupt or unfair acquisition of undue privilege, franchise, or right from the government of the district. But everyone must know that the resources of Alaska can never become available either to the people of Alaska or the public of the United States unless reasonable opportunity is granted to those who would invest their money to secure a return proportionate to the risk run in the investment and reasonable under all circumstances.

"On the other hand, the acrimony of spirit and the intense malice that have been engendered by the recent administration of the government in Alaska and in the consideration of measures proposed for her relief and the wanton recklessness and aspersions by which attempts have been made to besmirch the characters of high officials having to do with the Alaskan government, and even of persons not in public life, present a condition that calls for condemnation and requires that the public be warned of the demoralization that has been produced by the hysterical suspicions of good people and the unscrupulous and corrupt misrepresentations of the wicked. The high purpose to which the sovereignty of some and the malevolent scandal-mongering of others have brought the people of Alaska in their struggle for its development ought to give the public pause, for until a juster and fairer view be taken, investment in Alaska, which is necessary to its development, will be impossible, and honest administration of legislation will be embarrassed in the advocacy and putting into operation of those policies necessary to the territory which are necessary to its progress and prosperity. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"The White House, July 26, 1911."



Sampson at Gaza.

A facultiar story is that of Sempson pulling down the pillars of the temple of Gaze, whereby the roof fell upon the Philistines. How Samson was able to do this is now known. Excavations on the site of Gaza show that the pillars of the temple were of wood, and rested upon foundations of stone without being fastened thereto. The strong man had, therefore, merely to push these pillars off their supporting stones when down would come the roof of the whole building.

Soldier's Brave Deed.

Asked what was the bravest deed he had ever seen, Lord Roberts said he remembered that while he was on his way to Lucknow his force was attacked by a mutiny regiment. A little sidding, a Punjabi Mohammedan, seeing the difficulty, endeavored to open the door, which barred their way. When he tried first to draw the bolt one of his hands was cut off by one of the enemy; then he managed to unfasten the bolt with his other hand which was subsequently nearly severed from the wrist.

Cover for Bathtub.

Many housekeepers spend a lot of time cleaning the bathtub. Here's a way to make the work less strenuous: Cut a piece of unbleached muslin the size of the tub and round off the edges so it fit, a hiss facing is then stitched round the cover, and through this a piece of tape is run. When the tub is not in use the cover is put on and tape drawn tightly under the edge. It is easy enough to wash, and, seems as incredible as it may seem, lasts on bathtub for [illegible]

FOREST FIRE FUND

GOVERNMENT WILL SPEND $1,000 IN MINNESOTA THIS YEAR FOR EMPLOYMENT OF PATROLS.

NATIONAL AID TO THE STATES

Money to be Dispensed in System of Co-operation—State Forester Cox Says Men Are Already at Head Waters of Streams.

The United States government will spend $10,000 in Minnesota this year for the protection of the forests at the headwaters of navigable streams. Under the Weeks law passed by the last congress this is to be dispensed through the department of agriculture under a system of co-operation with the states. The money is spent solely in employing patrols.

"We already have the men on the ground," said State Forester Cox, in discussing the aid which the United States government is giving to the state of Minnesota. "The marks the beginning of the federal government protection of timber on the head waters of the navigable streams. It has never before given such protection. Scientists have proved that the standing forests at the head waters of a stream affect the flow of water. Congress has just recognized that fact and has made it possible to give federal aid to the states that are making an effort to protect the timber.

"Minnesota is perhaps more entitled to such than any other state. There are more head waters in this state than in any other. We have more forests on such head waters and there is more timber on the forests than every bit of the sum allotted to us by the federal government."

The co-operative agreement under which the federal government gives aid to the state of Minnesota is made possible by the terms of the Weeks law, which was passed by congress last winter.

Provisions of Law.

This law, besides providing for the purchase by the national government of lands on the head waters of navigable rivers for the purpose of creating national forests to protect these rivers, carried also an appropriation of $20,000 which the secretary of agriculture might expend in order to protect, from fire, in co-operation with the states, similar lands in state or private ownership. It was provided in the law that expenditures by the federal government in any state should not exceed the amount spent by the state itself in the co-operative work. Other states which have signed similar co-operative agreements with the government are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.

The secretary of agriculture concluded that the most effective way to use the money available would be by requiring, as a preliminary to entering into an agreement with any state for co-operative fire protection, that the state authorities should submit a definite plan showing in detail exactly what it was proposed to do. With these plans were required maps showing areas to which protection would be given, and plans submitted are carefully examined by the department of agriculture, to see both that the area to be protected is actually forested land on the headwaters of navigable streams and that the plan of protection is such as will reasonably be hoped to be thoroughly practical, with an organized and effective system of administration and adequate state officers. It was decided for the present year that the amount spent in any one state by the national government should be limited to $10,000.

Funds Go to Patrolmen.

The funds of the federal government will be used solely for paying patrolmen. The state officials select these patrolmen, subject to the approval of the department of agriculture. The maps submitted to the federal government show where each of these patrolmen will be located, the approximate routes of patrol, and all matters necessary to a clear understanding of the location of lookout points, telephone communications, railroad paths, location of state forest fire wardens and other officials, and the like.

In short, the basic idea is that effective protection can be had only by the development of a carefully worked out, well manned, and capably equipped system, and the adaptation of action beforehand and makee provision for the most effective disposal and use of the available forces, with a view both to preventing fires from getting under headway and to getting to them quickly if they do get started. In the national forests of the West, where the fires must often be fought at a long distance from a base of supplies, a further consideration often of great importance, is how to provision the forces which are on the fire line, perhaps for days at a time. To provide for the every forest officer is expected to know beforehand from what stores, construction or lumber camps and ranches he can obtain food, tools, packhorses, and man, and in what quantities. In fact, the training of the forest officer includes a sort of the game which consists in suddenly locating on imaginary fire on the map of a national forest and calling on a ranger to tell offhand how and from whara he would gather help, how he would organize his conduct his defense, and whence he would obtain supplies and means of transportation. Although conditions in the East seldom present such serious difficulties, they are regarded as calling equally for intelligent planning and the development of a trained force.

Responsibility on State.

Under the terms of the co-operative agreements, the secretary of agriculture may terminate the co-operation at any time that he finds it not to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. In this way the responsibility for organizing and maintaining the work is placed upon the state, which, however, must keep its system up to a good standard of efficiency in order to have the co-operation with the federal government be continued. Forestry officials of the department of agriculture will act as inspectors to keep the department informed as to how the states are handling the work. It is believed that under this system a great advance will be made in the development of good state systems of fire protection.

In addition to the states with which agreements have been signed by Secretary Wilson, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maryland have requested co-operation this year. A number of other states have made inquiry concerning the possibility of their entering into co-operative agreements with the government, but have found that they could not do so under the terms of the law because their legislatures have made no provision for expenditures on behalf of the state.

PREUS GIVES ADVICE.

Counselee Committee of Scandinavian Relief to Keep on Its Feet.

Insurance Commissioner Preus, following a conference held in his office by the committee appointed Tuesday to take up the matter of the rate increase in the Minnesota Scandinavian Relief Association of Red Wing, told the committee it could either disband the organization or go along on the increased rates. He advised the latter course.

The committee was composed of Rev. O. Rest of Minneapolis, Andrew Croonquist of St. Paul and Rev. C. J. Nelson of Milwaukee, the latter representing the Milwaukee members of the association.

If it was found members are not willing to continue under higher rates, under the rules of the organization the committee can go to ten of the board of directors, sixty in number, and have them notify the secretary to call a meeting of the directors and disband the organization and distribute the balance of funds in the treasury.

"For the sake of the little money that each member would get out of it," said the commissioner, "I hardly think this last suggestion will be acted upon. I do not know what will be done."

Policyholders have been threatening to bring injunction proceedings against the board of directors for raising the rates, but it is believed that following the conference with the commissioner will be advised to abide by the decision and keep the society going.

DOUBT KENSINGTON RUNESTONE.

Christiania Professor Said to Have Pronounced It Spurious.

The Kensington runestone that has proved so effective a subject for controversy among the sruddie of Minnesota and Wisconsin is reported to have been discredited in Norway, to which it was taken by H. R. Holand, its discoverer and champion.

The stone is reported to have been on exhibition at the University of Christiania, where Prof. Hiegstad pronounced it spurious for the reason, it is said, the runes cut in the stone were not used in that form 400 years ago or even up to a much later date. The Norwegian theory is that the stone might date back as far as 1865.

The Minnesota Historical society, through its archeological committee, is preparing a report on the authenticity of the stone.

MAY BE DR. JACKOLA.

Friends Are Looking for a Man Seen Near Lakeside.

Duluth.—In the vicinity of Lakeside, it is thought, may be the missing Dr. John Jackola, who last spring was arrested in New York for alleged perjury in connection with a land entry. Jim Saari and Gust Lahti, friends of the physician, who went to Finland with him, have come home to locate him. The doctor disappeared June 19 and his friends had about come to the conclusion that he was no longer alive.

BEMIDJI CHURCH FINISHED.

Methodists Have One of Handsomest Edifices in City.

Bemidji.—The brick work on the elegant new M. E. church building will be completed in another week. After the brick work is done, the contractor will at once begin the building of the basement walls and floor. When completed, the church will be one of the most handsome and imposing brick structures in the city.

AIRMAN BREAKS STATE RECORD.

Ward, Flying in Curtiss Biplane at Austin, Goes Up 2,600 Feet.

Austin. — Aviator Jimmie Ward, flying in a Curtiss biplane, broke all state records for altitude when he attained the heighth of over 2,600 feet in his last flight at the big aviation meet here.

Ward made three wonderful flights, remaining in the air over half an hour and traveled about 10 miles.

NORTHERN CITIZENS EXCITED

THREE MYSTERIOUS DEATHS WITHIN YEAR STIR PEOPLE.

Corpses Discovered Under Strange Circumstances—Buried by County.

Sawyer, Minnesota. — Both Indians and settlers in this territory are wrought up over the deaths of Otto Holt, John Sarri and John Orni under peculiar circumstances on their homestead, and there is much speculation as to whether the men were murdered or died accidentally.

All the deaths were under the strangest surroundings. Holt was found dead near the Iverson postoffice, Sarri's dead body was discovered west of Sawyer depot and Orni was found dead west of Sawyer one and a half miles.

Citizens say that great mystery surrounded the finding of the bodies and that all three were buried at the expense of Carlton county and that the coroner's verdict of found dead or accidental death was based on very little investigation and without a real public hearing.

March 14, 1910, Henry Sarri, a lonely homesteader, was found dead on the Northern Pacific railway track, one mile west of Sawyer depot. The coroner said it was a very clear case of accidental death, being struck with a passing train. Sarri's body was taken to Cloquet and buried at the expense of Carlton county.

The night before the find on the track, citizens over that Sarri and another man had been drinking heavily and the death at least was suspicious, and Sarri was a man not likely to end his own life. Most of the territory is also Indian and under prohibition laws.

John Orni, brother, a Finlander, came and occupied the deceased man's homestead, and April 7, just a year afterward, he was found dead by a fisherman in his cabin. The corpse was found on the floor. He had a rude cabin covered with blood. The night previous a man had been with Orni, saying there all night, and next morning Orni prepared the breakfast, which the two ate. Then the visitor went two miles west of Sawyer for his clothing, which he had left at another homestead. When the visitor returned he found Orni dead on the cabin floor and a gun alongside the body.

Citizens say a few feguai questions were asked by the coroner and Orni's body was taken to Cloquet and buried.

Otto Holt's death was even more suspicious, and occurred about four weeks ago. He lived in a cabin three miles west of the Iverson postoffice. Holt was a bachelor and was known to carry about $400 about with him in bills secreted about his clothing. His cabin was found on fire by a stranger and when the fire was out, the charred body of Holt was discovered, but what had become of the money he generally carried on his person, was never discovered. He also was buried by the county authorities.

In consequence of these three mysterious deaths the settlers in those sparsely populated places are full of dread, and they aver that a full and careful investigation would have revealed that these three men did not die accidentally, but by the hand of some villion or villians.

STATE SUES LUMBER COMPANY.

Civil Case Involving $25,000 Alleged Mistake on Trial at Brainerd.

Brainerd.—On trial in chambers before Judge W. S. McClenahan of the district court is a timber case brought by the state against the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber company, involving about $25,000. It is alleged that the state sold the timber of section 16-53-12, in St. Louis county, to the lumber company, estimating it at the time at about 5,000,000 feet.

The state later had reason to believe that there was more timber on the tract and a resale was ordered, estimating the cut at 7,500,000 feet. The state now sues for the difference in value, estimated to be about $25,000. Attorney Hale Steed is Assistant State's Attorney General Janes of St. Paul.

DITCH CONTRACTOR BEGS OFF.

R. A. Elzy Says Muskeg Fills Drains and He Loses Money.

R. A. Elzy, drainage contractor, appeared before the county board to ask that he be not required again to county. These ditches, numbers 19 and 60, have not been entirely paid for because the work has not been declared completed by the drainage inspector.

Mr. Elzy says he has cleaned the ditches out twice, but that because of the peculiar formation of the muskeg, they have filled up in places. He said he has already lost money on the ditches and that to make him clean them out again will make him lose still more.

The drainage board will go to Koochiching county next month to inspect these two ditches.

PHYSICIAN FOR GIRL'S HOME.

Sauk Center.—Dr. J. A. Du Bois of this city, has been appointed physician to the Industrial Home for Girls, the State Board of Control authorizing the appointment.

The Board of Control also decided to grade the lands adjacent to the recently built cottages and put in gravel roads and walks.

Plans for two new buildings were considered by the board, one for the superintendent and another for a modern hospital.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sonbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

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Thirty five bushels of wheat to the acre on one side of the road and the other side wild land, is the conditions in Pennington county to day.

We had a picture of president Taft hanging in our office, and when that reciprocity bill passed we turned its face to the wall. No more Taft sonp for us.

Germany and England are making faces at each other and saying ' who is afraid of you." As an exhibition scrap, this one had ought to draw a good house, as it will certainly be a big fight.

President Taft extended a note of thanks to the Democrats for their assistance to pass his reciprocity treaty, and the Donkey said; thanks never mention it. "We wanted to help you OUT."

Wheat will sooo take an other slump downward, and it will be likely to strike the 50 cent mark as soon as they begin to dump in free wheat from Canada, but the farmers will have an loniog next year.

The farmers are to meet at Institute hall, at the State Fair, on Wednesday Sept. 6th, for the purpose of orgaoization. They will be lined up for the next campaigo, but not for Taft. He has had his luniog, and now let the farmers have a turo at the bat.

About 90 per cent of the leaders of the Populist movemeot in Minnesota came from the Republican party. They were often asked this question: Why doo't yoo stay in the Republican party and try to reform it? That is just what they are going to do now, stay by the party, and firemen like Taft out of office.

The first state to select delegates to the national convention next year will be North Dakota and the selection will be made by the direct vote of the people at a primary election to be held on March 19th. Wisconsio, Oregon and New Jersey will select delegates in the same way during April and May. There will be much interest in the expression from these states, but North Dakota can be depended on for a solid anti Taft delegatiuo, and Wisconsin to .promptly secood the motion.

The Progressive Republican meeting held at Thief River Falls yesterday drew a much larger crowd than was expected, and they were after Taft with a sharp stick, and they propose to attend to and see that he don't get any more support from Northern Minnesota, and the opinion was freely expressed that the anti Taft movement would continue to grow like a Kansas cyclone, onti1 it swamped the old rotten craft of Taft, and his entire crew of .Damocratic sailors, so far from shore that they won't be heard from again during this generation.

Another Quibble.

"Don't you hate to sleep in an upper berth?"

"No: I like to sleep when I have to take an upper berth."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Appropriate.

"Here's a hairpin in the soup, waiter," said the mad diner.

"Yes, sir. It's all right: it's hare soup, sir."—Yonkers Statesman.

JONES TO WOMEN

The Immortal C. Hope Talks to the Fair Sex.

TELLS THEIR LONG HISTORY.

He Begins With the Garden of Eden and Traces Events Down to Date, Even Coming to the Defiance of Lucretia Burgia and Her Use of Paiaos.

By M. QUAD.

[Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—My remarks this evening will be addressed directly to the ladies.

I arrived here less than an hour ago in the mud and rain to keep this appointment, but I am full of enthusiasm. My audience numbers only seventeen, counting two deaf mon, and the receipts are only $1.10, but Q. Hope cannot be quenched.

I am here tonight on behalf of the downtrodden sex, a sex that has been kept in bondage for thousands of years and hasn't quite thrown off the yoke yet.

Turn back with me to the garden of Eden and find Eve. She came there in humiliation. She was created from



WHAT EVE SHOULD HAVE DONE.

ons of Adam's ribs, and it was a rib he could spare and not feel it. The intention from the very start was to make him the big "it" and her the small one. Was it any wonder that she went around in humble attitude and was expected to look up to old Adam as the god?

And he bossed her. He ran the garden. He was high cock-a-doodle-doo around there. He wanted this done and that done, and he was going to raise a row if it wasn't, and within a month he had that little woman as scared as a rabbit with two dogs after him. Bossed and nagged and lorded it, Adam did, and set an example that other men have followed to this day.

Women Followed Example.

The second woman on earth saw how the first one had to knuckle down, and she followed suit. Probably Mrs. Adam told her that she must do it or have a row in the house all the time. The third and fourth women were told the same thing, and there you get the key to the slavery of the sex. They bowed their heads to the bosses and brought about 6,000 years of bondage.

What would have been the effect had Eve sputtered right up to Adam and whacked him good and hard with a club? I know, and you know. She would have called his bluff, and he would have come off the perch. Bluffing was Adam's trump card, and most every husband has followed in his tracks.

In the old days there were men, cattle, sheep and women. They were appreciated in the order named. If a cow belonging to one of the big "its" got choked to death on a turnip it was a loss of 80 cents. If one of his wives died of sickness he gave her a fifteen cent funeral and went out and drove in two to replace her.

King Had Long Head.

The women weren't saying a word as yet, but there was a certain king who got scared for fear they would and hatched an edict that all females infants should be put to death. He was a long headed old chap. He foresaw what would begin to happen along the last of the nineteenth century.

The sole subject of the "it" for thousands of years was to keep women down. She wasn't supposed to know enough to take a turn around the wood pile on a dark night. If she showed any gumption she was beaten and driven to the fields to hoe beans. Every "it" had from 10 to 100 wives. They were cheaper than sheep, and they were humbler than cats. Let one of them open her mouth in the presence of the "boss" and there was a tyrannical disappearance next day. She was too fresh—too gabby. If allowed to go on she would soon be talking about her "rights."

Oh, yes, I will admit there were a few exceptions. We find here and there a woman who rose and got to be somebody, some of them to be queens. What was the reason of it? Because they got to know how to use beloons, and the losses became afraid of them. When the head of the family has reason to fear that he will get something worse than billoins calls if he slaps on his wife he's going to stay off.

Justified in Using Poison.

Lucretia Borgia has been held up to execration because she wanted her rights—and got them by way of the poison route. She has been defended. That was her only weapon in those days, and she felt justified in using it. At any rate, after she had disposed of some fifteen "its" the cause of woman's rights began to look up, and it was conceded that woman might have an ounce or two of brains.

Rome let a few women pop to the surface, but held millions down. Greece was a little more liberal, but wanted to have the fashion of dress. The bosses hadn't let go when the pilgrim fathers landed. The value of a wife had raised from 30 cents to $5, but she must be very humble and not express her opinion on the weather. The first thing those fathers did was to thank God for their safe arrival, the next sixty-six lines applying to women only. Today, even in the progressive state of New York, there are twenty-eight votes to humiliate woman and make her understand that she has got equal rights with men.

Big "It" Loses His Bluff.

A new day has dawned, however. The big "it" has lost most of his bluff. He is seeing the handwriting on the wall. He is hedging. He finds it hard to let go of a good thing that has been running right along for thousands of years, but he is coming to it. He knows he must give the ballot to the other sex, but he wants time to hunt up good excuse.

There is an old saw reading, "Wives, obey your husbands." Did a man or a woman invent it? Why should a wife obey more than a husband?

It has been slow in coming, but it is here. Woman is being recognized as a fellow creature. We are discovering that she has a share of the brains. The time has come when she must be consulted in all things, from the selling of the family dog to the election of a president.

I see the fat man on the front seat hitching around uneasily. Let him not be afraid. I don't mean that when he gets home tonight he will be met with a crack on the cocoanut from a broomstick, but I do mean that his days of bluff are over. He has got to consider his wife a partner instead of a drudge and a slave.

Advice For Women.

I don't mean that any of you wives should start for the nearest drug store tomorrow to buy arsenic to mix with tea or coffee, but that you should primarily assert yourselves. It's for you to mix in.

Man is going to keep the ballot from you just as long as he can, because the day when you go to the polls is the end of many things for him. But keep talking, keep pressing, keep battling in. Don't let the pancakes grow cold.

If this world had been created for the sole benefit of man Eve would not have come along on Adam's side-partner. She did come, and she is entitled to certain rights and benefits. Man has played the hog too long. He must be made to divide up. It won't do him any hurt to take a back seat for awhile and let you women run the show. Indeed, he may get some points to benefit him.

Ladies and gentlemen, this concludes the performance this evening. I am billed for Cabbage Hill tomorrow night and must be on my road. I wish I had some moving pictures to show how the woman has moved from the foot to the head, but you know all about it. Love and honor your husband, but when it comes to the obeying part see that he does his half or dissolve the partnership.

He Had Hopes.

Owen Wister, in addition to being an author, has acquired some celebrity as a wit. He was being shaved in a St. Louis hotel while refreshing himself on a trip to the west some time ago, and the barber who was attending to his needs apparently had been out all night before. His hand was very shaky, and several times the author winced.

"Will you have anything on your face when I get through?" he asked Wister, "but I hope to have part of my nose."—Philadelphia Times.

Hald Tight.

In reaping the rewards of merited life the average man finds that matrimony is more of a binder than a reaper.—New York Times.

Quite the Reverse.

"Did your father ever raise his hand to you, Billy?" asked Tommy.

"Hundreds of times," said Billy. "But it wasn't that that bothered me. Where I got stung was when he brought it down."—Harper's Weekly.

Charity.

Husband—What on earth are you collecting all those old papers for?

Wife—I'm going to send Thomas out to give them to the poor. They make so nice to light their furnace fires with. —Punch.

The Campaign Portrait.

I saw a picture of a man
With lofty brow and saintly eyes
That seemed this world of ours to scan
In quest of boons fair and wise.
Where all would heed the wisdom deep
His lips, last parted, seemed to frame,
Yet vigilance that knew not sleep
Into his bait waylaid him.

A hero in whatever may come,
Publish flashing desperate in the strain,
With courage fit for martyrdom
And caution to avoid that same!
In fascination still I gaze,
For it depicts man's perfect state,
Whose vast attainments amaze and daze
The portrait of a candidate.
—Chicago News.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 4, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 28th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rikka Moe, Widow of NHS M. Moe, deceased, of Rhoda Minnesota, who on October 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7.3.8.6e, (not 10,068) for S. ½ Section 30, Township 152 N. Range 49 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th. day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans P. stenen, Syver Moran, of Plummer, Minn.; Adolph Lindberg, Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 16, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel V. Carlson, of Litho Minn. who on Nov. 26th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 057, Serial No. 010826, for S. W. ¼ Section 29, Township 152 N. Range 49 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intenti n to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 11th. day of August 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Andrew A. Rotsedam, of Ruland Minn. Edward Ristan, of Rhoda Minn. Amund R. Breland, Andrew Hanson, of Litho Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

"I Suffered Intense Pains in My Left Side,"

Do you realize it is better to be safe than sorry, that it is the best policy to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen?

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

cured Mrs. C. C. Gokey, of a stubborn case of heart disease, such as thousands are now suffering with. Read what she says:

"Before I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy I had been suffering from heart trouble for over five years. I had grown so weak that it was impossible for me to do thirty minutes work in a whole day. I suffered intense pains in my left side and under the left shoulder blade, I could not sleep on the left side, and was so short of breath that I thought I should never be able to take a full breath again. The least excitement would bring on the most distressing palpitation. I had scarcely taken a half bottle of the Heart Remedy before I could see a marked change in my condition. I began to sleep well, had a good appetite, and improved so rapidly that when I had taken six bottles I was completely cured."

MRS. C. C. GOKEY, Northfield, Vt.

If you have any of the symptoms Mrs. Gokey mentions, it is your duty to protect yourself.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy.

is what you need. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask your druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The Orange in Spain.

It is considered a very healthful thing to eat an orange before breakfast. But who can eat an orange well? One must go to Spain to see how it's done. The waiter cuts off one rind with her silver knife, then, putting her fork into the peeled fruit, she detaches every morsel with her pearly teeth and continues to eat the orange without letting a drop of juice and not even the core with the fork still in it.

Unpalatable.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was fond of a joke and he knew all sorts, moreover, based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was back bone and the rest was grit."—Youth's Companion.

Going the Rounds.

Husband of Tomorrow, reviewing wedding presents: That awful vase with the familiar Wife of Tomorrow: Yes, dear, and I'll get it at the Bonsers. They got it as a wedding present and have it in the Smiths at theirs. It's the Smiths' present, and it never used dear; Harry's wedding comes off soon —London Opinion.

Adroit.

"He is what you might call an adroit man."

"Decidedly. His sins never find him out and the debts never find him."—Exchange.

Daily Affair.

Stella—Did you give the bride a shower? Bella—Well, all her friends threw cold water on the bridegroom.—New York Sun.

A strumut still hates cheap dye fronts.—Ethereus.

Suspicious.

"Let me show you 'Love Letters of Wise Men,'" said the clerk in the book emporium.

"Are they slightly" asked the customer.

"Yes, indeed, every one of them."

"Then they must be forgeries. Wise men never sign their names to love letters."—Chicago News.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

An Unbeliever.

"This here paper says as how they've just discovered the remains of a thirty-five foot sardine in Nevada."

"What in thunder's a sardine?"

"Blessed if I know. I s'pose mebbe it's somethin' like a sardine."

"Huh! You ign'rant chump, they ain't no thirty-five foot sardines."

"Well, there could be the remains of one, couldn't they?"

"How-ever. What ever buy s bot of them things?"

"Darn you, you're just like all the rest of these here smith gaps that are upsettin' religion. I tllink they is remains of thirty-five foot sardines in Nevada. I got faith to suppose that they is also remains of men big enough to lay 'em by the lids an' put 'em on crackers. You know what you are? You are one of them here atheists!"—New York Journal.

The Greatest Historian.

By common consent the greatest of all historians is Thucydides, the Greek contemporary of Pericles and author of the history of the Peloponnesian war. Many of the greatest orations that can be paid to him is that, according to the estimate of a very able critic, we have a more correct account of a long and eventful period by Thucydides than we have of any period in modern history, equally long and eventful, and yet all this is compressed into a single volume. For concise, vigorous and yet intense presentation Thucydides has never been equaled. He is the king of historians.—New York American.

It Did.

"Do you know anything, doctor," said Mrs. Finkish, "that will put a little color into my cheeks?"

"Well, madam," replied Dr. Bunn, "perhaps it will put that you have a baby in your nursing bottle the size of a quarter if you nurse enough of it."

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Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $124.75 UP.

ORGANS $21.00 UP.

SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.

STOVES and RANGES $12.10 UP.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

For Sale. A young driveing team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn.

Call and see Ellingson Bros., for twine, and mower sections.

Harvest is on, and Peter Hunstad leads off with the first fine field of oats in shock.

George Singer is to be appointed post master at Rhoda, in place of Wm. Swanson, resigned.

Pete McAndress came up from Thief River Falls to day to help his brother Walter throu barvest and stacking.

Ole Skreland drove down to Thief River Falls Tuesday morning to attend the ditch viewers meeting, returning Wednesday.

M. E. Hyland brocht ont 12 broncbos from Plummer Saturday, which he will introduce to Easter Pennington county farm work

Walter McAndress butchered a fine 250 pound hog and took down to the Thief River Falls market Wednesday.

Vaughn Bros. and Co. certainly have a large and well selected stock of merchindise at their Highlanding store.

There will be a meeting of the Young People's Society of Highlanding, at the residence of S. L. Holm, on Sunday August 6th, at 2 o'clock p.m. All are invited.

There is always a certan "tuff gang" that always follow up fairs and shows, that need a little watching, and they got it in Thief River Falls, as the eye of police were upon them.

Among those who attended the fair from up this way we noted. Andrew Nelson, John Homme, Walter and Lenard McAndress, Ole Howard, P. C. Wold, Mrs. Parno and daughter Erma, John Quirk, and many others.

At the hearing on the Srkel and ditch Tuesday it was decided to have the outlet turn west at the corner of sections 28 and 29, and a branch ditch put in north of corners, so as drain all wet land north from the corner, the main outlet being on lot 8 sec. 29, in Highlanding township.

$27, Insures yon against a loss of five hundred dollars by hail. Of course we don't want to advise you to pay out money for hail insurance, but if you should happen to loose your crop by hail five hundred would come handy.

C. Walden, with the Minnesota Anti-Saloon League, will speak at the Torgerson school house on Sunday August 13th, at 11 o'clock a.m. At the Erie Church at 3 o'clock p. m. At the Highlanding school house, at 8 o'clock p. m. Remember the day and dates.

We took in the Fair at Thief River Thursday afternoon, and it was a credit to the management and to Northern Minnesota. The attendence was good yesterday afternoon, a large delegation being present from Red Lake Falls to help swell the crowd.

Red Lake county are out with their announcement for their County Fair to be held next month, which will bring out a big display of corn and potatoes. We shall have some corn there from Sunbeam, that was to young to attend the Pennington county fair.

It was certainly a pleasant drive to leave Thief River Falls yesterday, at 8 o'clock and drive to the residence of Wm. Parno, in Kratka, in a steady downpour of rain, but that is what we did, and then we crawled into one of them warm feather beds and slept until this morning.

Our Roland writer failed to show up this week.

The fair daughters of Pennington county made a credible display on the streets of Thief River Falls Wednesday evening.

Next week we shall publish a more detailed report of the meeting of the Progressive Republicans at Thief River Falls yesterday.

Ole and Tom Walla were taking in the fair this week, having completed haying, while the grain was to much on the green side to start the binder this week.

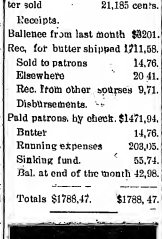
We understand that the man who rides down the death tran, on a "bike" at fairs has been challenged to ride a mile on one of them ditch grades in the town of Kratka, but dare not make the attempt.

We are paying for good graded roads on them ditch contracts. Have a man ri,ht on the road to see to it that the taxpayers get what they pay for, is our advice to the farmers. Do this when they are building the road as that is the time to kick.

Wanted:- Two first class type setters to set up type of accidents on ditch grades in eastern Pennington county, Wake up farmer! Don t let them ditch contractors leave a grade for you to travel that a man could not go afoot on with safty.

REPORT OF HIGHLANDING CREAMERY, MONTH OF JUNE. 1911.

Cream Received, pounds.	25,985.
Overfast	25,06,
Butter Fat, Pounds	6667.
Butter made	82,45.
Overun. pounds	1, 578.
Prices paid	23½ cents.
Ayer net price received for butter sold	21,185 cents.
Receipts.	
Ballence from last month	$3201.
Rec. for butter shipped	1711.68.
Sold to patrons	14.76.
Elsewhere	20 41.
Rec. from other sources	9,71.
Disbursements.	
Paid patrons. by check.	$1471,94.
Butter	14,76.
Running expenses	203,05.
Sinking fund.	55.74.
Bal. at end of the month	42,98.
Totals	$1788,47. $1788, 47.



C. WALDEN,

With Minnesota Anti-Saloon League, who will make three speeches in one day, as follows: At Torgerson at 11 o'clock a. m. At Erie church 8 o'clock p.m. At Highlanding school house at 8 p. m. on Sunday Aug. 13th.

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GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND PURITY

Copenhagen Snuff is made of the best, old, rich, high-flavored leaf tobacco, to which is added only such ingredients as are component parts of natural leaf tobacco and absolutely pure flavoring extracts. The Snuff Process retains the good of the tobacco and expels the bitter and acid of natural leaf tobacco.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hickory Hardware Paints & Fencewire.

We Keep A Supply Of Mower Guards, Sections And Rivits

Leave Your Orders With Us For Binding Twine.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 3.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

An English King's Death.

William Rufus was killed by an arrow, either accidental or with murderous intent. He died in the New Forest. His body was stripped by tramps and the next day was found by a charcoal burner, who placed the naked corpse on his cart, hoping to receive a reward. On the way to Winchester the cart was upset, and the king's body fell in the mire. Covered with filth and black with charcoal, it arrived in Winchester, where it was buried in the cathedral. A few years later the tower fell and crushed the tomb, and 600 years after the Puritans rifled the grave and placed football with the king's skull.

The Best She Could Do.

"There is only one reason," he said, "why I have never asked you to be my wife."

"What is that?" she asked.

"I have always been half afraid you might refuse."

"Well," she whispered after a long silence, "I should think you'd have curiosity enough to want to find out whether your skepticism was well founded or not."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Damascus Swords.

It is seldom that a really good specimen of a Damascus sword can be obtained, for the art of working and engraving the steel or steel of which they are made is lost. These famous swords were made of alternate layers of iron and steel so finely engraved that the blade would bend to the hilt without breaking.

The Needed Them All.

There are over 200,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used last Sunday by a lady who discovered after coming out of church that her stunning new hat was adorned with a price tag on which was written, "Reduced to $2.75."—Norristown (Pa.) Ledger.

His Idea of the Show.

"What do you think of the play?" asked the theatre manager.

"That isn't a play," replied the man who had paid $2 to see the show. "That's a conspiracy. Wallingford Gazette.

The Weaker Sex.

The young woman had seen a busy day.

She had bewitchingly fourteen suits people, indiyiduals, a floor-walker argued victoriously with a milliner, beat down the rent to a modest, slipped in the back chauffeur's attempt to overcharge her, made a dress her confidante stay the car in the mid dle of a block for her, discharged her maid and engaged another and other wise refused to allow herself to be imposed upon.

Yet she did not smile that evening when a young man begged:

"Let me be your protector through life!"—Life.

New Angle on Help.

"Why did you inquire so particularly into the antecedents of that girl you employed?" asked one of two women who were leaving an employment agency.

"To find out how carefully she will guard against burglars," said the other. "My experience has been that a girl who has nice things of her own will look up more securely at night and keep a sharper eye out for sneak thieves in the daytime than one who has nothing of value to lose."—New York Press.

She Was Right.

"How effectively sweet that Mrs Blender is in you. Jonesy," said Wifferell. "What's up? Any tender little roommate there?"

"No, indeed. Why, that woman hates me," said Jonesey.

"She doesn't show it," said Wifferell. "No, but she tells me that I have been old she is. We were both born on the same day," said Jonesey, "and she's afraid I'll tell somebody."—Harper's Weekly

The First Lighthouse.

The first lighthouse was erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, in Egypt. It was finished in 283 B. C. Its height was 370 feet, and the light, which was kept burning on the top at night, was visible forty-one miles away. This tower existed for fourte 1,600 years, when it was destroyed by an earthquake.

The Idea.

"Can a married man acquire tangible ideas?"

"Sure! You don't think that honeymoon are the only ones that ever go?"—Toledo Blade.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn,

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gileau Vic. Pis.
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J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. [illegible]

Specifies cure by acting directly upon the tissues, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

	price
1- Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2- Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	.25
3- Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.	.25
4- Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.	.25
7- Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	.25
8- Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	.25
9- Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
10- Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11- Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12- Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
13- Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
14- Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15- Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	.25
16- Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.50
19- Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20- Whooping-Cough.	.25
27- Kidney Diseases.	.50
28- Nervous Debility.	1.00
30- Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	.25
7- Grip, Hay Fever.	.25

Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.
Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

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The New and Enlarged Edition of Webster's International Dictionary of English, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc., has 3380 quarto pages with 6000 illustrations. It also has 25,000 new words, new Gazetteer of the World, and a new Biographical Dictionary, all edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, bringing the work fully up to date. It received

THE GRAND PRIZE
the HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

FREE—"A Test in Pronunciation," interesting and entertaining for the whole family. Also illustrated pamphlet.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

She Thought Right.

Mrs. Young—I want to get a divorce from my husband. Lawyer—Well, what are your charges? Mrs. Young—My charges? Mercy! I thought I'd have to pay you. Boston Transcript.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Sir Walter's Knock.

"Walk on the other side," remarked Sir Walter Raleigh as he strode down his velvet pavement before Queen Elizabeth. He could not resist giving her this little knock.

Just the Contrary.

"I suppose you're one of those kissers that touch you mind to see if it's dry?"

"No; I'm not. I touch it to see if it's wet."—London Punch.

A straight line is shortest in more ways than one.—Atlanta Constitution.

10 Days Free Trial
In Your Own Home
of the Improved
"Simplex"
Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both the hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

The "Rex" [illegible]
SEWING MACHINE
[illegible]

Automatic Lift.

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

[illegible] GUARANTEE.

[illegible] Machine Co.
[illegible] ILLINOIS.

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MUNN & Co. [illegible] New York

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL REVELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Illustrations by Dencoon Powell

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the wrathful husband. He is shot and killed, but the chivalrous boy pins a note on the body taking the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted; the youth puts her astride his own and follows hanging to the stirrup strap. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman thrusts her aside into a snow drift and rides on. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

He actually gave her $200,000 to start that great institution for young working women which was the pride of her heart, and he promised her that as the work developed, as he had no doubt it would develop on the foundations she was planning, he would follow up the first gift by others even larger. He told her that he was willing to devote a million or perhaps more to the enterprise, if it proved worth while, especially as so many of his own employees would be benefited by it.

Miss Haldane did not intend to live in the social settlement herself. She might perhaps have enjoyed such a life; but her social duties at the other end of society were of so exacting a character, and her family were so opposed to her undertaking such work that she contented herself with furthering from afar the efforts of certain of her college mates in that direction.

One thing possibly that induced Gormly to promise this great sum of money, which he could very well spare, was the knowledge imparted to him by Miss Haldane that she herself, through her father and friends, would give a like amount.

Gormly had erected a pledge from the young woman that she would not betray him as a benefactor in her institution. He had actually made out the check to her for the amount in question and turned it over without hesitation after an interview lasting less than half an hour, in which Miss Haldane had set forth her plans, her hopes, and her ambitions with all her charm of manner. He was not certain that he could have refused her the more if she had demanded it.

When Miss Haldane left his business office, check in hand, she felt that she had indeed accomplished much. She was quite satisfied with herself.

Gormly was equally satisfied with himself. Then and there he determined to marry Miss Haldane. It takes the cool head, prudent man of business to make the most extraordinary plunges into wild endeavors at times. He felt as a man with the Wall street germ in his blood might feel who was suddenly, after a semester of a century of restraint, launched on the sea of speculation. What Gormly determined was usually carried out about sooner or later. In this instance, however, there was no assurance of success. Matrimony is theoretically regarded as a contract between two equals into which neither enters upon constraint. That was Gormly's view of it. He could buy and sell merchandise. He would not buy or sell a woman.

Nor had George Gormly a particular knowledge to enable him to play the game he had entered upon with such stupendous indirection. He could hand out a million dollars or so on occasion without feeling it; but cynical though he had become about womankind in general, Gormly instinctively realized that such means would be entirely inadequate to do more than arrest temporary attention and excite a passing interest in such a woman as Miss Haldane. Indeed, too freely resorted to, such practise would inevitably disgust her.

Meanwhile he must keep in touch with her. At intervals, therefore, he won himself a sight of her and maintained a speaking acquaintance of further remittances toward her project; which had already started with a tremendous flourish of trumpets and great futurest on the part of the public.

Miss Haldane, for all her other qualities, was human and a woman. There was something rather alluring in a secret even to her. She enjoyed being the means of disbursing for good ends millions that remained anonymous to the general public. She was quite willing to call at Gormly's business office on occasion for the purpose of relieving him of further donations. Naturally she confided more and more of her plans and sometimes her difficulties to the same astute man. She found Gormly remarkably intelligent on such matters and able to give her the very best possible advice. Sometimes she even came to him of her own motion to receive something else than signed bits of paper good at the bank, and to discuss vexing questions and problems that arose from time to time. She grew to respect him and then to like him. Fortune so favored him.

Miss Haldane was twenty-two. Normally she possessed a mass of forty-four as a possible father, and she had no hesitation in approaching Gormly with much more familiarity than she would have dreamed of allowing herself had he been younger. And yet Gormly himself was a young looking man for forty-four. He was still as tall and slender, not to say spare, as he had been when a boy. He was as smooth shaven, and the flecks of gray in his blond hair were scarcely noticeable. If Miss Haldane had ever given thought of his age, she would have supposed him ten years younger than he was; that is, on appearance. When she thought of his business, she would have considered him sixty. Ever since she could remember, she had dealt at the great shop, and Gormly himself unconsciously took on to her the aspect of ancient history.

So the little affair ran on; Gormly conscious much sooner and more deeply involved; Miss Haldane unconsciously intervening herself in the same tangled web.

CHAPTER II.

The Devotion of Mr. Gormly.

The relationship of Miss Haldane and Gormly was all very well so far as it went, but it did not go far enough for the man's purpose at least; and Gormly was shrewd enough to see that things might run on without any definite result in this way forever.

Since the beginning of the acquaintance Gormly had kept track of Miss Haldane through a clipping bureau—an instance of his practical commonsense which may amuse the romantic reader. He had neither the time nor the inclination to search the journals in the Orient into New York any and unloaded them in his great institution. He had conceived, some dozen years before after paying tremendous freight charges, the propriety of establishing his own line of freight steamers. It had amused him to combine the practise of the ancient merchant prince with the customs of the modern one. He had bought the controlling interest in a freight line of half a dozen large steamers, which, he found no difficulty in using as cargo carriers for other people when they were not employing his own needs.

The purchase of the freight line had with it a lease of one of the piers in the North river. The lease had run out the year before. He had there after availed himself of what he considered to be an excellent opportunity of subleasing another pier in the East river. The city had just completed an elaborate railroad, surface and sub way, for the transportation of heavy freight from the water front to the great mercantile establishments inland. The system had been leased to the Gotham Freight Traction company, a vast corporation with a full set of ostensible promoters and directors, but which had back of it powers and persons unknown to the general public, carefully concealed from it in fact.

The corporation had not been formed to promote the health of its members. Therefore when Gormly applied to the authorities for permission to construct a switch from the



Then and There He Determined to Marry Miss Haldane.

brought Ireland, England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, and the Orient into New York any and unloaded them in his great institution. He had conceived, some dozen years before after paying tremendous freight charges, the propriety of establishing his own line of freight steamers. It had amused him to combine the practise of the ancient merchant prince with the customs of the modern one. He had bought the controlling interest in a freight line of half a dozen large steamers, which, he found no difficulty in using as cargo carriers for other people when they were not employing his own needs.

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THEY CHEATED AT CARDS

Experienced Shopper, Who Was Wise, Put Hubby Onto Facts of the Case.

Speaking of family poker parties this really happened:

A young married couple attended such a session at the home of a neighbor the other night. And when the young couple got home, the female end of the sketch said:

"Jim, I hate to say anything about the Halle—they seem to be nice people. But I'm afraid they cheat at cards."

"Nonsense!"

"I know you'd say that, and it's dear of you to be so unsuspecting. But—well, what was the price of the chips, tonight? Five cents each? That's what I thought. Jim, I examined those chips carefully, and they're the very same thing that I could have bought at Jones' store for a dollar a hundred in all three colors, too!"

BABY'S HAIR ALL CAME OUT

"When my first baby was six months old he broke out on his head with little bumps. They would dry up and leave a scale. Then it would break out again and it spread all over his head. All the hair came out and his head was scaly all over. Then his face broke out all over in red bumps and it kept spreading until it was on his hands and arms. I bought several boxes of ointment, gave him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but he got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. He began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he was sound and well, and after he had any breaking out of any kind. His hair came out in little curls all over his head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura.

"I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores and have never known them to fail to cure what I put them on. Cuticura Soap is the best that I have ever used for toilet purposes." (Signed) Mrs. F. E. Harmon, R. F. D. 2, Atoka, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 16 L, Boston.

Resting Must Be a Business.

Will M. Rose, a well-known writer of Stevens Point, Wis., who is himself a cured consumptive, holds that useless resting becomes a business to the tuberculosis patient, he might as well give up his fight for health. "The period of infection with tuberculosis," he says, "is not a vacation. It is a twenty-four hour-a-day job. True it is a period of idleness, but one of intelligent, directed idleness. The daily work should consist of rest; rest should be the only business on hand. The light exercise, or hour of reading, should be considered as the reward of a good day's work, like the evening of slippered ease to the tired business men at the end of the day. This reminds, however, should be considered only as an incidental result of the patient's work, not the main object."

Flown.

"Tough luck Jipson hed."

"What happened?"

"In order to keep his cook, he told her she might have the use of his touring car two afternoons a week."

"Well?"

"Yesterday she eloped with the chauffeur."

Showed the Effects.

He—I understand the speakers at the banquet used a great deal of hyperbole.

She—Well, to judge from the way their wives have been telling how they came home that night, they used a good deal more than was good for 'em.

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and chicken cholera prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURES. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 800,000 bottles sold last year. 50 and $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

His Criticism.

An old man stood on the street corner in Cherryvale when the trolley stopped and let off a women passenger. She had on a linen dress, a Panama hat, champeyne-colored hose and strapped pumps. "Gosh!" exclaimed the old man. "I'd spend less money on my homest and buy some socks."—Cherryvale (Kan.) Journal.

SASKATOON requires mixed farmers, market gardeners, poultrymen, dairymen, hog and stock raisers. Anywhere is there more room or greater opportunities for men. Agricultural lands in great demand. Wages high. Work abundant. Why not settle where bigger life and participate in its wonderful development? Write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

Generous.

"Was he generous when a boy at school?"

"Yes; he always let his schoolmeter take his share of the punishment."—Judge.

Colic's Cardsolative quickly relieves and cures burning, aching and hurting skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain or burns. Cures without scarring. Sold by druggists. Free sample sent by J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

There are but few sure things in this old world. One of them is the uncertainty of a woman's age.

When the bill collector comes in at the door the dead beat hikes for the cellar.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A man's life can be no larger than the objects to which it is devoted.

Chew and smoke pungent tobacco, chaw, and Brown's Navy Plug. Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

Dodging bad story tellers is one way of avoiding poor relations.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Peoria, Ill.—"I wish to let every one know what Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies have done for me. For two years I suffered. The doctors said I had internal troubles, and the only remedy was the surgeon's knife. My mother bought me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am a healthy woman. Forever free from inflammation, and your Sanative Wash relieved me. Your Liver Pills have no equal as a cathartic. Any one wishing proof of what your medicines have done for me can get it from any druggist or by writing to me. You can use my testimonial in any way you wish, and I will be glad to answer letters."—Mrs. CHRISTINA REED, 105 Mound St., Peoria, Ill.



Another Operation Avoided.

New Orleans, La.—"For years I suffered from severe female troubles. Finally I was confined to my bed and the doctor said an operation was necessary. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial first, and was saved from an operation."—Mrs. LILY PETROUX, 1111, Kerlerec St., New Orleans, La.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing female ills from which so many women suffer.

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Tickets at reduced fares will be on sale daily during June, July and August. Many stop-over privileges, and optional boat trips on Great Lakes, St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers.

We will be glad to send you full information as to fares, berth reservations and routes, and on request will send copies of our new 1911 summer booklets and folders.

Address W. B. Jerome
720 La Salle Street Station
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

THE BEST HE COULD

By DONALD ALLEN

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

At the age of ten years little Miss Dixie Herland stood up on a chair and made an astonishing statement to the grandmother who was soon to be born and had given the child her name. It was to the effect that she would never marry anyone but a hero. That statement had been repeated every year when Grandma paid her annual visit of two weeks, when Miss Dixie was in her twentieth year, she had said with more than usual emphasis:

"Yes, I've had lot of beaux, but I'm still waiting for that hero."

"I'm 70 years old, and I've never found one yet," said grandma.

"But there must be some somewhere."

"You see, dear, things aren't like they used to be. Men are in business or at work, and not thinking of the hero business. If a man was to ride around the country looking for a chance to be a hero he'd be owing for his board and laundry bills within a month."

"But I know I couldn't love a man who just walked about with his shoes polished and a cigar to his mouth. I might as well marry an eight-day clock. What could I admire him for? No, grandma—I'll wait. I don't expect that I am going to carry me of, and some lone man is going to slaughter the whole band and rescue me, but it must be some man who does his best to be a hero in some way—some courageous cuss enough to grasp the opportunity."

"Poor Dixie!" sighed the old lady. "When I came this time I hoped to hear you were engaged, but I reckon I'll have to give you up."

"Let the hero appear at the psychological moment and I am his," laughed the niece as she left the house to make a trip to the village postoffice and a store or two.

Mrs. Herland was a widow and not in good health. There was a brother Jimmy, 16 years old, but he was away on a visit. It was Miss Dixie who was the head of the house. That was why, when she had been gone



Called for Runaway Speed.

half an hour and was fumbling over some silks in the store, the cook at home called her up on the store telephone to say:

"Oh, Miss Dixie, the big kitchen chimney is on fire, and the house has got to go!"

"Empty your salt-box into the range!" was promptly commanded.

"Yes, Miss Dixie, but there's a roaring and a crackling and lots of smoke! I've told your mother, and she's flinted away! I've told your grandma, and she's droped like dead in her tracks! I've told the gardener, and oh, Miss Dixie—"

"I'm coming. Keep up the salt!"

As Miss Dixie ran to the store she also forgot how she had come to town —in her runabout or on foot. Just then a peddler drove up with his horse headed in the right direction and got down. To the girl it was a vehicle to take her home in two minutes—she didn't care what kind. She pushed by the owner and mounted to the high seat, and she never heard him calling as she lifted the lines and the whip. The first cut of the lash lifted the old horse out of his dream; the second started him on a gallop, and the third called for runaway speed.

Off went Miss Dixie's hat. Off went bags of paper-rags from the roof of the wagon. There was black smoke in the sky from the direction of the Harland homestead.

Another cut—two—three—four of them, and now the old horse was running away. He must get out of Robertsville county to save his life. Thicker smoke! More cuts! More "get ups!" More golden hair flying over shoulders, and more paper-rags dotting the highway behind. And then the contents of the wagon flew open and the tinware began to jolt out. Pans, basins, dippers, quart measures, platters, wash-dishes—one followed the other with a rattle and a bang, and one could imagine the old horse saying to himself as he ran:

"For the land's sake, but if this girl is looking for a hero I hope she'll find him mighty soon, for I'm getting short of breath!"

Miss Dixie found him, and soon. He was coming along the same highway dressed as a walking fossil. She tried to pull the old horse up at the house, but he had the bit in his teeth. It was still nine miles to the county line, and the last autumn grass he had been onloosed. The girl was about to throw away whip and lines and jump when the young man raised a hand in protest and poised himself. He jumped for the head of the horse and caught the bridle. Horse and man went down in the dust in a heap, and the wagon seemed to fall apart. Then Miss Dixie found herself on her feet in the may-weeds, unhurt, and she investigated.

The salt had put out the fire in the big chimney, and the house was safe.

Mrs. Harland had recovered from her faint, and was on the veranda with grandma, who had come to life again.

The gardener and the cook were on their way down to the gate to take orders, and the peddler was coming on the run, but halting to pick up an object here and there.

The stranger lay on his right side, with a part of the body of the horse resting on his right leg. He was unconscious and had broken bones. For just two seconds as she looked at him the girl's lip trembled and her knees grew weak. Then she threw it off. Her mother was told to telephone the doctor, the cook to bring out a mattress, and she and the gardener cerefully pulled the unconscious stranger out of the rack. Then, with the help of the peddler, he was carried into the house.

"Come here tomorrow and I will settle all demeges," said Miss Dixie to the peddler, who was grinning and seeking to find out where the romance came in. And as she worked over the bleeding and dusty face on her lap she looked up and said to the trembling grandma:

"I told you I'd find him!"

"He's dead, child!"

"Got a broken leg and a few bruises—that's all. And I'm glad his leg is broken. I always wanted to be nurse to my hero!"

There was her opportunity. The leg was broken, a rib or two cracked and the shoulder dislocated. A man nurse had to be employed for a number of weeks, and it was days and days before the name of the patient was known. The old horse had served him pretty harshly.

It was one day after the young man could be lifted out into the invalid's chair and a herbier had come from the village and shaved him, that Miss Dixie was stopped as she came down stairs with an empty soup bowl in her hand and grandma asked:

"Well, has he told you all about it?"

"Yes, grandma. His name is Archie Gillette. He was making a walk across the country—nice family—rich family! Some of them will be here soon."

"And do you consider him a hero because he stopped that peddler's old horse?"

"Why, he did the best he could didn't he, and you can't ask more than that?"

"And—and—?"

"Why, of course, if his folks like me, but it will be a whole year from now. What do you suppose we saved each others' lives for?"

Wasted Sarcasm.

After a week in the country a promi neot lawyer returned to town, determined to stay during the summer. But before coming home he had the satisfaction of telling the keeper of the "real old country boarding farmhouse" just what he thought of things. "There is one thing on your table," said the lawyer, "which is not to be excelled by the best hotels of New York or Philadelphia." "What is it?" asked the farmer. "The salt," answered the attorney, with a floe display of biting sarcasm. "Well, I'm glad ye liked it," returned the farmer. "It's the best Jimsons' keep, an' I sle't perticker about the price."

Joke on One of Them.

A young fellow who could evidently speak no English except as a parrot speaks it, walked into a New York liquor shop the other day.

"Iss dis a saloop?" he inquired.

The irish bartender gasped, and then, with a sober face, he replied: "No, sir; this is a dry goods store."

"Pardoo," said the foreigner, with a blush and sweet smile. And he left in a hurry.

The bartender doesn't know whether to get mad or to laugh—the joke is on somebody.

The Ready Explainer.

"What did you think of my gradoation essay?" inquired the young woman.

"It was'a profoundly thoughtful address," replied Senator Borgbum.

"But I saw you yawn."

"A tribute to its quality. It was so profoundly thoughtful I imagined for a moment that I was in the halls of legislation."

Milking Machines Popular.

Milking machines, invented in New Zealand about four years ago, says Vice Consul General Baker, and since much improved and developed in Australia, are coming into quite general use in this country for milking dairy herds, saving much time and labor for those engaged in dairying.

POULTRY

RACK FOR POULTRY PICKING

Frame Shown in the Illustration Can Be Adjusted to Fit Fowls of Different Sizes.

An excellent frame to attach chicken or other fowl to while picking is shown in the illustration. The upper bracket is provided with a spreader in which the legs are hook-



Poultry-Picking Frame.

ed, and the lower bracket has a hook which engages with the neck of the fowl. The spreader is adjustable in the upper bracket by a spring, which allows it to give slightly, and the hook of the lower bracket is movable, to accommodate fowl of different sizes.

FATTEN FOWLS FOR MARKET

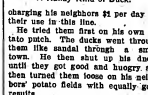
Maine Experiment Station Finds That Small Pens Give as Great Gains as Latticed Coops.

The Maine experiment station in a series of experiments in feeding cockerels for market has demonstrated that as great gains have been obtained as cheaply, counting labor, cost of feed, etc., by feeding in small pens as where birds are fed in latticed coops holding but four to six birds. The pens had a roosting board connected with them. Four weeks was found to be the extreme limit of profitable feeding, either in coops or flocks. The birds should be under four months of age to give the greatest profit for feed consumed. The sooner they are fattened after eight weeks of age, the greater the gain per pound of food consumed. The meat of a penfed chick is quite different from that of a corn-fed chick so free range. The former is softfleshed and evenly fatted, while the latter is tough-muscled, stringy, with more abdominal fat, and with but little fat distributed throughout the flesh of the body. Milk-fed chickens are superior to eoy other kind. The dairy farmer is particularly fitted for producing the class of chicken that will fetch pounds of skim milk were used with each pound of grain; this was considered a good proportion.

MOST USEFUL KIND OF DUCK

Southern Illinois Farmer Trains His Flock to Destroy Potato Bugs—Clean Field Quickly.

A former in southern Illinois has, so he claims, educated his big flock of ducks to eat potato bugs and he is



A Handy Kind of Duck.

charging his neighbors $1 per day for their use in this line.

He tried them first on his own potato patch. The ducks were turned in them like sandal through a small town. He then shut up his ducks until they got good and hungry and then turned them loose on his neighbors' potato fields with equally good results.

Shove Young Chicks Along.

If you intend to send some of your chickens to the fall fairs you must shove the early chickens right along and feed them for all that is on so that they may be large enough for show purposes. In order to get the old birds in good shape for showing you must try to get them to molt as early as possible and then feed all they will stand. To get fowls to molt early, feed very sparingly for a few weeks with feed of a relaxing nature, such as bruised meat or oil cake meal.

Separate Cockerels.

Tha growing cockerels should now be separated from tha pullets, and the former given an extra allowance of feed. They will need this additional amount more than the pullets in order that they can be kept growing.

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.
LAND FOR PROFITABLE FARMING.

Marysville Colony, located in Sutter County, which is in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, is fast coming to the front as a farming community in which nearly every agricultural product known is successfully raised without irrigation.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam, sedimentary in character, level and well drained. It has the advantage over other soils in that it is loose in character and superior to heavy soils. With this wealth of soil, abundance of water, unexcelled climate and long growing season, Marysville Colony is the ideal place for the homeseeker with limited means, the worn out professional man, or the young man looking for a small farm in a healthful climate.

The proximity of Marysville Colony to Sacramento, furnishes a ready market for vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products. Fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, grains and grasses and poultry yield large returns. The plentiful supply and demand is unknown.

Land is yet moderately priced, but good features in other sections of the United States will bring new settlers in rapidly. This, together with the holding of the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco during 1915, is bound to raise the price, and whether for a home, or for an investment, now is the time to purchase. Land only has had to treble advance to the means of all and the results obtained are almost beyond belief. Further information will be gladly furnished by HOMESEEKERS' INFORMATION BUREAU, 630 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Not Sufficiently Eager.

A little miss of five years was under the ban of disobedience. She had been told to put on her playthings, as it was near bed time. She did not obey the command, and, when forced to do so, gave way to a petulant display of temper. Her father, who was upstairs, heard the commotion, and, being made acquainted with the cause, summoned the child to his presence. Irma started to the stairs, but suddenly made a turn, dashed along the hallway and out of the house. Of course she was soon captured, but her excitement was so great that she was put to bed at once. Mother's effort soothed the child and then she was asked: "Why did you run away when your father called you?" The reply came promptly enough: "You don't suppose, mamma, that I wanted a whipping last enough to go upstairs after it?"

SUFFERED AGONY.

Stockache, Headache and Dizziness Caused Untold Misery.

Henry J. White, 416 No. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I suffered everything but death from terrible kidney trouble. I did not have a moment's peace. The urine remained in my bladder and I left a red stain where it touched the linen. When passed it was so painful I could not have burned more. I had awful headaches, dizzy spells and my back ached constantly. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills after various remedies had failed to help me and was completely cured. I have had no sign of kidney trouble since."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Expert Advice.

"How long does it take to learn to run an automobile?"

"You'll need about three days to acquaint yourself with the working parts of the machine and a week to master the vocabulary."

As Willie Saw It.

Ma—Is the clock running, Willie?

Willie—No, ma; it's just standing still and wagging its tail.—Judge.

Cooling as an Icicle

If you want to think of crisp winter weather and sparkling frost; or thirsty, if you're anywhere near a place that sells Coca-Cola, go in and give yourself a real treat.

DELICIOUS — REFRESHING. THIRST-QUENCHING.

Everywhere

Good for you. Good for everybody. Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.



In size, shape, color, quality and price, Lenox Soap suits the majority of women better than any other soap.

That is why most women, when their grocers ask what kind of soap they want, say, "Lenox, of course!"

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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W. H. Rogers, Gifford Bldg., Grand Forks, N. D.; C. M. McLachlan, Box 107, Watertown, S. D.; C. J. Broughton, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; Geo. A. Hall, 125 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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ASTHMA CURED AT HOME TO STAY

HAY-FEVER CURED

DAISY FLY KILLER

Stood anywhere, attracts all flies. Neat, Clean, Ornamental, Convenient, Cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over. Guaranteed not to soil or injure anything. Sold by dealers or sent prepaid for 40c. Harmless Fly Killer Co., Dept. 25, St. Paul, Minn.

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For the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Fever Sores, Boils, Carbuncles, Felons, Milk Leg, and all old sores. Unequalled. By mail 50 cents. J. F. ALLEN & CO., 1 Hudson St., New York City.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 31–1911.

900 DROPS

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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Bad Water vs. Good Health

BY LOUIS EDWARD THEISS

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HOW grossly inconsistent we are! When, for the sake of gain, a Missouri physician administered typhoid germs to some of his relatives, thereby causing six or eight illnesses and one death, we stood aghast, called the physician a murderer, and clapped him into prison for life. And when, during the Spanish-American war, some twenty-five hundred of the boys in khaki were needlessly slaughtered, many of them by typhoid, we denounced in scathing terms those officials whose carelessness and incompetency caused this tragedy. But we bear with absolute indifference the statement that yearly the pollution of our water sources needlessly causes more than 385,000 typhoid illnesses and 15,000 deaths. We pay no heed to the fact that year after year in the United States seven times as many people are needlessly ill of typhoid fever as there were soldiers wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and three times as many persons needlessly die from typhoid fever as met death in that tragic struggle.

It is the old, old story of the mote and the beam. We do not see the enormity of this terrible wrong, because we are ourselves the authors of it. We are just as responsible for those 15,000 yearly deaths as our army officers were for the tragedies in our Spanish war camps. And our conduct is just as mercenary as was that of the physician who gave typhoid germs to gain a heritage. For we, too, are actuated by financial reasons; we are unwilling to pay the price of water purification. So we continue to suffer the rack of a polluted water supply and there gushes forth sewage. And when our children ask for water we give them poison.

To be suitable—that is, to be potable and fit for domestic use—water must be practically free from pathogenic germs, color, sediment, odor, taste and turbidity. Hardness makes laundering difficult. Iron spoils linen. Carbonic-acid gas turns water quite brown. Algae make water taste bad. Water supplies differ widely as human beings. "Pure, wholesome water," the term set forth in so many water contracts, is, then, wholly a relative term. Really pure water is a rare thing, because there hardly exists in nature water that does not contain some foreign ingredients. Not all of these are harmful, however, so that water that is fit to drink is as common as really pure water is rare. So that, generally speaking, the question of a good water supply is merely a question of being willing to spend the money necessary to obtain it. Hence there ought to be no common lot in the United States that does not have a plentiful supply of perfectly wholesome water.

Anything but wholesome, however, is the quality of the water that all too often we actually get. Dr. F. W. Shumway, reporting on water conditions in Michigan, says in part: "Of the ninety-nine replies received, 79 per cent reported the water as good, 11 per cent as fair, and 10 per cent as of bad quality. . . . The replies from 124 localities indicate that in 43 per cent of these localities the public water supplies are in danger of contamination." Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, discussing water conditions in Wisconsin, says that in his state "only every stream and lake for any kind of supply is contaminated to some extent by sewage." Health Commissioner G. A. Bading, speaking of Milwaukee's water supply, says that most of the city's water comes from Lake Michigan, but that there are still 5,000 wells in existence, 91 per cent of which have been shown to be contaminated. Lake Michigan is the source of water for many other towns near it. One of the tributaries of Lake Michigan is the Grand Calumet river. And here is what Isham Conkey, commissioner of health of Chicago, has to say of the Grand Calumet: "The greater part of the sewage from the business and residential districts of Hammond, Ind.) empties into the Grand Calumet, which, as it flows through Hammond, is almost unspeckenbly vile and putrescent. And this stream empties into the lake only 2,000 feet from the waterworks intake." Dr. Edward Bartow, analyzing conditions in Illinois, says that "an examination of the untreated lake water shows that satisfactory water is frequently delivered at Evanston, Lake Forest, Glencoe, North Chicago, Waukegan, Winnette and Winnetka. . . . And that the water supplies of all cities which use unfiltered lake water are shown to be impure at times." And the condition of the water supply may be taken as typical of the entire country. A very considerable proportion of our drinking water is absolutely unfit for human consumption.

Criminal negligence is the sole and only cause of such a condition. We dig a cesspool and a well in the same yard, and the contents of the one percolate through the earth into the other. We place a privy vault e few feet from our well hole, and the rens wash the filth from the former into the latter. We defile the surface of the ground so that every rainstorm sweeps the defilement into our streams. Did you ever stand at the edge of a barnyard and watch the rain falling from the roof of the barn and pig pen to the manure pile below, slowly accumulating in pools of reddish black, and draining away into a nearby stream, and so on into some one's drinking water? Or have you ever stood by a river bank and watched a sewer belching forth its infinitely more harmful human contents? The idea of drinking such nauseating stuff is not pleasant; but that is exactly what millions of us are doing. Like the ostrich, we have turned to our own vomit. For, to quote Theodore Horton, Chief Engineer of the New York State Health Department, "We pump filth into a stream by one pipe, and by another pipe we pump it out again to drink."

Let me give you some concrete instances of how our drinking water is defiled. In rural New York inspectors from Ithaca found a farmer, who pattaraing after Hercules' method of cleaning the Augean stables, had built his barn directly over a large brook, which carried away all his stable manure. This brook was one of the sources of Ithaca's water supply.

Along the valley of the Susquahanna there is a string of good-sized towns—Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre, Wyoming, Bloomsburg, Sunbickes, and others, all of which empty sewage into the river, end a number of which take their drinking water direct from the river. Wilkes-Barre does, and its pumping station is on an island in the river. When the stream overflows, as it does every spring, the pumpwell is flooded with the foulest of water—the rolled river flow contaisiag suspended sewage and the reeking, sulphurous waste of coal mines. They make an effort to clean this pump-well. Perhaps they succeed and perhaps they do not. The point is that the expenditure of a little money would protect the pumping station from laundation.

New York state has the same tale of pollution to tell. Albany, Cohoes, Dunkirk, Lockport, Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Tonawanda, Watervliet, and other cities drink river water that is grossly polluted by the sewage of cities terther upstream. And I have seen dozens of photographs or filthy sewsheds and barns, the drainage from which polluted the watersbed for New York City.

Within fifteen towns worth of Chicago empty sewage into Lake Michigan, and nine of them draw their drinking water back from the lake. And what is true of Pennsylvania, and New York, and Illinois, is also true of other states. Particularly is it true of the south. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Lakes, our people are needlessly drinking polluted water.

What is worse, water pollution is on the increase. "With the rapid growth of our population," says Alex H. Sprague, Secretary of the New York State Board of Health, in a recent bulletin, "the defilement of our streams also increases. Some of our finest streams and lakes are being rendered unuveilable for bathing, bathing, fishing, and domestic use. They are of no value except as cesspools."

Typhoid fever one cannot contract without taking into the system germs that have been voided by a typhoid patient. These germs get into the body through the mouth, pass through the stomach into the intestines and srs carried through the body by the blood. They leave the body through the bowels and by the urine. Sometimes infection is carried by contact or through vegetables and milk; but the common channel of typhoid transmission is through our water supply. "In order that germs could find entrance into drinking water," to quote Dr. John Hammond, "it is most unspeckenbly vile and putrescent. And this stream empties into the lake only 2,000 feet from the waterworks intake." Dr. Edward Bartow, analyzing conditions in Illinois, says that "an examination of the untreated lake water shows that satisfactory water is frequently delivered at Evanston, Lake Forest, Glencoe, North Chicago, Waukegan, Winnette and Winnetka. . . . And that the water supplies of all cities which use unfiltered lake water are shown to be impure at times." And the condition of the water supply may be taken as typical of the entire country. A very considerable proportion of our drinking water is absolutely unfit for human consumption.

Criminal negligence is the sole and only cause of such a condition. We dig e cesspool and a well in the same yard, and the contents of the one percolate through the earth into the other. We place a privy vault e few feet from our well hole, and the rens wash the filth from the former into the latter. We defile the surface of the ground so that every rainstorm sweeps the defilement into our streams. Did you ever stand at the edge of a barnyard and watch the rain falling from the roof of the barn and pig pen to the manure pile below, slowly accumulating in pools of reddish black, and draining away into a nearby stream, and so on into some one's drinking water? Or have you ever stood by a river hank and watched a sewer belching forth its infinitely more harmful human contents? The idea of drinking such nauseating stuff is not pleasant; but that is exactly what millions of us are doing. Like the ostrich, we have turned to our own vomit. For, to quote Theodore Horton, Chief Engineer of the New York State Health Department, "We pump filth into a stream by one pipe, and by another pipe we pump it out again to drink."

Let me give you some concrete instances of how our drinking water is defiled. In rural New York inspectors from Ithaca found a farmer, who pattaraing after Hercules' method of cleaning the Augean stables, had built his barn directly over a large brook, which carried away all his stable manure. This brook was one of the sources of Ithaca's water supply.

Along the valley of the Susquahanna there

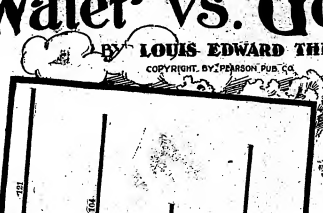
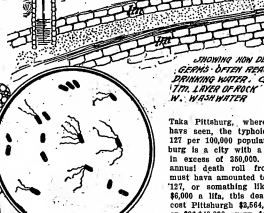


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW SUPPLYING A CITY WITH GOOD WATER LESSENS SICKNESS AND DEATH



WELL CONTAINING VERY IMPURE WATER



TYPHOID GERMS AS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE



MALARIA GERMS PHOTOGRAPHED THROUGH MICROSCOPE

Taka Pittsburg, where, as we have seen, the typhoid rate was 127 per 100,000 population. Pittsburg is a city with a population in excess of 250,000. Hence its annual death roll from typhoid must have amounted to 254 times 127, or something like 444. At $5,000 a life, this death roll will cost Pittsburgh $2,564,000 a year, or $26,640,000 every decade. And the loss to the entire country, figuring the typhoid deaths at 20,000, reaches the astounding total of $120,000,000 a year, or $1,200,000,000 every decade.

This estimate, however, is without question too conservative. Mr. Allen Hazen, an eminent American engineer, says in his book, "Clean Water and How to Get It," that the reduction in the number of deaths from fevers, brought about through water purification, amounted to 440. Improved general sanitary conditions, he says, were responsible for 137 of the 440 decrease. The typhoid reduction amounted to only 71. The reduction in the number of deaths from other causes amounted to 232—three times the typhoid reduction. If this ratio of deaths due to water holds good generally, then our typhoid deaths are only a small part of the deaths due to bad water.

That three-quarters of the typhoid deaths are due to water Mr. Hazen himself declares. That three-quarters is referred to in the first paragraph of this article as the "fifteen thousand needlessly slaughtered each year by polluted water." Because, to quote Mr. Hazen, "three quarters of the typhoid deaths could ha prevented, and thereby could be stopped this needless loss of vital capitol that is going on year after year."

The way to save that three-quarters, then, is by being careful, which in this case means by providing pure water. As Mr. Hazen puts it, "By filtering all the water supplies of the important cities of the country, and by instituing other necessary sanitary reforms."

As proof of this let us see what hes happened to the death rate in those localities that have purified their water supplies. The typhoid rate of Rensselaer for ten years averaged 61.9 per 100,000 population. In 1900, after the water was filtered, it fell to 20. Hudson changed from Hudson river water to a purer supply, and the rate fell from 69.2—the ten-year average—to 17.1. Poughkeepsie's rate used to average 112. In 1907 the new plant was put in operation, and the rate fell to 34.5. In Albany the ten-year average before filtration was 88.8. Since filtration the ten-year average has been 32.8.

In Pennsylvania, Pittsburg hed n typhoid rate, according to Health Director E. R. Wallace, that from 1901 to 1907 averaged 127. In 1907 the city spent $6,500,000 for n filter system. During the three years since, the typhoid rate has been 21.5—a decrease of more than 75 per cent.

Chicago affords an even more striking example of the benefit of purifying the w ater supply. In 1891 Chicago's typhoid rate was 17.8 per 100,000, the highest average typhoid rate in the civilized world. Chicago purified its water by building its wonderful drainage canal to keep its sewage out of Lake Michigan. In 1909 Chicago's typhoid rate was 15.6—a reduction of 91 per cent.

Excellent as these achievements are, there is a possibility of an even greater reduction in the typhoid rate.

The methods of water purification are various. Undoubtedly filtration comes first; but filtration is not infallible.

Another method of purification is the use of huge storage reservoirs. Water is a poor medium for disease germs, and in it they die quickly. To cease Mr. Whipple again: "The typhoid bacillus does not multiply in ordinary drinking water. On the contrary the cells die.

Ultimately all the cells die. Tha rate varies greatly. In some experiments all died in 3 to 5 days. In others germs lived a month. In very cold water mortality is more rapid." Hence if water can be impounded in large reservoirs and held for a time, it tends to purify itself.

Sewage disposal is fully as important as water purification—that is, for any purpose except the saving of human life. If property is at stake it is indispensable.

The problem of clean water is evidently not a difficult one to solve. No nation hns a free supply of water than we have.

At the least you can guard the water that comes into your house. Sea that you get fresh water from the mains, and not water that has stood for hours in the lead or brass pipes with. in the house. House filters are plentiful, but few of them are efficient. They are merely streiners. Don't put ice in your water. It may contaminate it. Your great safeguard is in boiling your water. Particularly is this necessary in the late winter, when typhoid epidemics so often break out.

Total $115,539

In making this estimate, however, allowance was made for the loss of only one year's earning power. An estimate of an insurance mortality table shows that the man who dies before he is forty dies .before his time. Hence his death represents a loss, not of one year's income, but of many. Five thousand dollars is the sum at which a life is usually valued in reckoning economic loss. The typhoid loss is based only on the number of those who dia. As Mr. George Whipple points out, there is an added loss occasioned by non-fatal typhoid illnesses that should also be taken into account. The average period of typhoid convalescence, as figured from 596 cases, in a Pennsylvania hospital, is 42 days. Hence loss of wages plus cost of medical attendance would easily average $100 for every person who recovers. If ten recover for one who dies, then an extra $1,000 must be added to the $5,000 allowed for each death, making the total economic loss caused by every typhoid death $6,000.

Figuration this basis the loss to many communities amounts to millions of dollars yearly.

MAN IS A MEGAPHONE

Railroad Caruso With a Cyclone in Either Lung.

Clyde Hayes, Who Calls the Trains in Chicago's Big Northwestern Station, Has a Voice Like a Foghorn.

Chicago.—Clyde B. Hayes is the railroad Caruso. Every day from 3:30 p. m. to 11 he proclaims the departure of more trains than any other station caller. His concert platform is of nl steel construction and it is located way up near the splendid ceiling of the new Northwestern railroad station.

Thirty thousand people each day lend appreciative ears as he skylarks the suburban schedule on the Milwaukee and Galena divisions, plus enough overland trains to keep Chicago and the Pacific coast bound in close fellowship. Presidents of the United States, boy orators, world famous evangelists, divinities of grand opera, baseball umpires—some of these ever had the constant opportunities of Train Announcer Hayes to enlighten and electrify a listening multitude.

Passing swiftly over the poor boy and burning ambition section of his life, we find Hayes in full charge of a night accommodation train in Nebraska. Yes, until recently he was a railroad conductor, and was treading the threadbare aisle of a Nebraska accommodation, occasionally unhooking a brightly nickled lantern from his left elbow and dropping off into the night to wigwag the engineer.

One day the division superintendent of the Northwestern line at Omaha summoned young Conductor Hayes into his grim presence.

"Are you a wreck, Mr. Heyes, that you have been 'turned in' a number of



Caller Hayes.

times lately?" said the superintendent in that courteous style the latter had nervously placed his cap on the edge of the glass topped table.

Hayes trembled and his heart sank. To be "turned in," in railroad patois, means to be the object of complaints by passengers.

"What have I done, sir?" he murmured anxiously.

"You have disturbed the sleep of a large number of passengers on this line," said the superintendent. "They have complained to me from traveling men who ride on your train, and they say that when you announce a station at night your voice not only wakes them, but scares them and knocks them out of a proper night's rest, so to do business the next day. Hereafter, Mr. Hayes, when calling out stations I wish you would not try to displace the window panes or experiment with sound vibrations on the bell rope.

But it seems that Mr. Hayes is a walking library for volumes and volumes of stentorian noise. It couldn't be suppressed, and so he had no time to attend a ball game and let out steam on the bleachers, he had to resume his old habit of standing at one end of a yellow car and closing the door at the opposite end by sheer force of his lung register. Also he would laugh when impelled by the platform draft, and the storage of vocal colds began with a jangling noise. For a time the gentle patter of cinders would be stilled and the whole length of the water cooler would take up the echoes. At least, that was the description given by the sleep-eager passengers who signed a petition which was sent to the big chief at Omaha ere another month had passed.

The railroad officials were deeply puzzled by the case of Conductor Hayes, who was himself quite able and efficient in every other way. Some one suggested putting him on a way run, where people slept at their own risk, or at the mercy of the train butcher.

In the meantime the hilarious story of Conductor Hayes and the sleepy drummers and the way to cure Chicago and Conductor Hayes was ordered to report here. Ha came wondering and perplexed as he was set to work learning the list of train departures. Then when the new station was' opened, Hayes stood on the porch of a balcleship, he stood in he high balcony and began his interminable recitations forthwith. For a day or so he wrestled with echoes and acoustic cnares, but now he has mastered the problem of resonance in the great station.

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Dies While Posing for Picture Films



NEW YORK.—A moving picture machine set up to make a film of the rescue of a young woman from the waters of a lake in Staten Island the other day recorded instead the drowning of the actor-rescuer and the saving of the actress by herself. The actor drowned was Albert Brighton.

The play which ended in the tragedy took place at Brady's pond, Greenmere. The pond has an area of about six acres. Mary Murray, an actress, rowed out twenty-five feet or so from the shore. The young woman, in a fluffy white dress and shoes in the boat, was to pick water lilies.

The picture machine was started, and Miss Murray picked several of the flowers. Then, at a signal from the operator, she leaned far over the gunwale and stretched her hand toward another of the lilies. As she put her weight on the side of the boat it tipped and went over, throwing her into the water.

It was part of the play that the girl should scream for help and throw up her hands to attract the attention of Brighton, who was strolling along the shore of the pond in immaculate summer flannel. When the girl screamed Brighton threw off his straw hat and his coat and dived into the water.

The young woman in the water continued her acting of the helpless drowning girl. The actor splashed toward her, apparently half swimming and half wading. Then he began to shout for help as if appealing to those on shore to come to his assistance in rescuing the girl.

As he shouted he disappeared and then reappeared and shouted again. The others of the company made no move, thinking that he had taken a notion to impart an additional appearance of reality to the act.

Army Convicts Building Model Prison



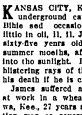
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Work on what is intended to be the largest and most perfect prison in the world is now under way. The war department has adopted the plans of a model federal prison and the buildings—but a few of them—will begin to replace the present structures. The cost of the new prison is estimated at only $642,000, but the completed structure will be the equal of $5,000,000 buildings erected by contract. This saving of more than $2,000,000 will be represented by the work done by convicts, the material manufactured in the prison, and the parts of the old prison utilized in the new. The entire work, it is expected, will be completed by January 1, 1914. By the end of next year, however, a large part of the new prison will be occupied.

When the new prison is completed it will have accommodations for 2,182 convicts, each cell will have a large cell to himself, fitted with every modern convenience. The cell houses are to be built on the radial plan, each tier of cells radiating from a central rotunda, from which the watch officer can, by merely turning his head, see the entire frontage.

Military prisoners differ greatly from convicts in the characteristics in that most of them are under sentence for what is civil life would merit merely discharges from their employment. Most of the prisoners are under sentence for desertion or disobedience of orders, and many of them voluntarily surrender for punishment. As a rule they average higher in the scale of manhood and intelligence than civil convicts and, accordingly, will receive better treatment.

The men now convicts are erecting the new buildings, burning the lime, making cement blocks, cutting and sawing timber, fitting the plumbing, erecting the steel, in fact, doing practically every part of the work under civilian foremen. Practically all material entering into the construction of the new prison buildings is being made by convicts.

Sun Victim Spends Summers in Cave

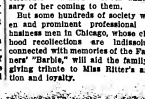


KANSAS CITY, Kas.—Alone in an underground cave, studying the little sod occasionally painting a little in oil, 11, 11. James of this city, sixty-five years old, passes the summer months, afraid to come out into the sunlight. He knows that the blistering rays of the sun will cause his death if he is exposed to them.

James suffered a sunstroke while at work in a wheat field near Ottawa, Kas., 27 years ago. The prostration was so severe that for weeks it was thought he could not recover. He finally recovered, but doctors told him that exposure to the hot sun would aggravate his case and probably kill him. James resolved to keep out of the sun, and for 26 summers he has escaped the sweltering heat that other persons in Kansas have undergone.

James had saved a little money. He came to Kansas City, Kas., about fifteen years ago and one of the first improvements he made at his home place was a summer cave. The cave resembles a cyclone cellar. It is a large excavation in the yard at the rear of his home. Grass has grown over the cave for many years and one must look closely to discover it. The entrance to the cave is a door like that on an outside cellar and steps lead to the interior of the cave at one end. The temperature in the cave never gets above 60 or 65 and day after day, when everyone around it was suffering with the heat, James reposes on a cot, reads his Bible, to which he devotes most of the time.

Servant in One Family for Fifty Years



CHICAGO.—Fifty years in the employ of one woman, whom she has served with rare intelligence, eagerness and devoted loyalty, is the wonderful record established by Miss Barbara Ritter, who has worked the half century for Mrs. Samuel Faulkner, 6746 Madison avenue.

While thousands of women in Chicago have changed servants at the rate of ten a year, Mrs. Faulkner not only has retained the invaluable assistance of her helper, but has won her stanch fealty for herself and her family. Miss Ritter, known as "Barbie" to the hundreds of friends of the Faulkner family, and as famous among them for her personality as for her ginger cookies, has been Mrs. Faulkner's first lieutenant in the raising of the Faulkner family of eight children.

Miss Ritter entered Mrs. Faulkner's service fifty years ago as a nursemaid for the one little Faulkner of that time. She was literally, she liked work, she looked for work and she accomplished work faster than two other ordinary maids could have done it.

For several years the Faulkners have been trying to retire "Barbie" from active work. But she retains the same energy that has always dominated her work and she refuses to be retired. The Faulkners are going to celebrate "Barbie's" fiftieth anniversary of her coming to them.

But some hundreds of society women and prominent professional and business men in Chicago, whose childhood recollections are indissolubly connected with memories of the Faulkners' "Barbie," will aid the family in giving tribute to Miss Ritter's affection and loyalty.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

SECRETARY TO KING GEORGE



Forty years in one job is not a bad record, yet this can be claimed by Lord Knollys, King George's private secretary, whose retirement is now imminent. He began his duties with the late king when Prince of Wales and has been the secretary of his son and successor. His originally intended to give up his arduous duties at the death of the late king, and it was well understood that he merely stayed on in order to "train in" Sir Arthur Bigge, upon whose shoulders the responsibilities of the royal secretaryship will now fall.

Such a post requires not only hard work, but a keen knowledge of the world, combined with tact, judgment, decision and memory. It has been said of Lord Knollys that no one could hope to undertake his task with a little of the success which now attaches to it.

The royal correspondence alone would frighten the average man. About 500 letters a day are addressed to the king, and the majority of these are attended to by Lord Knollys, assisted by the under secretaries. No correspondence is more varied than that received by the king. It is a peculiarity of the English court that no matter on what subject you address the occupant of the throne, you almost invariably get a reply.

MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE BROKE

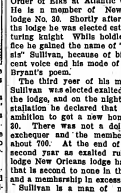


Mrs. Theodore Perry Shoate, mother of a duchess and wife of a millionaire, recently appeared in court in Paris seeking to have her husband's allowance increased. According to the usual charges made when such suits are brought Mrs. Shoate and her husband are not living happily together. Mrs. Shoate rented a fine apartment on the Avenue Hoche several years ago at an annual rental of $5,500, exclusive of taxes and other charges which would run the figures much higher. Obeying an urgent, imperative summons from her husband to return to America, she gave notice that she would not renew the lease when the time expired.

The difficulty with her husband caused him to stop sending the usual remittances and when a bill for $400 was presented by the landlord to pay for damages done to the premises during the term of the lease, Mrs. Shoats found herself without money and unable to pay the amount. H. G. Archibald, her attorney, taking compassion upon Mrs. Shoats in her predicament, advanced the necessary money and drew on Theodore Shoats to reimburse himself. His draft was returned unpaid, with the notation by Shoats that he sent money to his family when he wished, and "did not want any interference from outside parties."

For some time the Shoats have been estranged, due, it is alleged, to Mrs. Shoats' desire to mix with European nobility and to live abroad.

A WIRY LITTLE AMBASSADOR



James Bryce, ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, is one of the youngest old men in official circles in Washington. He is just 70, and yet he is as active, physically and mentally, as though he were 20 years younger. In the winter when other men go about with throats muffled up and overcoats buttoned snugly about them, Ambassador Bryce is frequently seen walking briskly down Connecticut avenue with no wrap outside his frock coat. Cold has no terrors for him and he stands the heat equally as well. Some time ago he had an appointment with Secretary Knox at the state department about noon, and at that hour the thermometer hovered about 100 and mounting higher. But on the stroke of the hour in hustled Mr. Bryce, looking cool as a cucumber, ready for business and apparently not worried over the oppressive temperature that wilted people generally. Mr. Bryce is just as active mentally as he is physically and he is interested in everything. No subject is too large or too small to attract his notice and in this manner he has collected a tremendous fund of information upon every conceivable topic.

CHOSEN RULER OF THE ELKS



John P. Sullivan of New Orleans was chosen grand exalted ruler of the Order of Elks at Atlantic City, N. J. He is a member of New Orleans lodge No. 30. Shortly after he joined the lodge he was elected esteemed leading knight. While holding that office he gained the name of "Thanetopsis" Sullivan, because of his magnificent voice and his mode of delivering Bryant's poem.

The third year of his membership Sullivan was elected exalted ruler of the lodge, and on the night of his installation he declared that it was his ambition to get a new home for No. 30. There was not a dollar in the exchequer and the membership was about 700. At the end of Sullivan's second year as exalted ruler of the lodge New Orleans lodge had a home that is second to none in the country, and a membership in excess of 1,700.

Sullivan is a man of magnificent physique, standing six feet three inches in his stocking feet, and weighs 250. He was a West Point cadet, but left the military academy to study law. When the Spanish-American war broke out, Sullivan, who was lieutenant colonel of the Washington Field Artillery, volunteered with his command to go to the front.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Washington Has a Plague of Cranks



WASHINGTON.—Every crank in the country that doesn't know what fool thing to do with himself gets on the train and tells the conductor to put him off at Washington—thinks he must see the president. If the wheels in the head of some lunatic in Bangor, Me., or Tombstone, Ariz., get to working overtime he heads for Washington to show the president the mechanism. If some long-haired lunatic in Oshkosh builds a wheelbarrow out of a soap box and a sifter rim he won't be happy till he's trundled it 'cross country to Washington and has the president come out on the front porch and look at it.

Every summer, before the president leaves, there's a perfect deluge of cranks that have ridden horseback from Dawson City or driven an ox team from some town out beyond the Rockies, says a White house attache. Recently we had two of these idiots in one day—three, to be exact. One was a men ridieg a burro from San Diego to Boston on a bet, and the other two were a man and his wife from some insane place out west. They had sworn on the bones of the saints or something that they would walk into every state in the Union within a twelvemonth; they had already been in seventeen, and having thus acquired fame, came to Washington to show themselves to the president.

Then there's the lunatic who tramps across country on a wager that he can go from ocean to ocean on a dollar and thirty-seven cents. There must be a hundred of him every year, and he generally brings a letter to the president from the mayor of the little town he comes from. And these are just a few of them; if I'd put down the names of all this breed of cranks that turn up here to see the president in six months it would be longer than the list of applicants for a vacant consulship. The trouble is, the president, in many instances, can't get out of seeing the crank.

Inspectors Are Busy Watching Frauds

THE efforts of the government and the various states to provide pure food for the people of the country has brought about a higher quality of foodstuffs, but it has not deterred the inventive genius of the country from trying to work out schemes for substitutes and edulterations.

Probably the worst adulteration that has come to the attention of the department is a "butter emulsion which will cause the butter to absorb its exact weight in water and still prevent the butter eaters knowing it. Take a pound of butter and a pound of water and a spoonful of this emulsion, work the three together for about ten minutes, and there is two pounds of butter and no water. The average housewife could not tell the difference between the watered butter and the real article.

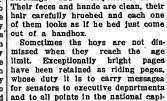
A man in Tennessee has developed a scheme by which he can make a pure apple cider vinegar at an actual cost of four cents a gallon, and sell the output for each gallon. The fraud could not be detected except by an actual chemical test. The same chap also has a scheme for making apple butter with one apple to the gallon of butter and at a cost of one-fourth the real article.



A man in Rochester, N. Y., developed a plan of treating sewer with molasses to use in edulterating spices. One part of the real spice and three parts of sawdust made the product, which could not be detected by the eye or tongue.

There are numerous other schemes for increasing the weight of perched coffee, preserving eggs, useless baking powders, making ketchup and tomato catsup at reduced cost by using little meat or tomatoes. The grocer, to get the recipes, must pay for them. The price is usually $10 and a pledge to secrecy.

Scurrying Little Senate Messengers

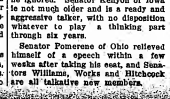


VISITORS in the galleries of the senate chamber are always interested in the bright little messengers who scurry about bent on errands for the senators. These pages live officially in an age limit. They must be no less than twelve nor more than sixteen years old. His seventeenth birthday is usually a sorry day for the page boy for it may be long before he can have so good an income; certainly for senators to executive departments and to all points in the national capital. Others have been promoted to the position of deputy sergeant-at-arms of the senate, or as superintendent of pages.

month, whether the senate is in session every day or not. There are now fourteen pages on the floor of the senate, and four riding pages. The letter receive $950 a year, their pay going on whether the senate is in session or not. The pages are never removed on account of politics. The boys of the senate wear knee breeches, neat little round-shouts, silk stockings and well-polished shoes. Their faces and hands are clean, their hair carefully brushed and each one of them looks as if he had just come out of a bandbox.

Sometimes the boys are not dismissed when they reach the age limit. Exceptionally bright pages have been retained as riding pages, whose duty it is to carry messages for senators to executive departments and to all points in the national capital. Others have been promoted to the position of deputy sergeant-at-arms of the senate, or as superintendent of pages.

New Senators Laugh at Silence Rule



ALL the new members of the senate seem to have "lit a talkin'," as the southern mountaineers say of a garrulous stranger with a ready flow of conversation. In other days it was considered the proper thing for a new senator to sit in silence through his first term of six years.

It is only a few years since a lot of precedent-bound senatorial dignitaries expressed their indignation at the intrusion of new members by walking out of the senate chamber when Beveridge began to talk a few days after taking his seat. The same treatment was given La Follette, who remarked as the cash girls of the colleagues vanished through the door that they would come back and listen, and that he probably would, be in the senate when most of them had been retired.

Of the recently elected members of the senate, many are young men, caring little for antiquated traditions. Lake Lea of Tennessee, thirty-two years old, and the youngest man ever seated in the senate, began talking very soon after taking the oath of office and has on several occasions rebuked his colleagues that when traditions of the senate and business methods conflict the traditions will be ignored. Senator Kenyon of Iowa is not much older and is a ready and aggressive talker, with no disposition whatever to play a thinking part through six years.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio relieved himself of a speech within a few weeks after taking his seat, and Senators Williams, Works and Hitchcock are all talkative new members.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

GROWTH OF COMMERCE.

The great manufacturing nations, the great producing nations, such as Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States combined, have not more than one-sixth the population of the globe, and it can be said with approximate accuracy that the other five sixths are to a very great degree their customers, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Fully one-half of the world's population are as yet only fractionally supplied with articles necessary for civilized existence. The 70,000,000 of people in the south of us on the American continent when fully employed, as some day they will be, in producing from their lands, their forests and their mines, will make our manufacturers wealthy through their demands for what our own industrial districts can output. Commerce is pushing its way up every great and small river of South America, it is crossing the Andes over a thousand trails, and where but one railway across South America from ocean to ocean runs, within a score of years there will be several other lines from the Pacific to the navigable waters of the great rivers of the north and the center. The world's commerce of today, huge as it seems, is small compared with that of the future either in tonnage or in value.

Discussion of women's manners in public will not down. Sometimes it is women who complain of being jolted in crowds or of being compelled to stand in street cars while men occupy the seats, says the Boston Globe. Sometimes it is men who murmur because some women in public often seem to ignore the fundamental rules of good breeding. It is noticeable that most of the criticisms of women's public manners are evoked by the act of a well-dressed or stylish and apparently well-to-do woman, seldom by the bearing of working women or girls. The woman who puts down a $20 or a $10 bill at the ticket office window, holds up a lengthening line while she counts her change and glares furiously if a man puts down his nickel before she has picked up the last bit of change; the woman who never moves along in a car to make room for another woman; the woman who deliberately takes up as much time as possible at the store counter while other customers are waiting—these women commonly look like persons of refinement. No doubt they are kind-hearted and gentle-mannered in their own homes and in their own circles.

A New York woman who has had five divorces still favors matrimony. She probably finds that if one does not take it too seriously there is a lot of fun and excitement to be had from it.

A Baltimore preacher claims that Atlas, who held up the world, was a woman. If he succeeds in proving it we shall have to change the name to Atlanetta or Atlaline.

A Chicagoan eighty-three years of age has taken out a license to marry a lady seventy years old from whom he was divorced 35 years ago. They repented at leisure.

A school of music has been in operation for some time in Bangkok, Siam. Now we know where some of the vaudeville songs come from.

One of our clergymen proposes to abolish the old method of dancing. He wants girls to dance with girls, and boys to dance with boys. Piffle, as Aristotle once said.

A Philadelphia woman wants a divorce because her husband threw a clock at her. Gallant men everywhere will agree that that is no way to bring a lady to time.

A New York mother failed to recognize her boy with a clean face. With all due allowance for the water famine in the metropolis we had hardly thought it was as scarce as that.

Treasure seekers have found $15,000,000 in Honduras, according to report. If this treasure is no imposter it is made up of Spanish doubloons and pieces of eight.

A German doctor reports his discovery of a hay fever serum. He should hurry and get it on the market for the coming season.

Gunners are facing a possible closed season of two years all over the country. This ought to help materially in lowering mortality statistics.

A Connecticut schoolma'am is in trouble with her constituency because she "wears too smart clothes." Hob bis or harem?

A good many men are strong enough to resist the temptation to steal an umbrella—that is, on a sunny day.

NO FAULT WITH HIS HEARING



CLEVELAND LEADER.

"Sura, Lady, I Heerd Ye Say a Hundred Pounds!"

BRYAN IS FLAYED

UNDERWOOD IN SPEECH IN HOUSE DECLARES NEBRASKA MAN A FALSIFIER.

MET WITH WILD APPLAUSE

Charge of Delaying Iron and Steel Tariff Revision by Committee is Cause of Vitriolic Attack by Democratic Leader.

Washington.—In one of the most remarkable scenes in the house since the beginning of the extra session Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader of the house, fired a verbal broadside at William Jennings Bryan for the latter's criticism of his position on the extension of the tariff revision program. Mr. Underwood's Democratic colleagues wildly cheered him as he made his vitriolic attack upon the Nebraskan.

Executing the three times candidate of the Democratic party for presidential honors, Leader Underwood denounced Mr. Bryan's statements as false, defended his (Underwood's) attitude as to revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules, and said Bryan has placed upon every Democratic member implications unfounded in fact.

He called on his colleagues of the ways and means committee for corroboration of his attitude.

Mr. Underwood was backed up in a similarly scathing speech by Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, long a devoted friend of Bryan. Mr. Kitchin expressed surprise that any Democrat should so malign Mr. Underwood and the party, and through all this arraignment not a voice was raised in defense of Bryan.

It all came about from a published interview, which purported to be "authorized" by Mr. Bryan, declaring it was time Democratic Leader Underwood was "unmasked."

The action of Chairman Underwood in expediting an immediate effort to reduce the iron and steel schedule reveals the reel Underwood," said the Bryan interview. "Speaker Clark and other tariff reformers tried to secure the passage of a resolution instructing the ways and means committee to take up other schedules, including the iron and steel schedule, but Underwood and Fitzgerald, the Fitzgerald who saved Cannon in the last congress, succeeded in defeating the resolution."

"The unmasking of Chairman Underwood will serve a useful purpose," added the interview, "if it arouses the Democrats to an understanding of the mistake made in putting Mr. Underwood at the head of the committee, if he solidifies his policy of delay."

As the clerk finished reading the Bryan interview, Mr. Underwood, in calm and even tones, opened the vials of his wrath. He declared that because of his investments of the iron and steel mills in his own state, Alabama, he had urged the ways and means committee at the beginning of the session to save him embarrassment by taking up the iron and steel schedule at once. This had not been done by the committee, he said, because it had determined that the textile schedules should be revised first to satisfy public clamor.

CHOSEN FOR PATRIOTIC TASK

Architect Henry Bacon Designated to Design $2,000,000 Memorial for Abraham Lincoln.

Washington.—On recommendation of the fine arts commission, President Taft and the Lincoln memorial commission designated Henry Bacon of New York as the architect of a design for the $2,000,000 memorial which is to be erected in this city.

Falling Plane Hurts Seven.

Chicago.—Seven persons, three of them little girls, were victims of an aeroplane accident at the Chicago School of Aviation field, when Frank Beilal lost control of a big Curtiss biplane and swooped down from a height of 100 feet into a crowd of 150 spectators.

Makes Reynolds Rear Admiral.

Washington.—President Taft sent to the senate the nomination of Capt. Alfred Reynolds, U. S. N., as a rear admiral.

CLASH OVER ALASKA

TWO SHERWICKSHAMS APPEAR BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Alaskan Delegate Renews His Allegation That Attorney General Shielded Criminals.

Washington. — Attorney General Wickersham and Alaskan Delegate Wickersham faced each other before the house committee on judiciary which is making an investigation into government affairs in the northwest and charges of "graft" and "bribery" were bandied with much freedom by the delegate during the hearing.

The question of the insufficiency of what the delegate declared was proof that the attorney general "purposely shielded and defended Alaska syndicate criminals against punishment" arose.

Representative Sterling suggested that Delegate Wickersham's charges indicated only failure of the department of justice to prosecute.

"Oh, he has gone way beyond that," interrupted Attorney General Wickersham.

"Yes," said Delegate Wickersham, "I insist there was a deliberate attempt to protect."

The delegate declared that United States Marshal H. K. Love, who figured in the Cunningham coal land cases, had discharged a deputy named Bowers, who was also jailer at Kodiak, because he "wouldn't give up the graft."

"He wouldn't pay Love $100 a month out of what he received for the board of prisoners," the delegate explained.

Delegate Wickersham, a Republican, reviewed his attempts to have the department of justice move against D. H. Jarvis of the Alaska syndicate and J. H. Bullock of the John J. Sensor company for alleged conspiracy on government coal entries whereby he alleges the government lost $50,000.

The delegate charged that federal officials in Alaska had been bribed.

Representative Howland of Ohio demanded that he prove that statement.

"I will before I finish," declared the delegate.

SHIP UPSETS; SEVEN DROWN

Ferry Steamer Capsizes in St. Lawrence River—Seventy-five Passengers Are Hurled into Water.

Massena, N. Y.—Seven persons were drowned in the St. Lawrence river when the ferry steamer Sirus capsized, a shoal eight miles below this city, capsized and hurled its 75 passengers into the river.

Four bodies were recovered.

The Sirus left here for Cornwall on the Canadian side, with 75 persons bound for a day's outing there. Most of those aboard were residents of Ogdensburg and Massena. The boat had started on the return trip and her passengers were seated on deck when the crash came. The deck was swept bare in a moment.

Picknickers at the international park nearby, in motor boats and skiffs rushed to the rescue and saved scores. Others, benumbed and exhausted, were swept down-stream to death.

MOROCCAN CRISIS NEAR END

Britons Believe Germany, Having Made Her Bluff, Is Now Preparing to Withdraw.

London.—The Moroccan crisis is practically ended. At least this is the opinion of the English public, although the foreign office is careful to point out that the negotiations are not simple and may drag on for months.

German opinion, according to the English view, has made a bluff, which is being promptly called, and she is now preparing to withdraw.

Taft to Exhibit His Cow.

Washington.—President Taft is to be an exhibitor at the international dairymen's exposition in Milwaukee, Wis., in October. He has promised Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin to send Pauline Wayne, famous White House cow, to the show.

Revolt of Albanians Over.

Cettinje.—The Malissori tribesmen have decided to accept the concessions made them by Turkey as a condition that they cease hostilities and return to their homes in Albania.

NATIONS FOR PEACE

ARBITRATION TREATIES ARE SIGNED BY UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS VICTOR

Compacts Result From Suggestion of United States Chief Executive Made in Speech Made in Washington Last December.

Washington.—Three of the great world powers have taken a long stride toward the goal of universal peace. Arbitration treaties binding the United States and Great Britain and France, respectively, were signed at the White House in Washington in the presence of a notable gathering of officials and of the ministry of foreign affairs in Paris.

Secretary of State Knox signed the two treaties in behalf of the United States. James Bryce, the British ambassador, affixed his signature in behalf of Great Britain, thus completing the Anglo-American pact, with the exception of ratification by the senate. The French treaty was signed in duplicate in Paris six hours earlier by J. J. Jusserand, ambassador to the United States.

As soon as the copies of the two treaties had been signed President Taft affixed his signature to two measures for transmittal to the senate.

It was thought at first that an exchange on the Franco-American treaty would be necessary before it could be sent to the senate. Later on official notification from Paris of the signature there, President Taft decided to rush the treaties at once to the senate in the hope of securing action at this session.

The general features of the new treaties are:

All differences internationally justiciable shall be submitted to The Hague tribunal by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected.

Differences that either country thinks are not justiciable shall be referred to a commission of inquiry composed of members of the two governments empowered to make recommendations for their settlement. Should both governments decide that the question should be arbitrated, such decision will be binding.

The treaties are to be ratified, and, even in cases where both countries agree that the differences is susceptible of arbitration, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the dispute with a view of recommending a settlement without arbitration.

The commission, at request of either government, will delay its findings one year to give an opportunity for diplomatic settlement.

The agreements grew directly out of President Taft's speech in Washington, December 16 last, before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International disputes, in which he said:

"What we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some great nation to abide the advisory decision of an impartial arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiation, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory, or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish, as between them, the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

PASS LARGER HOUSE BILL

Senate Adopts Measure Raising Membership in Lower Branch of Congress From 391 to 433.

Washington.—The congressional reapportionment bill passed the senate by an undivided vote, but the measure, as it came from the house, was so amended as to safeguard against gerrymandering of congressional districts by the state.

The measure gives the house 433 members, an increase of 42 over the present representation. This does not include the new members which will be sent from Arizona and New Mexico.

The bill will go immediately to the house, where it originated, and, it is believed, will be accepted in its present form and sent to the president. No state loses, and many gain, in the number of representatives.

The measure will become effective in less than two years. Its passage is largely assured by a sentiment of concession to the house of the right to regulate its own organization affairs.

The Democratic cotton bill cutting an average of 21 per cent. from the present duty passed the house, all the Democrats regarding whose illness no little was made public that it was not until a day or two ago that it was known that his condition was serious, underwent an operation for liver trouble about a month ago. It is now stated that he appeared to be recovering, when a few days ago he suffered a relapse, after which he slowly sank.

Builds Bathtub for Pigs.

Caldwell, N. J.—Frederick Heller, a local politician and stock raiser, has just installed in the rear of his home a bathtub which is to be used exclusively for the cleanliness and comfort of two prize winning black Berkshire pigs.

German Explosion Kills.

Hamburg, Germany.—A number of persons were killed and many injured when an explosion wrecked the basement works of Wulff & Stavenow in this city.

WHITE TELLS OF BRIBE

TELLS HOW HE MADE $1,000 BY LORIMER VOTE.

Throws Interesting Light on Legislative Life, Including Receipt of Railroad Passes.

Washington. —Charles A. White, former member of the Illinois legislature, told in detail before the senate investigating committee the story of the alleged corruption in connection with the election of Senator William Lorimer.

Attorney Marble, counsel for the committee, led White to tell his story in narrative form, taking all events in their chronological order.

White received Pullmen passes. Transportation could be exchanged among members, and destinations on Pullmen passes could be altered to suit the convenience of the holders.

Then the committee took up the actual confession. White said that on the night of the twenty-fourth, 1909, Lee O'Neill Browne, Democratic leader, first asked him to vote for Lorimer.

"Browna gave me $100 about the time the legislature adjourned, a few days later. I saw Browne on June 16, at the Briggs house, in Chicago. He gave me $50 that night, and told me to call again the next day. I did so, and he gave me $850, making $1,000 in all. He wore a belt, in which he was carrying about $20,000."

White said he met Wilson, and Representatives Clark, Shepard, Luke and Link at the hotel. Luke was complaining about the amount of money he had received," said White. "He said he only got $900, and he could have had $1,500 earlier in the session. "I told Luke I hadn't been paid to vote for Lorimer. He said, 'Oh, yes you were. You got $1,000—same as the rest of us.'

"I asked him if he had been given Lorimer money. He said he had—that he had made his deal direct with Lorimer.

"We went up to Wilson's room in the hotel. Shepard went into the bathroom with Wilson. When he came out, Wilson called me into the bathroom, and gave me $900. 'There's all of it,' he said, 'and I'm glad to be relieved of the burden.'

"He said that the governor had vetoed some of the bills for which money was to have been distributed. Then he said that Browne was sick, and that was the reason why he (Wilson) had to come downtown to distribute the money."

White said that he met Representative Shepard in the senate chamber that day. Beckemeyer later confessed to taking bribe money.

FARMERS' BILL IS PASSED

Free List Measure in Modified Form is Adopted by the Senate.

Washington.—By a vote of 48 to 30 the senate by a coalition of Democrats and Republican insurgents of that body passed a compromise farmers' free list bill, which removed the tariff from a large category of agricultural implements and farm operating materials when imported from Canada.

The original house bill first was defeated and then reoffered in modified form by Senator Kern of Indiana.

As amended and finally adopted the bill differed but little from the original. The principal articles on the free list are: Agricultural implements, cotton bagging, cotton ties, barbed wire and fence wire, fence posts, cream separators, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing machines, salt.

LUNATICS BURNED TO DEATH

Eight Die in Asylum Fire at Hamilton, Ont.—Many Knocked Senseless and Saved.

Hamilton, Ont.—The loss of eight lives and desperate struggles with maniacs who fought against rescue attended a fire which destroyed one of the main buildings of the insane asylum on the side of the mountain southwest of the city.

There were 800 patients in the building when the fire was discovered and only a well-trained fire-fighting corps and admirable coolness and bravery on the part of the nurses and attendants under Doctor English prevented a greater loss of life.

E. A. ABBEY DIES IN LONDON

Famous American Painter Passes Away in English Capital—Appeared to Be Recovering.

London, England.—Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, died here.

Mr. Abbey, regarding whose illness

DEFECTIVE PAGE

HOW IT HAPPENED.



"Poor men! How did you become a tramp?"

"I was a war correspondent in Manchuria, man. I got so used to dere nuthin' det I hadn't been no good since."

PIMPLES COVERED HIS BACK

"My troubles began along in the summar in the hottest weather and took the form of small eruptions and itching and a kind of smarting pain. It took me mostly all over my back and kept getting worse until finally my back was covered with a mass of pimples which would burn and itch at night so that I could hardly stand it. This condition kept getting worse and worse until my back was a solid mass of big sores which would break open and run. My underclothing would be a clot of blood.

"I tried various remedies and salves for nearly three years and I was not getting any benefit. It seemed I was in eternal misery and could not sleep on my back or lean on a chair. I was finally given a set of the Cuticura Remedies and inside of two weeks I could see and feel a great relief. I kept on using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and also the Resolvent, and in about three or four months' time my back was nearly cured and I felt like a new being. Now I am in good health and no sign of any skin diseases and I am fully satisfied that Cuticura Remedies are the best ever made for skin diseases. I would not be without them." (Signed) W. Al Armstrong, Corbin, Ken., May 26, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. F, K, Boston.

Distinctly Original.

At last been discovered that if a disease being dies after an ordinary illness, without previous death, he does not die altogether, and at once. He may have developed liver, heart or lung, and this may be the cause of his death; but it has been found that if the diseased organ could have been replaced by a healthy one life might have been maintained indefinitely. This is no imagination or speculation. It has been confirmed by the most careful experiments by the most celebrated scientists in the country.—Leslie's Weekly.

Merely a Temporary Disadvantage.

The widow had just announced her engagement.

"But, my dear Marla," said her friend, "you don't mean to tell me that you intend marrying a man you only know for two weeks?"

"Oh, yes," said the happy widow, "I can easily overcome that objection in time. I hope to know him just as well after we have been married a coupla of years."—Harper's Weekly.

Unexpected.

Suddenly the umpire called time.

"Aw, what'e the matter!" demanded the catcher.

"Somebody in the grand stand applauded me," he said, wiping the blinding tears from his eyes, "and I wasn't prepared for that. Play ball!"

Nearly all beautiful things are expensive—including women.

"That's Good"

Is often said of

Post Toasties

when eaten with cream or rich milk and a sprinkle of sugar if desired.

That's the cue for housekeepers who want to please the whole family.

Post Toasties are ready to serve direct from the package—

Convenient

Economical

Delicious

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO. Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

TWO RAINY DAYS

By MOLLY McMASTER

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

A fine mist had blown in from the ocean. Robert Vale turned up his coat collar, but continued along the board walk. The mist grew into rain and some of the drops trickled down Vale's neck. He was opposite the twenty-five cent theater which presented an hysterical display of yellow and black posters announcing the nightly performance of the Gay Deceivers, when the rain began.

Even a cheap, sea-side music hall was preferable to raindrops. Vale purchased a ticket and made his way to the third row of seats.

Should the long line of ancestors from whence Vale had inherited his aristocratic bearing—and a few millions—witness his entrance to the small theater they would no doubt wish they had held back at least the millions.

In spite of lineage, gold and himself, Vale drew a breath of surprised interest when the curtain went up. The stage pictured a gipsy encampment, rich and warm with the colors of the woods.

On the steps of the open cavern two of the tribe were sleying a love duet; a third lolled against a tree strumming his musical instrument while a fourth lay propped by her elbow in the glow of the camp fire.

It was upon the latter's face that Robert Vale's interest became riveted; her wide gray eyes seemed to hold all the shadows in the world, but her lips smiled—smiled with uncertain bravery.

"By Jove!" muttered Vale, "what a beauty! And those weird two sights looming into shallow eyes when I could have looked at those fathomless ones. Wonder what her name is? Nadine." Vale had taken his eyes from the girl long enough to glance at his program.

The big gipsy lolling against the tree had burst into song. Vale realized that the voice was good, but he



A Fine Rain Began to Fall.

wished the applause would cease. Nadine's name was next on the program.

She neither moved from her position by the fire nor made a gesture to step out of her reverie when she began to sing. Her voice was of the low timbre to which the heart instantly responds—a voice not fully developed nor yet quite finished. The plaintive gipsy love song lost none her audience tense.

Robert Vale had often felt the sorcery in women's eyes or been bewitched by a roguish smile, but this sense of complete thraldom to a music hall singer's charm was quite a new experience. He tried to throw off the fascination and turned his eyes toward the other gipsy, but it was of no use; Nadine's personality held away.

Much to his own amusement he resented the audience; he felt that he would like Nadine to be singing to him alone.

Vale walked home after the theater trying to tell himself that the girl was a music hall artist in a twenty-five-cent theater; that she was no doubt the wife of one of the gipsies and that she probably wore dreadful willow plumes on the street.

Notwithstanding these conjectures he went every night following while the Gay Deceivers played, which was something less than a fortnight.

Against his better judgment Vale attempted to write a note to Nadine asking for a meeting. He hoped or became distillusioned, but something stayed his pen and the gipsies journeyed on.

Later, during the winter, Vale realized that the very nature of his regard had prevented his approaching her in the usual way. However, he knew that she had been conscious of his presence and on the last night Nadine had worn a cluster of his roses.

During the winter Vale went to every variety theater in New York with the hope that he would again see the girl who haunted his thoughts.

One day in early spring Vale started out for his Sunday morning walk. As he neared Forty-second street a fine rain began to fall.

Rather than return to his apartments Vale decided to go up the two blocks and attend service at a Fifth avenue church.

He took a seat near the back of the church. The only other occupant of the pew was a little old lady who, during the service, fumbled first with her chaine and then with her rings until finally one of the latter rolled to the floor.

Vale stooped to look for it.

"It has escaped my reach," he whispered to her. "I will get it after service."

During the offertory anthem a rich contralto voice flonted out over the big church.

Vale started. The voice was familiar yet not familiar; it held the same intense timbre as the voice of Nadine, but these tones came forth with the control of a master.

"From music hall to soloist in one of the best churches in the city is a big jump," thought Vale, "besides, it takes money to study for this kind of work."

He strained his eyes to get a glimpse of the singer, but it was no use. The rows of girls on each side of the chancel seemed to be identical, one with the other.

During the remainder of the service Robert Vale was back at the sea-side and dreaming of a girl who had sung in the gulas of a gipsy.

When the church was emptying he remembered the little old lady's companion in the pew. He must search for her ring.

In the semi-darkness of the church it was not an easy task and Vale was down on his hands and knees in a far corner of the church when he heard a musical voice.

"Granny—what in the world are you doing in this dark church—I thought you were lost!"

"I dropped my ring. This gentleman—"

Vale's head bobbed up from behind a seat, flushed but victorious.

"Oh—hi!" Diana Vails started; then, upon searching the man's face from beneath her wide drooping hat, a swift color mounted her cheeks.

"My name is Robert Vale," he said quickly to cover the confusion which he knew was hers. He could never mistake those fathomless gray eyes, though them seemed given more dark and mysterious. He supposed it was the difarrant setting. Her hair was deep black and the gipsy's had been inky black. "Here is your ring," he turned toward the little old woman.

"Thank you," she said simply. "My name is Wells. This is my grandaughter, Diana." she looked lovingly at the girl. "Diana traveled all last summer with a variety company so she could take her old granny to the seaside."

Diana met Vale's eyes with a smile. "Granny thinks I am a wonder because I took her to all the seaside resorts and gave myself equal pleasure."

"Not to speak of those who heard you," put in Vale with a half inquiring glance.

"You know me then?"

She hid from the expression in his eyes. "The roses were lovely," she said finally. "I asked the usher who had sent them."

They turned and went slowly out of the church, but before they passed out through the big bronze doors Vale drew near Diana Wells.

"If one of the choristers should be married in the church what would they do about filling her piece for the wedding chorus?"

"They would have to get a substitute soprano," said Diana Wells.

"It would be a contralto in this case," confided Vale.

Reading for the Sick.

"And now a word about patients who may feel like reading," said the house physician to the nurse. "When they ask for something to read be sure to give them continued stories—always continued stories."

"Is that wise?" she ventured to remonstrate. "Won't the excitement over what is going to happen in the next number have a bad effect?"

"No. Even if it does, it will be counteracted by the encouragement she feels she will get from the doctor. One of the queerest pertales to literature. Feed a patient's mind with nothing but short stories and he will certainly get into his head that he is going to die so soon that it isn't worth while to start him on a long one, and he will droop accordingly, but give him only yarns of the to be continued-in-our-next variety and he will take it for granted that you expect him to get well so he does and the story, and he will perk up amazingly. Just try it."

The nurse did try it, and found that the doctor's theory was built on a sure foundation.

Bright Idea a Success.

Berlin has a shorthand writer with a unique specialty. He attends all funerals of prominent persons and takes down verbatim the addresses of the officiating clergymen. Then he prepares highly ornamented copies of the addresses and sells them to the friends of the deceased dead. His business is so good that he has taken one assistant and has advertised for another.

A Modern Croesus.

"Is he, then, so very rich?"

"Indeed, yes. He is an automobile lionaire."—Exchange.

DEDICATE CREAMERY

GOV. EBERHART FORMALLY OPENS FIRST STATE CREAMERY AT ALBERT LEA.

GAVE APPROVAL OF UNDERTAKING

Plant Under Supervision of the Dairy and Food Commission—Bottle of Buttermilk Broken to Christen Institution.

Albert Lea.—Governor Eberhart took oil hearts before him here in his address at the dedication and christening of the creamery recently purchased by the state and now under the control of the dairy and food commissioner. His address kept the 5,000 people present of the best attention and his was frequently interrupted by applause. Speaker Dean presided and after a brief prayer of praise and thanksgiving by Rev. G. H. Gueller, F. S. Ruhle, president of the retiring creamery board, handed a huge floral key to the governor, thus turning over the creamery to the state, and Miss Mebel Dunn, daughter of Speaker Dunn, broke a ribbon bedecked bottle of buttermilk on ons corner of the creamery building and dedicated it to the dairy interests of tha community and formally christened it The Albert Lea State Creamery.

Governor Eberhart wes then introduced and ha was given a cordial reception. He spoke of the great work the meeting honored and gava his approval of the work to be undertaken. He spoke of the importence of the dairy industry of the state, and declared Freeborn county as the one logical place for an institution soiely devoted to furthering thet interest.

Ha said Freeborn county last year produced over $1,200,000 worth of butter, and better results might yet be attained when the best possible work was done. Tha governor stated ha did not expect this start would prove the end of the work to be undertaken here and the future would see a greatened and extended work along the lines of developing proportions calculated to make mora practical the work on the farm, reducing labor where possible, and increasing incomes as well.

'Promoters Praised.

He pald a tribute to Speaker Dunn, Representative Henlon and Senator Anderson, of this county, for their excellent work in behalf of the measura.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Winkjer was then introduced and gave a brief an outlina of tha work he proposed to carry on.

Immigration Commissioner Walsh was tha next speaker, and he gave a stirriog speech on immigretion.

How Creamery Will be Run.

The state will operate its new creamery in just the same manner that it was operated when it was the property of a co-operative association of farmers. It will, however, maintain a department work in connection with the regular work of the creamery.

James Sorenson, for many years an inspector in the Delry and Food departmeot, is to ha manager of the creamery.

The milk and cream will be purchased from the farmers, manufactured into butter and will be sold to the ordinery butter buyers through regular channels. From the receipts of the butter sales will first be subtracted the accessory expenses, including supplies, labor, coal, ice, etc. After all the expenses have been peid then a certain per cent of the profit will go into a sinking or replacement fund. From this fund the machinery will be replaced when it is worn out and necessary improvements will be made from time to time. If there is any profit left after this replacement fund has been taken care of, it will be distributed among the farmers who bring in the milk and cream as set forth under the oil co-operetive agreement.

At present all of the creamerice in the state make regular reports to and are beeiess to the dairy and food department. These reports will hereafter ba forwarded to Manager Sorenson at the creamery, who will meka the necessary criticisms and give the advice needed. Mr. Sorenson will have a stenographer in ble employ so that these reports can be handled as soon as they are received. It will be in a position to answer all questions regarding the butter making and the propar menagement of the creamery.

The state wil carry on all of its butter making experiments at the Albert Lea creamery. A chemist will soon be added to the force and be will take charga of the experithencal work at the creamery.

The creamery which is now the property of the state was purchased and equipped at an expense to the stata of $12,500. The last legislature appropriated $20,000 for the purchase of the creamery and for its maintenance up through July, 1913.

STATE LOANS OVER $100,000.

School Districts of Minnesota Draw Large Sum.

St. Paul.—Announcement that the State Board of Investment had loaned $114,560 to various school districts of the state was made by State Treasurer Smith.

Applications of these districts for the loans were approved by the board some time ago, but payment was delayed until the new fiscal year. All were made out of the permanent school fund.

QUAKER ELEVATOR IS BURNED.

Flames Practically Destroy East Side Plant.

Minneapolis.—The Quaker Elevator was practically destroyed by fire, entailing an estimated loss of $10,000. The fire started on the first floor of the factory frame structure and had gained such headway by the time the firemen arrived that there was no chance of saving the building.

Lines of hose had to be strung from the nearest hydrent, more than 1,500 feet away. The railroad tracks also hampered the firemen, who found it nearly impossible to reach the scene of the fire with their apparatus.

There was practically no grain in the warehouse at the time. It has been used for some time by various elevator companies as a "mixing house," as a steel tank near the elevator proper, was partially destroyed, but the damage was net benvy, es it was nearly empty.

The loss is covered by insurance.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS MERGE.

Southern Minnesota and Valley Organizations Are United.

Rochester.—As a result of the meeting of the Southern Minnesota and the Minnesota Valley Medical Association, here. One the features of the gathering was the maandr of Dr. W. Mayo, who passed away recently in this city, giv- ing Dr. Chas. Mill, of Pine Island, a former partner with Dr. Meyo in St. Paul in the 70's. Toples germans to the medical profession were discussed. Dr. A. F. Kilbourne, superintendent of the state hospital, entertained the members at 6 o'clock dinner.

BLACK RUST RAVAGES FIELDS.

Losses Are Reported by Many Farmers Near Fergus Falls.

Fergus Falls.—As tha harvest progresses it becomes more and more evident that black rust has done damage throughout this section of the state.

Reports from many fields have it that the stems of many varieties of wheat, especially of fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, but which will not be worth cutting on account of the rust. The stems have died and look as though hot water had been poured over them, and they are liberelly sprinkled with black specks which seem to have seeped their vitality. Even the grain fields have withstood the rust better than others.

Winstar rye was harvested and is a big crop. Corn promises a heavy yield and it is thought that there will be a fair crop of potatoes, now that there has been a seeking rain.

TO HELP LAND SHOW.

St. Louis County Enthusiastic After Visit of St. Paul Men.

Duluth.—St. Louis county and neighboring counties will be well represented at the St. Paul land show next December.

Thos. Beck, C. L. Klokbohn and C. P. Bull and George Welch, members of the committee appointed by Governor Eberhart to arrange the state exhibit, came up from St. Paul and spent the day here with prominent Duluthians in connection with the show.

Tentative arrangements have been made for the mineral display from this county, and it will be installed there. There is widespread enthusiasm in St. Louis county in matters agricultural and the land show will be well represented.

TWO ARE HELD FOR SWINDLING.

Police Put Quietus on an Alleged Graft With the Cards.

St. Paul.—Charged with swindling, George Vohleh and Joe Arpch, Austriane, were arrested by Patrolmen Hoffman and Cummings, assigned to central police station. It is alleged that Vohlch and Arpch have been working among the country people on a card swindle among their country men. Yesterday they met Matt Stanek and induced him to show an interest ed him in their game. They were successful in getting $10 from their victim, it is said, before the policemen interrupted their operations.

DEAN WOODS TO DULUTH.

Will Look Over Two New Sites for Experiment Farm.

Hamline.—Dean A. F. Woods of the college of agriculture of the state of Minnesota, has gone to Duluth, where he will inspect two new sites proposed for the agricultural experiment and demonstration farm to be established near Duluth. He will also look over the site formerly considered. At the last session the Legislature appropriated $65,000 for the school.

WATCHMAN FOUND KILLED.

Mystery Surrounds Death of Shop Employe at Mankato.

Mankato.—Mystery surrounds the death of Herman Koch, a night watchman at Mayer Bros.' machine shops. The first workmen to arrive found Koch lying dead beside a lathe, with the back of his skull fractured, a bloodstained hammer near his hand, and a lantern, hent, and the globe knocked out but unbroken. A pool of blood was under his head.

PLAN TO OUTWIT BANK ROBBERS

Meeting of Bankers' Association of ficials Talk on Protection.

Minneapolis, Minn. — According to Charles R. Frost, secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, yeggmen and other desparadoes who contemplate bank robberies in Minnesota better giva tha state a wide berth. The slim crop and the reduced demand for harvest hands make tha danger from bank robbers greater.

Bankers from Minnesota and the Dakotas met in Minneapolis in the office of Mr. Frost. Tha purpose of meeting at this time is to lay plans for the protection of banks in the smaller towns, where polles protection is poor and vevult provisions not as good as in the larger places. The association metatoins a staff of detectives that keeps a sharp lookout at all times for the appearance in this part of the country of any men known to have bad records.

At this time of year there is usually a movement of thugs from tha South west to the Northwest states and the association reports show that the movement this year is early and large. In spealking of the general situation, Mr. Frost said tha banks in Minnesota and North Dakota are in excellent condition and will probably be much better off than they were last year. In South Dekota the crop feilure will naturally be reflected to some extent in the curtailment of loans and a lessening of other activities of the banks.

OTHER CITIES AFTER MILL.

Eastern Stockholders to Decide New Bay State Plant's Site.

Winona.—No decision has yet been made by the Bay State Milling company as to rebuilding in Winona its flour mill destroyed by firs. Prominent cities have favorably located are urging the company to change its location, and while the resident menagement is desirous of retaining this industry here, the final decision rests with Eastern stockholders. If the mill is rebuilt it will be a modern, fire-proof structure, with a capacity of 4,500 barrels of flour daily. Negotiations are already under way for the leasing of a large Minnesota flouring mill, having machinery equipment similar to that of the former mill here, and the milling staff will be temporarily, transferred to that plant.

RACES TRAIN ACROSS BRIDGE.

Owatonna Man Is Caught and Dies of His Injuries.

Owatonna.—Petrick Derrington, 65 years old, was struck by an eastbound North Western train and so severely injured that he died within a half hour.

Derrington was walking from his home on the West side across the North Western railway bridge which spans Straight river just within the city limits.

It is believed he heard the approaching train just before it struck him, but was so excited that instead of stepping to one side of the track as he might have done and so escaped death, he started to run to the other side of the bridge but was overtaken hythe train. Derrington is survived by a widow and several children.

NO EPIDEMICS IN MINNESOTA.

Decrease in Typhoid and Infantile Paralysis From Last Year

Minnesota is singularly free from epidemics of any kind this summer, while the prevelence of two diseases especially dreaded, typhoid and infantile paralysis, is much less this year then last, according to Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary of the State Board of Health.

"I don't know how to account for it, unless it is due to the fact that this year is not so exceedingly dry as last," he said. "Dry weather is especially conducive to direct infection of typhoid, as well as the fly theory, and the same is true with regard to infantile paralysis."

Naval Militia On Cruise.

Duluth.—Because of the objections of Canada that the treaty between the two countries is violated by naval militia maneuvers on the Great Lakes no warships will be held this year. The Gopher, the ship of the Minnesota naval militia, left for her annual cruise, going to Chicago to attend the opening of the naw naval training station on Lake Michigan. The Gopher will take about 150 men on the cruise, which will last about two weeks.

Range Man Slain.

Duluth.— J. A. Crowe of Virginia, Crowe of Virginia, deputy coroner, and Sheriff Hall, of Eveleth, are on the remains of John Bocovich, whose body was found in the lake near that city yesterday. It is said there was no water in the lungs, indicating that Bocovich was dead before being put in the lake.

Prisoner Fails to Escape.

Winona.—Joseph Baker's attempt to escape from the authorities who were bringing him to Winona from Alture in an automobile nearly cost him his life, with the machine traveling thirty-five miles an hour he leaped over the side, but at the same instant two men in the seat with him seized the tail of his coat, with the result that the prisoner was dragged over the road, and was once run over by the car. Baker, it is alleged, was caught in the act of looting the money drawer in the Nelson hotel.

FARM AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT



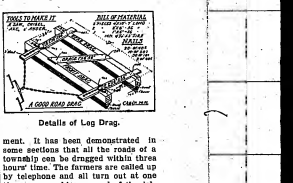
LOG DRAG IS VERY USEFUL

Greatest Invention of the Age and Has Great Value in Its Power to Move Dirt on Roads.

The log drag, simple as it is, is the greatest invention of the age, counting the amount of good that can be done with it at so small a cost. Probably the next best tool to the drag for dirt roads is the common field harrow.

The great value of the road drag, especially the one with a cutting blade, is in its power of moving dirt and grading as well as surfacing and compacting the road. Either with dry dirt or with mud, two teams to a good drag can push more dirt to the center or a road than can possibly be done with any other tool. When once graded a perfect road grade can easily be maintained with the use of the drag.

Keeping country earth roads in good shape with native material at hand can be done with little time and expense with proper active public senti-



Details of Log Drag.

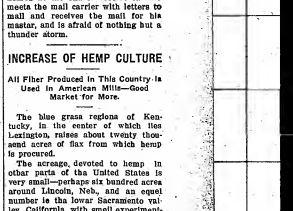
ment. It has been demonstrated in some sections that all the roads of a township can be dragged within three hours' time. The farmers are called up by telephone and all turn out at one time, soon making an end of the job.

There are now hundreds of communities where all of the farmers turn out en masse to harrow and drag the roads without any direct money compensation. In some places they are allowed 50 cents a mile for the work. It is easy to stimulate active interest in the good roads cause in almost any rural community. When the people once become interested in the work and have seen actual results, community organization is found and good roads are always the result.

COLLIE PUP IS VERY USEFUL

Full-Blooded Scotch Canine Does Most of Small Chores on Ohio Man—Afraid of Thunder.

A full-blooded Scotch collia puppie belonging to C. M. Everingham of Ohio does most of the small chores about the place. It carries in the stove wood, ona stick at a time, carries the milk pails to the stebia and the slop buckets back to the house after they hava been emptied. Ha carries a small dinner bucketful of water to his master when working at the far end of the farm. He saves many steps by carrying notes from the house to the field and bringing back the field replies. He never fails to deliver any object given to him to the person



A Very Useful Pet.

named as the one to receive it. He meets the mail carrier with letters to mail and receives the mail for his master, and is afraid of nothing but a thunder storm.

INCREASE OF HEMP CULTURE

All Fiber Produced in This Country Is Used in American Mills—Good Market for More.

The blue grass regions of Kentucky, in the center of which the Lexington, raises about twenty thousand acres of flax from which hemp is procured.

The acreage, devoted to hemp in other parts of the United States is very small—acreage of hundred acres around Lincoln, Neb., and an equot number in the lowar Sacramento valley, California, with small experimental plantiage in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Arkansas.

All tha bemp fiber produced in this country is used in the American mills, and, as increasing quantities are being imported a market for a larger production is offered.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

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Republicans Meet.

The Anti Taft Progressive Republicans at their meeting held in Thief River Falls last Thursday August 3rd, adopted the following warm resolutions, which we think is enough for a state:

RESOLUTIONS.

As Republicans we are heartily in favor of the success of the Republican party fully realizing that in the past it has been the party of progress, and we fully agree that the many reforms that our country stand in need of today; can we think be best realized through the party which has served us so well in the past.

The progressive ideas and deeds of our former President Theadore Roosevelt we heartily commend; and it is with extreme regret that we can not extend the hearty commendations to the present administration.

If the success of the party is to continue, we are fully of the opinion that the, so called progressive element must prevail in the party councils and progressive men with processive ideas must lead next year. To this end we favor the nomination for president of some man of honor and action who will favor reforms and principals such as are now advocated by Senator Robert LaFollet, of Wisconsin and others.

For over forty years the farmers of the Northwest and of Minnesota in, particular have consistently been in favor of theprincipals of a protective tariff. They accepted as a fact that protection would build up a home market for the products of the farm, and that ultimately the farmer would come to his just reward.

Such a condition is about to be realized, and we condemn as un just and unreasonable and a direct violation of faith, the Canadian Reciprocity Pact which the present administration has just forced by the use of patronage, the aid of Democrats and other unjust and unlawful means; through our congress.

We are fully of the opinion that if protection is good for the eastern manufactur is equall as good for the Western farmer, and we again reassert that the Canadian Reciprocity Pact is a unfair, unjust discrimination against the American farmer and in favor of the trust protected manufacturer.

The firm stand taken by our United States Senators Honorable Knut Nelson and Hon. Moses. Clapp and by our Representative in Congress, Hon. Halvor Steenerson in their fight made against the Canadian Reciprocity Pact meets with our heartiest commendation, and we respectfully ask them to continue the fight that in the end the trust protected manufacturer receive no more protection than does the American farmer.

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. Ives
E.L. Quist
W. G. Hunt.

The permante organization elected was:

President, Andrew Trotvin.
Secretary E. L. Quist.

Members of Executive Committee.

1st Dist. W. G. Hunt,
2nd Dis. Harry E.Ives,
3rd, Dis. Emil Ness.
4th Dist. D.Patterson,
5th, Dist. Peter Hedeen.

The meeting ajourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

The few Taft suckers are now making the claim that Canada will not pass the Reciprocity measure, but you may be sure they will not refuse this magnificent present stolen from the North western American farmer by his "wife" Taft, and presented to them, but the farmers are crying "stop thief," and they will stop him. No Taft delegates will go from Pennington county, and the man that would indorse him should not be elected for an overseer of a pig sty.

Signaling at Sea.

The custom of signalling at sea by means of various colored discs is very ancient, and the method seems to have been brought to a degree of development bordering very closely on perfection. Many people have been astonished at the length of messages conveyed in a few moments and with the use of but half a dozen flags in various combinations, and when the extent of the language and the complexity of many necessary messages are considered the eighteen flags in the signal flag locker seem very inadequate. However, it must be remembered that the signal code utilizes a sort of shorthand, and that long messages, known to be of frequent occurrence, have been contracted to a single showing of flags in a given combination. The number of flags hoisted when a signal is made never exceeds four. With the eighteen flags of various colors, using four for each signal, no fewer than 78,642 combinations can be made.

An English Ghost.

A Westmoreland ghost used to haunt the shores of Windermere, where the Lowthers from time immemorial have been lords of the lake—the "ceiter of Cinife." Om tempestuous night in preceforemation times a cry was heard across the water by the ferry man at the Nah inn—"A boat!" The ferryman, against all his cronies' persuasions at the inn, set out. After many hours he reached the Nah again. His boat dragged down by some unseen weight and himself with hair on end, a raving lunatic. Soon he died. And every stormy night his wraith was heard in spectral shrieks across from Cinife till at last the resident monk of Furness was sought in his retreat on Lady Holm and persuaded to "lay" the unhappy spirit, which he duly did Harriet Martineau and others tell the tale.—London Chronicle.

Woe Is His.

First.—My wife is my boss. I shall not deny.

Second.—She maketh me to lie down behind the bed when swell company comes, and she leadeth me behind her on high street.

Third.—She restoreth my pocketbook after she has spent all of its contents for stylish skirts and theater tickets, and she leadeth me up the main aisle at church for her new hat's sake.

Fourth.—Yea, though I walk more than half the night through dark rooms with a crying baby I will get no rest for she is behind me; her broomstick and her banjoin they do everything else but comfort me.

Fifth.—She prepareth a cold snack for me, then maketh a hee line for an old society supper. She maketh my head with the rolling pin occasionally. My arms runneth over with the bundles before she is half done with her shopping.

Sixth.—Surely her dressmaker's and milliner's bills shall follow me all the days of her life, and I will dwell in the house of my wife forever.—Urich (Mo.) Herald.

In the Long Ago.

"Adam," asked Eve, "what are you doing?"

"I'm discovering Mars," he said, looking down at her to rest his neck. "I wonder if it has any inhabitants?"

From which we learn that Adam already knew about as much concerning stars as the modern astronomers do.—Chicago Tribune.

The Effects.

"I have come to you, my friend, for comfort. My best girl has treated me very badly. I was trying to explain something to her, but she gave me such sharp looks they cut me to the heart; she withered me with her scorn, crushed me with her coldness and slashed me with her keen edged tongue."

"See here, man, you oughtn't to come to me for comfort. What you need is to go to a hospital for treatment."—Baltimore American.

A Little Ambiguous.

The Ingrahams were entertaining two friends at dinner. After Mr. Ingraham had helped them to roast beef he happened to glance at the other end of the table, where his wife was, and discerned, to his horror, that the sugar bowl was the old one, with both handles broken off, that usually graced the dining table on wash days.

In vain he endeavored by mysterious nods and winks to direct Mrs. Ingraham's attention to it. She either did not see or would not see the mutilated piece of queensware, and his patience gave way at last.

"Cornelia," he said, with some sharpness, "do you think we ought to use the sugar bowl?"

CLOTH IN THE MAKING.

The Way the Uncouth Product of the Loom Is Finished.

Every woven fabric is made by crossing or interlacing two distinct series of threads together. When the yarns comes from the spinner it is mounted upon the loom in spools, writes Rupert Bowers in Harper's Weekly. So wonderfully automatic are these modern looms that when a bobbin is emptied it is forced out and a full spool is put in its place without stopping the loom. There are all classes of looms for all classes of useful, from the thinnest fabrics up to the thickest felts. To attempt to describe one of them or the principles on which they are constructed would involve the reader in a wilderness of technicalities. The power loom is one of the most remarkable and complex of mechanical products, the growth of many years of experience and ingenuity and the crystallization of the inventive genius of many minds.

The cloth in the shop window resembles the cloth as it comes from the loom so remotely that there would seem to be no relationship between them. The first product of the loom is usually uncouth, harsh and anything but inviting in appearance. It has to pass through many processes before it is finished and made ready for the market. It is first mended so as to correct weaving faults as far as possible. Then it is scoured and thoroughly cleansed. Again it is looked over and mended before it passes to the fulling or milling machine which, with soap and fullers earth, produces the finish that is required. Then it is scoured again.

Tentering is the next process. This sets the cloth at a satisfactory width and straightens it for the operations that follow, the first of which is called raising. The millions of tiny hooks on the gigging machine raise up the fibers on the surface of the cloth and leave them in an upright position. The pile or nap is the result. This produces a remarkable change in the appearance and condition of the fabric. Shearing is the next thing. This cuts off all the raised fibers, leaving them of a uniform length. The required gloss and solidity are obtained by the pressing which follows.

A JOLLY TIME AT HOME.

Advice to the Man Whose Wife Is Away on a Vacation.

During any time when your wife is on an extended visit with her relatives you can save money from your board allowance by keeping house yourself. You may find the following suggestions helpful:

If you forget to order ice you can render the butter serviceable in the following manner: Take a cut glass finger bowl and fill it with cool water. Scrape the butter into the finger bowl. When ready to spread your bread extract your butter in quantities as needed with the cucumber lifter. That's that flat silver spoon with holes in it.

If you marvel smoke you will doubtless find the lamp is smoking and the room is covered with soot. First turn the wick down to save oil, then get a damp cloth and go over everything carefully, rinsing out the cloth from time to time. When everything is clean use only a downward motion, so that the streaks will all run veritably.

Not having your wife's cooking to warm you will doubtless be given tough steak by your butcher. One way to make this tender is to run it repeatedly through the sewing machine. Use a coarse needle, but no thread. The tobacco brands will catch the juice, which can be used later for gravy, if you take out the bobbin first you will have more room for the juice.—Walter A. Dyer in Delineator.

A Washless Washboard.

"Women haven't the artistic temperament," complained the orchestra musician to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "That's why I am unmarried. Oh, yes, I was married once. I thought to acquire a woman who could take care of my home, make a little domestic place of refuge for me and all that, but the dream soon died.

"A few days after I was married my bride came to me and said: 'Dear, that new washboard you got for me is no good at all. I can't wash your socks on it.'

"'Washboard!' says I. 'Why, I never bought you a washboard.' But she led me out into the kitchen and showed me what she'd been scrubbing away on all the morning. Great heavens! It was my new xylophone."

Rebuking an Emperor.

Once, so the story goes, Emperor Nicholas of Russia asked Liszt to play his fiery Hungarian rhapsody. The musician complied, but during the performance the czar started a conversation with an aide-de-camp. Liszt stopped playing at once. The czar asked what was the matter. "When the emperor speaks," said Liszt, "every one must be silent." The czar smilingly took the hint, and the playing proceeded.

Didn't Have To.

"Did you hear the ruin in the night?"
"Yes."
"Pleasant music, wasn't it?"
"I didn't notice the music. I was too busy hunting around closing the windows. Didn't it keep you busy too?"
"Oh, no! We rent a furnished house, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Her Concession.

"How do you know she's older than you are?"
"Why, she admitted it herself."
"Honestly? What did she say?"
"She said: 'Now you tell me, dear, how old you are, and I'll tell you how old I am.'"

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Publication in The Sunbeam Aug. 4, 1911

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 28th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Hilma Moe, Widow of Nils M. Moe, deceased, of Rhoda Minnesota, who on October 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7.25. Serial No.6060, for S. E.¼ Section 30, Township 152 N. Range 40 W.5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans P. oerson, Syver Moran, of Plummer Minn. Adolph Lindberg, Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.



Take One Pain Pill, then Take It Easy.

To Head-Off a Headache

Nothing is Better than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

They Give Relief without Bad After-Effects.

"For four years I was subject to almost constant headache. At times so severe I was unfitted for work. Through the advice of a friend I was persuaded to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and the result has been that I have entirely eradicated my system of those continuous headaches that followed a hard and continuous mental strain."—O. U. Russell, Agt. C. & N. W. Ry. Early, Ia.

For Sale by All Druggists. 25 Doses 25 Cents.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Satisfied With Himself.

"Have an serious trouble with your new automobile?"

"Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—Cleveland Leader.

American and German Firemen.

A Hamburg fireman had occasion, who had occasion to visit the United States some years ago returned full of admiration for the splendid way in which American fire companies mount by respond to alarms and was of the opinion that the American firemen were ready for action more promptly than those in Germany, because the individual units assembled according else to the point of leaving quarters at the quickest possible instant, to do which, the American fireman at night would slide down the pole partially clad and was indifferent as to his appearance in calling to the scene of the fire so long as he was on the spot to meet the emergency. The European fireman, on the other hand having had military training, would be hesitated to avoid the risk that would walk down the stairs, devoting a few seconds to the adjustment of his garments, and would be prepared to start only when ready to appear before the public in regulation costume.—Consular Reports.

How Cloves Are Cultivated.

Cloves are now cultivated in many tropical regions. A clove tree begins to bear at the age of ten years and continues until it reaches the age of seventy-five years. There are two crops a year, one in June and another in December. The tree is an ever green and grows from forty to fifty feet high, with large oblong leaves and crimson flowers at the end of small branches in clusters of from ten to fifteen. The trees belongs to the same botanical order as the guava. The cloves, which are the undeveloped buds are at first white, then light green and at the time of gathering bright red. Pieces of white cloth are spread under the trees at harvesting time, and the branches are beaten gently with bamboo sticks until the cloves drop. They are dried in the sun, being tossed about daily until they attain the rich dark color that proclaims them ready for shipment.—Harper's Weekly.

An Embarrassing Situation.

A young man fresh from the university, where he had excelled in athletics, found himself for ordination. The bishop, as was his custom, entertained the candidates at the palace, and after dinner the latter informed everyone party took place. At this function the young man referred to entered into conversation with an affable gentleman in clerical attire whom he found standing in leisurely fashion just without the drawing room door. "Pray that father scrumptious looking girl on the sofa?" said he. "She's my wife," replied the affable cleric, with an amused smile. The young candidate was silenced for a moment, then he stammered: "I am sure I beg your thousand pardons! I thought she was the bishop's daughter!" "So she is," was the quiet rejoinder, and Charles was the quiet rejoinder, and Charles

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Pr[illegible]

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for furs oroduce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Generally.

"Pa," said Freddy, "what is a scale?"

"Generally speaking," replied pa "it's a place where they weigh money."

Liquidizing.

"Dry work this sweltering."

"Well, I've drunk in every word you've said."

"Ah! Making a draft of my speech?" Lippincott's.

A Pioneer Shipment.

The first shipment of wheat from Dakota via the lakes was made in 1876. The shipment consisted of seventy bushels.

Legend of Holyrood Palace.

Holyrood palace, Edinburgh, Scotland, former British royal residence, is the subject of a strange legend. Robert Louis Stevenson alludes to it in his little book on Edinburgh. "There is a silly story," he writes, "of a subterranean passage between the castle of Holyrood and a lord highland chief who volunteered to explore its windings. He made his entrance by the upper end, playing a stratagem. The entrance footed it after him down the street, following his descent by the sound of the chanter from below, until all of a sudden, about the level of St. Giles', the music came abruptly to an end and the people in the street stood at fault with hands uplifted. Whether he was choked with gases or perished in a qing or was removed bodily by the evil one remains a point of doubt, but the piper has never again been seen or heard of from that day to this."

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.—Franklin.

Swell Set Credentials.

Mrs. De Butt (casting out a list of invited guests for dinner)—Can you think of my others?

Mrs. Von Setter—There is Mrs. Kumbac,

[illegible] and thought, or her, but she did not try to, example."—Philadelphia

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They Both Knew.

The food said one day in the king's presence, "I'm not in the mood." And the king laughed, for he knew that his food was wrong.

A week later the king was angry because of an error he had committed and exclaimed, "I am a fool!" And the food laughed, for he knew that his king was right.

Ulterior Motives.

"See, here," said the kind hearted lady, "I leave you a piece of pie two weeks ago, and when you bring back empty one or more of your friends here every day stays."

Mr. Blinks looked bewildered and hastily pulled down his cuffs.

"I guess maybe it was my red flannel undervest you noticed," he lamely remarked.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A young driving team cheap, if taken soon:
Lenard McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn.

Fine sugar corn for sale at this office. 10 cents a dozen ears.

Call and see Ellingson Bros., for twine, and mower sections.

Go up to the Highlanding school house next Sunday evening and hear a good speech.

The Highlanding creamery was crowed with patrons to-day, and both stores was doing a rushing business.

C.W.Johnson,of Rhoda left to St.Thomas N.Dak. this week to work for Pete Milida during the threshing season

Mrs. Weaver and dughter,who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C L.Clark for some time left for Crookston Monday.

We have been devoting a big share of our time to haying this week, but farmers must make hay while the sun shines.

C. Walden, with the Minnesota Anti-Saloon League, will speak at the Highlanding school house Sunday evening, at 8o'clock p.m

Talah S. Dale, Tobias Olson and Ben Kviste were over yesterday to make application to make final proof on their home steads.

There has not been quite rain enough for the past six weeks to make a big crop of potatoes.The potatoes are large, with only a few in a hill.

Miss Sarah Sigurdson was married to the man of her choice, at Thief River Falls yesterday. We did not learn any particulars.

We received a letter from Ed. Singer at Takoma N. Dak. yesterday, stating that crops was good out there, but harvest had not commenced on the 8th,.

Ye editor was down to Wm. Swansons Monday to look after the interests of George Singer. In a small dammage case that he had against the Soo Co. We did um.

The school board in this district have hired a first grade certificate man teacher for the fall term of school. The district are to have eight months school during the school year, with a first grade teacher.

All the farmers are busy harvesting this week. There wil be some of the late sown grain a little injured by rust, but the early sown grain is entirely out of the way and the most of it will be in shock this week.

There is a very good heard law to prevent cattle from running at large, and if a man can not take care of his stock, he had better sell it. Cattle break out of pasture sometimes, but it is a different proposition when they are out about all the time.

Read the notice of ditch meeting in an other colum, and take time to attend this meeting. Of course the ditch contractors will attend to the business for you, but you will pay dear for it, and have grades left for you to travel like they have in the town of Kratka.

Our County officials are o. k., and will represent the interests of the farmers and taxpayers on them ditches and and roads, but we want to wake up and let them know that we are alive and propose to get the kind of a ditch and road that we pay for.

Peat McAndress, who has been up on about all the rivers that run into Red Lake says,that there seems to be plenty of water in all the rivers that run into the Lake, and that some of them has more water in them than there is in Red Lake River. The trouble with Red Lake River is that the loubarmen have about seven miles of a log jam in it and can't get it out.

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Ditch Meeting Notice,

Notice is herby given. that a public meeting of the tax payers on ditch No. 47 will be held at Sunbeam on Saturday August 19th, 1911, at 8 o'clock p.m.

This meeting is called for the purpose of organizing the petitioners and tax payers to take action to to get said ditch completed during this generation.

Many of you farmers and tax payers remember how long we all hesitated before we petitioned for this ditch, owing to the harden of taxes, but the yet fall two years ago decided us to put in the ditch, and we went into it united, hopeing to get the ditch dug last fall. Then the delay started, and instead of the contract being let to parties (as we requested), it was let to contractors that don't seem to care whether the ditch is ever completed. A small floating dredge was put in at the head of the ditch last spring and they have dug about 80 roods of the light part of the ditch, so far this season,and will get about 80 rods more dug by the time snow comes. That is the situation to day. There is no more prospect for that ditch to be completed this fall than there was last fall, and as the present rate of going it would not be dug in 20 years,for if this dredge can not move foward on a four foot ditch, what can they do in some of them eleven foot cuts that are ahead of them?

This meeting is called for the purpose of "clearing the deck for action,"and includes the neighborhoods as far south as M E.Hylands, West and south to T.A.Dales, Gunder Asbjornson. Salve T. Myrum, James O'Brien John Quirk and Arne Gundersen. If you live in the neighborhood of this circle you are a tax payer on this ditch and should attend this meeting.



C. WALNDEN,

With Minnesota Anti-Saloon League, who will make three speeches in one day, as follows: At Torgerson at 11 o'clock a. m. At Erie church 3 o'clock p. m. At Highlanding school house at 8 p.m.,on Sunday Aug. 13th,.

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U.S.Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m

The Last Gladiators.

It was 10 A. D. 403 that the edict was passed which forever abolished the gladiatorial combats. In the deserts at Lybia there lived a monk named Telemachus, who, touched by the cruel scenes of the combats, went to Rome, leaped over the barrier of the arena of the Coliseum, threw himself between the groups of fighters and implored them in the name of Christ to desist. Telemachus fell, slain by the swords of the gladiators, but there never was another fight in the Coliseum. The spirit of the monk had its effect, and the abore mentioned edict was soon passed.

Early Combines and Corners.

"Regrating" was an offense punishable in England by fine and imprisonment, and the laws against it struck at those called "engrossers" who planned to gain control over necessities. Such as grain or foodstuffs in considerable quantities either by purchase or otherwise, with the intention of realizing prices. The statute took holds quite a series of punishments designed to prevent anything in the nature of what we know as a "corner" or "combine." "Regrating" was a criminal offense, and so was "forestalling." The former consisted of buying and selling the same thing in the same market overt, and the latter implied the purchase of merchandise on the way to market or before the hour at which the market commenced with the intention of selling at a profit, while it was also "forestalling" to circulate rumors calculated to raise the prices of commodities. Though these laws have fallen into desuetude, they were in force in our grandfathers' time. London Mail.

Cruikshank's Fagin.

During the time Cruikshank was illustrating "Oliver Twist" he spent days traversing the east end of London in search of a face that would correspond with his conception of the character of Fagin. One day while standing before a mirror in his dining room "pulling faces at himself," as he spoke, for the want of something better to do, he accidentally made the features for which he was looking. The picture, therefore, of Fagin is really that of Cruikshank himself.

At Last.

A well known clergyman, called to other duties, says a writer in the Western Christian Advocate, preached his last sermon before the installation of his successor. The local paper, announcing the order of services, gave it as follows:

"Sermon by the Rev. Hinck; solo and quartet, 'Hushed at Length.'"

His Wandrings.

Stranger—What wonderful tales old Bilkins relates. He must have been a great traveler in his day. Native—He was, never outside the county in his life; but, you see, he used to be a deep sea fisherman.

Force Yourself to Do Well.

"Plant your feet firmly and squarely on the ground, throw back your shoulders, fold your arms and affirm in most emphatic terms that you are strong, healthy and well. Do this for a few minutes every evening, and, even if this is not how you actually feel, similar to your physical and mental attitude that it is your condition, and you will soon find that it becomes so and that you are not really telling lies." This was the advice given by Dr. J. Stevens Hooker in a lecture on "Posturing and Posing For Health" at the simple life conference and exhibition in London. "It is wonderful to what extent our state of health can be altered in this way," Dr. Hooker added. "It sets up the currents of feeling which act on the nerves. These act on the blood vessels, and thus the whole system is improved, and we become different beings."

He Was Well Off.

H. Clay Calhoun, testifying in an assault case, spoke of one Washington White as "well off."

"Now, witness," said the cross examining lawyer, "when you declare White to be well off, what do you mean? Is he worth $10,000?"

"No, sah. Oh, no, sah," said Calhoun. "is he worth $5,000?"

"No, sah. Nah, gracious, no!"

"Is he worth $1,000?"

"No, sah; he ain't quar 17 cents."

"Then how is he well off?"

"Reckase, sah, his wife has on a No. 7 washboard and keeps de hull family in boughs style."—Exchange.

Just Like Eggs.

Miss A.—So your wife keeps you on timothy in hot weather, you poor man! Mr. H.—Oh, that's all right. We buy hands are like eggs. Keep 'em in cold water and we become hardened.—Boston Transcript.

A Long Run.

Property Man (to poor company)—I have a long run in Spedding's Comedy.—They showed us only two miles out.—Chicago News.

Her Ideal.

"What is your ideal man?"

"One who is clever enough to make a fortune, and not enough to spend it."—Yonkers Life.

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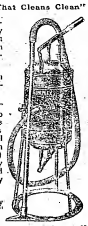
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The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 10 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Old Thought Right.

Mrs. Young—I want to get a divorce from my husband Lawyer—Well, what are your charges? Mrs. Young—My charges? Mercy! I thought I'd have to pay you.—Boston Transcript.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

"Cy" Walker's Knock.

"Hurt on the chalk," remarked Sir Walter Raleigh as he spread down his velvet garment before Queen Elizabeth. He could not resist giving her this little wrap.

Just the Contrary.

"I suppose you're one of those idiots that can't swim because if it's dry?"

"No, I'm not. I could do it as well as I could if it were wet."—Exchange.



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IN THE COUNTRY.



The City Man—Your father, I believe, steered the land of everything.

The Countryman—Yes—everything but the mortgage.

To every man is given the opportunity to do something worth while.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Hold fast to the highest ideals that flash upon your vision in hours of exaltation.—Frances E. Willard.

Consolation.

Knicker—My wife is always praising the men she rejected for me.

Hocker—Rejected, eh? She will praise you to her second husband.

Time to Reorganize.

"I asked her to marry me, and she gave me a supreme court answer."

"What kind of an answer is that?"

"Said she would give me six months to readjust myself so as to be acceptable."—Puck.

Leaving Him at Sea.

"Could you do something for a poor old sailor?" asked the seedy-looking wanderer at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" echoed the lady at work at the tub."

"Yes'm, I followed the wotier for 16 years."

"Well," said the woman, after a critical look, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

Then she resumed her labors.

Ended Cat's Sojourn.

Felix Smith of Exeter, Pa., bought a rat the other day. He paid $5 for her. Why did Felix pay five bucks for the cat? Answer—Because she was guaranteed to be a good ratter. Did Felix have rats? I should say he did—the house was full of 'em! And the cat cleaned 'em out! No; that's the curious part of it. After the cat had been on the job a week the rats were as plentiful as ever. Felix couldn't understand it until one evening he concealed himself in the basement to watch the cat. About 9 p. m. as the cat sat with her eye on a rat hole, Felix says that the first rat came out of the hole, walked up to the old cat, kissed her good night, and then returned to the hole. After that Felix kicked the cat out of the house.—Boston Post.

Sufficient Evidence.

Having vouched for the honesty of the woman who wished a situation as scrub woman the good natured man was subjected to a severe examination by the superintendent of the building.

"You are degrees of honesty," said the superintendent. "How honest is she?"

The good natured man reflected.

"Well," said he, "I'll tell you. She is so honest that if you throw anything that looks to be worth a cop per into the waste basket you have to tag it 'Destroy this,' or she will fish it out and put it back on your desk night after night, no matter how badly you want to get rid of it. I don't know that I can say anything more."

"No more is necessary," said the superintendent, and he proceeded to hire the woman.

STRONGER THAN MEAT

A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

A gentleman who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State writes a carefully considered opinion as to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. He says:

"For the past 5 years Grape-Nuts has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare.

"The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavor has become an indispensable necessity in my family's everyday life.

"It has proved to be most healthful and beneficial, and has enabled us to practically abolish pastry and pies from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts, and do not crave rich and unwholesome food.

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect physical condition—as a preservative of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial effects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with fine blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. It clears up the complexion wonderfully.

"As to its nutritive qualities, my experience is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts is superior to a pound of meat for breakfast, which is an important consideration for anyone. It satisfies the appetite and strengthens the powar of resisting fatigue, while its use involves none of the disagreeable consequence that sometimes follow a meat breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

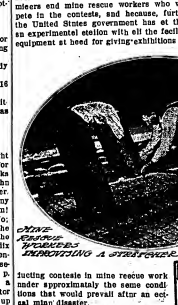
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The GREAT MINE RESCUE TOURNAMENT



UNCLE SAM is going to stand sponsor this autumn for one of the most novel and most interesting competitive contests ever conducted. So far as known no other government in the world has ever conducted such a tournament and it is bound to attract attention far and wide. Moreover this unique event is all the more interesting and all the more commendable from the fact that its purpose is not merely the exploiting of athletic prowess after the fashion of the average "field day." On the contrary its aim and object is the saving of human life and the relief of suffering. It is because of its high purpose, combined with the fact that it is under government auspices, that Secretary of the Interior, and other high officials and prominent men will be present.

This leasovition which promises to win a permanent place on our calendar of public events has a rather long name. It is designated officially as a National First-Aid-to-the-Injured Field Meet, and it is to concern itself primarily with "first aid" work and relief work as conducted in coal mines where, as every reader knows, there is most urgent need for such humanitarian measures owing to the frightful disasters which occur all too frequently in our coal mines, due to explosions, fires, and cave-ins of rock and earth. This field meet will be held at a place known as Arsenal Park near Pittsburg, Pa. This site has been chosen because it will be convenient of access for the miners and mine rescue workers who will compete in the contests, and because, furthermore, the United States government has at this place six experimental station with all the facilities and equipment at hand for giving exhibitions and conducting contests in mine rescue work under approximately the same conditions that would prevail after an actual mine disaster.



This inaugural tournament is to be conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Mines,—the newest branch of our national government and an institution which congress recently established under the interior department, especially for the purpose of studying and finding remedies for the mine disasters which have been giving the United States a bad name all over the world for these many years past. However, the Bureau of Mines is going to have influential help in the conduct of its first national Field Meet. For one thing the American Red Cross is going to co-operate.

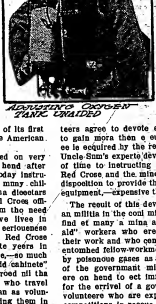
Now the Red Cross has been called on very frequently of late years to lend a hand after some great mine disaster, and it is today instructing and equipping and educating many children whose fathers were killed in the disasters of the past few years. Thus the Red Cross officials feel that it is entirely in line with the spirit of doing everything possible to save lives in mines and to reduce the number and seriousness of mine accidents. And anyway the Red Cross has become deeply interested of late years in first-aid-to-the-injured work of all kinds,—so much so that it is now distributing "first aid cabinets" all over the country and has on the road all the while a special car with instructors who travel from town to town enrolling workmen as volunteer Red Cross workers and instructing them in "first aid" work. So that, in view of all this, it is but natural that the Red Cross should want to have a hand in the first field meat to stimulate interest in the cause. And finally the coal operators, who have much at stake, have through their general organisation volunteered to help make the tournament a success.



It is expected that from 20,000 to 30,000 miners will attend the Field Day near Pittsburg on September 16. A number of them will come merely as spectators or because they have been urged to come and profit by the "object lessons" that will be enacted before their eyes, but a very large proportion will be entered as contestents in the various events. It would surprise the average reader, no doubt, to learn how many men are eligible to entry in such contests, considering that organised rescue work on its present scale was taken up in the mines of this country only a few years ago.

Some of the most skillful first aid workers devote their entire time to this occupation. These are the employes stationed on one or another of the U. S. Government's Mine Rescue Cars. The Mine Rescue cars, it need scarcely be explained, are Pullman cars which Uncle Sam purchased a year or two ago, turned over to the newly-created Bureau of Mines, and had transformed into combination school rooms and hospitals on wheels. Each car has a crew of several experts who eat and sleep aboard, like fireman ever ready to respond to an alarm. They and their car have dual functions. When a mine disaster occurs, the car in the district are hurried to the scene and the men on board take the lead in the rescue work. At other times when no such emergencies demand their attention the cars traverse regular routes, visiting one mining town after another just as a traveling circus might do and tarrying for two or three days at each camp, while the experts, by means of demonstrations and plain "preach" lectures to the men, give instructions to the community as to how to prevent accidents and how to carry on rescue and relief work if a disaster does occur.

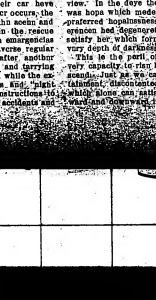
The result of this plan of Uncle Sam for having these "meatoperles" of the First Aid crusade constantly travelling up and down the mining regions electing the choicest miners what to do in an emergency and how to do it, has been that e considerable proportion of the underground workers are coming to have some knowledge of what to do to relieve the suffering of one another in time of accident when doctors and nurses are not at hand. Better still, a feature of the government plan and the Red Croce plan to organize at each mine a volunteer corps of "first aid" workers. These volunteers agree to devote enough time to the work to gain more than a superficial knowledge such as is acquired by the rank and file of the miners. Uncle Sim's experts devote many hours of their time to instructing these volunteers and the Red Croce and the mine operators have shown a disposition to provide them with all the necessary equipment,—expensive though it be.



The result of this development of a humanitarian militia in the coal mines has been that we now find at many a mine a volunteer corps of "first aid" workers who are thoroughly qualified for their work and who can do just as much for their entombed fellow-workmen as the miners overcome by poisonous gases as could the experts on any of the government mine rescue cars and who are on hand to act immediately without waiting for the arrival of a government car. It is these volunteer workers at various mines have been in training for months for the event, working to be able to do each stunt in the shortest possible space of time,—for in these contests an in hook and ladder races and hose laying contests, a second or two may mark the difference between victory and defeat.



The "first aid" tournament is going to have some very realistic features. For one thing there will be provided a "mine helmet" coat mine, open at one side to the view of the spectators, and in this will occur on signal an explosion just like that which occurs in a real mine except that there will be no actual loss of life. However, men will be experimently injured by the shock and overcome by the fumes and will fell in supposedly perilous positions from which they will be rescued by "first aid" men working in double quick time just as they would do under the stress of a genuine disaster. These rescue workers will be called upon to improvise stretchers from their jackets and mine drills; to hurriedly bring in the scene mine hospital cars; and do the other things they would do in time of serious trouble. Of course, all their operations will have to be carried on by means of what illumination can be gained from the new pattern of electric safety lamps for it is out of the question to carry into a mine filled with explosive gasses any ordinary lantern or lamp with an exposed flame of any kind.



Plenty one of the most interesting phases of the contests will be the competitions involving the use of the oxygen helmets so called. A helmet of this kind, which may cost as much as $200, may be described as an air-tight, armor-like covering for the head and shoulders which enables a rescue worker to penetrate into mines filled with noxious fumes just as a driver's suit enables its wearer to live and work under water. The air-tight helmet not only excludes the deadly gases of the mine but it supplies its wearer with the necessary flow of life-giving oxygen, drawn as needed from metal cylinder of compressed oxygen worn on the back, like a knapsack. The competitions at Pittsburg will include tests as to how long a man can work effectually in such a suit of armor and tests as to the ability of the respective wearers of the helmets to detach empty oxygen cylinders from their backs and replace them with fresh cylinders. This is highly important because in mine rescue work it may happen that there is no second rescue worker at hand to assist in changing cylinders and unless a "first aider" can do this for himself he must leave his work and hurry back to the mouth of the mine for fresh air.

Another form of apparatus, and it is a new one, which will be demonstrated is the Pulmotar. The Pulmotor is a German invention, and for all that it would almost seem to an ordinary mind that it is so delicate and remarkable in its mechanism that it costs $400. The Pulmotor is, in effect, an automatic breathing machine. It will compel an unconscious man to breath whether he wants to or not and it mechenically drews poisonous geese out of the lungs with one operation and forces in the life giving oxygen with the other. That it is capable of well nigh performing miracles may be appreciated when it is explained that with this agent for mechenicel resuscitation the experts of the U. S. Government have brought back to life miners who had remained unconscious in mines for 36 hours and who had been abandoned as dead.

The Danger of the Inferior

We are often told that one reason why we should not go down to the inferior things is that they can never satisfy us. But the danger in that they may satisfy us. A boy at school may commit to him evil talk and unworthy stories. When he left home such things were unnatural and distasteful to him, but he let himself down to them little by little until anything else is uncongenial to him. The inferior things have come to satisfy him. A popular lecturer told recently of having heard one woman say to another as they came away from an Ibsen play, "I do not like Ibsen. He takes the hope out of life." If she spoke sincerely, it was only because she had brought herself to such an unnatural philosophy. She did not begin life with so unwholesome and untrue a view. In the days that were real and worthy it was hope which made life beautiful. If now she preferred hopelessness it was because her preference had degenerated, and that had begun to satisfy her which formerly would have been the very depth of darkness to her.

This is the peril of the souls freedom. The very capacity to rise involves the capacity to descend. Just as we can go forward from any attainment, discontented with it, to higher things, so we can go back to what is lower, and downward into baser experiences, and thereafter which would once have been utterly repugnant to us, but which have the dreadful power of becoming the soul's desired end, so that we are satisfied. The soul can shrivel as well as expand. And we must beware of those who tell us that we can go down to anything we wish with, and yet rise to what we may become or estimated on the low plenes that we shall never, weke to discontent. Then our birthright will be gone, and we shall not care to have it back again. The danger of all sin and surrender is that they may stupify the taste and satisfy it.

HUMAN HANDICAPS.

We do not require the same attainments from all. Some are well taught, some are ill taught, some are not taught at all. Some have naturally good dispositions. Not one has had power to fulfil the law completely. Therefore it is no crime in him if he falls. We reckon as faults those only which, risen from idleness, willfulness, selfishness and deliberate preference of evil to good. Each is judged according to what he has received.—James Anthony Froude.

NOTHING BUT AN AMATEUR

Fair Damsel's Questions That Revealed Callow Lover in His True Light.

"Do you really and truly think I am beautiful?" she asked.

"You are simply divine," he replied.

"But there are other girls whom you think more beautiful than I."

"No, I don't think there is a more beautiful girl in the world than you."

"There are other girls you think are just as beautiful, though."

"You are more beautiful than any other girl I ever saw."

"I suppose there are plenty of girls whom you consider almost as beautiful as I am."

"I think you are far more beautiful than any other girl that ever breathed."

"Well, why didn't you say that in the first place?"

"That was what I meant if I didn't exactly say so."

"O, well, go on. My goodness! Must I suggest everything nice that you say to me?"

"But have you I say?"

"Heevens, I'm not going to sit here giving you lessons. I thought the way you started out that you had meda lova before."

The Ground of Their Love.

"Let us have peace," said the English Invedee. "Can you not see that the white strangers love the redmen?"

"Ah, yes," rapied the intelligent Indian, "they love the very ground we walk upon."—Sacred Heart Review.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Beare the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Is Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Cestoria

The Honest Man.

Diogenes was searching for an honest men.

"He will advertise that his summer resort hee mosquitoes," explained the sage.

Cole's Carbolisalve quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and tormenting skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Her Method.

Mistress—Have you a reference?

Bridget—Follow me and I'll show you one her till I get it.—Harper's Bazar.

UNFAILING FOOT EASE

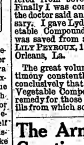
An antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot bath. Relieves tired, tender and swollen feet. Sold everywhere. 25c. *Refuse substitutes.* For FREE trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A wise men may forgive, but only a fool will forget.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Peoria, Ill.—"I wish to let every one know what Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies have done for me. For two years I suffered. The doctors said I had tumor, but I do not believe there was any. My mother brought me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am a healthy woman. For months I suffered from inflammation, and your Vegetable Compound relieved me. Your Liver Pills have no equal as a cathartic. Any one wishing proof of what your medicines have done for me can get it from any druggist or by writing to me. You can use my testimonial in any way you wish, and you may refer to my former letters."—Mrs. CLEMENTINA REED, 106 Mound St., Peoria, Ill.



Another Operation Avoided.

New Orleans, La.—"For years I suffered from severe female troubles. Finally I was confined to my bed and the doctor said an operation was necessary. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial first, and was saved from an operation."—Mrs. LILY PEYROUX, 1111 Koriereo St., New Orleans, La.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constently pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing feminine ills from which so many women suffer.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



"Tell Them to Come Up by All Means at Once," Said Gormly.

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Illustrations by LEONARD MISSONE

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the muscular husband. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy plans a note to the body taking the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted; the youth puts her in his own and follows hanging to the stirrup strap. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman threatens her escort into a snow drift and rides on. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire in New York.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

The thing was an instant sensation. The newspapers took it up. Other merchants, freighters, and shippers were interviewed, and a case was instantly made out that the Gotham Freight Traction company which would have shaken a less pondderous, less thick-skinned, less indifferent organization to pieces. Even the authorities were interviewed, and they shed hypocritical tears over the unfortunate trickery by which the public had been humored out of its legitimate rights, but they took occasion at the same time to point out that there was nothing whatever to be done about it.

The party in power was one that had long dominated the metropolis. To be sure it gave the metropolis a fairly good government; but the people paid over and over again. They were robbed shamelessly right and left, on every hand, and while something was laudered them, what they got was no quid pro quo for the frightful extravagance of the administration. Graft abounded everywhere. The party out of power, which had been out of power so long that it had perforce become virtuous, did not hesitate to point out the dreadful state of affairs to all who would listen; but its efforts made so far been unavailing, and the party in power remained there because of its so doing.

Now the Gotham Freight Traction company had its weak point. Things that depend upon the collusion of so many unscrupulous men, not to say villains, usually have a weak point. It is a wise man, indeed a genius, who finds out these things and assails the organization thereat. The first principle of good soldiering is to oppose to your adversary's weak point your own strongest. The weak point in the enterprise of the Gotham Freight Traction company lay in a certain link vital to the continuance of the carefully devised system: the franchises of which was about to run out.

Few people knew that the franchises was to expire, and in the ordinary course nothing would have happened. An ordinance renewing it would have been slipped through the board of aldermen, signed by the mayor, and that would have been all.

So sure did the company feel of its ground, so confident were its members that Gormly and his fellow victims would see the necessity of paying without delay, that they had never contemplated the publicity and never imagined they would have to face this bitter and determined attack upon their franchises and upon their methods. They knew, of course, that they held the aldermen in their hands; that in their close alliance with the Bachem society, the organization that ran things, they could pass anything they wanted in defiance of any public sentiment whatsoever.

Gormly had made one blunder; but like a brilliant soldier he had succeeded in turning it to his advantage. One advertisement was succeeded by another. The Gotham Freight Traction company was made the subject of scathing criticism and bitter attack of which the Bachem society and the party in power came in for a large share. And men everywhere began asking what was to be done about it.

In previous campaigns the party out of power had been led by a series of forlorn hopes, men enthusiastic in their devotion to the cause of reform and not noted for much of anything else. The leaders of the outs took notice of Gormly. Inquiries began to be made about him; his business methods were investigated; his resources were discussed; his character was analyzed; his career made the subject of study. From being merely a name attached to a familiar institution, he became within one month one of the great personalities of New York. The situation was interesting.

Incidentally, he did not lose in the estimation of Miss Haldane by this exploitation of himself, which he had so cleverly managed that no one dreamed it was due to his own motion. Even in those exclusive circles in which Miss Haldane moved, which are ordinarily indifferent to any happenings on this side of the terrestrial sphere, some account of Gormly and his doings, penetrated. That he was rich and a bachelor were the most interesting facts which appealed to this set. Men and women there began to inquire as to who he was. It was Miss Haldane's privilege and pleasure to enlighten them so far as, she could, without betraying the nature of their confidential relation.

There were several papers on the side of the administration, which were owned and controlled by the party in power, that would have been glad indeed to have discredited Gormly; but the closest scrutiny revealed nothing in his life that could be used for that purpose. Where he had come from was not known; but for the last quarter of a century at least his course had been traced with considerable accuracy, and indeed there was little of it that was not discovered and disclosed to the eager public. He was quite willing to talk about the Gotham Freight Traction company or any matter of public comment, but for the rest he was unshakably silent. His early past, therefore, was a mystery; but the interest in a mystery that has no special bearing upon the present soon dies out.

Then Gormly did an unusual thing for him. He purchased a country place on Long Island. This received no mention in the public press, because the whole matter had been handled by the irrepressible Conner, and Gormly's name had not appeared at all. The place was desirable, in that it was not far—five or six miles—from the country place of the Haldane family. It was bought completely furnished, and the staff of servants previously employed was retained.

Gormly knew from the clippings in Texas that it was the custom of the Haldanes to pass the Christmas holidays at their country place. He had seen Miss Haldane rather less frequently of late, because the work at the settlement house was now so far advanced that it was merely a matter of carrying out the plans decided upon and spending the money so generously placed in her hands by him, which did not need much consultation. So on the vain hope that chance might throw him in touch with her, Gormly decided also to occupy for the Christmas season his lonely cottage—it was called a cottage, although it was more like a baronial mansion than anything else—on the Long Island shore.

It was snowing hard the evening of his arrival the day before Christmas, and Gormly did not like snow. He had bitter memories intermingled with a storm, and the sight of the white, ice covered, snow clad fields filled him with unpleasant reminiscences.

Since he had bought the estate through the faithful Chaloner, he had not seen it himself. Therefore, after the excellent dinner which had been provided by his new chef and served by his new butler, he determined upon a careful inspection of his residence. They had advanced as far as the library when the familiar tinkle of the telephone made them pause.

"See who it is, Beale," said the master of the house.

"It's from the keeper of the lodge gate, sir," he said, turning and looking toward his master. "He says that there's a party down there stalled in an automobile. They can't get on in the snow. They'd like to come up to the house. There are ladies in the party, and—"

"Tell them to come up by all means at once," said Gormly.

"Beg pardon, sir," returned the butler, "but you know it's half a mile by the road, and it'll be terrible walking for the ladies in such weather as this."

"Quite so," returned Gormly. "What does the stable afford?"

"There's the station wagon and the pair that brought you over, sir. Those are all that are there."

"Yes, I remember. That's all I told Chaloner to send down, not expecting to— Well, have that hitched up and telephone them that a conveyance will be at the lodge in a few moments; that I should be glad to have them come to the house at once."

"By the way," he asked, "did you find out the names of the people?"

"Yes, sir," answered the butler, "it was Mr. Haldane and his party."

CHAPTER III.

Society Bursts Upon Mr. Gormly.

Enter at last, Miss Haldane, accompanied by her father, her mother, her brother, Miss Louise Van Vleck Stewart (one of her intimate friends and a possible mother-in-law), Dr. Thomas Deveaux (a retired physician, an old bachelor and an old and intimate friend of the family). The newcomers were all dressed in winter automobile garments. It was young Haldane who broke the somewhat awkward pause consequent upon their entrance.

"Mr. Goodrich," he began unbuttoning his coat and slipping it off as he advanced

"Your pardon, sir," said Gormly, "but Mr. Goodrich is no longer the owner of this place."

"Why, Mr. Gormly," burst out Miss Haldane impetuously, as she turned at his voice and recognized him, "this is a great surprise! We didn't know that you were to be one of our neighbors."

She had been in the background and had not observed their host until she heard his speak. As she spoke, she stepped forward impulsively with outstretched hand.

"Eleanor," exclaimed her father in great surprise, surveying Gormly as he spoke, with a stare as cold as the winter weather, "do you—ah—know this gentleman?"

"Certainly I do," returned the girl. "It is Mr. George Gormly of the Gormly store, you know."

"Ah, indeed," began her father.

"I have known him for years," she paused uncertainly.

"Seven months yesterday, Miss Haldane," answered Gormly, who was nothing if not accurate.

"We have—er—bought things at your shop for a longer time than that, I fancy," here interposed Mrs. Haldane vaguely with an air of great condescension.

"You have been on my books, madam, as one of my most valued customers ever since I moved to Broadway twenty-one years ago," returned Gormly, who was by no means ashamed of his business, else he would not have continued in it.

"Yes," said Haldane at this juncture, "I have been making out checks with commendable regularity to your firm ever since."

"My good man—" began Mrs. Haldane still somewhat vaguely, and evidently rather at a loss how to place this irreproachably clad and fine, appearing gentleman who had called his hands with trade and yet did not seem to be at all embarrassed or ashamed of it.

"Mother!" exclaimed the daughter, blushing with vexation. "Mr. Gormly forgive me, I—forgot that you did not know my family."

"I have seen them often in the store, Miss Haldane, and have even waited upon some of them in other days myself," replied Gormly, quite as cold and formal in his manner as any one in the room.

"Nonsense," said Miss Haldane, "I am presenting you to my mother, Mrs. George Gormly, mother, my very dear friend—"

Mrs. Haldane drew herself up. Gormly bowed himself down in a low and decidedly chilly manner to express a proper degree of appreciation of the honor and nothing more.

"My friend, Miss Stewart; my father, and my brother, Mr. Livingstone Haldane; Dr. Deveaux."

The persons mentioned bowed coolly, except that Livingstone Haldane infused a little more cordiality in his recognition than the others did, while Dr. Deveaux actually stepped forward and extended his hand.

"My dear sir," he said genially, his old face beaming with good nature and genuine admiration, "I am delighted to have the privilege of shaking you by the hand. Anybody who has the courage to attack the Gotham Freight Traction company as you have done in the papers may be regarded as a public benefactor whom it is an honor to know."

"Thank you," said Gormly, grateful for this recognition.

"Sir," began Haldane, "an unfortunate accident to our machine has thrown us upon your hospitality. I did not know that my friend Goodrich had sold this place or—"

"Let that give you no concern, sir," answered Gormly; "I pray that you will consider the place as much at your own. I beg you will take off your wraps and make yourselves entirely at home."

"That's very handsome of you, I am sure," continued the elder Haldane, slowly removing his coat; "but my own place lies but six miles beyond here, and if you will permit us to telephone my stables, I think we shall have no trouble yon but little."

"The telephone is in the library yonder, Mr. Haldane, and is at your service as to everything in the house. I regret that my own stables are not yet furnished. The small station wagon and pair which brought you up are the only horses I have on the place just now."

"And lolly well crowded we were!" said young Haldane.

"Meanwhile," continued Gormly, "may I ask have you had dinner? Can I offer you anything to eat, or—"

"We thank you," answered Mrs. Haldane, "but we dined at the Braddocks—a place five or six miles back—before we started."

"A cup of tea or a glass of wine after your cold ride, then?" said Gormly.

"That would be very nice indeed," said Miss Haldane. "Louise, aren't you simply dying for a cup of tea?"

"Perishing for lack of it," answered Louise promptly.

Gormly summoned the butler, gave the necessary directions, showed Haldane where the telephone was, invited the other men into the library also, where there was a well stocked buffet and excellent cigars; after which he showed the women into a small reception room on the other side of the hall, and left them to divest themselves of their wraps.

The men refreshed themselves according to their taste at the buffet, lighted their cigars, which, as Chaloner had been careful to send a supply of the best, were mild and private brand, they found excellent, while Haldane fairly endeavored to get in communication with his own people. Such was the severity of the storm for a country lit prepared for it, however, that he was unable to get a word in any direction. Even that to the lodge was forced to be cut off after a time.

Gormly had not waited in the library to hear the result of the telephoning. As soon as he had the men comfortably provided for, he had gone back to the great hall, which was more of a living room than anything else. The first of the women of the party to present herself was Miss Haldane. She was in full evening dress. Her noble head rose grandly from her exquisite shoulders. In her dark hair were a diamond coronet. Her dress, soft, shimmering stuff of white, trailed behind her.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Setting the Pace.

"Pacemaker at a banquet is what I should call the unique job," said the city salesman. "I met a man the other day who holds that title among the artistic eaters of the town.

"He's a man of almost late size and when he finishes a course they clear the table."

Why He Carried the Lantern.

A blind man who always comes to Cucculan village came back from the river one night, bringing a pitcher of water and, as usual, he had a lighted lantern. Some one, meeting him, said: "You're blind; for all the same to you whether it's day or night. Of what use to you is a lantern?" "I don't carry the lantern in order to see my road," replied the blind man, "but to keep some fool like you from running against me and breaking my pitcher."

Usually the Way.

"You made elaborate preparations."

"Yes."

"And how did your day's fishing turn out?"

"Oh, we asked for about twenty kinds of fish and got perch."

Here's to Your Good Health and Pleasure

Come—follow the arrow 'till you join the merry throng of palate pleased men and women who have quit seeking for the one best beverage because they've found it—

Coca-Cola

Real satisfaction in every glass—snap and sparkle—wins and go. Quenches the thirst—cools like a breeze.

Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome

Sold Everywhere

Send for "The Truth About Coca-Cola"

THE COCA-COLA CO. Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

Avoid Imitations



You cannot expect to have clean clothes if you do not use clean water.

Nor will you get rid of the dirt, without injuring the clothes, if you do not use good soap.

Lenox Soap is good soap.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"



REMINGTON UMC AUTOLOADING RIFLE

Big Enough for the Biggest Game
Quick Enough for the Most Dangerous Game

Built to handle the heaviest ammunition with greatest accuracy and safety.

Its parts are few and strong and simple. The breech is locked by a turning bolt as in the latest design of military rifles.

Five smashing, one-ton blows delivered with lightning speed or deliberate fire as need may be. The only recoil-operated rifle locking the cartridge in the chamber until after the bullet has left the muzzle.

Remington-UMC—the perfect shooting combination.

Send for Descriptive Folder

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
299 Broadway, New York City

REMINGTON UMC
BIG GAME CARTRIDGES
Sure-fire, Accurate Hard-hitting

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety. Every requisite for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies' shoe dressing that's greatest of specialties. Blacks and Polishes at one operation. Produces a beautiful, lasting, without a rival. 25c. Sample, 10c.

DANDY combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet leather shoes. Paste—size, 25c. Liquid—size, 10c. Sponge dauber saves a shoe-shine cloth. Wheat Paste—size, 10c. Cleans quickly and readily applied. A sponge in every package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 15 and 25c.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and 10c. prices in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
26-28 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

50,000 Men Wanted in Western Canada

200 Million Bushels Wheat to be Harvested

Harvest Help in Great Demand

Reports from the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Western Canada) indicate one of the best crops ever raised on the continent. To harvest this crop will require at least 50,000 harvesters.

Special Low Rates Will be Given on All Canadian Roads

Excursions are run daily and full particulars will be given on application to the following authorized Canadian Government Agents. The rates are made to apply to all who wish to take advantage of them for the purpose of inspecting the grain fields of Western Canada, and the wonderful opportunities there offered for those who wish to invest, and also those who wish to take up actual farm life.

Apply at once to

Chas. Pilliter, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. Muckleston, Box 197, Wahpeton, N. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St. S. Paul, Minn.
Geo. S. Hall, 125 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Northwestern Conservatory

40 Instructors
600 Students

Send for Catalogue

"All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, including Opera, Oratorio, Concert, Church, Public School Music, Art, Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Harmony, Composition, Theory, Languages, Gymnasium, Swedish Physical Culture, Elocution, Dramatic Science, Stage Dancing, Fencing, Etc."

O. A. EVERS, Pres. Minneapolis, Minn.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Stand anywhere, will not spill, soil or injure anything. Neat, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't be tipped over. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. DAISY FLY KILLER, 150 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KODAKS

Films hand all samples. Mail orders given prompt attention. Developing and finishing by experts. YOUNKER BROS. DRUGGIST, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

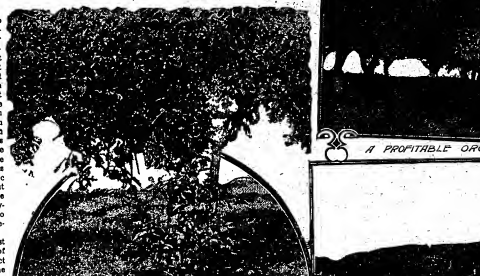
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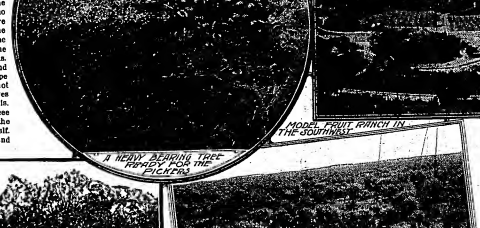
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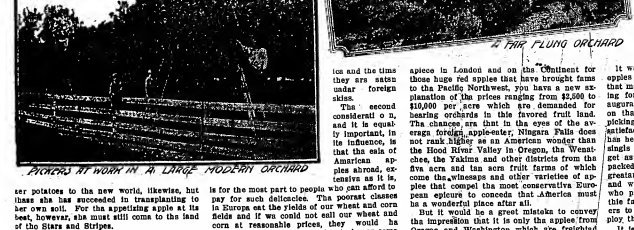
THE WESTERN ENGRAVING & COLORTYPE CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching

The UNITED STATES Apple Grower to the WORLD







It is not too much to say that the American apple,—yellow or green or rosy, but rich and mellow, always,—is the most widely known and most highly esteemed product of Uncle Sam's domain in the estimation of the great majority of the people over seas. We hear much talk of the extent to which American inventions and utilities have won their way around the world, and it is literally true. All up and down the highways of the earth we find strange people using Yankee safety razors and kodaks and enjoying the music of American-made phonographs. But after all it is the American apple which has done more than anything else to carry conviction as to what a bounteous realm is this premier republic of the new world.

And, speaking of the apple, it must not be supposed that any measure of its prestige is due to the mere fact that it is a food, whereas some of the other things which we export to the tune of millions of dollars a year are luxuries, pure and simple. The United States is food purveyor to the world with other catables than the luscious products of our orchards. Why if it were not for our wheat and corn, for instance, half of Europe would go hungry just as were it not for our cotton, thousands of employes of foreign cotton mills would go idle. But with all due respect to these facts it may yet be declared that the American apple is in a class by itself. The old world owes her tobacco and her potatoes to the new world, likewise, but these she has succeeded in transplanting to her own soil. For the appetizing apple at its best, however, she must still come to the land of the Stars and Stripes.

There does not seem to be a very clear record of just when the American export trade in apples had its beginnings, but probably it began on a small scale almost as soon as the lure of the good things of earth discovered what a precious boon is the mealy sphere with its refreshing, thirst-quenching propensities. The lands over seas have acquired their enthusiasm for American apples partly because they have already had the best grade of the fruit served to them. There are two explanations of this. On the one hand there is the consideration that only a good grade of apple of certain varieties has the keeping quality to permit of its exportation,—for transfer that means that weeks and more likely months must intervene between the time the apples are picked in America and the time those huge red apples that have brought fame to the Pacific Northwest, you have a new explanation of the prices ranging from $2,500 to $10,000 per acre which are demanded for bearing orchards in the favored fruit land. The chances are that in the eyes of the average foreign apple-eater, Niagara Falls does not rank higher as an American wonder than the Hood River Valley in Oregon, the Wenatchee, the Yakima and other districts from the five acre and ten acre fruit farms of which come the oranges and other varieties of apples that compel the most conservative European epicures to concede that America must be a wonderful place after all.

But it would be a great mistake to convey the impression that it is only the apples from Oregon and Washington which are freighted over land and sea to win praises in foreign tongues. The greatest apple shipping port in the world is Watsonville, California, and countless apples have gone forth as silent missionaries from the great orchards of the middle west and particularly from the Ozarks which long ago attained a proud position as a fountain head of the stream of apples that annually overspreads the world. The most famous apple growing region in the east,—the picturesque Allegheny highlands of old Virginia,—is likewise a heavy contributor to the larders of moneyed foreigners. Below this historic section the Old Dominion comes the famous Albemarle pippins which bring prices ranging up to $10 a barrel and which are such favorites apiece in London and on the Continent for that in England that the tight little isle takes the lion's share of the crop. This is the apple which was so favored by the late Queen Victoria and which is likewise the especial favorite of Britain's new king.

Since this country has assumed the role of purveyor of apples to the civilized world, a great change has taken place in the methods of harvesting the choicer grades of apples. No more is there resort to the old hap-hazard method of detailing can boy to climb the tree and shake the limbs while other lads gathered from the ground the fruit which, in all too many cases, was more or less damaged by the fall. Nowadays when keeping qualities are as desirable as flavor in an apple, each apple is picked at its prime,—that is when it has attained perfection of color, but before it has commenced to grow mellow,—and is carefully packed in box or barrel from which it will emerge in perfect condition after months of cold storage.

It was because of the difficulty of obtaining apples that had been packed with extreme care that many large buyers,—particularly those buying for foreign markets,—some years ago inaugurated the practice of buying the apples on the trees and themselves attending to the picking and shipment. The plan has proved so satisfactory to both growers and buyers that it has been paid for the fruit "on the tree" in a single orchard. Of course, the grower does not get as large a lump sum as he would for the packed apples, but his net return is as great or greater and he saves himself no end of trouble and worry and controversy. The apple buyer who purchases an apple crop on the trees in this fashion may bring in his own expert pickers to harvest the fruit or he may merely employ the labor in the neighborhood.

It is sometimes declared that a considerable portion of the American people has to put up with what are, in effect, second-grade apples, while the proudest products of our orchards go scooting past our doors enroute to castles and hotels and mansions beyond the Atlantic. Of course, this is true, only in a measure. Immense quantities of all the high-priced varieties of American apples are consumed right here at home, although it may be admitted that the bulk of the supply for the populous eastern cities comes from the orchards of New York, New England and other districts that are close at hand. But by the way, it may be added that the apple-growing industry in New England is taking a great "brace" as regards the quality of the fruit produced. Stony hillsides, particularly in Connecticut, are, under the advanced methods of cultivation, being made to yield heavy crops of huge delicious apples and if this sort of thing keeps on the time is coming when New England apples will vie in the markets of the world with the prize specimens from the west coast.

A noticeable characteristic of the American apple growing industry in all sections of the country is found in the immense numbers of people who are entering the field. There seems to be somewhere of a general mania to take up fruit raising which exceeds in extent the stampeds of a few years ago to get into the poultry-raising business. A good many of the newcomers have had little experience to fruit raising, or indeed in farming of any sort and those who are laboring, as many of them are, under the delusion that fruit-raising is an "easy money" proposition requiring neither experience nor hard work, must soon come doomed to a rude awakening. On the other hand many of the men who have lately taken up fruit raising as a serious business are shrewd business men of energy and determination who will win out in the end, even if they do stumble a bit now and first. What is more, a number of them have the capital back of them to stick at the game and as the important industry that it is the industry is liable to prove a "sailing game,—not only with young trees which have not reached the bearing stage but also to some extent with mature orchards who a late frost or other inauspicious conditions may ruin a crop and allow the grower no chance for a profit until a full year hence.

Some of the apple growers have expressed fear within the past year or two that this immense influx of apple producers will serve to in time glut the market and force down prices. The best-posted authorities, however, take little stock in any dire predictions in this direction. They point out that not only is apple consumption bound to have a natural increase proportionate to the growth in the population of the country, but, more significant still is the circumstance that the American people are learning to make more extensive use of this supreme ly healthful fruit, serving it in a variety of new forms which will make the fruit what is ough to be,—a staple on every American table.

KING AND HIS PEOPLE

Most members of the royal family have had from time to time many interesting and amusing adventures when going about in disguise. They are ahle to escape for a little while from the rigid etiquette and ceremony that normally surround them, and to enjoy a degree of freedom very welcome to them.

King George as prince of Wales had many adventures in different parts of London in various disguises, which enabled his majesty to obtain a close insight into the different phases of life among many of his subjects, Pearson's Weekly says.

One of the most interesting adventures King George has had in disguise was a visit his majesty paid to a big railway goods yard some years ago on an occasion when there was an enormous pressure of heavy goods traffic. The king, then Duke of York, went to the yard at 11 p. m., accompanied by a member of the royal household. Both were dressed in the garb of working men who were waiting in the yard until midnight on the chance of being taken on for the night shift if the work was specially heavy.

Only a few of the railway officials were aware that the heir to the throne was standing among the squad of hungry men eagerly and anxiously waiting the arrival of the foreman, who might pick out some of the most robust among them to aid in shifting the mountain of goods from the trucks to the clearing sheds during the night.

For nearly an hour the prince watched the work proceeding in the big yard under the white glare of the arc lamps with immense interest, and chatted to the men about him, entering thoroughly into the spirit of their rough but good humored chaff. A few minutes before midnight one of the railway officials who was aware of the presence of the prince came up to the royal highness and stood by him. A minute later the foreman arrived and after casting a critical glance over the squad before him, proceeded slowly to pick out a dozen men, who were then marched off to work.

The rest walked out of the yard except the prince and his companion, who were escorted out a little while later by the railway official. The latter had stood by his royal highness in case the foreman should have selected him for the night shift. The foreman was not informed of the identity of the prince, but had simply been instructed not to take on the two men before the railway official was standing.

Queen Mary has, indeed, had almost as many adventures as the king in disguise.

Some years after her marriage the queen made a series of expeditions about the east end of London, visiting all the poorest quarters as an ordinary lady visitor, her guide frequently being the present bishop of London.

The queen was little known while later visited the poorest quarters of Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool in the guise of a nursing sister, which enabled her majesty to go to the worst quarters of these towns with little fear of being subjected to any rough or unpleasant treatment, for the sisters are almost invariably treated with respect even by the roughest characters in these localities.

TORPEDO FISH LIKE A SKATE.

But the Electric Ray Carries Its Own Storage Battery.

A recent addition to the division of fishes in the new national museum in Washington has proven one of the most interesting specimens in the entire collection, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It is the electric ray, known in the language of the scientists as the Narcine brasiliensis, harmless enough as to name, but capable of repelling its enemies in a manner peculiarly its own, which gives it its common title of the "torpedo" fish.

The electric ray is of the skate variety, with a broad, flat, nearly oval head and body, and a tail something like that possessed by the majority of well-known fishes. Its mouth is on the under side and it can only feel the way to it when feeding. But the real curiosity about this fish is the fact that it carries its own storage battery, with it to all its wanderings and that it has the power of recharging the thousands of little cells when they become exhausted, using its power over and over again. There are really two batteries. They are located where one would naturally expect to find the breathing apparatus of the fish, to the right and the left of the heady black eyes and back. They are kidney shaped, occupying perhaps one-third of the upper part of the body.

When at peace with itself and the rest of the world the torpedo fish swims around at leisure or rests in shallow water, burrowing in the sand at ease, but if attacked the battery is discharged and the enemy is glad to call it a drawn battle if it can swim away. It gets its prey by using its batteries to supply the necessary current to kill, but it must first complete a connection with the object of its attack. Men have appeared here upon the shallow waters and have caught them in nets, but on handling them have been very glad to let them go and avoid further shock. Fishermen have been repeatedly knocked down by a contact with them. The species is common along the south Atlantic and gulf coast.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

There were points of resemblance between Mrs. Hammond and the lilies of the field; she had married a young man with a good salary, but she herself had never earned a penny in her life, nor had she been blessed with wealthy parents.

"We have a joint account in the National Fountain bank," she announced to one of her friends, when she had been married a few months. "It is such fun to pay bills by check."

"What do you mean by a joint account?" asked the incredulous friend. "Do you put in equal sums?"

"Oh, I don't put in any," said Mrs. Hammond. "Will puts it in and I draw it out."

EVELYN NESBIT THAW NOW IN RETIREMENT

YOUNG ADVENTURESS CAN NOW LOOK BACK OVER A GHASTLY TRAIL OF BROKEN LIVES.

New York.—All the world knows of the killing of Stanford White on the Madison Square roof garden and the testimony of Evelyn Thaw upon the witness stand which enveloped her in shame perpetual. It was this story that cost Harry Thaw to an asylum for criminal insane instead of to the electric chair.

After the second trial various stories were told and published as to the whereabouts of the girl, her mode of life and her ambitions. She was variously described as living luxuriously upon her income from the Thaws and as occupying a small studio in the pursuit of sculpture study. But she has drifted gradually out of range of public notice. As a matter of fact this girl, not yet past the youth of her twenties, the center of a tragedy,



Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

known throughout the world, is living in a modest flat, unnoticed and alone.

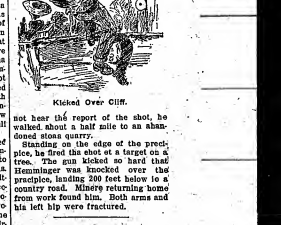
Her name, once the open sesasme to every gilded hostelry in town, has lost its magic. She is not even upon her dressmaker's. Perhaps she has some friends, but the gay throng of Broadway are no longer her friends. They have no time to remember as they hurry along in the current. But she, in her quiet backwater of a refuge, has plenty of time for memories. She and Nemesis can look back over a ghastly trail of broken lives. Perhaps sometimes she counts: Stanford White in his grave. Harry Thaw wearing out his days within the galling limits of an asylum for criminal insane. His aged mother and his sister Alice self-exiled to the little village on the Hudson, where they may watch the never-fading lights in the second floor windows of his prison. A young millionaire aimlessly wandering about a foreign land, watched by his creditors and shunned by his family. An old man, once a factor in the financial life of Wall street, now broken and impoverished. Three of the lawyers dend who once fought to save Harry Thaw's life; three whose careers have been ended by their own discreditable practices. Another man of law, whose glory faded from the day of his association with the Thaw case. And herself. The toll is thirteen. Who next?

GUN KNOCKS BOY OFF CLIFF

Weapon Hadn't Been Loaded for Fifteen Years and When Fired It, Kicked Vigorously.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Howard Hemminger, aged eighteen, of Homestead, found an old shotgun in the attic of his home. It had not been used for nearly fifteen years. Hemminger loaded the gun, and, in order that his parents would not hear the report of the shot, he walked about a half mile to an abandoned stone quarry.

Standing on the edge of the precipice, he fired the shot at a target on a tree. The gun kicked so hard that Hemminger was knocked over the precipice, landing 200 feet below to a country road. Miners returning home from work found him. Both arms and his left hip were fractured.



Kicked Over Cliff.

Bequeaths $3,500 to Bird.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Thomas Billingsly, a capitalist of this place, has had a will drawn in which $3,500 is left for the support of his pet parrot, which is now about twenty years old.

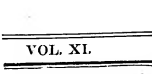
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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Town Has First Wedding in Fifty Years



BOSTON.—Breaking the spell of 50 years' standing, during which there has not been a single marriage in the town, Miss Laura R. Schutt and Rev. Milton Whittier were wedded the other day in the village of Mount Washington, Mass. Every inhabitant of the town turned out to attend the wedding.

Only a little over a year ago Mr. Whittier graduated from the Yale Theological school, and came to the village of Mount Washington to begin his career in the humble little Congregational church.

It was always Miss Schutt's habit to attend church regularly, but when Rev. Mr. Whittier came to the town and took the position of pastor of the church for a season, Miss Schutt attended the church, so 'tis said, with an added zest. Not a single Sunday did she miss while the young minister held forth from the narrow plus pulpit.

Since the young minister began his ecotics her from the pulpit. Frequently their eyes met. At first the girl's eyes dropped at his earnest gaze. Miss Schutt had not been out of school long, having been graduated but a few years from the high school at Great Barrington.

Mr. Whittier came to the Schutt house and traveled many a toilsome mile to order that he might see the young woman who had so attracted him in the church. Before the summer was over it was reported that they were engaged.

Then arrangements were made for the wedding. Great arrangements they were, too. Every person in the township accepted the invitation and offered any assistance they might be able to give in preparing the church. When it was over, the bride and groom went away to the groom's home in Brookfield Center, Coos, where they expect to make their home.

Wife Made Home Moving Picture Show



NEW YORK.—Moving pictures, Samuel Denton admits, may be all right when thrown on a white screen, but when they're reproduced in one's home, he says, the thrills he comes too intense to be pleasant. Denton is a produce merchant of Brooklyn, and he lives with his wife and their two grown children in that borough. His objections to mixing film dramas into his domestic affairs were explained in detail before Magistrate McGuire in the Flatbush court, when Denton was called on a summons obtained by his wife, charging brutality to their son.

The produce merchant's small frame fairly quivered with indignation as he told of the trouble caused by moving pictures between himself and Mrs. Denton, who weighs about two hundred pounds and is correspondingly muscular. Since the ho-hum craze hit her, the husband said, he got only has sofffered from lack of proper nourishment, but also has been made the victim of various unpopular comic scenes copied from the picture shows. To the same evil Denton laid his daughter's elopement and his own interest in boxing lessons. It was in teaching the younger what he knew about the manly art that the father committed the "brutality" complained of by Mrs. Denton. It consisted of sending the youth down for the count with a celestial body block.

"Your honor," Denton said, "I've had scarcely a moment's peace since my wife began taking the children to moving picture shows. Not only do I have to cet cold or warmed over food because I forgot to get my supper when a new film is being shown, but I also have become the butt of all sorts of comic scenes.

Magistrate McGuire discharged Denton forthwith.

Thief Talks Clerk Out of Rare Gems



CHICAGO.—Chicago talk, the simple line of words, netted a smooth diamond swindler more than $1,000 a minute for four minutes the other day. The victims are a Michigan avenue jewelry store, and an affable clerk is trying to explain to his employers how he has lived in Chicago for fifteen years and can not recognize a real confidence man. And what jumps up before the jewel case. The missing diamond is valued at $4,250.

The customer alighted from a big six-passenger touring car and rushed into the store.

"I am just leaving town and I must have a twin for this little stone," he exclaimed.

The purchaser was dressed in the height of fashion. He had every appearance of affluence and spoke with a decidedly English accent. His hair was gray, his eyes blue, his face smoothly shaven and his figure erect. The clerk was all attention at once.

"Certainly," said the clerk, "we have a duplicate of this diamond."

"Oh, no, no, that is not exactly it," said the stranger. "By the way, I have to be at the board of trade early. Big deal on."

"Well," responded the clerk, "here is another stone. Diamonds have advance in price, you know, and I will have to charge you more for the than you paid for that one, I presume."

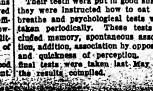
"Just lay that aside for me until soon," he continued, "and I will arrange for payment. And what will this bit be?"

"This stone will cost you $4,250," stammered the clerk.

"Oh, very well," remarked the visitor. And he rushed to his waiting machine and was whirled away into the great unknown.

A few minutes later the clerk awakened to the fact that an imitation stone had been substituted.

Dental Work Makes Dull Pupils Keen



CLEVELAND, O.—Scientific proof that proper care of the teeth increased the mental efficiency of a squad of pupils at Marion school a grand average of 20 per cent, and decided incalculable improvement in their moral and physical condition is contained in the recent report which Dr. W. G. Ehersole read before the delegates of the National Dental association here.

For the first time in the history of dentistry scientific data which cannot be disputed are compiled to prove that stupidity, lack of ambition, slovenliness, bad temper and many other ills to which the pupil is heir, are traced directly to neglected teeth.

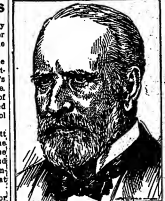
One girl pupil, whom physicians found to be mentally defective showed a gain of 444 per cent, in mental efficiency, the report shows, after following the rules of oral hygiene for a little over a year. Here is only one of a score of remarkable cases.

Children who came from fairly good homes gained from 10 to 60 per cent mentally, while the average ghetto child improved from 60 to 100 per cent. Charts were taken of the months of 640 pupils and the word forty selected. The school records of this number were in nearly every case as bad as their mouths. Twenty-seven of the original squad underwent the whole test.

Their teeth were put in good shape; they were instructed how to eat and breathe and psychological tests were taken periodically. These tests included memory, spontaneous association, addition, association by opposites and quickness of perception. The final tests, were taken last May and the result compiled.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

POPULAR WITH THE FARMERS

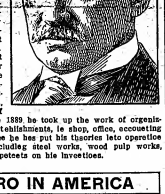


The champion long-distance cabinet officer is Secretary of Agriculture "Tama" Jim Wilson, for he has been holding down that job constantly since 1897, while he has seen more than a hundred other cabinet officers come in and retire to private life. "Tama" Jim is the friend of the farmers and the farmers seem to be friends of his.

Secretary Wilson has made the department of agriculture the greatest instrumentality of practical every-day helpfulness to 40 per cent. of the people in the United States. He has experimental stations finding out how to make dry farming pay where there is only ten inches of moisture a year; and they are finding it out, too. He brought the durum wheat from North Africa, and in the regions formerly too dry to be cultivable it has added millions of bushels to our annual wheat crop. He sent to Siberia, and there, far up in the north, found alfalfa that seem to need neither moisture nor warmth to develop good pasture.

He brought the finest Cuban tobacco, tested and analyzed the soil in which it grew, got detailed reports of the climatic conditions it required—and then hunted up the same soil and climate, and proceeded to grow the tobacco in South Carolina. He brought seed of the inimitable Sumatra wrapper-tobacco, searched for a place under the American flag where it would flourish, and found it—in Texas. He brought seeds of Texas Sumatra and Cordova Cuban filler, if you will ask him; and you will prosecure it a high-class imported wasd.

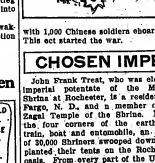
IS A PIONEER IN ECONOMICS



le thess days when so much is said and does for the conservation of our natural resources there has sprung up a new school of economists who are preaching the doctries that in inbor every effort, every expenditure of muscular or mental energy, should count for the utmost and not go to waste. A pioneer in this school is Frederick Wieslow Taylor, who recently appeared by invitation before a committee of congress to explain how the application of his theories increases the productiveness of workmen from 15 to 20 per cent.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Germantown, Pa., and has risen to his present prominence through his own efforts. He is a patjernmaker and mechiest by trade and a mechanical engineer by profession. In 1878 he entered the employ of the Midville Steel Company, Philadelphia, and was successively gang boss, assistaet foreman, foreman, master mechenic, chief draughtsman and chief engineer. In 1889 he took up the work of organizing meseogmeet le meeufacturing estehlishments, le shop, office, accounting and sales departmeets, and since then has put his theories into operation in many business organizations, including steel works, wood pulp works, etc. He is the owner of about 100 patents on his inveetioes.

JAP WAR HERO IN AMERICA

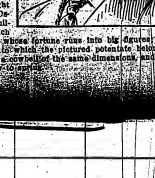


Admiral Togo, the Jepanese war hero who came to this cousetry as the nation's guest, is described by a Japanese official as one of the simplest and gentlest of men. "You would hardly imagine, to see the white sleeadir figure, that you were in the presence of the greatest master of naval strategy the war mast has produced, or that the world has seen in modern time."

Marshal Oyame, General Kuriki, Admiral Kamimure, Admiral Yamomoto and Admiral Togo were all born in the city of Kagoshime.

Togo hed just grown to youth's estate and was fighting with a broadsword when a messenger came from the mikado ordering him to become a naval officer. He packed his few belongiegs and journeyed to England. When the Chinese-Jepanese war was threatening Togo was captain of a cruiser. He helted an English ship with 1,000 Chinese soldiers eboard, and when surrender was refused, sunk it. This act started the war.

CHOSEN IMPERIAL POTENTATE



John Frank Treat, who was elected imperial potentate of the Myatic Shrina at Rochester, is a resident of Fargo, N. D., and a member of El Zagal Temple of the Shrine. From the four corners of the earth, by train, boat and automobile, an army of 30,000 Shriners swooped down and planted their tents on the Rochester oasis. From every part of the United States they came and even from faraway Scotland were pilgrims to the cradle of Shrinedom.

The Khartoum Temple, from Winnipeg, Man., brought a genuine Scotch kilties band of bagpipers; the Islam Temple of San Francisco had a Chinese band of 50 pieces; the Los Angeles Shrinars brought two carloads of California fruits and wines to distribute to their eastern friends; the Galveston (Texas) Temple brought two carloads of Mexican burros; Osman Temple of St. Paul had its military band, every member of which is a business or professional man whose fortune runs into big figures; El Zagal Temple, from Fargo, N. D., to which the potentate belongs, brought a 15-foot bear of bread and a corresponding same dimensions, and, in fact, every bunch had some novelty to exhibit.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Capital to Lead in High Prices War



WASHINGTON.—The high cost of living is becoming a live topic egain. Much of the mail that comes to members of congress daily deals with the subject. Coeatituents of senators oed rapresestatives are saying that if the legislative body can do anything to hrieg prices of the necessaries of life down, it ought to do it. Amoes public men there is very general agreement that the topic will be to the front in the presidestial campaign next year.

Jemes Wilson, secretary of agriculture, hes come forevord with the suggestion that every large municipality ought to take up the cost of living problem. He thinks the problem of reducing the cost of living is one that must be settled by municipalities. Federal legislation can, he declares, at best do but little toward hringieg prices down.

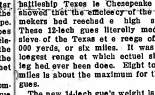
The secretary is trying to persuede the leedieg citizens of the netioeal capital to get le behind an inquiry here as to why things people bevs to buy are so high. He has e notion that if Washington would conduct an ievestigation that resulted in obtaieing cheaper food for the people, other cities would soon become interested.

Secretary Wilsce suggests that President Taft appoint e commission to study the situation here at the eational capitol. The president has indicated that he is willing to carry out the suggestion of his secretary of agriculture if the people of Washington would indicate that they really want such ee investigation made.

"One of the most pitiful thiegs of modern times," said Secretary Wilson, "is the meenar in which the poor of the large cities are heeten down by the prices which prevail at this time. The prices are such thet no men working for ordinary wages can meet them.

"The former does not get helf the price the consumer pays. Many parties are inclieed to place the blames for high prices on the farmers, but as a mettar of fact the farmers are not benafited by the high prices. A few, middlemee, selected leidividuels, who stay in between the farmer and the consumer, are the persoes who reep the benefit."

Huge Guns Will Shoot Fifteen Miles



THINK of e gun which will hurl e 1,400-pound projectile through nine leches of the best fecp-herdened steel 15 miles away from where it is fired! This is what Uncle Sam's new 14-inch guns will do. They will shoot beyond the horizon. In other words, the renges of the monsters with which the two new battleships, New York and Texas, will be equipped is greater then it is possible to see a target the size of a ship of the Delaware type. Under the most favorable conditices oet ern the tell mests of the Delevare could be made to see a ship of the seme size 15 mile: away. And the sew 14-inch gun is effective at that rege.

The sevy deprirtment has just completed a successful test of the gun and work will go forward et once in the Washington factory to make the 12 huge weapoes needed for the two vessels.

The recoet tests made with the neval service 12-inch gun on the old battleship Texes is Chesepeake bey showed that the efficiecy of the gun makers had reached a high state. These 12-inch gues literally made e hiive of the Texas at a rnege of 12,000 yerds, or six miles. It was the longest renge at which actuel shooting had ever been done. Eight to nine miles is about the maximum for these gues.

The new 14-inch gue's weight is 63.6 toes. The diemeter at the breech or butt is 47 leches and at the muzzle 24 leches. The cost of the gun eet breech is $74,770. The carriage upon which the gun will be mouoted is the turret of the vessel will cost $50,000.

Army Regulations Are Being Modified



ARMY regulatioes are being changed for the heeefit of the enlisted mee. The old rules which have added to the hardships of the common soldier are being modified to keep pece with modern ideas of humenity and justice, and, in the course of a short time, it is hoped that conditioes will be so fer improved that desertions will be practically unknown and reeelistment will be geeerel. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, is working out the proposed changes and his efforts have the sympathy of Presidest Taft ever since his eesistefrolice as secretary of war has been leterested le the enlisted mee.

As long es the ancient regulations continued le force, both President Taft and General Wood agreed, little real ameliorative of the soldier's condition could be brought about. As long es young soldiers were sent to jail and herded with criminals for trivial offeeses, they believe, the army would continue to be shunned by a large class of desirable men who would otherwise be inclined to enter the service.

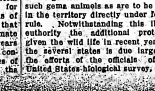
One of the first reforms to be inaugurated was that of the sentences administered for slight infrecfions of army law. The most common of these offenses now, as it has been for many generations, is desertion, and most of the desertions are unintentional.

Under the new system the punishment for mild cases of desertion is merely a deprivitice of leeve, extra work or the cuttieg off of special allowances. The punishmee is only to be used for reel offenders and the military prison for herdened criminels.

The Progress of Our Game Protection

THE report of Dr. T. S. Palmer of the government's biological survey on "The Progress of Game Protection" is an exceedingly interesting document. It hears every evidence of careful study of conditions. Its conclusions set down which in no way can be attributed to guesswork. It can be accepted as accurate and authentic. Doctor Palmer is known to scientists as e man of method with an innate love of the subtips of which he is making a life study.

Deer, moose, elk and other big game of pronounced economic value are increasing in numbers. With the awakened interest in their protection and with the constant improvement in laws intended to save useful species there are sound reasons for the belief that future generations of Americans will know the animals that man today knows, and that legitimate sport will be possible in the years to come. The movement for the conservation of the natural resources of this country takes full heed of the necessity for the preservation of the wild birds and mammels.



Some few species of big game perhaps ere bound to disappear, or to survive only le a semi-domesticated state, animals which live in the cogge a part or a whole of the time will survive es long as lew is enforced and forests continue to grow.

The government hes control only of such game animels as are to be found in the territory directly under federal rule.

Notwithstanding this limited authority the additional protection given the wild life in recent years by the several states is due largely to the efforts of the officials of the United States biological survey.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - - MINN.

VERSATILITY IN THE ARMY.

Is there anything that cannot be done by officers of the United States army? And done exceptionally well? There is nothing. For example, take Colonel Goethals and watch him construct the Panama Canal with ease and grace after various civilians had tried their hands at the job without achieving any glittering success. Then take the five bachelor lieutenants at Fort Screven, Georgia, who gave a clambake dinner party, the particulars of which we find in the Army and Navy Journal. It was a surprise party. It was given in the Bachelors' Club. The service publication which makes known the achievements of these heroes justly remarks that "a great deal of praise is due the bachelors for having given such an elaborate party without the assistance of the ladies of the post," says the Chicago News. For example: "The dining-room and den, in themselves very handsome, were lavishly decorated with carnations and ferns. The beautiful pale pink flowers were massed in profusion on the mantel and library table in the den. In the dining-room a large vase, filled with the same gorgeous flowers adorned the table. As a souvenir of the occasion a large bouquet, tied with pink tulle, was presented to each of the young ladies present. A delightful Welsh rabbit was served with dainty sandwiches, and a delicious ice was served during the evening." Is it not plain that these bachelors are artists and poets as well as warriors? What bachelor outside the service could tie a bow of pink tulle around a bouquet? Doubtless, also, any one of the five, like Cyrano, could compose a ballade while preparing to transfix an enemy on the point of his service sword. Gentlemen, a toast, standing, to the army men who can concoct a Welsh rabbit which will not kill either at close or long range.

"A little harmless flirting with nice people with whom you are acquainted will do much to vest the tired mind after the arduous duties of the school room." This is one of the suggestions to young women schoolteachers made by an elderly lady on relinquishing her position as teacher in the Boston public schools after 49 years' service. "Be a live wire every minute, and don't eat too much," is another bit of advice. This kind of advice from a learned and experienced school "marm" will make most people "sit up and take notice," for in our opinion it is much worse than indiscreet, to say the least, says the New Orleans Picayune. As a cure for brain fag, dirigible is entirely new to us, though some years ago we heard it highly recommended for other ailments, and we thought it pleasant to "take." Wonder how this teacher held her job for 49 years? She must have had a strangle hold on it.

A Hindu philosopher and scholar who has been visiting this country declares we have all the heathens we can manage at home, and that the money sent abroad to make converts is wasted and could be better spent in missionary work among the "Greeks at our own doors." He also made some caustic comments on practical Christianity in the United States. Sometimes the critical mind is always unexpected but comprehensive accuracy of observation of Western superiority.

The object of the organization which calls itself the Non-Smokers of America is to secure the enforcement of laws, ordinances, regulations and rules against smoking in public places in the United States. The man who endeavored to incorporate it in New York include several distinguished educators. However, they were careless in drawing up their application. There was no statement from the would-be incorporators that they had not made application for incorporation before. For this reason, Judge Giegerich danied the application. But the non-smokers can begin over if they choose.

A Brooklyn woman refused to obey an order of the Supreme court to allow her divorced husband to visit their baby, and the justice whose authority was thus defied, asked: "What are we going to do about it?" Being a jurist of wide experience and knowledge of human nature, he admitted that all the courts going were no match for a woman once her mind was made up.

The amount collected at the port of New York from fines, penalties and forfeitures amounted to over $2,000,000. Honestly, from this showing, is not only the best policy, but also the cheapest in the end.

A Washington woman has applied to the courts to get her alimony increased because she is unable to live on $600 a month. The courts might recommend a course in domestic economy and let the baby go.

CANADA NOW JUGGLES WITH IT



VETO BILL PASSED

LORDS PASS MEASURE BY VOTE OF 131 TO 114 AFTER STORMY DEBATE.

LORD ROSEBERY AN OPPONENT

Threat to Create Scores of New Peers Again Is Made by Government Before Final Ballot Is Taken in Upper House.

London.—The house of lords passed the veto bill by a vote of 131 to 114. Thus the creation of new peers has been averted. The resolution to pay members of the house of commons $2,000 annually for their services was also carried by a vote of 258 to 163.

After days and days of discussion, in which necessary business of the government has been hopelessly sidetracked, Lord Morley came out with the plain statement that unless the bill as originally sent to the lords was passed the king had signified his willingness to create enough new peers to prevent the Liberals from being hampered by a Tory majority in the house of lords.

Morley read the statement slowly from a paper on which it was written and there was not a whisper in the house while he was speaking. The lords were up against a wall and, although few in the chamber at all relished the manner the majority of them voted for it rather than accept the alternative which has been held before them ever since their leaders declared they would veto the veto bill even as they had the budget, because of all their woes.

Old friends of the government lined up with its foes in the debate preceding the taking of the vote, and Conservative peers, seeing the result of a continued opposition to the administration, took the lesser of the two evils presented them.

The debate immediately preceding the taking of the vote was short and marked by the bitter speeches of Unionist opponents.

Lord Rosebery, who spoke for the first time since the veto bill was introduced in the upper house, denounced the government for having gone to "a young and inexperienced king, not yet five months upon the throne, to ask for guarantees to pass a bill that had not even passed its first reading in the house of commons."

DEATH TAKES JOHN W. GATES

American Financier Passes Away in Paris After Hard Fight for Life.

Paris.—John W. Gates, the American financier and sportsman, is dead here of a complication of kidney and heart diseases. His death followed a sudden relapse after a night of fighting with stimulants to save his life.

Postal Savings Bank Full.

Seattle, Wash.—The postal savings bank at Bremerton, the seat of the Puget sound navy yard, is full and unless the postmaster general takes action to relieve the situation not another cent can be deposited.

Woman Kills Herself and Son.

New York.—After two unsuccessful attempts, Mrs. Sara Sanick of Hibbing, Minn., succeeded in ending her life and that of her six-year-old son, Leo, with gas in a room in a Broadway hotel.

LEGAL KIDNAPING HIT

CONGRESS URGED TO CHECK HASTY EXTRADITION.

Senate Special Committee Files Report Apparently Based on Haywood and McNamara Cases.

Washington.—The process of "legal kidnaping," as in the labor cases of Moyer, Haywood and McNamara, was condemned in a report presented by the senate select committee appointed to investigate the third degree methods of the police authorities of the United States. Senator Borah presented the report on behalf of the committee.

The committee said the practice of hurrying accused men from one state to another without giving them an opportunity to be heard should be prevented by prohibiting extradition until after a lapse of a certain number of days or by some other effective plan.

The only other recommendation was the cessation of "jury shadowing" by the secret service men. The inquiry did not extend to the police methods of the state or cities, the committee believing its jurisdiction did not include them.

The committee's comment on irregular extraditions evidently was based on the course pursued in removing Moyer and Haywood from Colorado to Idaho on the charge of murdering Governor Steunenberg and in getting McNamara from Indiana on the charge of destroying the Los Angeles Times building, but neither instance is specifically mentioned. They were spoken of as cases in which "no opportunity was offered to test the legality of the proceedings or the jurisdiction of the court granting judgment."

BIG CROP LOSS REPORTED

Promised Corn Yield of Country Cut Third of Billion Bushels in One Month.

Washington.—The greatest decline in the condition of crops during a single month since 1901—a general slump throughout the country, due to drouth and intense heat—is indicated in the government crop report for August, published by the department of agriculture.

The report presents estimates of the damage done to all crops during July. It is the most discouraging on to general conditions that the department has issued for any single month in a decade. It indicates a yield per acre smaller than in any year during the ten-year period.

The promise of the corn crop is cut down 336,000,000 bushels, according to the report. This estimate of crop on August 1 was 2,620,321,400 bushels. This compares with a promise on July 1 of 2,956,000,000 bushels and a final yield last year of a 3,125,968,000 bushels.

The spring wheat yield is brought down from 245,000,000 bushels to an indicated crop of only 209,575,000 bushels. There was a serious loss in condition of the oats crop, the ong gested yield being 818,000,000 bushels, or 300,000,000 bushels less than the big crop of last year.

Henry C. Frick Quits U. P.

New York.—Henry C. Frick announced his resignation from the board of directors of the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. Frick's action was said to be due primarily to his decision to withdraw from all directorates except those of a few companies.

Pope Pius Is Better.

Rome.—Pope Pius X. is resting more comfortably as a result of a slight operation, his knee being punctured and a quantity of thick fluid drawn therefrom by Dr. Andrea Amici.

FAMINE IN LONDON

STRIKE LEADS TO GREAT SUFFERING IN BRITISH METROPOLIS.

TROOPS ARE ORDERED OUT

Supplies Rotting on Markets and Wharves — Police Several Clashes With Mobs—Government to Take Hand in Quelling Disturbance.

London.—A body of cavalry numbering about 7,000 entrained at Aldershot for London. Twelve special trains are ready at Aldershot to follow if necessary. This alone is sufficient to indicate the gravity of the strike situation.

Food prices have jumped from 50 to 300 per cent. out of reach of the poorer classes. There are no means to handle the thousands of tons of provisions rotting on the wharves and markets. The Thames is blocked with steamers held up by the strike. Aboard the ships are other supplies that must be had if the wheels of industry are to continue to run.

Troops Under Orders.

The military forces in the barracks near London have been augmented and orders given that the troops be held in readiness to clear the city.

The newspapers are already suffering from a shortage of paper and unless the dockmen reach a settlement several of the papers will be compelled to suspend publication.

The supply of petrol is about exhausted. Half of all the motor buses in the city have been withdrawn from service.

Great suffering is being caused by the lack of ice.

Several outbreaks have occurred, each resulting in a clash with the police.

The gravity of the situation was shown in the house of commons when Winston Churchill, the home secretary, declared that if the strike was not settled at once it would be necessary for the government to take a hand in quelling the disturbances and supplying food.

Strike Spreads to Railroads.

Not only is the strike unsettled, but it is spreading rapidly. The railway men and men of the Great Western, the Great Central and the Southeastern and Chatham railways joined the revolt, and hundreds of workers in other sections are expected to go out. The fish market at Billingsgate and the vegetable market at Convent Garden are closed.

The situation in Liverpool is fully as acute as that in London.

ACTOR LOSES LIFE IN FIRE

London Hostelry Is Destroyed and Many Americans Have Narrow Escape From Death.

London.—Fire and water ruined the beautiful Hotal Carlton, one of London's show places and the resort of the most fashionable English and American society. James R. Keene, the New York broker, and Gov. Jay W. Hunt, Frank Tinney and Maud, together with nearly 100 other Americans, narrowly escaped death in the flames.

One guest, Jamason Lee Finney, an American actor, perished. His charred remains were found beyond recognition, were found on the top floor after the fire was extinguished.

Among those who fled in their night clothes when the fire broke out was Mr. Keene, one of many thrilling incidents. The smoke quickly filled the corridors of the hotel over and he was soon overcome. His valet wrapped him in a blanket and carried him through a window out on a ledge, whence firemen carried him down a ladder to the street.

SENATOR W. P. FRYE EXPIRES

Veteran Maine Statesman Succumbs to Heart Disease at His Home in Lewiston.

Lewiston, Me.—United States Senator William Pierce Frye died at his home in the city from heart disease, aged eighty-one years.

Senator Frye was senior of the United States senate. His term of service began only ten days later than that of his former colleague from Maine, Eugene Hale, who retired last March and left Mr. Frye as the senior member of the senate in point of service.

All last winter he was ill, but went regularly to the senate and met every requirement of his work.

The death of Senator Frye means that Maine will be represented in the United States senate by two Democrats. The governor of Maine is a Democrat and he will appoint a man of his party to take the place, pending a meeting of the legislature, which is a Democratic body.

Senator Frye's wife died about ten years ago. He leaves two married daughters and a number of grandchildren.

Leader of Zionists to Retire.

Basel, Switzerland.—David Wolfsohn, leader of the Zionist movement since the death of the founder, Theodor Herzl, has decided to retire because of ill health. Prof. Otto Warburg of Berlin, a kinsman of Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, may succeed to this office.

Bear Floods Town's Sewers.

Chickasaw, Okla.—The sewers of this town were flooded with bear, when Sheriff Lewis and his deputies broke 185 barrels.

PERKINS IS LET OFF

HOUSE-STEEL COMMITTEE DROPS CAMPAIGN FUND QUESTION.

Financier, Who Refuses to Tell of Personal Contributions Wins His Point.

Washington.—George W. Perkins, director of the United States Steel corporation and former partner in J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., was not cited for contempt before the bar of the house by the house committee of inquiry into the affairs of the steel corporation. Neither will he be.

The committee decided at a turbulent executive session not to press questions relating to Mr. Perkins' personal campaign contributions. The inquiry into gifts of the New York Life Insurance company and the United States Steel corporation, it was said, was left in abeyance.

The committee's decision not to press the inquiry into campaign contributions was based on the conclusion that the house resolution did not give authority to go into this subject. It was said that Representative Littleton of New York isolated that the committee would transcend its power.

Chairman Stanley and his associates, it was learned, had gone to the White House to ask the president to release the reports of the commission or of corporations on the steel inquiry with a view to getting at some of the information sought by the inquiry.

President Taft, it was said, promised to give the committee all information in the possession of the bureau of corporations in regard to the steel trust which could be furnished within the law.

RECESS IN LORIMER CASE

Committee Adjourns Hearings Until Early in October When Scores Shifts to Chicago.

Washington.—A two months' recess to meet in Chicago early in October has been taken by the Lorimer investigating committee. More than 100 witnesses remain to be heard, according to present plans. Some of those are important actors in the drama. The majority are nondescript members of the Twenty-fifth general assembly, while others will be brought forward to corroborate or disprove acts in which they were not the principals. The committee started work here more than seven weeks ago, heard 40 witnesses and has canvassed a large portion of national and Illinois political history, as well as going into the Lorimer and "jack pot" scandals. It is believed that all principals have been named.

FILES CHARGES AGAINST TAFT

Dr. J. E. Buckley of Chicago Demands That President Declare War With Mexico.

Washington.—Dr. J. E. Buckley of Chicago has begun in the district supreme court the most remarkable legal proceedings on record. He asks that President Taft be arrested on a charge of treason and compelled to tell just why he does not inform congress of certain things which are now happening in Washington. In affact he has begun his action to compel the United States to declare war on Mexico, not by way of intervention, but by conquest.

Mr. Buckley claims to represent many American residents in the City of Mexico.

Dr. Buckley also alleges that President Taft has information which would have justified an army or navy demonstration a week prior to the adjournment of congress. The petitioner asks why congress was not informed.

COL. WILLIAM C. GREENE DEAD

Former Copper Magnate Succumbs to Acute Pneumonia Which Develops as Result of Accident.

Cananea, Mex.—Col. William Conell Greene, the former copper magnate, is dead from acute pneumonia which developed as a result of injuries he sustained when he was thrown from his carriage. His children and two step wife were treatrad.

Colonel Greene was one of the picturesque figures of the group of copper men who have operated in the southwest. His rise from a penniless prospector to directing genius of the Cananea copper camp was meteoric. From the time he assumed ownership here until he encountered reverses in the panic year of 1907 Greene was one of the dominant figures in the copper industry.

He was born August 26, 1853, at Duck Creek, Wis.

Chile Pays Indemnity.

London.—Augustin Edward, the Chilean minister to Great Britain, paid over to Ambassador Reid 184,697 pounds sterling, indemnity awarded the United States in the Alsop claim against Chile under the arbitral judgment of King George.

Gen. G. W. Gordon Dies.

Memphis, Tenn.—Gen. George W. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and representative in congress from the Tenth Tennessee district, is dead here.

PHILOSOPHY TO THE RESCUE

Pat Went Without His Steak, but at That Everything Was Not Lost.

Charles Negel, secretary of commerce and labor, says the Irish race has, in addition to its sentiment and romance, a lot of philosophy as one of its characteristics.

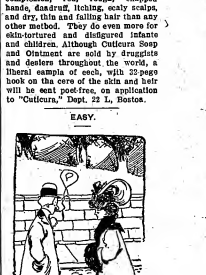
"The best illustration I ever heard of this," he explained to a dinner party one evening, "was the case of a poor Irishman who had been given a fine, juicy piece of steak. Being a religious man, he placed the steak in front of him, and there, in the shade of the trees surrounding his benefactor's house, he folded his hands, closed his eyes, and gave thanks to heaven for the meal. When he was in the attitude of prayer, a dog rushed up and captured the steak. Pat looked around in time to see the food disappearing over the hill.

"'Thank heaven,' he exclaimed, again closing his eyes, he left me my appetite!'"—The Sunday Magazine.

TO KEEP THE SKIN CLEAR

For more than a generation, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have done more for pimples, blackheads and other unsightly conditions of the complexion, red, rough, chapped hands, dandruff, itching, scaly scalps, and dry, thin and falling hair than any other method. They do even more for skin-tortured and disfigured infants and children. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page book on the care of the skin and hair will be sent post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 22 L, Boston.

EASY.



Jessie—How does Sue manage to do so many guessing contests?

Ethel—Her father is the editor of the local weather bureau, and she gets him to predict the result of the contest, and then she guesses the other way.

NEW STRENGTH FOR BAD BACKS.

Those who suffer with backache, headache, dizziness and that constant, dull, tired feeling will find comfort in the advice of Mrs. C. S. Tyler, Candor, N. Dak., who says:



"My back became so lame and lame. I was tired and restless and could arise so exhausted I could scarcely dress. The kidney secretions were terribly annoying and my feet became so swollen I could not wear my shoes. Nothing helped me until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They gave me prompt relief and in a short time I was entirely cured."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Plenty of Stability.

A western mining prospector was paying his first visit to New York.

"What do you think of it?" asked the proud Gothamite as he pointed out the skyscrapers.

"Well," replied the miner, "it looks like a permanent camp all right."—Success Magazine.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Revision.

Suitor—I am afraid that I am not worthy enough for your daughter.

Parent—Rosh! The point nowadays is, Are you worth enough for her?—Judge.

Cole's Carbolisalve quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. 25c. at once by druggists, or postpaid, write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

It is the business of this life to make excuses for others, but none for ourselves.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The man who plays poker for pastime usually passes more or less coin over to the other fellow.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Our highest religion is named "the worship of sorrow."

Mr. Manton's Methods

By CLAUDINE SISSON

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Lito was very easy for Gordon Manton, bachelor. He had the fortune left by an aunt—he had very few worries—he was a bachelor with no thought of marriage—he had no lads to keep him awake at night.

Mr. Manton could have spared the money to build three or four free libraries, but he didn't build them. In a vague way he realized that the world ought to be made better, but he knew that it was a sure thing the first man he reproved for profanity would hit him on the jaw. The poor suffered for ice in summer and for coal in winter; but the rich suffered from impostors, thieves and burglars the year round, and that appeared to be an offset.

He had only to glance near his morning paper, to see that this was a very wicked world. It ought to be so, however, to furnish a contrast to Heaven. If the world were good enough then what would become of the arguments of priests and ministers?

One summer afternoon Mr. Manton lay down on the lounge for a nap. He knew that thousands of the men around him couldn't indulge in this luxury and earn their bread at the same time, but in a sleepy way he resented that those thousands had their glasses of beer every night, while he positively disliked the liquid. He had slept for an hour when he quietly awoke to find an intruder in his room. It was a ragged girl of fifteen. She was down on her knees rifling a bureau.

"If you knocked or rang I didn't hear you," he said as he sat up.

The girl rose up and looked him in the eyes for half a minute.

He was over the roofs and through the window for me. You were sleep-



Hit With a Sandbag.

ing so nicely I thought I wouldn't wake you up. What are you going to do with me?"

"Nothing."

"But I'm caught with the goods on!"

"Looks like it, but when the ice man, the coal man, the tailor, the grocer, the drygoods man and the shoemaker are grafting on me why should I make an example of you? The other day some one stuck me with a bogus half-dollar. Did I throw it into the ash can? No, ma'am! I went half a mile out of my way to buy cigarettes and work that coin off on the tobacconist. I'm what they call an honest man, and yet I did that."

"Then it ain't the coop for me," asked the girl.

"Not at all. That would simply be one more person behind the bars, and what would that amount to? I'm not even going to ask you to be good. To get into that window you must have incurred a big risk. I shall let you out by the door. If my landlady sees you she will raise a great howl because I let you in. Say, you're cold. I left a dollar on the rug to test her honesty and she pocketed it."

"Would you mind if I fell in love with you?" asked the girl after a long silence. "My name is Janet, and I have never met a man like you. We can't get married, of course, but I should like to be in love to see how it seems."

"Then go right ahead. You are entitled to your romance as much as any other woman."

"Thanks. I'm sorry I was going to rob you."

"Not at all. Do you find any of the trust's apologizing?"

"I most think I will give up stealing."

"Might think it over, but don't act on impulse. That is, don't give up stealing and turn to something worse, as many reformers have done. Tell you what you might do, though, to make the old town assume a more artistic look. You might wash your face and comb your hair and sew up some of the rents in your wardrobe. And now I think I will bow you out."

As he held the door open for her to pass on she was smoothing back her tangled hair and showing more self than when caught plundering. The rebuke had keyed.

Almost every morning Mr. Manton had a stroll. During an evening he sometimes sauntered through the tenement streets. On a certain evening as he sauntered he was hit across the back of the neck with a sandbag and went down. When he recovered consciousness he was in a here room, hands and feet tied, and a couple of hard-looking men waiting for the event. They had gone through him, but that was a mere trifle. They wanted five thousand dollars to give him his liberty. Mr. Manton didn't rage. It was a straight business proposition. Only that day he had read of thirteen members of a state legislature being rendered for offering to sell themselves. Was this crime worse? He didn't charge that it was. He simply refused to buy himself at the sum named.

The kidnapers were not cruel men. They simply wanted their money. They fed their captive and welted with what patience they could. And then one night came Janet. She entered by the skylight but her hands and face were clean and her hair brushed. She cast the captive loose and then said:

"I ain't stole a thing since that day."

"That's pretty fair," replied Mr. Manton.

"And don't you think I look nicer?"

"You surely do."

"It became me ist ms fall in love with you. I want to please, you know. An uncle of mine is in this job. Going to bring the cops down on him when you get out!"

"Not at all, young woman. Two weeks ago a real estate man who is called eminently respectable came near beating me out of twenty thousand dollars. Why should I blame a couple of men not so eminently respectable for trying to do me out of a quarter of that sum?"

"I guess you'll be glad to hear I've got a place in a shoe factory at four dollars a week?"

"Yes, that's good. Most all thieves, robbers and burglars admit there's no profit in their trade."

"No, only to be saved by a factory girl than by a thief, I know. I'm thinking of you most all the time. Would you care to ship up the rope and make over the roofs?"

Fifteen minutes later Mr. Manton was on the street in the walking home wards. He met several patrolmen and passed two police stations, but he had nothing to say. Janet's uncle and his pal had tried to extort money from him, which is a prison offense. He passed hundreds of buildings whose owner's were squeezing the tenants down to the last cent to pile up their own profits. Why not a law to punish them?

Two weeks later the bachelor received a scrawl on a postal card which read:

"I guess you'll be glad to hear my wages have riz to five dollars n week. Janet."

Yes; he was glad. It was three months before another card came. It read:

"My wages hae riz to six dollars e week and I have a bow, but I'm loving you still."

Then a year passed, and a third card announced a "riz" to eight dollars and "more love" and four months later the climax:

"I am now the 4 lady, and have got married to Tom Driggs, but he says I may still love you. Respectably, yours, Janet."

"And it I had pronched reform to her where would she have been!" mused the bachelor of himself as he laid down the postal. "Seems to me it's just about as well to let things work out by themselves!"

Hell.

Hail is the frozen precipitation from the air that belongs to the summer while snow belongs to the winter. Hailstones are ingotted in the air, and the ecund of an approaching or retreating hailstorm is very characteristic. Their large size permits them to acquire great velocity while falling, and this makes a hailstorm destructive. The prevailing theory as to the formation of hail is that powerful ascending air currents carry raindrops and hail snow upward, where they are frozen and chilled, forming bodies on which aqueous condensation takes place when they fall to a warm and moist stratum below. This theory explains the layering of structure often found, but does not explain the angularity of many hailstones.

Honesty Rewarded.

A charming story of a working girl's good fortune comes from High Wycomb, Buckinghamshire, England. A few days ago the girl saw something fall from a passing motor car. She immediately signaled to the occupants, who turned back, and when she handed up the "find" a sovereign was placed in her hand, to her great amazement. When asked what she would have done had she not attracted their attention, the girl said she would have taken the package to the police. The party thereupon took her for a trip to London and back to Oxford, and in the end presented her with a gold watch and chain.

Turning Night Into Day.

When the doors opened in the little Indiana theater a farmer wandered in and looked around.

"Ticket, please," said the doorkeeper.

"The only thing I've got agin these here op'ras," said the Hoosier as he walked away, "is that they don't begin till bedtime."—Success Magazine.

BREN INDICTED AGAIN

GRAND JURY RETURNS ANOTHER BILL AGAINST FORMER STATE UNIVERSITY TREASURER.

NOW FOR "LARCENY AS BAILEE"

Mishandling of Farm School Check Alleged As Result of a New Investigation of His Books.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9. — Joseph D. Bren was indicted again by the grand jury, this time for larceny as bailee.

The indictment came as a result of the examination made of University of Minnesota accounts by John Barry, an accountant employed by County Attorney Robertson to make an examination independent of that conducted by the state public examiner's office.

The crime alleged is charged to have been committed in the early months of last year. In January, 1910, according to testimony given the grand jury by Dean Woods of the farm school, the farm school sent two checks to Bren, then in charge of all university funds. One was for $5,227 and the other for a little more than $7,000. These checks were to be turned into the university fund and credited to the farm school.

Course of Checks.

The authorities say that the larger check followed its proper course, but that the books of Bren show that the smaller one did not. It was deposited, according to the testimony, in the St. Anthony Falls bank and Bren immediately drew more than $2,000 in cash against it. Dean Woods testified in sending the checks end J. E. Were of the bank testified to corroborating them.

Later on, the books show, the money to those who have examined them, that Bren drew a check on the athletic fund for $5,227 and sent it to the auditor. This money was due, not from the athletic fund, but from the university, but the sending of the check to the state auditor, according to the claims of the prosecutor, was arranged by Bren so that it covered the deficit in the university fund caused by non-deposit of the original check.

It is on these figures and claims that the indictment of today is based, the authorities holding that the books show that the athletic fund always was a ready bank for Bren to use when in need of money to cover up other fund funds. Later on, though the authorities say the books are indefinite on this point, the $5,227 was made up to the athletic fund.

When the final break came and Mr. Bren told his story of robbery on the campus, the athletic fund was found entirely intact and the authorities believe that this was made intact at the time so as to save someone else besides Bren from embarrassment.

MANY INQUIRIES ABOUT LANDS.

People All Over the Country Interested in Cass Lake.

Many inquiries are being received from all parts of the nation by George Welsh, state immigration agent, in regard to the 32,220 acres of land to be opened to entry in the Cass Leka district at 9 A. M., August 22. Some 40,000 acres of this are called Chippewa Indian lands upon which the timber has been cut and removed.

As this tract was opened to settlement early in May of this year the greater portion has been appropriated by "squatters," who have as first legal right to enter. There are, however, many acres of velsehle land in this tract still open.

The 40,000 acres in township 157, range 28, and township 155, range 29, Koochiching county, never have been open to entry before, and all who have settled on it prior to 9 o'clock, August 22, will be treated as trespassers and have no legal right. The first legal applicant after that time will obtain the tract desired.

RING FIGHT STIRS GOVERNOR.

Prepares to Clean-Up St. Louis County as Result of Hibbing Row.

Duluth.—As an aftermath of a battle at Hibbing in which "Pat" Brown, the range light-ground champion rewarded "Chicago Heights" Gery, the governor of Minnesota is preparing to make a clean-up in St. Louis county.

"I have not heard anything about the fight as yet," said Gov. A. G. Eberhart yesterday. "I did not know that it was going to take place. If the officers knew about it and did not enforce the law there will be something doing."

Sheriff J. R. Meiuing claims he is not a sport, and says: "If I had known about the Brown-Gary fight at Hibbing I certainly would have stopped it. I never saw the bridal exhibition to the fight in the papers but they did not state the place where it was to be held."

HORSE BRINGS $12,500.

Sullivan's Lewis Forest Sold to Lon McDonald of Indianapolis.

Duluth.—Captain James Sullivan of Duluth, who sold the Potter Lewis Forest to Lon McDonald of Indianapolis last week, has returned and says the consideration was $12,500. The horse was entered at the Grand Circuit races in Grand Rapids and Detroit, winning second money in the $2,000 stake event and third in the Furniture Manufacturers' event.

WORK ON INTERURBAN LINE

Construction Company of Hastings Busy Three Rivers.

Hastings.—That Hastings will have two interurban electric lines is a possibility, but one is now a certainty, the construction work having already been started. The Interurban Construction company of Hastings will build the project for a road to be built from the end of the Twin City Rapid Transit company's line at Inver Grove, by way of Hastings, to Canton Falls and Rochester, and eventually, it is said, to Chicago. The surveys are completed and most of the right of way has been secured.

The St. Paul Promotion company some time ago had surveys made and secured right of way to build an electric road from St. Paul by way of Hastings, through the river to Nininger, and Red Wing, to Lake City. It also was granted a franchise to operate its lines here. The Interurban Construction company of Hastings will also seek a franchise. This interurban company has at present a large force of men and teams at work on the roadbed of the new trolley line, about four miles this side of Invar Grove.

The officers of the company are: President Senator A. T. Stebbins of Rochester; vice president, Edward Feldhauser of St. Paul; directors, Otto Kramm, John Hinnen and Senator Albert Schaller of Hastings, F. B. Sasger of Canton Falls; W. L. Sonntag of St. Paul, general manager.

HURLED FROM AUTO.

Woman Meets Death Near Red Wing When Automobile Runs Off Road.

Red Wing.—Mrs. Ole Jensen, 56 years old, was instantly killed in an auto accident five miles north here. The car was being driven by Oscar Christopherson and his sister, Mrs. Ed. Nord, occupied the front seat with him. Knute Heugen and Mrs. Jensen were in the rear seat.

While driving at a speed of a twenty-mile-an-hour rate of speed, it is said, and after going down along grade approaching a bridge, Mrs. Jensen was thrown off her seat. She was holding some cans in her hands, and evidently lost her balance. She fell across the rear door.

Christopherson looked around and lost control of the machine, which ran down a steep embankment, striking two telephone poles which were on each side by side. The impact of the car broke one pole off near the ground and splintered the other.

Mrs. Jensen was thrown out and her neck was broken, death being almost instantaneous. Mrs. Nord was thrown against the wind shield, and her hands and one limb were cut and bruised by the driver and the broken windshield.

Coroner Gleh and County Attorney Erickson made a trip to the scene of the accident, but deemed no inquest necessary.

TO GET MONEY BACK.

Governor Promises Legislative Relief to Klesin.

Wolf Klesin of Duluth, who bought a quarter section of Long lake, St. Louis county, when he thought he was buying land at a sale of state swamp land conducted by State Auditor Iverson May 17, will get his money back, and the sale will be set aside by the next Legislature. Mr. Klesin saw Governor Eberhart, and the Governor told Mr. Klesin that he would take the matter up with the Legislature and secure relief.

Mr. Klesin was refused redress by Auditor Iverson because it was held he explained that he had found his land to be water, and came to St. Paul to get a refund of money. Many were in the city, and his deputies told Mr. Klesin they could do nothing, but took the case to Governor Eberhart, who heard it, after hearing the case, sold the state did not wish to defraud any one and that the sale of the land would be void. Klesin had paid only $78 on the land, but he said he was figuring for a principle rather than the money.

STEER TRAMPLES ON FARMER.

Jacob Meyer's Life Saved by Dog Which Fought Infuriated Animal.

Red Wing.—Jacob Meyer, a farmer living two miles southwest of Goodhue, was perhaps fatally injured by being trampled and gored by a young steer. Mr. Meyer was attacked while in the barnyard looking after some young cattle, which accompanied him hurried at and trampled the steer and prevented more serious injuries.

Mr. Meyer's collar bone was broken, his spine sprained, and he suffered bruises over his entire body.

He was unconscious from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he partially returned and found him lying in the barnyard. Physicians were called, and some hope is entertained for his recovery.

DUCKS KILLED BY HUNDREDS.

Lake Erith Reservation Residents Forced Resort to Game Slaughter.

White Earth.—A great many hunters have been busy the past few days with guns and dogs and the slaughter of ducks and prairie chickens has begun. Residents of the vicinity and in the neighborhood of Ogema have sent a vigorous protest to the chief executive of the state game and fish commission, urging him to adopt measures to check the unnecessary killing of young fowl.

LARGE SITES FOR NORMALS

ADDITIONAL GROUNDS AT MOORHEAD, ST. CLOUD AND MANKATO.

Members, Together With Presidents of Institutions, Well Entertained at Mankato.

Mankato.—Mankato today entertained members of the state normal board and the presidents of the five normal schools of the state, the former having here to hold the regular quarterly meeting of the board, while the presidents held their meeting in St. Paul, and, as is the usual custom, were here to meet with the board.

Plans presented by Resident Director Swanson, of the Winona normal for improvement of the grounds around the school and dormitory buildings, as well as for the laying of new walks were adopted and the work ordered started.

The contract for the purchase of additional property for the Moorhead normal also was adopted, $12,500 having been appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. The board recommended to the attorney general that condemnation proceedings be instituted for the purchase of four lots as additional property for the school.

For St. Cloud normal the contract for the purchase of additional property was approved. The contract for repairs on the heating plant was awarded, and approved.

Site for Mankato Dormitory.

A special committee, consisting of President Torrance and Directors J. J. Washburn and John C. Wise, recommended the purchase of the H. A. Patterson and E. C. Willard tracts of land and the resulting lots in Bryn Mawr addition as a site for the new dormitory for Mankato normal. The Mankato commercial club and property designated was ordered purchased for the state. The entire board and presidents of the normals proposed to visit this site this afternoon when the purchase of additional property was decided upon.

The board adjourned for luncheon and again assembled for the completion of business at 1:30, consulting at 3:30 o'clock, when the visitors were taken for an automobile ride to the Mankato power plant and other points of interest. The directors and presidents were the guests of Resident Director Wise at a dinner served at the Elks' cafe and after which a social evening was spent.

All But Two Members Present.

E. W. Washburn, of Duluth, Resident Director Somsen, of Winona, President Ell Torrance of Mankato, Secretary C. G. Schulz, of St. Paul; Resident Director C. L. Atwood, and President W. J. Shoemaker, of St. Cloud; Resident Director L. A. Huntoon and President W. A. Weld, of Moorhead; President A. S. E. Maxwell, of Winona, and E. R. Bohannon, of Duluth, were present. Directors E. J. Jones, of Morris, and Telief Jacobson, of Alexandria, were not at the meeting. The directors and presidents will return to their homes on the morning trains.

NEED NOT ASSESS TAX

Unnecessary When Property Owners Donate for Road.

Assistant Attorney General Smith yesterday gave an opinion that where property owners of the county had to be assessed against the benefited property as provided under the new Hiwell law for construction of a new road, it is unnecessary to make a formal assessment. This will give Winona county opportunity to build $120,000 worth of new roads this year, and many more than the one-quarter necessary was raised. Farmers contributed more than $8,500.

Whether the counties will take this opportunity of doing away with the assessment is Senator J. T. Elwell would not express an opinion. The northern counties, it is thought would prefer the assessment plan.

PLAN BIG CEREMONIAL.

Minneapolis Shriners to Put On Show for State Fair Week.

Minneapolis—Zurah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will hold their biggest ceremonial session of the year at their temple here on the evening of Friday, September 8, during state fair week. Invitations are now in the mails out of town Shriners having presents in the fair, the session will be devoted entirely to one of these candidates. All ready many petitions have come, in from over the state and many more are expected.

NEGRO IS CAUGHT.

And Confesses Assault on Fourteen-Year-Old White Girl.

Atkin—A negro named Woostar is held here on a charge of assaulting a white girl 14 years old living near Malmo, a settlement twenty-five miles southeast of here, on White Lake lake. The offense is admitted by the negro. The girl has identified him. Great excitement among the people has been caused, but mob violence is not expected.

QUEER DISEASE IS IN UNITED STATES

Many Here Afflicted With Odd Ailment, Says Prof. Munyon.

GREWSOME CREATURES VERY COMMON, FINDS EXPERT.

Many people in the United States are afflicted with a queer disease, according to a statement yesterday by Professor James M. Munyon. He made the following remarkable and rather grewsome statement:

"Many persons who come and to write to my headquarters at 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa., think they are suffering from some rare and peculiar disease or from a failing of the digestion or an entirely different disease—that of liver worms. These tape worms are huge infernal parasites, which locate in the upper bowel and consume a large percentage of the nutriment in undigested food. They sometimes grow to a length of forty to sixty feet. One may have a dozen of these in his stomach and bowels to the cause of his or her ill health.

"Some of the most common symptom of this disease is gnawing, hungry feeling. Sometimes the person is ravenously hungry and cannot get enough to eat. At other times the very sight of food is loathsome. There is a gnawing, burning sensation at the pit of the stomach, and the victim has headaches, fits of dizziness and nausea. He cannot sleep at night and often feels as if he is suffering from hunger by day.

"I have a treatment which has had wonderful success in eliminating these great creatures from the system. In the first place it is a strengthening tonic to aid digestion, and ridding the blood, kidneys and liver of impurities. It is also a specific to these great worms. If one has a tape worm he will be relieved of it by this treatment, and although I cannot guarantee that if not the treatment will rebuild the run-down person. Hundreds have written me saying from stomach trouble and a general breakdown, after using this remedy report marvelous success here with this treatment. Fully a dozen persons have passed these worms, and they are naturally relieved of their misery. Many have written me congratulating me for my discovery and crediting their names to the public."

Letters addressed to Professor James M. Munyon, 53d and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., will receive careful attention as though the patient called in person. Medical advice and consultation absolutely free. Not a penny to pay.

No Use Wasting It.

Mother—Charles, I see that you have written me a little letter to say how sorry you are you took the jam? Well, I forgive you for your thoughtfulness.

Charles—Yes, ma. Please don't tear the letter.

Mother—Why not?

Charles—'Cos it'll do for next time. —Strey Stories.

Vacation Scheme.

"I have gotten a great deal of pleasure from anticipating the trip.

"More pleasure, possibly, than you'll get from the trip itself."

"That's what I think. So I've decided to stay at home and save the money."

His Way of Life.

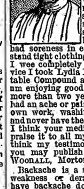
"War is hell."

"You seem to believe that in times of peace one should prepare for war."

THAT AWFUL BACKACHE

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Morton's Gap, Kentucky.—"I suffered two years with female disorders,



and I had a backache every day. I could hardly bear it. I had soreness in each side, could not stand tight clothing, and was irregular. I was completely run down. My advice I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege. table Compound and Liver Pills and am enjoying good health. It is now more than two years and I have not had an ache or pain since. I do all my own work, washing and everything, and never have the backache any more. I think your medicine is grand and I praise it to all my neighbors. If you think my testimony will help others you may publish it."—Mrs. OLLIE WOOLL, Morton's Gap, Kentucky.

Backache is a symptom of organic weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch never causes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

If offered with "Defiance" Starch, don't accept substitutes.

Thompson's Eye Water

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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And now comes the news that the Reciprocity treaty is sure to be accepted by the Canidians. Of course it will. Would a half famished dog refuse a choice beef steak? Hardly.

We admire govenor Ebehart for not calling any extra session of the late lamented legislature, as it will save the Brewers and Railroad companys a big bill of expense for lobbist to keep their boys in line and see that they do not forget the duty they owe their owners.

Congressman Steenerson has recommded the establishment of a new post office on section 22, In the town of Star, with H.C. Iverson as postmaster. Haivor has been pretty good about provideing mail service for the new settlers on the eleven townships, which has been one of the factors to make them contented to remain and make their home here.

Presiden Taft once admitted the Payne-Aldrich Wool Tariff was "Indefensible." Now that the revision of the schedule is "put up to him" by congress he he is thinking of vetoing it because the tariff commission has not had time to send in their findings on that schedule. What were the Commissions findings on the Canadian Reciprocity tariff? Has anybody heard? None! Then why did he not vetoe that? Oh yes, only farmers' interest Involved—we see. Some difference when the wollen manufacturer, dosen't like it.—Thief River Press.

Taft is only going after the farmers to put them out of business, and next year the farmers will put him out of business, as he is serving his last term.

Icebergs and Echoes.

Icebergs are always a source of worry to the transatlantic steamship skippers. It isn't pleasant to run along through a fog or a murky night and smash into one of these floating mountains of ice. The liner captains have a way of finding ice that at first strikes the landsman as curious. When it is suspected there are bergs in the neighborhood the whistle is kept going. If there is an echo the navigator slows down and keeps a sharp eye out, for echoes don't grow in the open ocean.

Disraeli's Gorgeous Costume.

When Disraeli was a young man he once went on a vacation trip to Corfu in this extraordinary costume: "A blood red shirt with silver buttons as big as shillings, an immense scarf for girdle, full of pistols and daggers; red cap, red slippers, broad blue striped jacket and trousers. His servant, engaged for the occasion, wore a Mameluko dress of crimson and gold, with a white turban thirty yards long and a saber glittering like a rainbow."—London Spectator.

The Difficulty.

The First Worker—Manner born be blowed! D'joo mean ter say if me an' you come into a bit o' splosh we couldn't keep our ends up with these 'ere dooks and people?

His Doubting Friend—Oh, we should be orl right, but our missuses 'd give the game away, yer know.—London Sketch.

The Landlubber.

They were enlightening the landlubber as to maritime matters. He was becoming more and more crestfallen as their explanations progressed.

"Why, I always thought," he sadly sighed, "that the port side of a ship was the one nearest port!"—Boston Herald.

Maddening.

"They really fear she will become insane. You see, she found a diary he kept before he married her."

"Oh, I see! And the awful revelations"—

"Revelations? No. It was all in cipher, and she couldn't read a word of it."—London Tit-Bits.

WALL STREET.

The Human Side of New York's Great Financial Quarter.

To the man who looks from without upon Wall street it seems a place of deep and dangerous mystery, a region of dens and caves and labyrinths full of perils which threaten loss and perhaps ruin to him who enters there. And such in too many instances it has proved to be. But nevertheless there is a decided human side to Wall street. It is perhaps the most "two faced" street in the world. Here men who occupy the highest pinnacle of financial success and who are powerful kings, in fact, daily brush elbows with office boys and bank messengers, "get-rich-quick" highwaymen, silly and pretty girl stenographers, curb brokers and curb merchants and sharp tongued and ready witted "newsies"—with all the motley tide that flows into "the street" each morning and ebbs back again at night.

Wall street may be said to be the most democratic street in the world, for all its vast wealth. There is no street where a crowd will gather more quickly than there, even upon the smallest pretext. It may be a street fakar selling some newfangled toy or a man gliding the ball on a flagpole 500 feet up in the air. A suffragette making a speech would transfer practically the entire population from a dozen skyscrapers to the "standing room only" in her immediate vicinity. But unless one hurries he will not get a good view of the fair creature, for soon she is lost from view in tangles of ticker tape tossed in reels from the nearby office windows, a favorite sport among the brokerage house clerks.

This sort of thing usually takes place during the noon hour, and at that time all work is suspended at the first sound of a band in the distance. Everybody flies to the curb. Business can wait in this busiest of streets for most anything before 2 o'clock, when the chimes of Trinity sound the afternoon session and "the street" settles down to its serious business of making financial history.

Such is the everyday "outside" little crooked street, "with the river at one end and a cemetery at the other," which has sent scores upon scores to one or the other—the street with a destiny.—Strand Magazine.

Ghosts Without Heads.

Speaking of ghosts, the London Chronicle says that "headless coaches" are fairly numerous in England. The most famous is the one that drives once a year, on the anniversary of Anne Boleyn's execution, up the avenue at Blickling, her Norfolk home. The coachman and the four horses have not a head between them, and Anne's own is not upon her shoulders, but she holds it in her lap as she sits in the coach all in white. At the hall door the whole apparition vanishes. Anne's father, Sir Thomas, also rides in a coach drawn by headless horses once a year, and his ride is much more exciting than his daughter's. He has to cross forty county bridges during the night and a company of yelling demons pursues the coach to keep the horses going. But how do the horses hear the noise if they have no ears?

A Shadow Fifty Miles Long.

The peak of Teneriffe projects a huge shadow stretching upward of fifty miles across the deep and partly eclipsing the adjoining islands. Exaggerated shadows of immense size are commonly seen in many other places. On the Harz mountains the so called Specter of the Brocken throws gigantic shadows of mountain climbers into the sky, repeating every movement made by them. The same occurs on the summit of Pambamarca, in Peru.

On the tops of Alpine peaks and on the summit of Ben Lomond, in Scotland, mists in one case and rarefied air in the other explain these optical illusions. The same causes produce also colored shadows, varying at each hour of the day and traceable to the dispersion of the solar rays.—Scientific American.

As to the Fireplace.

The sides of a fireplace should be well splayed or beveled in order to reflect the heat, says Arts and Decoration. The back should lean forward at the top for the same purpose, and the fireplace should not be too deep. A projecting chimney produces an effect of pushing the guest away, whereas a receding one beckons him nearer to enjoy the hospitality of the open fire. For this reason the inglenook—that is, the fireplace built into the wall of the room—is especially cozy and attractive.

A Bird Mystery.

After years of study devoted to the topic Professor Alfred Newton of Cambridge stated that without doubt bird migration is the greatest mystery in the entire animal kingdom, "a mystery," he added, "that can be no more explained by the modern man of science than by the simple minded savages of antiquity."

Inquisitiveness.

"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives," quoted the wise guy.

"That's right," agreed the simple mug. "Men are not so inquisitive as women."—Philadelphia Record.

One Want.

"What the world is waiting for," said a man whose garments glistened, "is some sort of a simple, easily applied and inexpensive preparation that would give a dull finish to shiny coats."—New York Sun.

Reason's whole pleasure lies in these words: Health, peace and competence.—Pope.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption, Sale to Purchaser.

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

To Wm. H. Matthews:

You are hereby notified that the following peice-or parcel-of land situated in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, Formerly a part of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to wit: Lot one (1) of Section Twenty (20) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) Range Forty Two (42) is now assessed in your name; that on the 18th, day of May A.D. 1907, at a sale of land persuent to the realestate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 25th, day of March A.D. 1907, in proceedings to inforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A.D. 1905, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece—or parcel of land was sold for the sum of Six Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents; that the tax certificate issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of redemption from said sale given and served, that the amount requid to redeem said peice—or parcel-of land from said sale at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Fifty Dollars and Seventy Two Cents (said sum being the eggregrate amount of said sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum, delinquent taxes penalties, costs and interests thereon accruing subsequent to said sale and paid by said purchaser, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accruing upon said land subsequent to said sale); and that the time for redemption of said peice—or parcel—of land from said sale will expire sixt (60) days after the service of this notice and proof of said service has been filed in my office.

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 16th, day of June A.D. 1911.

(Officiel Seal) A. A. Latendress.
County Auditor,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

RETURN OF SHERIFF PERSON NAMED NOT FOUND AND LAND VACANT.

State of Minnesota,]
County of Red Lake]SS.

I Charles Feilman, Sheriff of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, do certify and return that I have made and caused to be made diligent search for Wm. H. Matthews, the person named in the within notice and have been unable to find him in my said County; and that I have inspected and examined the land described in the within notice for the purpose of serving said notice upon the person in possession or occupancy thereof; and that there is no person in possession or occupancy of said land and the same is vacent and unoccupied.

Charles Feilman,
Sheriff,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

A RECORD FALL.

It Was Remarkable Not For Distance, but For Results.

Writing in 1841 of a fall from an immense altitude which did not result in death, a French observer, M. Manzini, declares that he had searched in vain in the annals of science for a similar case. We can well believe it.

The victim or patient was a tapissier who had been engaged in putting up decorations on the occasion of the belated obsequies of Napoleon the Great in the lofty dome of the Church of the Invalides in Paris. When busy moving a ladder on the top of a high scaffolding he overbalanced himself and, in obedience to some obscure instinct, jumped clear of the ladder and the platform, crying to his fellow workmen as only a Frenchman would, "Behold me quit!" With these cheerful words on his lips he fell eighty-two feet, bounding in one place off the roof of a little dome, which caused him to describe a second parabola in the air, and landing finally, feet first, on the slate roof of a small sacristy.

Crashing through the slates, he landed astride a rafter, where he was found sitting, surprised but coherent, for he was able to give his name and address when asked for them. He had no recollection of this and became unconscious when put to bed shortly afterward under the care of the great Pasquier. His insensibility lasted a very short time, however, and he made an extraordinary rapid recovery, having sustained no apparent injuries, either external or internal. At the end of a month Pasquier found him quite well.—London Lancet.

An Affront.

D'Auber—Your daughter paints in the Dutch school, does she not? Mrs. Newrich—Not much she don't! We pay $50 a quarter to give her private lessons at home. Dutch school indeed!—Philadelphia Record.

Posting Mother.

"Did that young man kiss you last night?"

"Mother, do you suppose he came all the way up here just to hear me sing?"

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Benham—Death is the debt we owe to nature. Benham—Nature does not send out her bills often enough.—New York Press.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 4, 1911

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 28th. 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rikka Moe, Widow of Nils M. Moe, deceased, of Rhoda Minnesota, who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 723, Serial No. 0540, for S. E. ¼ Section 30, Township 153 N, Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Hans P. Iverson, Syver Moran, of Plummer Minn. Adolph Lindberg, Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 18.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 14th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ben K. Kviste, of Highlanding Minn. who on Nov. 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 835, Serial No. 04894, for N. E. ¼ Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tallak Sveuson Dale, Tobias Olson, Sjur B. Stolass, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Aug. 18.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tallak Sveuson Dale, of Highlanding Minn, who on Oct. 5th 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 715. Serial No. 04265 for Lots 4, 5, 8, W. ½ S.W. ¼ Section 34 Township 153 N, Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of his entention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben K. Kviste, Tobias Olson, Sjur B. Stolass, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam Aug. 18.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Olson of Highlading Minn. who on Oct. 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 714 Serial No 0234, for S. E. ¼ Section 33 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tallak Sveuso Dale, Ben K. Kviste. Sjur B. Stolass, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"I had been given up to die by three of our best doctors,

I could not stand it to be on my feet and I was so swelled in the abdomen I could hardly breathe.

But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nervine I am able to be about the streets, a walking advertisement of the curative qualities of your remedies, although I am 70 years old."

JOHN R. COCHRAN,
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which for over twenty years has been recognized as the best preparation of its kind to be had.

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KRATKA, MINN

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Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.



Generally.

"Pa," said Freddy, "what is a social scale?"

"Generally speaking," replied pa, "it's a place where they weigh money."

On Pa.

"My son," said Harker as he pointed to the ivy in front of the cottage, "always be like the vine—climb."

The little boy was thoughtful.

"I don't think I'd want to be like that vine," he responded seriously.

"And why not, Tommy?"

"'Cause if I was I'd be a porch climber."—Chicago News.

He Got the Raise.

"You want more money? Why, my boy. I worked three years for $11 a month right in this establishment and now I'm owner of it."

"Well, you see what happened to your boss. No man who treats his help that way can hang on to his business."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Nice Selection.

She—Now that you have looked over my music, what would you like to have me play?

He—Whist or dominos.—Boston Transcript.

Cruikshank's Fagin.

During the time Cruikshank was illustrating "Oliver Twist" he spent days traversing the east end of London in search of a face that would correspond with his conception of the character of Fagin. One day while standing before a mirror in his dining room "pulling faces at himself," so to speak, for the want of something better to do, he accidentally made the features for which he was looking. The picture, therefore, of Fagin is really that of Cruikshank himself.

At Last.

A well known clergyman, called to other duties, says a writer in the Western Christian Advocate, preached his last sermon before the installation of his successor. The local paper, in announcing the order of services, gave it as follows:

"Sermon by the Rev. Blank; solo and quartet, 'Hushed at Length.'"

His Wanderings.

Stranger—What wonderful tales old Blinks relates! He must have been a great traveler in his day. Native—He was never outside the county in his life; but, you see, his mind has wandered for years.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A young driving team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn.

Fine sugar corn for sale at this office. 10 cents a dozen ears.

S L Holm made a business trip to Thief River Falls Monday.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

George Singer will build an addition to his Rhoda store this fall.

The whistle of the steam thresher will soon be heard in the land.

Do not forget to come up to the ditch meeting tomorrow afternoon.

C. L. Clark came home from his road leveling job east of Erie Monday.

A sister of T.S.Jacobson, from Wis, is visting with Mr.and Mrs. Jacobson this week.

School will commence in this school district Tuesday September 5th, with Herbert Swift as teacher.

The Young Peopels Society will meet at the residence of T. G. Rome next Sunday afternoon. All are invited.

Ben K.Kvistie was transacting business at Sunbeam Tuesday evening.

There is likely to be a scarsity of hay next winter as lots of it that was cut last year is going to waste this year.

Dr. Rea, is to be at the hot el Evelin, at Thief River Falls on next Wednesday. If you are on the sick list consult him, is our advice.

It would wake up some of the ditch contractors to get a go od warm dammage case brought against them, in which they was given to understand that a contract means what it says.

Miss Julia Sigurdson went down to Deer Park Thursday to work for Mrs.Ed. Rustan during the threshing season, while Ed is at McIntosh, where him and Charley Erickson have a threshing rig.

We may be a little slow about getting our ditches dug over this side of the river, but we are going to try to have our roads so we can travel on them when we do get them built.

We have a surplus of applications for our school, and any of our neighboring districts can get a tip where to get a teacher by applying at this office. Which do you want, first or second grade? Man or woman?

C.G. Olson, was up from Kratka Saturday evening looking up ditch matters. The farmers are getting up a protest against any further extension of time to complete the ditch running by his place. Ditch contractors have been setting on that ditch nest three years and the farmers begin to think it is time for them to hatch and get out of there.

C. Waldo spoke to a fair sized audience at the school house on Sunday evening, as the representative of the anti Saloon League. He made some good points that would be likely to put a farmer last paper to thinking. It appears from his statements that the Brewers owned a majority of the late legislature, and we guess the railroads and twin cities had the rest of them.

A. B.Brown of Neptune was an overnight visitor here Tuesday, on his way to Thief River Falls. We got lots of information from him about the lumber company's stocking up the river with logs, and they will either get that dandy log jam out of there so as to let Red Lake feed Red Lake River, or the Socialist party will get some mighty good campaign timber out of the deal.

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American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Death Of Mrs. P.C. Wold.

Mrs. P. C. Wold passed away at her home in Highlanding towoship on last Monday afternoon. Funeral services were held at the home on Wednesday afternoon and was attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends to extend their sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mrs. Wold has been sick for nearly a year with that dread disease, consumption, and her death did not come as a sudden shock, although it is hard to be reconciled to part with the wife and mother from the home, and we join with the entire neighborhood it extending our sincere sympathy to the family.

The remains were taken to Thief River Falls for burial.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the kind neighbors and all friends, who assisted us during the last illness and death of our wife and mother, we extend our sincere thanks.

P.C. Wold, and Family.

The Joke on Her.

"I suppose being the wife of a humorist is a continuous joke," said her former schoolmate.

"Yes," she sadly sighed, looking at her faded and old fashioned gown "and it's on me."—Exchange.

Women and Banking.

The cashier of a bank which has many women depositors, in speaking of them customers, said that the stock stories about overdrawn accounts and ignorance on to book methods bod become petulous. Whatever may have been the case before, women give banks no more trouble now than men. "The woman who insists on drawing money when her balance has been exhausted because there are still blank checks in her book has disappeared, and in her place we have a woman who wants interest on her money and who knows what 'call money' means," said the cashier. Referring to the "old wife," he added: "One day we did have a real case. A woman rushed in, said she had just figured up her account and found she was $200 short. Husband away—no other money—what could she do? She had brought jewels to leave as collateral, security till he returned, and then we looked up the matter and found she had over $800 to her credit."—New York Tribune.

A Dance Without a Smile.

They have a singular kind of dance conducted on the greens of country villages in Surrey. The dancers stand apart, a knot of young men here, a knot of maidens there, each one by itself and silent as a crowd of mutes. A piper breaks into a tune. A youth pulls off his cap and challenges his girl with a wave and a bow. If the girl is willing she waves her handkerchief in token of assent. The youth advances, takes a corner of the handkerchief in his hand and leads his lassie round and round. No word is spoken, and no laugh is heard. Stiff with cords and rich with braids, the girl moves heavily by default, going round and round and never allowing her partner to touch her hand. The pipe goes droning on for hours in the same sad key and measure, and the prize of merit is this "circling," as the dance is called, is given by spectators to the lassie who is all that mourner revelry has never spoken and never united.

Wanted More Converts.

Southey in his life of Wesley relates the following whimsical incident. He states that some of the opponents of these religionists in the excess of zeal against enthusiasm took up a whole wagon load of Methodists and carried them before a justice. When they were asked what these persons had done "there was an awkward silence. At last, one of the seekers said, 'Why, they pretend to be better than other people,' and, besides, they pray from morning till night."

The magistrate asked if they had been meeting also.

"Yes, Sir," an old man said; "we'll please your worship, they have been converted my wife. This was sent among them who had such a tongue, and now she is as quiet as a lamb."

"Carry them back; carry them back," the magistrate said, "and let them convert all the scolds in the town!"

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Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

Gilbert's Witty Comment.

Sir W. S. Gilbert's wit and humor were always ready. He was a fine raconteur and a good after dinner speaker. Rutland Barrington, the old Savoyard, said that "staying in Gilbert's house was like living in a literary fireworks factory."

Barrington played the Captain in "Pinafore." At rehearsal one day Gilbert, who was an autocratic and magnificent stage manager, told him to cross the stage, which represented the deck of H. M. S. Pinafore, and sit on a skylight "in a pensive attitude." Barrington obeyed orders, but unfortunately the skylight had only been rigged up temporarily, and the portly Barrington crashed through it.

"That's an expensive attitude," said Gilbert in a flash.

Wanted to Convert Utopia.

When the "Utopia" was first published it occasioned a pleasant mistake. This political romance represents a perfect but visionary republic in an island supposed to have been somewhere in the Atlantic, near those western shores.

"As this was the age of discovery," says Granger, "the learned Hadneus and others took it for genuine history and deemed it expedient to send missionaries thither to convert the people."—"Book of Queer Things."

Chattel Mortgages.

A man who gives a chattel mortgage should always examine it carefully to make sure it is not "on demand." Sharp money lenders who loan funds on chattel mortgages often try to have this clause inserted, and when it is the borrower may expect to part with his chattels at almost any moment. It is a trick by which advantage is often taken of the unwary.

Oh the Fence.

"Have you an optimist or a pessimist?"

"Both. I hope for the best, but I don't like to bet as a sure thing."—Exchange.

"To live long it is necessary to live slowly."—Cicero.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

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Force Yourself to Be Well.

"Plant your feet firmly and squarely on the ground, throw back your shoulders, hold your arms and affirm in most emphatic terms that you are strong, healthy and well. Do this for a few minutes every evening, and, even if this is not how you actually feel, maintain by your physical and mental attitude that it is your condition, and you will soon find that it becomes so and that you are not really telling lies." This was the advice given by Dr. J. Stinson Hooker in a lecture on "Nurturing and Posing For Health" at the simple life conference and exhibition in London. "It is wonderful to what extent our state of health can be altered in this way," Dr. Hooker added. "It stirs up the currents of feeling which act on the nerves. These act on the blood vessels, and thus the whole system is improved, and we become different beings."

He Was Well Off.

H. Clay Calhoun, testifying in an assault case, spoke of one Washington White as "well off."

"Now, witness," said the cross-examining lawyer, "when you declare White to be well off, what do you mean? Is he worth $10,000?"

"No, sah. Oh, no, sah," said Calhoun. "He is worth $5,000?"

"No, sah. Mah, gracious, no!"

"Is he worth $1,000?"

"No, sah; he ain't worf 17 cents."

"Then how is he well off?"

"Bekase, sah, his wife am as a No. 1 washlady and keeps de hull family in bangup style."—Exchange.

Just Like Eggs.

Miss A.—So your wife keeps you continually in hot water, you poor man Mr. B.—Yes, that's all right. We use hens are like eggs. Keep 'em in hot water and we become hardened.—Boston Transcript.

A Long Run.

Property Man—Did poor company have a long run in Sycamine? Constable—They played us only two miles out.—Chicago News.

Her Ideal.

"What is your ideal man?"

"One who is clever enough to make money and foolish enough to spend it."—Variety Life.

Honesty needs no police to set itself off.—Edward Moore.

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9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
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15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
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28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urine or Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

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A Light Retort.

"How did the trouble in the family start?"

"The wife, it seems, got tired of her husband's heavy wit."

"Why didn't she simply make a light retort?"

"She did. She threw the lamp at him."—Exchange.

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can well be claimed of a book that has the unqualified indorsement of the Executive Departments of the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, all the State Superintendents of Schools, nearly all of the College Presidents, Principals of Normal Schools, and Educators generally.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

HE'S THE ORIGINAL GROUCH

Surely Would Be Hard to Please Old Gentleman With This Kind of Disposition.

There is in Washington an old "grouch" whose son was graduated from Yale. When the young man came home at the end of first term, he exulted in the fact that he stood next to the head of his class. But the old gentleman was not satisfied.

"Next to the head!" he exclaimed. "What do you mean? I'd like to know what you think I'm sending you to colleges for? Next to the head! Why aren't you at the head, when you ought to be?"

At this the son was much crestfallen; but upon his return, he went about his work with such ambition that at the end of the term he found himself in the coveted place. When he went home that year he felt very proud. It would be great news for the old man.

When the announcement was made, the father contemplated his son for a few minutes in silence; then, with a shrug, he remarked:

"At the head of the class, eh? Well, that's a fine commentary on Yale university!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Family Enough.

Horace, five-year-old, has a brother nine, and a sister three, and with his father and mother, he deemed this family large, enough. When, therefore, he was told by his aunt that a little baby was to be added to the family, he protested:

"I think papa and mamma might better spend their money for more strawberries and powdered sugar for me," he observed, indignantly.

On a certain day a doctor came to the house and Horace thought he knew what that meant. His spirit of revolt nearly got the better of him, however, when a second doctor came. A few hours later, after the doctors had departed, his Aunt Ella told him he had a new little brother. Horaces brightened, and tiptoed to his mother's room. "It's all right, mamma," he assured her. "There's only one."

To Be a Good Cook.

To be a good cook means the knowledge of all fruits, herbs, balms and spices; and of all that is tasteful and sweet in fields and groves, savory in meats; it means carefulness, inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness and readiness of appliance; it means the economy of your great-grandmothers and the science of modern chemists; it means much tasting and no wasting; it means English thoroughness, French art and Arabian hospitality; it means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always mistress (lord given), and you are to see that everybody has something nice to eat"—Ruskin.

A Complication.

Bessie found getting well much more tiresome than being sick. She was becoming very impatient about staying indoors and eating soups.

When her aunt asked her how she felt she replied that she was much better; that the doctor had found something else the matter with her.

"Why, what is it?" asked the aunt. "I think the doctor said 'convalescence.'"

A Mystery.

He (during the spat)—Well, if you want to know it, I married you for your money.

She—I wish I could tell as coolly what I married you for.—Boston Transcript.

A Specimen.

"Did you ever hear of anything so ridiculous as men of honest gruit?"

"What's the matter with the gardeners?"

A man who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.—Whately.

Take every possible chance to be kind, because, some day, there may be no more chances.—Margaret Deland.

AT THE PARSONAGE.

Coffee Runs Riot No Longer.

"Wife and I had a serious time of it while we were coffee drinkers.

"She had gastritis, headaches, belching and would have periods of sick ness, while I secured a daily headache that became chronic.

"We naturally sought relief by drugs without avail, for it is now plain enough that no drug will cure the diseases another drug (coffee) sets up, particularly, so long as the drug which causes the trouble is continued.

"Finally we thought we would try leaving off coffee and using Postum. I noticed that my headaches disappeared like magic, and my old "nervousness left. One day wife said, 'Do you know my gastritis has gone?'

"Once can hardly realize what Postum has done for us.

"Then we began to talk to others. Wife's father and mother were both coffee drinkers and sufferers.' Their headaches left entirely a short time after they changed from coffee to Postum.

"I began to enquire among my parishioners and found to my astonishment that numbers of them use Postum in place of coffee. Many of the ministers who have visited our parsonage have become enthusiastic champions of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



There Was Frank, Open Admiration in His Glance.

The Pig and the Man

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DERBOROW MELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They propose to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the maudlin husband. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy takes a note to the body taking the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the women's horse falls exhausted; the young man puts her on his own and follows hanging to the stirrup straps. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman thrusts her escort into a snow drift and rides on. Amid-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire in New York. He meets Eleanor Haldane, a beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and co-operates with her in her work. Gormly becomes owner of a steamship line and finds himself frustrated in plan and track extension plans by grafting aldermen, backed by the Gotham Traction Company. An automobile accident near the country house, on a stormy Christmas Eve, brings Gormly and Eleanor with the members of Miss Haldane's family. Finally he makes the marooned party comfortable and referring to a worse storm he once experienced in the west, offers to notify the people at the Haldane place of the accident. An automobile accident near the Haldane place on a stormy Christmas Eve brings Gormly in contact with the members of the Haldane family.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

He had never seen her except in the quiet conventionality of a street dress. He had imagined her in all sorts of poses. What she burst upon him that way however, the slight dazzled him. It was so far beyond any dream he had ever indulged that he could scarcely comprehend it. He stopped and stared at her. For once his keen control deserted him. There was that frank, open admiration in his glance of which no one could mistake the meaning.

"You must pardon my surprise," said Gormly; "I have never seen you in an evening gown, and I confess my imagination unequal to—"

"Do you like it?" said the girl nervously.

"I am scarcely conscious of it, Miss Haldane," he returned directly. "I see only you."

"I thought we would be relatively unobservant," she said lightly, recovering her equipoise, "for a man whose business it is to buy and sell such things not to notice them."

"In your presence tonight, Miss Haldane, business is so far from me as if it was on the other side of the world. It is on the other side of the world. You continued swiftly: "for this is a different world from any in which I have ever moved, and I—"

His speech was broken by the entrance of Mrs. Haldane and Miss Stewart. The latter was a fragile, graceful, charming girl, who would have attracted instant attention and notice anywhere, except beside her regal companion and friend. Mrs. Haldane was a not unworthy compliment to the other two. Those two also were wearing elaborate dinner gowns.

At this moment Haldane, followed by the two other men, came in from the library.

"Mr. Gormly," began Haldane, seeing her, "I am unable to get anybody over the telephone."

"I am sorry to hear that. I suppose that the wires are down on account of the storm."

"Exactly. Meanwhile, I scarcely know what to do. Could you send a man on a horse over to my place?"

"I should be glad to do so, did I possess the horse."

"The pair that brought me up from the lodge?"

"Neither is broken to saddle, I believe, and—but I can send a man over on foot. I have no doubt—"

"I hardly think that would be possible," interposed Dr. Devereux. "I should not like to be responsible for any man on foot in such a storm as this."

"I'll go myself," said Gormly quickly.

"You, Mr. Gormly!" exclaimed Mrs. Haldane. "Why, we couldn't think of such a thing. The danger!"

"Madam, I have been afoot in worse storms than this," he answered, "when I was a mere boy in the far west."

It was the first intimation anybody from New York had had as to any period of Gormly's life outside of New York, and one of the company at least pricked up his ears at this remark and listened attentively.

"We couldn't think of allowing you to do so," said Miss Haldane.

"I suppose that pair you have could hardly take us over?" questioned Livingstone Haldane.

"I am afraid not," answered Gormly. "They have been driven rather hard today, and they are a light pair at best, as you notice."

"Well, we are thrust upon you, then, marooned as it were."

"I hope you won't find my house the typical desert island," answered Gormly, smiling. "Indeed, I scarcely know what the resources of the establishment are, having entered into possession only today; but whatever they are they are at your service."

"There's no help for it, I suppose," answered Haldane somewhat gloomily. "I guess you will have to keep us until morning."

"Think how happy you make a lonely old bachelor," returned Gormly, "in being his Christmas guests. And if you will accept this situation, as indeed I fear you must, I shall make arrangements so that you can be taken to your own place on Christmas morning. Let me consult my butler, who was Mr. Goodrich's major domo before I bought the place, and see what can be done."

A brief conversation with that functionary threw some little cheer over the situation. Gormly's own wardrobe, which had been sent down, would amply supply the man with whatever they needed, and the butler imparted the cheering news that the lodgekeeper was a married man with two grown daughters, and he had no doubt that such things as the women required might be secured from them.

"Send at once," said Gormly quickly, "and ask Mrs. Bullen to come up to the house and to, also, bring her daughters with her. Tell her that I desire she can to the ladies. How are we off for hairbrushes?"

"Plenty of them, sir, and all ready for guests."

"Well, see that they are prepared, and have Mrs. Bullen here immediately."

As the butler went off to attend to the orders, Gormly sauntered the room and found the whole party completely gathered about the fire. He explained that he had found a woman on the place, the lodgekeeper's wife, that he had sent his station wagon for her; and that she would be present doubtless within a half hour with such indispensable articles of attire as might serve to make the women guests at least comfortable.

"If we were only in communication with your shop, Mr. Gormly," said Mrs. Haldane—and whether she meant to be offensive or not Gormly could not tell—"we would lack nothing."

"I am sorry for your sake, madam, that I am not. As it is, we shall have to do our best with the limited resources at hand."

Conversation ran on desultorily this way for a short time, when the butler announced the arrival of Mrs. Bullen. As he did so, the tall clock musically chimed out the hour of nine.

"Now that your woman is here, Mr. Gormly," said Mrs. Haldane, rising, "be I am somewhat fatigued from the ride and the experience, I shall retire to my room. I suppose you young people won't think of going to bed at this unearthly hour?"

"No, indeed," answered Miss Stewart. "I think I'll stay awake until Christmas."

"Will you go, Beekman?" said Mrs. Haldane, addressing her husband.

"Why—no—my dear—"

"I was about to propose a table of bridge," said Dr. Devaux?"

"An excellent idea," returned Haldane quickly; "but there are six of us here and—"

"I don't play," said Gormly quickly. "I'll stay out also," said Eleanor. "I don't care much for bridge myself."

"Good night," said Mrs. Haldane, moving away, escorted by the butler, and met outside presently by Mrs. Bullen.

"Mr. Gormly and I will watch your guests," said Eleanor.

"By the way, Eleanor, may I ask where you met Mr. Gormly?" queried her father.

"He is very much interested in our social settlement work. Many of his employees live in his vicinity. Our new settlement house we are building, and I have had occasion to consult him of his office a great many times."

"Ah," said the elder man reflectively, wondering how much might be behind that entirely innocent statement.

Meanwhile a footman arranged a card table, at which the quartet took their places and instantly became absorbed in the game. Miss Haldane manifested no special interest in the play, and at Gormly's suggestion she and Miss Stewart went with him into the inviting little library through the broad open doors that gave access to the fire. The latter was the true burning there. He drew a low chair before it in which she sat down. He himself stood with his arm resting on the mantel, looking down on her.

The two were in plain sight from the other room; but as they talked in low tones their conversation was inaudible in the hall. Haldane glanced frequently from time to time; but finally, becoming absorbed in his game, paid them no further notice.

CHAPTER IV.

Miss Haldane is Charmed and Charmer.

"Mr. Gormly," began Miss Haldane, "I have not seen you for some time."

"Not for many days, many weeks, many days, Miss Haldane," answered Gormly quietly.

"Precisely!" exclaimed the astonished girl. "How pat you have the time! Do you keep a calendar of my visits at your office?"

"I have a marvelous memory for details which I wish to remember," said the man.

"And I am so much interested in—in settlement house matters—How does it progress, by the way?" he continued, gravely as if his recollection of anything connected with her was a mere matter of course.

"Oh, beautifully. You see, there is nothing to consult you about now. It is all in the architect's and builders' hands. You have been so helpful to me I really don't know what I should have done without you."

"And you have, of course, respected my confidence? No one knows anything about my connection with the enterprise?"

"No one at all."

"Not even your father?"

"Certainly not. I never discuss business with my father, nor does he discuss business with me."

"Indeed!" said Gormly quickly, "I should think he might discuss business with you to advantage."

"What do you mean?" asked the girl.

"I see a business man, Miss Haldane, accustomed to deal with men and women in a business way, and much younger than himself, who has seldom the capacity of those with whom I work. I have not often seen a woman, young as you are, with a better head for business than you have."

It was the dottiest thing the man could have said to her. Women, she knew, were not naturally businesslike, and to have such qualities attributed to her was the ambition kind of flattery. It came, too, from a man who was a power in the business world, and—was therefore the more valuable.

"Is it very good of you to say that," said the girl, smiling pleasantly in appreciation, "and I am more proud of it because, everybody says, you are such a good business man yourself."

"I should like to do something really worth while," said the girl after a little pause. "I like people who do something worth while."

"So do I," said the man, with obvious meaning.

"Mr. Gormly," she exclaimed impetuously, "why don't you do something worth while?"

Gormly smiled. "My dear young lady," he answered—really, he was old enough to be her father, he thought half sadly, as he noted the form of speech—"I have the largest store in the world. I have agents in every civilized country and many that are uncivilized. I own and control a fleet of steamers. I have my private woolen mills, and silk mills and factories. I suppose there are ten thousand people in my employ. I can give you a check for another million for your settlement work as often as you wish it, and—"

"There are all very well, Mr. Gormly," said the girl gravely, "They spell tremendous material success; they show your ability and acumen; in the eyes of the world they count for a great deal; indeed, I find lately that they are counting more and more, but they don't really amount to anything after all. What is money, what are power and influence? My father, for instance, was born with more than he could possibly spend, more than he knew what to do with, inherited from thrifty ancestors who had the wit to buy land when it could be bought for a song. He has influence, power. What does it amount to? I want him to do something, really to do something in the world for the good of mankind. I am preaching to you just as I preach to him."

"Do you look upon me as you would a father?" asked Gormly quickly.

"Why, no, not exactly. Certainly not," answered the girl.

"I am forty-four, you know."

"No, I didn't know; but what if you are? You are still a young man. My father is fifty-five, and I don't call him old."

"Wonderful consideration from twenty-two!" said Gormly smiling.

"Well," resumed the girl, "I was saying that you ought to do something in life. You have made yourself. You started with little or nothing. If I may believe the newspaper accounts of you."

"Have you been reading them?"

"Every word," answered the girl. "I was quite proud of being able to say to my friends that I knew you and what they said about you was true."

Never in his life had Gormly been happier than at this frank, spontaneous expression of approval.

"You ought to put those great talents of yours at the service of your fellow man; not in buying and selling, but in doing something for them," she ran on.

"Don't you think that in selling them the honest product at a fair profit, in telling them the strict and only, truth about what you have to sell, in allowing them the utmost freedom of return and exchange, in providing generously for employees, is doing service to your fellow creatures?"

"Certainly, it is It is doing service to the little world which you touch, the great world perhaps more than most of us can touch. But I want you to do something. I want every man and every woman who has the ability to do something, in a great, splendid way."

"But what would you have me do?"

"I don't know," answered the girl. "I don't know what I would have anybody do; but there are so many things to be done, so many wrongs to be righted, so many things to be achieved. The great man goes out and makes opportunities. Part of his greatness, part of his service is seeing what there is to do. Ruskin says somewhere that the greatest thing anybody can do is to find something. If I were a man or woman, I could answer your question better, but I am a girl."

"I think you are a great woman," said Gormly softly, "and I would be perfectly willing to take your answer and abide by it."

"I would not have it that way," answered the girl decisively. "When my father asks me what I would have him do, I say to him, 'Go and see.' He laughs at me most people laugh at me. You don't, Mr. Gormly."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

No More Room.

The elevator slipped rapidly by one floor after another, while many lights flashed. A large office building rang the bell and demanded to be carried to the street. It was the soon hour and every one at the elevator shaft was anxious to get luncheon.

The elevator seemed to be only half filled. Actually there were three girls and a man in it who had got on at the fifteenth floor.

"Filled up," shouted the operator, as he sped by the angry crowd at the door.

Finally he reached a floor where one of the officers of the company had engaged a room, and the man was there and wanted to go down. He shouted to him, "Filled up," and the man said something else.

Then the operator added:

"Filled up with hats."

Demand for Granite.

Although Aberdeen is the home of Scotch granite, a shipment of 350 tons recently was exported to, of all places, South Carolina quarries to meet a demand for a variation in color from the native stone.

"Why does he let his wife venture alone in his auto?"

"He's anxious to see what will happen when two hammerandahe thing come together."—Smart Set.



Cement Talk No. 1

Buyers of *Portland cement* should remember that there are various brands of *Portland cement* on the market and that all *Portland cement* is not the same. Every manufacturer prints on the sacks the name of the brand and the trade mark. If you find the trade mark printed above and the name *Universal* on the *cement* sacks, you may know it is the best *Portland cement* possible to make. *Good concrete* depends on good workmanship and good materials. Care and experience make for good workmanship. Good sand and gravel or crushed stone are obtainable quite cheaply. With these you may feel absolutely safe, if you use *Universal Portland Cement*. It is always uniform, of good color, great strength and works easily. If you need *one*, use *Universal*. Most dealers handle *Universal*. If yours does not, write us.

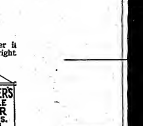
UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Sallow Skin and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality, Largest in Variety, Unsurpassed in Results. Every polishing shoe of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes at one and the same time and gives a beautiful lasting, tho' not overdone gloss, without rubbing. No stained fingers, nothing sticky. Applied with sponge attached to bottle stopper. Will not injure the most delicate shoe.

QUICK WHITE makes dirty canvas shoes clean and white, in a few minutes. It can be carefully and easily applied. A sponge in every package. Will not injure the most delicate shoe. Contains no rubbing.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his name and 25c and we will send you a full size package.

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William Harper, Dean, Appleton, Wis.

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For the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Blood Poisons, Scrofulous Sores, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Piles, Fistula, Corns, all old sores; cures when all else fails. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. Allen Medicine Co., Dept. No. 85, Fond du Lac, Wis.

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VIRGINIA FARM Worth $1, 2 & 3 Miles from Norfolk, 2 R. R. Station. Stream emptying into Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay. Excellent oysters, fish and crabs. Good boating, bathing and fishing. Fine for summer resort. Good soil, 10 acres in cultivation, 10 A. wooded and 10 A. pasture. Fronts 2 public roads. Price $1,000. Terms, $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. Address, Owner, Box 1, Berkley, Va.

CENTRAL ALBERTA, CANADA—We sell 160 acres of land for $160 cash, or $10 per month. Write us for free booklet telling all about it. Central Alberta Land Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

MODERN BARNS AND STABLES

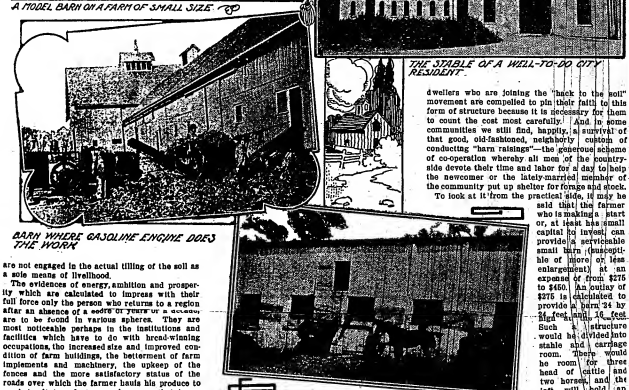
A TRAVELER journeying today through any rural district in the United States and contrasting conditions with what prevailed in the same locality 20 years ago, or even ten years ago, is likely to be astonished by the improvement and development on every hand. There are very few farming communities of which this is not true, and probably in almost the same degree may the evidences of progress be noted in the small towns and villages where the inhabitants though indirectly dependent upon the agricultural industry



A MULTI-MILLIONAIRES' BARN

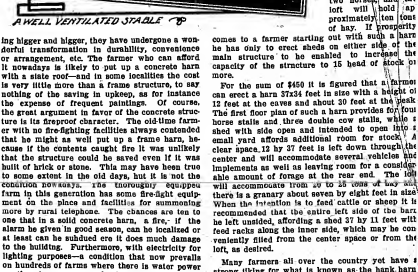


A MODEL BARN ON A FARM OF SMALL SIZE



BARN WHERE GASOLINE ENGINE DOES THE WORK

THE STABLE OF A WELL-TO-DO CITY RESIDENT



A WELL VENTILATED STABLE

are not engaged in the actual tilling of the soil as a sole means of livelihood.

The evidences of energy, ambition and prosperity which are calculated to impress with their full force only the person who returns to a region after an absence of a score of years or a quarter are to be found in various spheres. They are most noticeable perhaps in the institutions and facilities which have to do with bread-winning occupations, the increased size and improved condition of farm buildings, the betterment of farm implements and machinery, the upkeep of the fences and the more satisfactory status of the roads over which the farmer hauls his produce to market. It is safe to say, however, that in no division of farm life has the twentieth century disclosed new possibilities to the extent that such expansion has been manifested in the architecture and construction of barns and stables.

The barn has always been a most important asset of the farmer or stock raiser. Society folk, ignorant of the relative importance of things on a farm, have been wont to criticise many a farmer because he expended far more money on his barn than he did upon his residence. From the standpoint of the farmer, however, there has always been ample justification for such a course. A barn represents an important business expenditure, a source of livelihood, whereas a dwelling is in considerable measure if not a luxury at least a vehicle of comfort. Accordingly the farmer, if he has the thrift and foresight and judgment for which his class are proverbial, is apt to argue, when setting up for himself, that it is the pair of wisdom to procure the best possible facilities in the form of shelter for his crops and stock and to bide his time in indulging the longing for a fine house. And, be it added, the average rural housewife, particularly if she was raised on a farm, has readily concurred with her husband's view as to the wisdom of thus attending to business first and pleasure afterward.

Gradually it has come about, however, that in none save the most newly-developed sections of the country is there noticeable that old disparity between the appearance of the farm home and its accompanying barn. The prosperity that has come to the American farmer in later years is been mainly responsible. With an opportunity to derive something like his proper share of the profits of his toil he has "spruced up" things generally around the old homestead. Like as not he has invested in an automobile and a high-priced graphophone or a player-piano, but whether or not he has gone to the limit of luxuries in that direction he is pretty certain to have made the farm home worthy of his family and of his prosperous condition—either enlarging or rebuilding the old house or else putting up a new house that is modern in every respect.

But while these other adjuncts have been catching up with the farm barn it must not be supposed that the barn itself has been standing still in the march of progress. If we may express it that way. It is not so much that the present-day barn or stable is larger than its predecessor of a decade ago—except, of course, in the case of large estates or bonanza farms. On the contrary there seems to be some tendency to reduce the size of such buildings. This tendency, which is not yet by any means universal, is explained by various circumstances. For one thing it has become the fashion to provide various separate storage structures and outbuildings which take care of some of the farm yield for which space had formerly to be provided in the barn. Thus, too, the automobiles of the up-to-date farmer of today take up less space than did the various carriages, buggies, light wagons and carriage horses of the farmer in proportionately easy circumstances some years ago.

But if country barns have not necessarily been following the example of city skyscrapers in growing bigger and bigger, they have undergone a wonderful transformation in durability, convenience or arrangement, etc. The farmer who can afford it nowadays is likely to put up a concrete barn with a slate roof—and in some localities the cost is very little more than a frame structure, to say nothing of the saving in upkeep, as for instance the expense of frequent paintings. Of course, the great argument in favor of the concrete structure is its fireproof character. The old-time farmer with no fire-fighting facilities always contended that he might as well put up a frame barn, because if the contents caught fire it was unlikely that the structure could be saved even if it was built of brick or stone. This may have been true to some extent in the old days, but it is not the condition nowadays. The thoroughly equipped farm in this generation has some fire-light equipment on the place and facilities for summoning more by rural telephone. The chances are ten to one that in a solid concrete barn, a fire, if the alarm be given in good season, can be localized or at least can be subdued ere it does much damage to the building. Furthermore, with electricity for lighting purposes—a condition that now prevails on hundreds of farms where there is water power on the place or a near-by trolley line—there is much less danger of fire in the barn than there was in the old days of lanterns.

Whereas, the new-fangled barn with all its fancy frills is an accomplished fact in many sections of the country, it should be noted that the old-fashioned frame barns—the kind that can be quickly constructed at modest expense—are yet being erected by the hundreds every year in the more recently developed sections and wherever we find the ambitious young man launching out as a farmer on a small capital. Indeed, many of the city dwellers who are joining the "back to the soil" movement are compelled to pin their faith to this form of structure because it is necessary for them to count the cost most carefully. And to some communities we still find, happily, a survival of that good, old-fashioned, neighborly custom of conducting "barn raisings"—the generous scheme of co-operation whereby all men of the countryside devote their time and labor for a day to help the newcomer or the lately-married member of the community put up shelter for forage and stock.

To look at it from the practical side, it may be said that the farmer who is making a start or, at least has small capital to invest, can provide a serviceable small barn (susceptible of more or less enlargement) at an expense of from $275 to $450. An outlay of $375 is calculated to provide a barn 24 by 32 feet in size. Such a structure would be divided into stable and carriage room. There would be room for three head of cattle and two horses, and the loft will hold approximately ten tons of hay. If prosperity comes to a farmer starting out with such a barn he has only to erect sheds on either side of the main structure to be enabled to increase the capacity of the structure to 15 head of stock or more.

For the sum of $450 it is figured that a farmer can erect a barn 37x34 feet in size with a height of 12 feet at the eaves and about 30 feet at the peak. The first floor plan of such a barn provides for four horse stalls and three double cow stalls, while a shed with side open and intended to open into a small yard affords additional room for stock. A clear space, 12 by 37 feet is left down through the center and will accommodate several vehicles or implements as well as leaving room for a considerable amount of forage at the rear end. The loft will accommodate tons of loose hay and there is a granary about seven by eight feet in size. When the intention is to feed cattle or sheep it is recommended that the entire side of the barn be left unsided, affording a shed 37 by 11 feet with feed racks along the inner side, which may be conveniently fed from the center space or from the loft, as desired.

Many farmers all over the country yet have a strong liking for what is known as the basement barn—where the structure is to be erected on the side of a hill. Many objections have been raised against this type of barn, but the experts of the United States department of agriculture declare that the objectionable features can be guarded against in construction. The principal objection always advanced is that a bank barn necessitates a basement stable, which it is claimed by some persons is at most certain to prove dark, damp and unhealthful. Experts claim, however, that if there be selected a hillside sloping south and ample doors be provided, together with low windows, it is at all possible there will be ample ventilation and abundance of sunshine, whereas the rising land to the north will protect the stabling from the cold. In storing forage in this type of barn the teams can be driven in on the main floor without climbing a steep ascent, and hay and fodder put away on the same floor with a minimum of labor.

The wealthy proprietors of many of the luxurious estates which have been erected in the United States in increasing numbers of late years have erected barns and stables that have in many instances cost thousands of dollars each. As a rule living quarters are provided on the second floor of such a building for the coachman and stable employes.

In the towns and cities there is noticeable an even stronger inclination than in the country districts to erect concrete stables. The approved form of construction and the most thoroughly fireproof is the monolithic or solid concrete or else constructed of concrete blocks, but concrete or stucco on brick is also good and very economical by reason of the fact that old brick may be used. Finally, there is resort to concrete on metal lath by those who desire the most inexpensive form of concrete construction.

SHE BEGAN WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN POLAND.

The semi-centennial of Pauline Kuczalska has just been celebrated by the women of Poland. It was Pauline Kuczalska who started the woman's rights movement in Poland. As a young girl she taught poor girls at home. Her pupils numbered 120 and she taught them in classes of four and five each. The second step in her work was to found the committee of the third sewing school, which soon outgrew its narrow bounds and became the Society of Woman's Work. This became the Woman's Mutual Aid society.

Shortly after attending the Woman's Right's congress in Paris in 1878 she began to collect in her little drawing room women from all sections of her country. Here she started the Women Land Owners association, the Association of Bookkeepers and several other organizations of women. At the jubilee of the Polish authoress, Orzeszkoda, she organized the first Polish Women's congress. In 1895 she collected 4,000 signatures to a petition for municipal suffrage for women in Polish cities.

Better Go On, Boys.

Belshazzar saw the writing on the wall.

"It means your wife will be home on the 9:22 and you had better begin to wash up, all the dishes," advised the interpreter.

Herewith a distinct gloom was cast over the banquet.

BETTER FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAN CASTOR OIL, SALTS, OR PILLS, AS IT SWEETENS AND CLEANSES THE SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENTLY, AND IS FAR MORE PLEASANT TO TAKE.

SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA

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The FAN and the UMPIRE

by BILLY EVANS

AMERICAN LEAGUE UMPIRE

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GET your glasses on."

"You better consult an optician."

"Don't we ever get a close decision?"

"Who ever told you that you could umpire?"

"Back to the ribbon counter for you very shortly, Percy."

"Say, honest, how much are you getting for throwing the game?"

"Don't you know enough to retire when you have gone totally blind?"

"You certainly must have something on your hose to hold your job."

"The only thing about you that looks like an umpire is your mask and protector."

"You better start to run for the back fence as soon as the game is over, for we are going to get you."

These, and a few million more "complimentary" expressions of a like nature are hurled at the umpire during the course of a closely contested game.

It is really strange and wonderful into what a frenzy the average baseball fan can work himself during the progress of an exciting game. It is almost incredible to think what he will do or say when the imagines the umpire has made a wrong decision that has apparently put his club out of the running.

Prominent attorneys, distinguished doctors, well-known actors, staid business men, in fact men of all classes, will invariably jump to their feet at what they consider a "punk decision," and shake their fists violently, utter all kinds of incoherent remarks, and insist that nothing will satisfy their thirst for revenge but the life blood of the poor, defenseless umpire. The next day, when some one meets one of the frenzied rooters, and in a joking way expostulates to him how he acted and tells him some of the things he said about the umpire, Mr. Loyal Rooter takes a row then and there that he will never again open his mouth at a ball game, no matter how thrilling the situation. Perhaps the very next afternoon, if the proper occasion arises, he will unknowingly commit the very act of the previous day.

Civic pride is to be admired in all things. A baseball fan who doesn't want to see the home club win is a rare specimen indeed. Perhaps it might be well for him to have his sanity investigated. Desire to win at any cost however often makes intelligent persons absolutely unfair in their views and opinions.

The extent to which the fan will allow his civic pride to dominate his opinion was well illustrated to me one day last year. While on my way to the hotel after a particularly brilliant game, which the home team had lost by a score of 1 to 0, after a desperate struggle, I was much amused at the conversation of a number of two-by-two's I saw who happened to be in the same car.

It was the unanimous opinion of every one that the home team needed good-sized hoards instead of regulation bats, if they were ever to win a game. They cited a half dozen instances where a hit, or even a fly to the outfield, would have won the contest. All of them were sore over the loss of the game, principally because of the weak hitting of their favorites. They proclaimed the visitors stronger in every respect. That one run was the big event of the day. The fans seemed to forget that for 11 innings the hitting of the visitors was just as feeble as that of the home team. That the hit that sent the only run of the game across the plate was due to a lucky bound which sent it over the second baseman's head. To me it was one of the best games of the year.

The following day the home team won by a very one-sided score of 12 to 1. As fate would have it, I bumped into several fans of the previous day on the car down town. The contest was a decidedly poor one, I thought, the one and only redeeming feature being the hard hitting of the home club. The fans were satisfied, however, for it was unanimously agreed that the home boys had recovered their batting eye and that from now on they would make the best of them step the ligait to win.

I shall never forget a little incident that happened to "Silk" O'Laughlin during a game at Washington, one day, which illustrates what some fans will do when the home team is getting trimmed.

I happened to be working back of the plate that afternoon, while "Silk" was performing on the bases. All the close plays seemed to come up on the bases. "Silk" had at least a dozen plays that could have been given one way or the other, because of the extreme closeness. Practically all of the plays went against the home team, and while "Silk" had little or no trouble from the players, a fan, who was sitting in the third base section of the grandstand chose to disagree with the arbitrator on practically all of his rulings. He kept up a volley of remarks throughout the game, and before its close had enlisted quite a few volunteers.

Because of the actions of this one lone fan, "Silk" was subjected to a rather strenuous afternoon, although his work was well nigh perfect. "Silk" discovered that his enemy was sitting in the front row of the grandstand, also that he wore glasses. He made up his mind long before the close of the game that he would express himself to the gentleman in question.

The home team managed to win out by a brilliant, ninth inning rally. In his jubilation over the winning of the game, the fan had forgotten entirely that a person bearing the title of umpire ever existed. The Irish in "Silk's" blood was up, however, and he managed to work his way through the crowd to where the frenzied rooter was celebrating over the victory. The fan was a well-dressed chap, and appeared to possess more than the average intelligence.

"You have a lot of license to be roasting an umpire, when you have to wear a pair of thick glasses to be able to even see. I can't see how you ever managed grandstand. Your place is on the outside, looking through a knot hole." The fan said nary a word in reply, and "Silk" having gotten all the venom out of his system, was content to drop the matter. It was evident from the look of embarrassment that came over the rooter's face that he was thoroughly disgusted with himself. He just began to realize what he had been doing throughout the afternoon.

Shortly after we had reached our dressing room there was a knock at the door. We bade our visitor enter. He introduced himself as Dr. "So and So," a very prominent eye specialist. We both began to wonder if he had come to examine our optics.

"I just overheard your conversation with that excited fan, Mr. O'Loughlin," said the specialist. "I really can't blame you for saying what you did to him, but I would advise you to ignore him in the future. I've been treating that chap for a year for eye trouble. His sight is decidedly defective. He really can't see 90 feet with any kind of accuracy. He wouldn't have known whether it was you or Jack Sheridan umpiring the bases if some one hadn't told him."

"Silk" almost keeled over when he heard the news. It simply goes to show what baseball will do to a man, especially if the home team happene to be losing. The chap with the defective eyesight was getting an excellent umpire into trouble because most of the decisions were going against the home team, and he was so partisen in spirit that he could see only one side of the argument.

When you come to think it over, and weigh carefully the cold facts, it is really remarkable the work that devolves upon an umpire during a ball game. In the course of a regular nine inning contest he is called upon to render between 376 and 400 decisions. Rather remarkable figures. Considering his arduous duties, it is not to be wondered at if he errs. Indeed it is remarkable that the judges of play do not slip up more frequently. Here is a little data that is mighty interesting. Possibly a perusal of it may cause the umpire to receive more favorable consideration.

In a nine inning game on an average of 25 men on each team will face the pitcher, making 70 men in all who step to the plate in an attempt to outguess the twirler. Thus the umpire is called upon to pass judgment on three score and ten batters.

It has been estimated that the umpire makes four decisions on each man. In these modern days of baseball "groove" pitchers are mighty scarce. The pitcher is constantly trying to make the batter hit at bad balls on the outside and inside, while the batter is trying to make the twirler get them over. Consequently the game resolves itself into a continual battle of wits between the pitcher and batter.

Should the batter strike out on three balls, it would require three decisions. If the batter works the pitcher for a pass to first on four balls, it requires that many decisions. Often the count before the batter is finally retired or reaches first is one strike and three balls, two balls and two strikes, two strikes and three balls, three balls and three strikes, four balls and two strikes or any of the many other combinations that may arise. Thus it would seem that four decisions on each batter in connection with balls and strikes would be a fair estimate.

With 70 men coming to the plate in a nine inning game, and each batter averaging four decisions, the umpire is called upon to render in the neighborhood of 280 ball and strike decisions.

That there are 20 decisions to render on balls in the immediate neighborhood of the foul lines during the ordinary game is a conservative estimate. The decisions are often a matter of inches, and many times change the entire complexion of the game.

Of course, in a full nine inning game, 54 men must be retired before it is completed. If the home team happene to have made more runs in eight innings then the visitors in nine, they will refuse the last half of the ninth, making it necessary to retire only 51 men in order to complete the game. A decision is necessary on every one made, although frequently it is evident to every one that the men is retired as on a fly ball or when a men takes a healthy swing for the third strike. Such decisions are more a mere matter of form than anything else. On the other hand, there are perhaps 20 plays that come up in a game where the umpire rules the player is safe on a very close decision.

A rough guess would show 280 decisions on balls and strikes, 20 decisions on fair and foul hits, 54 rulings on outs and somewhere near 20 plays in which the runner gets the benefit of the doubt, and is called safe, making 374 rulings an umpire is called upon to make during a nine inning contest.

It is easy to sit in the grandstand or bleachers, surrounded by a lot of friends who see things just as you do, and umpire the game, when you are not busy munching peanuts, but entirely different on the ball field, however, where you are a stranger in a strange land, with a hostile crowd ever ready to criticise and 18 active ball players and as many substitutes, together with two foxy managers, trying their level best to outwit you.

I happened to have an off day in Cleveland last year, and I decided to journey out to the ball park and call on my brother umpires, "Bill" Perrine and Bill Dinneen had been assigned to the game. After making them a friendly visit I told them I intended taking a seat in the grandstand to look them over. They laughingly assented and informed me that they would give their best performance of the season.

Bill Dinneen, the former star pitcher, worked the bases, and it seemed as if every decision was very close. Philadelphia was the opposing team that afternoon, and despite the closeness of many of the plays there was scarcely a kick from any of the players. Cleveland was losing, however, and the fans made considerable fuss over several rulings on the bases by Dinneen. From where I was sitting in the rear part of the big grandstand it really did look as if he had slipped up on four plays. Observing that not a kick was made, I was convinced that something had happened in each instance which the fans in the stand—myself among them —had not noticed. I made note of the plays with the intention of asking Dinneen about them, just to satisfy my own curiosity, and after the game I went to his dressing room.

"Why did you call Collins safe at first, Bill, on that throw from Turner?" I asked.

"Why, there wasn't anything to that play," said he. "The throw you will remember was a trifle wild. It pulled Stovell some distance off the bag, and when he lunged back his foot was about three inches shy of touching first."

"Why did you call Baker safe at second?" was my second inquiry. "From the stand it looked as if the ball beat him to the bag by a yard."

"The ball beat him all right," said Bill, "but the force of the collision in touching Baker caused that young shortstop Knapp to drop the ball. Had he held the throw, Baker would have been an easy out."

"Why did you call Birmingham out at second when Coombs threw to catch him napping? Looked as if Joe got back to the bag before the ball reached Berry's hands."

"He got back, but not to the bag," replied Bill. "Berry had him blocked off, and 'Binny' slid against Berry's shoe, not the bag. He hasn't touched the base yet."

"Just one more, Bill. Why was Jackson out at third? It looked as if he easily beat Catcher Lapp's throw in en attempt to keep him from stealing."

"No question about his beating the throw," answered Bill. "He was safe a mile. He hadn't overslid the bag three or four inches and allowed himself to be touched out before he was able to regain it."

In the four plays in which Dinneen was absolutely correct he was forced to submit to all kinds of censure, because the fans did not know what had really happened.

There are any number of points that the fans should take into consideration when they see the umpire declare a man out who seems to them to be safe beyond a reasonable doubt. Four of them I have already referred to; failure to touch the bag, due to being drawn off by a high, low or wild throw; dropping of the ball after having touched the base runner, due to the force of the collision; sliding of the base runner into the foot of the infielder, instead of the bag and the oversliding of the bag after having reached it in safety.

The fallaway slide is another point that causes all kinds of trouble for the umpires. This slide is used by most of the leading base runners, and consists of going straight for the bag until within a short distance of it, then falling away, so to speak, by throwing the body either towards the infield or outfield as best suits the occasion, and hooking one foot under the bag. This slide makes it very hard for an infielder to put the ball on the runner, as it gives him only the sole of the shoe, or as the players express it, only the spikes to touch.

The baseball fans, however, may be considered pretty fair creatures, and each year they are getting more fair-minded. I have noticed a vast improvement in each of the five years I have umpired in the major leagues. I attribute the improvement to the fact that the umpires are being backed up in their decisions, and the attitude of the sporting writers.

GREAT CATTLE KING

Owns Millions of Acres of Land in Three States.

Ranches of Henry Miller Are Veritable Paradises for Tramps—Once Bought All the Sheep in Nevada.

San Francisco, Cal.—The cattle king of the country is Henry Miller, who owns millions of acres in California, Nevada and Oregon. Most of this land is used for cattle and sheep ranges but about 30 per cent, is cultivated, the crops being used to fatten live stock. Cattle raising is his business and he has made a tremendous success of it, and is worth $20,000,000. He buys cattle and sheep and hogs, lean or fat, runs them on his own ranches, shipping them from ranch to ranch to utilize all the grass and stubble, puts his own grain into them, and when they go to market they always make a profit. He buys in tremendous quantities. He once ordered his head sheep foremen to buy all the sheep for sale in Nevada at any reasonable price. The foremen bought all but 15,000 head, which were held at five dollars apiece, which he thought was too high. He reported to Mr. Miller in southern California. Without a pause Mr. Miller said "Take the next train to Nevada and buy them."

He ranches are models of neatness and order and thrifty menegement. Every one of them is under Mr. Miller's direct, personal supervision and for forty years he has been traveling from ranch to ranch, inspecting his property, directing the planting of crops and the movement of his herds, buying and selling. Each ranch is managed by a foreman who has subforemen for the farming and for the care of the cattle and the sheep. Over several ranches constituting a group is a superintendent. But every ranch is under the constant personal supervision of Miller himself. He visits them at unexpected times and closely examines everything. He regards wastefulness as a crime and everything in and about the ranch



HENRY MILLER

must be kept in apple pie order if the foreman is to retain his job. The foremen's wife is held responsible for the housekeeping and cooking for the men.

Despite his habit of close supervision, he allows great freedom of action to his most trusted employees. He is often generous to people who have no claims upon him. The cook at every ranch has orders to feed every person who stops there hungry—and to ask no questions. Anybody who remains one of his ranches at night may utehle and feed his horses, lodge in the ranch house, and eat with the employes, without charge and without question. A man who needs meat may kill a sheep or a calf from Mr. Miller's herds, provided he uses the meat himself and does not sell it. Of course, these things are more than generosity; they are a protection against the spite of tramps and the depredations of thieves, but they indicate a pretty broad-minded men, too.

He has to make concessions to necessity in other ways; he is known by everybody and he has to travel thousands of miles alone through a wild country. He frequently held up and robbed in consequence; but he never attempts resistance nor reports such incidents to the officers of the law. If he did, the next man who robbed him would probably kill him. So he usually carries only a little money, and charges the robberies to profit and loss.

Once he was robbed in Pecheco pass by a Mexican, who took $200 from him. Mr. Miller knew the man, and reminded him that he was a long way from home and asked the highwayman to lend him $20 to get expenses. The Mexican handed back a $20 gold piece and disappeared. Several years later Mr. Miller saw him on the street in Hanford and offered him $20.

"I borrowed this from you once," he said.

"I never saw you before," said the Mexican.

"Oh, yes, you did. I borrowed $20 from you in Pacheco pass, three years ago."

And he made him take it.

But he is a fighter, too. He has carved more, as the old-timers say, than any man on the coast. He employs an attorney in nearly every town near his ranches, and he will fight any legal dispute to the last resort.

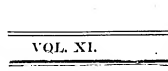
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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Automobile an Aid to City Criminals



NEW YORK.—The automobile as an aid to criminals is likely to figure prominently in future. Out in the west it has been used for a year or more by the robbers of village banks and the looters of postoffices. Now it has begun to figure prominently in this city. Two weeks ago a jewelry store at Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street was robbed of a tray containing some $10,000 worth of gems by one of three men who had driven up to it in a taxicab. The man smashed a window, abstracted a tray of diamonds and shot dead the clerk who had rushed to the door on hearing the noise of its broken glass.

The next night a red taxicab, believed to be the same and containing three men, dashed into the village of River Edge, a few miles from Hackensack, N. J., and while a severe thunderstorm was raging the safe in the post office was cracked and the contents taken. The villagers learned of the crime the next morning.

The very next afternoon the same taxicab, apparently, appeared in Bleecker street in this city and one of its three occupants entered a shoe store and held up the proprietor. Owing to a miscalculation the robber was not successful in obtaining any cash, but he succeeded in escaping as did his companions in the auto.

This series of crimes in such quick succession has alarmed the police, who see vast possibilities in the automobile as an aid to the criminal element and they feel utterly unable to cope with the situation. The automobile criminals, as proved in the jewelry store case, are prepared to commit murder to protect themselves from capture.

Nagged Husband Gets Law's Sympathy



BOONE, IA.—Judge R. M. Wright of Fort Dodge, presiding jurist of this judicial district, has handed down a decision which is regarded as a most remarkable legal document. Coming, as it does, from a jurist who is kindly, home loving, and a tender-hearted old man, it is all the more remarkable.

Judge Wright recently listened to the evidence in a suit for separate maintenance. His kindly face betrayed nothing of what was to come in the opinion handed down.

He says that if the good Lord ever made a man who could live at ease and comfort with the woman who was suing he would like to see him, for he would be a phenomenon. The opinion has been read by all attorneys in this city and is attracting much attention.

"A bright, capable and hearty good looking woman," says the judge, "has obtained a divorce from two husbands on the ground of desertion and has two or three times brought actions for divorce against her present husband, based on no just ground, needlessly putting him to great and inexcusable expense in paying costs and attorneys' fee on both sides.

"I have given this case much thought, care and attention, and have tried to find from the evidence some way whereby I could decide in her favor and award to her some money for maintenance, but I have been unable to do so.

"She has badgered her husband with annoyances, some of them small; but all of them humiliating to the last degree. At the end of it all I am forced to the conclusion that the defendant was practically driven from home, and that he was fully justified in leaving it.

"After the plaintiff had threatened to shoot him he was justified in notifying the merchants no longer to extend credit to plaintiff on his account, and after his repeated threats he was justified in packing up his little personal effects and leaving the plaintiff and in afterward refusing to go back to the shed he had left."

Playground of Idle Rich in America

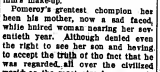


NEWPORT, R. I.—Newport is a place that is consecrated to pleasure. The people who have their summer homes here represent the acme of wealth and fashion and exclusive society in America. With the possible exception of one or two local charities with which they concern themselves actively but unobtrusively their sole occupation during the months that they live in Newport is to amuse themselves. Photographers have tried to get pictures while the idle and fashionable rich were disporting themselves on an exclusive beach, but in every case they were detected and their apparatus smashed. One corner of the beach is reserved for children—the children of millionaires.

Everybody who is anybody at Newport is ardently devoted to horses and horseback riding or pretends to be. Therefore the horse show each summer means much to fashionable Newport. It is a far more exclusive affair than the tennis tournament, for the latter is not only a public but a notion event. The horse show is more select and perhaps the most peculiar thing about it is that the horses appear to take a more keen interest in what is going on then the persons who own them.

One of the scenes of most brilliant social life at Newport is Alfred Vanderbilt's place at Oakland farm. His garden parties are among the milestones of the summer's progress. These gatherings are undoubtedly the truest expressions of summer social entertainment in America and are most beautiful to look at. The women in the assortment of sweet frocks, the men in summer garb, the retinue of servants moving about—these make the life of the picture that is set in a frame of shady lawns, with the splendid mansion as a background.

To Leave Lonely Cell After 37 Years



CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—Jesse H. Pomeroy, known for almost four decades as "the boy murderer of Boston," end held by an earlier generation to be the most desperate criminal abnormality of the age, is soon to leave his cell for greater freedom in the state prison here, after having spent 37 years in solitary confinement. This announcement was made when it was declared that Governor Foss, impressed by evidences submitted to him from many sources of the great change in Pomeroy's character, has decided to allow the life convict to enjoy many of the liberties granted well behaved prisoners.

Governor Foss will never grant Pomeroy a full pardon, and it is generally believed no other governor ever will take such action; but to give the man who has inspired dread in the hearts of even his keepers ever since the day when as a fourteen-year-old boy he was thrust into a "punishment" cell in the Charlestown prison, any portion of the freedom enjoyed by tractable convicts is considered sensational by those who have watched the dence of a transformation in the criminal's make-up.

Pomeroy's greatest champion has been his mother, now a sad faced, white haired woman nearing her seventieth year. Although denied even the right to see her son and having to accept the truth of the fact that he was regarded all over the civilized world as the most atrocious example of a wanton murderer, his mother never faltered in her faith in his innate goodness.

Pomeroy killed two children, a boy and a girl, after treating them with barbaric cruelty. He inveigled other children into isolated sections, stripped them of their clothing, tied them to trees or upon boards and then beat them until they were unconscious.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

LEISHMAN TO SUCCEED HILL



John G. A. Leishman was proposed to the German government by Washington as American ambassador, to succeed Dr. David Jayne Hill, who resigned last spring.

The United States asked whether the appointment of Mr. Leishman, who at present is American ambassador at Rome, would be acceptable to the kaiser's government, through Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington. Mr. Leishman's name was submitted by telegraph to Emperor William, who was touring in the grand duchy of Mecklenberg. Emperor William, immediately on receiving the proposal of Washington, telegraphed his reply to the foreign office. The action taken is almost unprecedented in promptness.

Mr. Leishman's long service as a diplomat qualifies him particularly in the eyes of the emperor, who several times has spoken of the need of an experienced ambassador for the Berlin post and to his desire that no novice be sent there. It has been stated that Minister von Kiderlen Waechter, the German secretary of foreign affairs, who has a personal acquaintance with Mr. Leishman, is much pleased with his appointment.

GORDON-BENNETT CUP WINNER



Charles T. Weymann, winner of the prize cup at the Gordon-Bennett aviation race, was the sole American representative in this the principal international speed contest of the year.

Weymann was born in Hdlit twenty-two years ago, and has lived practically all his life in France. He is much more at home speaking French than English. Called upon to respond to a number of flattering compliments that were showered upon him at an informal dinner after the race, the victorious American, after much hesitation, replied with the one word "Merci."

He is not a "pot quixote of the air," but his total records for speed, passenger-carrying and cross-country flights. On his wonderful overland flight from Paris, for 282 miles to Clermont-Ferrand, only cause for prevented him fulfilling the conditions of the Michelin prize of $20,000 for flying with a passenger from the French capital to Puy de Dome, a mountain 4,800 feet in height, within six hours. He was the only airman to start with the ill-fated Cheves for the flight across the Alps last autumn.

Weymann is the Good Samaritan of aviation. In several of the big country flights in France he stopped by the wayside to give first aid to fledglings with crippled wings and incerated heeds.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS



Edward Bruce Moore, commissioner of patents in Washington, came prominently into the public eye the other day when the one millionth United States patent was issued.

Mr. Moore has worked his way up from the ranks. He entered the patent office as assistant examiner in 1885, and from that time served in various capacities until he was made commissioner, in June, 1907. He has spent twenty-eight years in the government service.

Edward Bruce Moore has had a wide and varied experience while serving Uncle Sam. Before he was appointed commissioner of patents he was assigned as special commissioner to the Paris exposition, in 1900. In the summer of 1908 he was appointed United States delegate to the International Conference for the Protection of Industriel Property, which was held in Stockholm, Sweden.

Later, in the fall of 1909, he acted as special commissioner of the state of Europe on international reciprocal patent protection. Then he served as delegate to the Fourth International Conference of American States at Buenos Ayres, Argentine.

GOMEZ A CUBAN MALCONTENT



Juan Guelberto Gomez is a Cuban malcontent who has been connected with others to have President Gomez impeached and to make a co-conspirator, Vice-President Zayas, governor of Cuba under American simerainty. It is unlikely that he will succeed.

A little over ten years ago the United States undertook a costly war to free Cuba and when after some years of self-government the Cubans failed in the primary purposes of all governments—to secure the safety of life and property—this country was forced to intervene. When the last of our soldiers after the period of occupation left the island the statement was made on the floor of our national congress that if the United States were again called upon to intervene the American flag might never again be lowered in Cuba.

But in spite of this warning political plotting is going on in the island and, according to reports, with the object of bringing about United States intervention. Our government, however, has definite intention of interfering in the affairs of Cuba, but the criminality of these conspirators that it had no immediate intention of interfering in the affairs of Cuba, but the criminality of these conspirators that it had no immediate

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Farm and Factory Share Export Gain



WASHINGTON.—The former and the manufacturer shared about equally in the remarkable growth in exports which characterized the fiscal year recently ended. The total increase was $304,000,000 when compared with the immediately preceding year, being a larger gain than ever before shown in o single year of our export trade.

Of this gain manufacturers as a whole supplied $140,000,000; cotton about $135,000,000; meats and dairy products about $10,000,000; corn, $10,000,000; food animals, $1,500,000; flour, about $2,500,000, while wheat shows a marked decline.

Cotton is king in the exports of products of agriculture, the value exported during the year being $585,000,000 in 1910, by far the largest total ever shown in the cotton export trade, against $145,000,000 in 1910 and $481,000,000 in 1907, the former high record year.

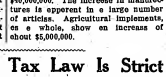
Meat and dairy products show a total of about $150,000,00, against $131,000,000 last year, but materially less than in certain earlier years, in which the total ranged as high as $202,000,000 in 1907 and $211,000,000 in 1906.

Food animals show a total of $13,000,000, against a little less than $13,000,000 last year, but much below the figures of earlier years, when the total figures of food animals exceeded $45,000,000 in the high record of 1905.

Flour amounted to about $50,000,000 in value, against $47,000,000 last year, but much less than in certain earlier years, the high record in four exports in 1893 showing a total of $75,500,000.

In manufactures the increase in the group "manufactures ready for consumption" is about $100,000,000, and in the group "manufactures for further use in manufacturing" the increase is $40,000,000. The increase in manufactures is apperent in a large number of articles. Agricultural implements, as a whole, show an increase of about $5,000,000.

Corporations Find Tax Law Is Strict



WHILE the treasury department is not disposed to be unduly harsh with those corporations which have failed to file their returns within the specified time under the corporation tax law, provided the failure has not been due to a deliberate attempt to evade the statute, at the same time it is not given much leeway under the terms of the act.

That is why several bills have been introduced in congress for the purpose of relieving delinquent corporations from the penalties of the law for the current year. Just why there should be so many delinquents it is hard to understand, because this is the second year that the law has been in force, and the powers of the officials that supervise and their officers ought to be familiar with its provisions by this time.

The commissioner of internal revenue, who collects the corporation tax, has been sending out letters to corporations and persons who write to learn how they can be relieved of the penalties imposed by the law. He does not give them much encouragement, for the statute is stringent.

When a corporation neglects to make its return March 1, 50 per cent is added automatically to the amount of the tax. This cannot be remitted by the commissioner, because the law specifically prescribes it. But in addition to this increase of the tax a corporation may also be fined for its neglect. This fine is in the discretion of the commissioner, and the law says it shall not be less than $1,000 or more than $10,000. Cases of fraud are punished more severely. The tax is doubled, and in addition to that the officers of a corporation who make a false return may be convicted of a misdemeanor, fined $1,000 and sent to jail for o year.

Spy Charge Arouses Army Officials



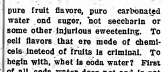
THE wer department for the first time in many years hse a case of an alleged spy in the army. Sergeant James Watson, the army recruiting officer at Indianapolis, Ind., has informed the department that he holds affidavits charging Private George Peters with being an Austrian secret agent.

One of the papers in the possession of Captain Watson is an affidevit of Miss Clore A. Dyer. She said Peters was stationed at Fort Tolten, N. Y., in the 155th company. Coner artillery corps, and that he was an Austrian spy sent to the United States to learn the secret of manufacturing the powerful explosive used by the United States government. Miss Dyer asserted she had become engaged to Peters. The girl turned over a number of letters, in which he told of his plans. Peters' real name, she said, was Count Windisch-Grietz and his home is at Prague, Bohemia.

The country probably will keep tranquil in the face of the report that this Austrian spy hoe been examining its defenses and offenses for five years as a private in the army ranks. He is a fine specimen of the stable-minded spy. He gave the first fruits of his labors into the keeping of a woman.

It is suggested that the spy in the ranks, whose "steady company" gave him away, wants to learn how to make dunnite, our most powerful explosive. He has been serving at posts where they neither make dunnite nor use it. Moreover, we have a well-defined thought that the inventor of the deadly stuff, Colonel Beverly W. Dunn, has safeguarded his secret carefully. Dunn is a veteran of thirty-two years' active service. He has thought enough of the country and the army to give two sons into their keeping.

Danger in Dishonest Soda Fountains



THE soda water fountain is en greet a menace to fominnity, in many cases, as the berroom to masculinity, according to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government pure food and drug expert. Let it be understood that Dr. Wiley is not defending the beer habit. While not a prohibitionist, he is "temperate" strong drink.

Dr. Wiley is not opposed to soda water in itself, nor to the gayly bedecked fountains from which it issues. He is strongly opposed to dangerous ingredients which are hidden in the foam-covered glasses which are handed out to young and old alike.

"I am a friend of the soda water man," Dr. Wiley said. "The honest soda water man who sells real soda water is a godsend today. I would not part with him for the world. It's the man who sells injurious chemicals and habit-producing drugs in soda water glasses to whom I am opposed and whom I would like to see driven out of business.

"If we have real healthy soda water, pure fruit flavore, pure carbonated water and sugar, not saccharin or some other injurious sweetening. To sell flavors that are made of chemicals instead of fruits is criminal. To begin with, what is soda water? First of all, soda water does not and is not supposed to contain any soda. The name is a misnomer. A great deal of the stuff that is sold under the name of soda water contains saccharin instead of sugar. That should be prohibited by law. Saccharin is injurious to every one and affects children seriously. Much of the carbonated water that is mixed with the flavors contains lead. Such a mixture should be prohibited by law.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN

THE THIRTIETH MAN.

The president of the College of the City of New York finds that one person in every 30 adults in the United States holds public office of some degree, "a public servant who is going up and down in some vicarious capacity for the other 29." So large a stratum of the proportion of functionaries to the total adult population, male and female, seems surprising until the variety and bulk of the classifications is considered, says the Providence Journal. School teachers, for example, must be counted, while the development of public hygiene, of sociological enterprises, or the pure food laws, readily come to mind among clients newly expanding the public service and employing a growing host of performers of vicarious duties. Dr. Finley submits a partial directory of the thirtieth man. He is the man who sweeps the streets as well as the one in the White House. He gathers and distributes the letters; forecasts heat and cold; tastes the milk before the child may drink it; keeps watch over forest and stream; is supervisor, doctor, nurse and guard in hospital, prison and almshouse; is mayor, judge, sheriff, sailor and soldier, public librarian, collector of taxes, guardian to the child who comes friendless into the world and chaplain at the burial of the man who goes friendless out of it; and so on.

Experts of the federal hospital service have been compiling data from the census returns that make a striking showing of the cost of disease in this country and emphasize the necessity of more rigid enforcement, particularly in cities, of laws and regulations designed to safeguard the public health. Tuberculosis is stated to cost this country in the value of lives destroyed, $250,000,000 a year and the mere expenses in medicine, food, medical attendance and loss of wages is $90,000,000 annually, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The census reports estimate the value of the 23,000 lives lost annually from typhoid fever at $212,000,000. The experts estimate that the total loss from contagious diseases, including tuberculosis, is $750,000,000 a year, of which 40 per cent, or $300,000,000, is preventable. The cost of prevention would be a mere fraction of the cost of disease. All diseases and there should be no false economy in expenditures for the campaign against contagion. The health of the people is the greatest asset of the nation.

The thoughtful observer, especially if his business leads him to very distant lands, will not return boastful, but he will be grateful. The weighty problem of assimilation seems heavier when one thinks on the possibilities of making American citizens of those people now coming here as he contemplates them in the place of origin. The esthetics of a European journey are a delight. But on American village outwaistgs an Alhambra in the scales of opportunity and of humanity.

A citizen of Denver whose appendix recently was removed, is awakened at 5 o'clock every morning by the void left by the operation. Owing to the cheapness of alarm clocks, however, the practice is not likely to become general.

A Massachusetts man reports having hatched eight eggs from a dozen cold storage eggs. Poor story. An original liar, like the Wisated genius, would have had the chicks wearing carmuffs and mittens.

In Prussia a governmental decree has been issued against long hairpins on railroad trains. The authorities think it would be well to have room for something else in the cars.

Thousands of marriages by a justice of the peace in Chicago have been declared illegal, but the legality of Chicago divorces remains unquestioned after years of notoriety.

In days to come the fool who rocks the boat will be succeeded by the fool who rocks the aeroplane. They are somewhat alike, only one is more so.

If the professor would push aside psychology and get down to common sense he might be able to understand why woman conceal their ages.

Too much should not be expected of a ball team before it is properly crippled up.

One of our aviators says he is going to be married in an aeroplane, just as if marriage in the ordinary way is not hazardous enough.

Since this new comer is classified as a tramp the man in the moon should hand it out a hunk of cheese and tell it to go away.

THE BIRD MEN AT CHICAGO



Lincoln Beachy, Who Flew From New York to Philadelphia and Thence by Won a Prize of $5,000, is Here Sh own Rounding One of the Pylons During His Successful 20-M'l e Race at the Great Aviation Meet at Chicago.

DEFENDS HIS ACTS

COLONEL SAYS MOTIVE OF STEEL MERGER OF NO CONCERN TO HIM.

HOLDS COURSE EFFECTIVE

Former President Declares Tennessee Deal Saved Common People Misery and Suffering—Explains Testimony Before Committee.

New York.—In an article in the Outlook under the headline, "The Steel Corporation and the Panic of 1907," former President Roosevelt discusses his recent appearance before the congressional committee investigating the steel corporation, repeating the written statement he then presented and after dealing with some of the lines of inquiry and his responses he says:

"Most of the questions dealt with matters not of sufficient moment to merit allusion to them here. Many of them were as to what my belief was concerning the motives of the steel corporation people in acquiring the Tennessee Coal and Iron company's property; to which, of course, my answer was that it was not my business, and neither was it in my power to search the hidden domain of motive, and that my action was conditioned, not upon what I believed to be the motives actuating the steel corporation, but upon the belief that the action which they proposed taking would be enormously to the benefit of the community at large at that particular moment.

"Whether the chief motive for their action was a desire to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, or whether their chief motive was to save the threatened New York firm from failure, and thereby stop the panic, was of no concern to me.

"That both motives were in their minds I thought possible, and now think possible. What was the predominant motive was of no consequence. My concern was that the action should be taken and the situation saved in the interests of the people of the United States.

"One of the questions put to me indicated disbelief, or, to be more accurate, perhaps I should say that it was meant to be understood as indicating disbelief that the action taken was really efficient in stopping the panic. The action taken was, in my judgment, the only action that could stop the panic, and it most certainly was of enormous, and in all human probability of decisive, influences in actually stopping it."

Rostand is Seriously Hurt.

Paris. — Edmond Rostand, author of Cyrrano De Bergerac and Chantecler, was seriously but not fatally injured when an automobile in which he was riding overturned near Cembo. M. Rostand's head was bruised and he was badly hurt in the abdominal region, but the physicians are of the opinion that he will recover.

Mail Lies in River Six Years.

Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Several mail sacks lost in the flood of 1905 were found in the bed of the Pecos river. The mail was so well preserved that it was forwarded to destinations originally given, after six years delay.

Headache Powder Fatal.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Henry O. Goodwin, president and general manager of the Goodwin Clothing company of this city, died suddenly, presumably from the effects of headache powder.

WILEY RULE REVERSED

OVERRULED BY BOARD IN SYRUP CASE DECISION.

Offered Money by Manufacturers to Make Ruling Favorable to Their Product.

Washington.—That three of President Roosevelt's cabinet officers—Secretaries Cortelyou, Straus and Wilson—sitting as a board of review, had reversed the government's ruling against the Corn Products company over the assertion of Dr. H. W. Wiley as a witness in his own behalf.

The case was that of the Corn Products company, whose right to apply the name of "corn syrup" to glucose the bureau of chemistry and the board of food and drug inspection had denied.

Doctor Wiley testified that when the bureau and the board had agreed that the name was a misapplication the corporation had offered money to chemists to make affidavits that "corn syrup" was a proper description. Shortly afterward, he declared, he heard of three cabinet officers—Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson—sat aside the decision and sustained the contention of the corporation. That ruling, he added, still stands.

In opening his testimony Doctor Wiley placed in evidence the letter written by Secretary Wilson on April 24, 1907, notifying him of the appointment of Doctor Dunlap as assistant chemist. This is the letter which Doctor Wiley interpreted as giving Doctor Dunlap authority greater than his own.

STATEHOOD BILL VETOED

President Withholds Approval Because of Judiciary Recall Clause in Arizona Constitution.

Washington.—President Taft, in a special message to the house of representatives, vetoed the joint resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His reason for exercising the executive power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the recall of judges clause in the Arizona constitution.

The fact that New Mexico's statehood was bound up with that of Arizona was pointed out to it the same fate, and neither territory can come into the Union at this time, is the friendly the joint resolution in congress can muster the two-thirds vote necessary to adopt the resolution over the president's veto. This may be attempted.

Lincoln Military Aide Dies.

Hanover, Germany.—Major H. R. Rathbone, who was a military aide to President Lincoln, and in attempting to defend him the night Lincoln was assassinated (April 14, 1865) received a stab wound from Booth, died in the Hildesheim asylum for the criminal insane, where he was incarcerated for murdering his wife. His will be buried on Wednesday.

Pope Much Better.

Rome.—The physicians found the pope with a normal temperature and otherwise improved, and accordingly, for the first time since his illness became serious, permitted a departure from a liquid diet. They ordered rice and chicken.

Cholera in a Garrison?

Paris.—The Paris Matin, ordinarily fond of reports that ably soldiers at the Marseilles garrison have been placed in the hospitals, suspected cholera patients.

TAFT VETOES WOOL

PRESIDENT SENDS IN MESSAGE REJECTING TARIFF REVISION MEASURE.

GIVES REASON FOR ACT

Declares He Is Not Certain Bill Provides Remedy Sought—Says Revision of Schedule K is Makeshift.

Washington.—President Taft sent to congress his veto of the Underwood wool bill.

The special message to congress, setting forth his reasons for disapproval, declares he is not convinced the measure provides the remedies sought.

The veto message was sent in after a long session of the cabinet at which the entire matter was discussed.

It is understood that at this meeting it was decided that the farmers' free list bill and the cotton tariff measure also are to be vetoed promptly when they reach the president, which will be soon.

The wool veto message is in part as follows:

"I was elected to the presidency as the candidate of a party which in its platform declared its aim and purpose to be to maintain a protective tariff by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a 'reasonable profit to American industries.'

"I have always regarded this language as fixing the proper measure of protection at the ascertained difference between the cost of production at home and that abroad, and have interpreted the reference to the profit of American industries as intended, not to add a new element to the measure stated or to exclude from the cost of production abroad the element of a manufacturer's or producer's profit, but only to emphasize the importance of including in the American cost of manufacturers or producers' profit reasonable according to the American standard.

"In accordance with a promise made in the same platform I called an extra session of the Sixty-first congress, at which a general revision of the tariff was made and adopted in the Payne bill. It was contended by those who opposed the Payne bill that the existing rates of the Dingley bill were excessive and that the rates adopted in the revising statute were not sufficiently reduced to conform to the promised measure.

"The great difficulty, however, in discussing the new rates adopted was that there were no means except those which impartial persons could determine what in fact was the difference in cost of production between the products of this country and the same products abroad."

"The bringe me to the consideration of the terms of the bill presented for my approval. Schedule K is the most complicated schedule in the law. It classifies raw wool with different rates for different classes; it affords the manufacturer of the raised compensatory duty to make up for the increased price of the raw material as he has to use due to the rate on raw wool, and for the shrinkage that takes place in scouring the wool for certain uses, and it gives him, in addition, an ad valorem duty to protect him against foreign competition with cheap labor.

"The usages which prevail in scouring the wool, in making the yarn, and in the manufacture of cloth present a complication of technical detail that requires careful and expert study by informed concerning wool growing and manufacture, from understanding of which I have no claim. I have received the opinion and elaborate explanation by experts before its amendment, it is therefore E.

"But I have no sufficient data upon which I can judge how schedule K ought to be amended or how its rates ought to be reduced in order that the new bill shall furnish the proper measure of protection and no more. Nor have I sources of information which could give me that bill presented to me for signature will accomplish this result."

CAPTAIN HAINS SUES WIFE

Slayer of W. E. Annis Starts Divorce Suit—Names Victim in Court Action.

New York.—From behind the bars in Sing Sing prison Capt. Peter C. Hains, U. S. army officer and inventor, has begun his battle for freedom against his beautiful wife, Amalia Hains, the love of whom he shot and killed his former friend, William E. Annis, at the Barking Dog club three years ago. The victim of the tragedy is named in the action started at Brooklyn.

Rostand Hurt by Auto.

Paris.—Edmond Rostand, author of Cyrano De Bergerac and Chantecler, was seriously but not fatally injured when an automobile in which he was riding overturned near Cembo. M. Rostand's head was bruised and he was badly hurt in the abdominal region.

Inaugurate Leconte in Haiti.

Port au Prince.—General Leconte was inaugurated president in the presence of ministers, envoys, generals and military staff.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED

FATAL ACCIDENTS ATTEND AIR MEET IN CHICAGO.

Badger Crushed to Death by Machine —Johnstone is Drowned in Lake.

Grant Park Aviation Field, Chicago. —In the presence of 500,000 people, two aviators, one the son of a Pittsburgh millionaire, the other the son of a Chicago physician, were dashed to their deaths.

One of the fatalities occurred on the field, a few yards from the gates of the spectators, when a biplane with huge spread of red wing folded up like a jack knife and struck the earth with terrific force.

The second accident occurred at sunset when a graceful monoplane suddenly shot toward the lake from a height of 3,500 feet. As it neared the water the pilot tried to steer it upward, but the forces of gravitation were too potent. The wings collapsed, the engine exploded and the driver was either killed before he struck the water or drowned.

The dead: St. Croix Johnstone, a Chicago aviator, whose Moisant monoplane dived into the lake after a glide of 3,500 feet. It collapsed when the pilot tried to turn its course upward and its engine exploded. Johnstone had vanished when Robinson, in his hydrocoreplane, reached the wreck a minute later. He was either killed by the engine or drowned.

W. R. Badger, a Pittsburgh pilot and reputed millionaire, who sought to emulate the hair-raising exploits of Lincoln Beachey. His Beldwin "red devil" collapsed as Badger was making a spectacular dip not far above ground. The engine struck the pilot, breaking his neck and crushing his skull. Badger died in St. Luke's hospital within half an hour.

COL. WATTERSON IS BEATEN

Kentucky Democrats Ignore Plea of Editor and Declare for Extension of County Unit Law.

Louisville, Ky.—Delegates to Kentucky's Democratic platform convention refused to accept Henry Watterson's advice and adopted the majority report of the resolutions committee, which provided for the extension of the county-unit law to all counties of the state.

Colonel Watterson moved to amend the report so as to leave the state's primer laws as they stand, urging that the county unit was but a prefece to prohibition.

The vote on Colonel Watterson's amendment was 514 for and 667 against. Immediately it was lost the majority report was carried unanimously.

Besides the county unit law, which has not been in force in countries where cities of the first four classes are situated, the platform commends the Democratic congress and the state's Democratic representatives and condemns everything Republican.

The resolutions contain no indorsement of any national candidate, but declare for a popular election of United States senators, direct primaries and good roads.

GENERAL STRIKE IS BEGUN

Industrial War is Declared in Great Britain—Troops Ready for Emergencies.

London.—A general strike on British railways was declared in effect. But the declaration may yet be withdrawn.

Representatives of the four organizations comprising the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants issued a strike order calling out the 100,000 members of their allied unions. The men were asked to strike "immediately."

Though the membership of the unions is less than one-sixth of the entire forces of railway workmen, it included the highest skilled laborers employed by the companies, and if they keep in line they will be able to paralyze the traffic of the entire United Kingdom.

ASTOR DOWRY IS DISCUSSED

Marriage Settlement to Be Made on Miss Force Is Drawn by Lawyers.

New York.—Former Supreme Court Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve is said to have been in consultation with Vincent Astor's lawyers in regard to drawing up the terms of a marriage settlement to be made by Col. Jacob Astor upon his fiancee, Miss Madeleine Talmage Force.

In addition to the $25,000 solitaire diamond engagement ring that Colonel Astor gave Miss Force, he presented to her while in Newport, a superb cigarette case and enameled watch studded with diamonds, a her pin of large diamonds and a set of diamond hair ornaments.

Transatlantic Balloon Ready.

Akron, O.—After several months' work the monmouth dirigible balloon, in which Melvin Vaniman will attempt to cross the Atlantic acces, has been completed at a local plant and will early next week be shipped to Atlantic City, N. J.

Martial Law at Juarez.

Juarez, Mex.—With 200 men, General Pascual Orozco, who arrived here from Chihuahua, withdrew the combined forces of this city and Porfirio Diaz. Martial law in Juarez is declared.



Cement Talk No. 2

Portland Cement does not come from Portland, Maine, or Portland, Oregon, and it was not first made at either of these places. It is called *Portland* because it was given this name by the Englishman who first made it. He called it *Portland* because he thought it resembled certain natural deposits on the Isle of Portland in England. *Portland Cement* is the fine powder produced by pulverizing the clinker resulting from the burning together of various materials of proper chemical composition. In the case of *Universal Portland Cement*, these raw materials are blast furnace slag and pure limestone. There are many brands of *Portland Cement* on the market, produced by different manufacturers. *Universal* is one of the best known and highest grade *Portland Cements*. You can always tell by the name *Universal* and the blue trade mark printed on each sack. Forty million sacks of *Universal* are manufactured yearly in this country. If you have any concrete work to do, you will make no mistake by using *Universal Portland Cement*. *Universal* is for sale by representative dealers everywhere.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

Little Pitcher.

Lady Visitor—I am coming to your mamma's company tomorrow, Tommy.

Tommy—Well, you won't get a good supper.

Tommy's Papa—Tommy, what do you mean, talking like that?

Tommy—Well, you know, pa, you told mo you'd beve to get some chicken feed for her old hen party tomorrow.

Birds of a Feather.

"What's the bill for fixing my motor car?" asked the stranger feebly.

"It figures up to $114, sir," replies the garege man.

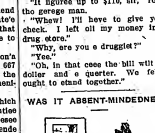
"Whew! I'll have to give you a check. I left oil my money in my drug store."

"Yes, are you a druggist?"

"Yes."

"Oh, in that case the bill will be a dollar and a quarter. We forgive nothing to stand together."

WAS IT ABSENT-MINDEDNESS?



Good luck.

Mrs. Nelson—My husband is awfully absent-minded.

Mrs. Bilson—In what way?

Mrs. Nelson—He went fishing yesterday. When he had finished he threw away the fish and brought home the bait.

GET POWER.

The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skilfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From my knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heartburn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton, and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

A few months ago I was recommended to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heartburn, the indented feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 pounds, my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A ten days trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, full of human interest.

WIN'S HAYMAKING

By BELLE MANIATES

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

It was twilight when Win drove down to the station to see Katherine off. They had been playmates, schoolmates, sweethearts, and this was their first separation. Katherine was going to pay a visit to some rich relatives in the city, and Win was manfully struggling to sympathize with her feeling of joy at "getting out of her shell and seeing the world."

The raucous voice of the conductor shouted the "all aboard," the bell clanged like a knell on Win's ears, and then the train pulled out with Katherine waving a cheery farewell.

He drove home by the light of the harvest moon, the rains listlessly sagging on his broad back of the farm-hero. When he had unharnessed, he went to his old favorite haunt on the river bank in the woods, his "thinking out" place.

Katherine was bright and progressive. He must try to keep pace. He would bridge over the coming six months by going away to study new methods of farming that he might put under scientific culture the 80 acres his grandfather had left him. He put this plan into immediate execution, and went to an agricultural college for a short special course.

Then, when his next holidays came, he could not resist a flying visit to the city where Katherine was visiting. Without notifying her of his coming he appeared suddenly and unannounced before her as she sat, beautiful and bewitching, the center of a coterie of admirers in a fashionable drawing room.

She had not been communicative in her letters which had revealed to him no conception of her environment. He felt ill at ease and tongue-tied when he was ushered into this maze of brilliance.

"Oh, Win!" cried Katherine, more in astonishment, he thought, than in pleasure. She quickly rose to the occasion, presenting him to her aunt and friends as "the man from home."

They were languid and politely patronizing, and Win replied in constrain-



A Soft Footfall.

ed monosyllables to their overtures. Katherine did not come to his rescue, but addressed her conversation for the most part to the others. His call was not prolonged. When he rose to depart she went with him to the door.

"Come again, Win—tomorrow," she said in a low tone.

But he went from the house to the station and returned to college to plunge deeper into the study of farming.

Soon there came a little note from Katherine reproaching him for not having called again. In he delayed answer he made no reference to his call. Their letters grew shorter and of less frequent duration until they ceased altogether.

He returned home in time for spring planting and sought solace in plow and furrow. Katherine did not return until haying time. The next day after her arrival there was a country picnic given to welcome her home.

Win's father, mother and sisters went in the old carryall, wearing a merry though unlimited farewell to the rail, illbe young farmer standing alone on the porch. He had pleaded as an excuse for his non-attendance that he feared he would not get his hay in before it rained.

"Rain out of a clear sky!" scoffed his youngest sister.

"That is when it is most liable to come," he replied.

They all laughed as they drove away, but the mother-heart was wise and far-seeing. She gave a yearning, backward glance at her favorite's child.

When they were out of sight he returned to the field and worked doggedly until he could endure no longer the sweet memories that came with the spinning of the new-mown hay. He went back to the house, ate the cold luncheon laid out for him, and then sought his old retreat on the river bank. How many battles he had fought in this spot! How often had Katherine come here with him and to him!

He told himself fiercely that it was time to crush out these old memories. A spot touching-stone up and saw her standing before him.

"And if the rain could come," she said archly, "out of a clear, blue sky, as it always does, what would become of the hay?"

"This is my noon hour. I was just going back to the fields," he said lamely.

She sat down on the big stone where she had been wont to sit. He made a swift, comprehensive survey of her. She looked younger than she had looked when he saw her in the city.

"I came here," she said, "for a glimpse of the old house."

This was the longest way to the house. He advised her, if she had come by the river, to row a little farther to the next bend where she could have an unobstructed view.

"You seem anxious to be rid of me." She said depressingly, "but then you always did prefer to be alone—in this place."

"You know better," he cried. "You know how we came here together, and that is why the place is so dear to me—or was until you went away and changed everything."

"Why," she said gently after a moment's pause, "in the old days when we came here, we never quarrelled. If there was a misunderstanding, we talked it over."

"Well," he said, the words coming with an effort, "what is your aim?"

"Win, do you remember, I wonder, what friends we were, and how I told over and over again that this visit of mine was to make no difference in me—in us?"

"Yes, I remember," he admitted sullenly.

"When I came home last night I looked in vain for you. Everyone I used to know came to my picnic save you—you who stayed at home to get in hay!' Do you think that was nice?"

His lips made a straight line. "It is my turn now," he asked.

"Just one question, Win: why didn't you come to see me last winter in the city?"

"Then you have forgotten that I did call?"

"That call!" she said disdainfully. "in e drawingroom filled with artificial people, and my aunt bursting with curiosity to learn our relations, and every one watching. Did that count? That was why I asked you to come again when we would be alone."

His mask of constraint lifted.

"Then, no!" she cried at the thought in his eyes. "You couldn't have thought that! That I had forgotten—that I didn't care! How could I be naturel before them all! I was overcome by the thought of old times when you appeared so unexpectedly and I was scarcely conscious what I said. I thought you understood and would call again. I was afraid I would let them all see that—"

His heart was doubling its beats as his thoughts raced riot.

"You say, Kathie—you would let them all know—what, dear?"

"Why," she said tremulously, "you must not make me say it first."

"Katherine, I love and it all my life. You know I love you!"

"And I knew that night when you came in among them all that I loved you—and Win, I never could write a letter."

America's Baptism.

The world now will take it for granted that the United States officially acknowledges the claims of St. Die, France, to its important part in the honor of naming America. Much has been written of St. Die's boast of this distinction. The romantic story long has been heralded before the world and always with a glamor that is more or less associated with fanciful tradition. The action which planned long in advance by the enthusiastic French people attracted world-wide attention. Its celebration with the American ambassador and the French minister of the colonies as the honor guests added to the dignity of St. Die's claims. It was made the occasion for reciprocal felicitations between America and France and the old-time friendliness between the two nations was recalled while the world was given to understand that St. Die was the place of the new world's baptism.

Vaudeville in Ancient Rome.

Arbuckle, the coffee man, told Sprockels, Jr., that Havemeyer was a much misunderstood patriot. "You misunderstand Havemeyer just like I did," said the coffee magnate. "His is a fine, cultivated man—why, he plays the violin." "So did Nero play the violin," was Sprockels' retort. it shows how careful a man should be to avoid blundering. If Nero ever sentially played the violin it was nearly 2,000 years ago, and the world has never been permitted to forget it.

The Power of Pantomime.

Henry E. Dixey, the comedian, was praising the pantomime powers of Nijinsky, the Russian dancer.

"Nijinsky's pantomime skill is wonderful," he said. "Without saying a word he makes you laugh or weep or shudder or rage—all by means of pantomime. Once, indeed, on a bet of 50 rubles, Nijinsky, all by pantomime expressed to a large audience the fact that his younger brother, Plotr, though born in Moscow, was at present staying at a small boarding house near Warsaw."

SIMPSON RESIGNS

PRESENT ATTORNEY GENERAL NOTIFIES GOVERNOR HE WILL RETIRE JAN. 1.

LYNDON A. SMITH SUCCEEDS HIM

Acceptance Is Noted and an Assistant Receives the Office.—Mr. Simpson to Enter Into Law Practice.

St. Paul.—Attorney General Simpson has formally tendered his resignation to Governor Eberhart, to take effect Jan. 1, 1912. The governor accepted the resignation and offered the post to Lyndon A. Smith, of Montevideo, now an assistant attorney general, and Mr. Smith accepted.

Mr. Simpson will take up the practice of law in Minneapolis with R. J. Powell. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Powell will have several corporations as clients including the Shevlin-Carpenter interests.

Mr. Smith, who will become attorney general on Jan. 1, upon the retirement of Mr. Simpson, said:

"The office of attorney general is a great responsibility and I shall assume it realizing full well the responsibility it carries. I appreciate the honor the governor has conferred upon me. I shall do my very best."

Mr. Simpson expressed himself as pleased with the governor's choice of his successor.

HUMBIRD WORTH $5,000,000.

Estate of St. Paul Lumberman More Valuable Than Estimated.

St. Paul. — The estate of John A. Humbird, the St. Paul lumberman, who died recently, was shown to be far more valuable than was at first estimated. The safety deposit boxes in the National German American bank were opened by Thomas J. Humbird, of Spokane, son of the deceased; William H. Fershem, a son-in-law, and Frank J. Obst, representing the county treasurer.

Stocks and securities were found totalling more then $3,000,000. It is expected that the entire valuation of the estate will be about $5,000,000. The stocks represent investments in many industrial companies the worth of which is not known, and in railway companies whose stock is quoted at greatly above par.

Among the stocks are 1,000 shares of Northern Pacific, 3,000 shares of Great Northern, and 30 Southern Pacific registered bonds, valued at $300,000. There are many shares in mining companies, in lumber companies, and other enterprises in which Mr. Humbird was known to be interested. The state will profit from the inheritence tax.

MAN AND BOY KILLED.

Reports From Clinton Add Two More to List of Storm Victims.

Clinton.—In last week's storm, according to reports received here, a man neer Dumont, and a boy near Holloway, were killed, being struck by flying wreckage.

The terrific-wind storm, assuming at times tornado-like proportions, swept over the country north of Graceville. One man, whose name is not known here, was struck by flying debris near the village of Dumont, and instantly killed. In the town of Graceville, considerable property damage was done.

In Artichoke township the buildings on half a dozen different farms were demolished. Ole R. Pederson, one of the farmers, who suffered property loss, was also painfully injured in the storm.

From Holloway comes the report that a boy, walking along the road, was hurled against a tree by the wind and killed. All along the line of the storm damage was done to standing grain.

JUDGE BROWN, WINDOM, DIES.

Decessed Served 15 Years on Cottonwood County Probate Bench.

Windom.—Thomas S. Brown, judge of probate of Cottonwood county, died after an illness of very short duration.

In his death this community has lost a very highly respected and loyal citizen, this being his fifteenth year as probate judge of Cottonwood county. Mr. Brown was 74 years old and was born in Scotland.

Mr. Brown had three children, Mary, who died a few years ago; Mrs. George Methieson and Mrs. Charles Purrington, besids two stepsons, William and Ira Hunter, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. Elin Hathiesen, and besides five brothers, S. W. Brown of West Salem, Wis.; M. M. Brown of Anata, N. D.; John Brown of Eugene, Ore.; Robert Brown of Plainfield, N. J., and John A. Brown of Windom, survive. Funeral services Thursday.

ENTRANCE FOR CANADA'S ROADS

Minneapolis & St. Louis to Extend to Boundary Line.

New York, N. Y. — The directors the M. & St. L. and the Iowa Central in annual meeting elected Newman Erb president of both companies. Announcement was made that the M. & St. L. road would be extended to the Canadian border, affording to the Canadian roads now being built to the Pacific an entrance into Minneapolis and St. Paul.

INVITATION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The Regents and the Faculties of The University of Minnesota have the honor to invite

to be represented at the inauguration of George Edgar Vincent as President of the University on Wednesday October the eighteenth nineteen hundred and eleven

BID TO EDUCATIONAL FUNCTION.

The above is a reproduction of the invitation card that hoe been sent to 500 institutions of learning and scientific societies in the United States and over a hundred universities and colleges in Europe and the Orient to send representatives to the inauguration of Dr. George E. Vincent as president of the State University October 18, 1911. The card, which bears the seal of the university in maroon and gold at the top, will be sent to every institution on the list and the invitations are to be addressed personally to men of note in the United States and foreign countries.

BIG MILEAGE REBATE

Likely to be Recovered from the Railroads.

Minnesota in all probability will recover from the several railroads in the state, which have during the past two years transported state troops to the annual encampment at an excess of 1 cent a mile, approximately $14,000, according to Attorney General Simpson.

Before the 2-cent fare become effective the roode used to transport the troops at one cent a mile, but when the 2-cent fare law was passed the roads made the state pay the same price for taking troops to camp as was paid by other persons. The legislature passed a bill ordering the roads to carry the troops at n cent e mile, but the roads refused and the state paid the full amount, helf to be returned until the matter could be tested in the courts. The suit is still pending, but now that the roode heve gone heck to the 3-cent fare Mr. Simpson made an effort to settle the matter out of court and he believes he will be successful.

The attorney general went to Chicago to confer with the officials of the St. Paul road, and after consulting with Third Vice President J. H. Hiland, a tentative agreement was made that the matter would be taken up with President A. J. Earling and an agreement probably would be reached by which the road would return approximately $7,000, which is its share of the total amount. The other $7,000 will te returned by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Omaha and Minneapolis & St. Louis.

"I had a conference with the St. Paul people at Chicago," said the attorney general "and everything is coming along ell right. I think an agreement can be reached without any difficulty for the return of the excess rates charged for transporting the militia for the two years at the 2 cent rate, even in effect and during which time the railroads charged the full rate for the national guard.

Other Lines Expected to Contribute.

"The amount which will be returned by the St. Paul will ha about $7,000 and the other roads will return a like amount although by him show the St. Paul mekes its return. I conferred with Mr. Hiland and he promised to take the matter up with President Earling and everything will come out eifight in e short time."

The total mileage charged by the several railroads approximated $28,000 during the two years in dispute.

INSURANCE GROWING.

Companies in Minnesota Show Big Increase for 1910.

Insurance companies doing business in Minnesota have shown a large increase in 1910 in number and amount of policies in effect, acording to J. A. O. Preus, insurance commissioner. Figures compiled by him show the total assets of all fire and marine companies operating here increased $36,238,032, and the total amount of insurance in force increased $96,992,275 during the year.

The total assets in 1909 amounted to $492,801,290.62, and in 1910 to $529,039,322.65. Liabilities in 1909 aggregated $238,025,652.65, and in 1910 were $262,916,173.34, an increase of $24,890,520.69.

The surplus in 1909 was $154,575,637.97 and in 1910 it aggregated $165,983,112.24, an increase of $11,407,484.27.

Capital stock and deposit capital in 1909 amounted to $72,339,900, and in 1910 aggregated $79,033,147.60.

GIRLS CAUGHT IN QUICKSAND.

Two Daughters of Carlton, Minn., Merchant Drown.

Duluth.—Florence and Pearl, aged thirteen and fourteen years respectively, daughters of James Dunphy, a Carlton merchant, were drowned in Chub lake, Carlton county, almost directly in front of the McKinnon cottage. The girls were wading and got into quicksand and went down so quickly that the people who responded to their calls for help arrived too late.

CALL IN THE CASH.

State Treasurer's Strong Box Not Very Well Filled.

State Treasurer Welter J. Smith has written to the banks where the state's money is on deposit informing them he will have to call in some of the deposits to edd to the current funds.

Since the first of August, less than two weeks, the disbursements from the state treasury have been $600,000 more then the receipts, which makes the call necessary.

The detailed statement of the state's receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1911, was completed yesterday. The total amount received was $15,612,948.79, while last year the sum wee $16,810,-944.45. The total disbursements this yeer were $16,364,789.31; leet year only $13,322,963.17.

Sources of Receipte.

The receipts from the various sources are es follows: Counties, $4,246,966.25; corporations, $313,209.26; mineral leeees $17,600; stete institutions, $1,260,376.38; miscellaneous, $646,769.71; stumpage, $171,811.50; dairy and food commieion, $7,545.78; unclaimed court deposits, $1,666.24; lisebriete boopital tax, $64,614.58; bonds and interest, $1,360,305.82 inheritences tax, $459,305.70; hunters licenses, $19,696.60; fish licenseoes, $520.40; game and fish commissen, $21,389.15; secretary of state, $11,-641.50; groin inspection, $265,576.73; hay inspection, $14,561; oil inspection, $66,853.84; interest on deposits, $90,-177.24; telephone companies, $125, 221.83; treneportation lines end express companies, $60,720.01; insurance, $411,761.92; railroads, $3,933,310.32; vessel tonnage tax, $19,671.52; incorporation fees, $65,516; insurance commissioner, $72,442.11; mortgage registration, $72,415.49; motor vehicle licenses, $30,237.50; school loans, $1,-000,168.

Disbursements.

The disbursements were as follows: Revenue, $8,540,039.54; soldiers' relief, $132,239.03; state prison buildings, $72,325.38; road and bridge, $72,638.49; university campus, $225,881.74; permanent improvements, $73,402.42; general university, $623,853.94; internal improvement land interest, $13,-290.83, sweep land, $134,528.33; swamp land interest, $39,769.90; hay inspection, $14,721.51; grain inspection, $72,167; drainage commission, $174,355.

BANK CASHIER IS ACCUSED.

Employe of Sleepy Eye Institution Arrested.

Sleepy Eye. — Charging Rollin M. West, cashier of Cobden state bank, with embezzlement in the cum of $9,787.94 from the said bank, State Bank Examiner Kelsey N. Jones had him arrested. This course was due to findings of Deputy Examiners Brandvold and Snyder who made an examination of the bank's condition.

The bank was closed for business and in the hands of Deputy Brandvold. From investigation it was found that funds were systematically taken from the bank for over a year. Mr. West's downfall is due to the fact that he was a big factor in automobiles, requiring a large amount of money to conduct his business. With a large stock on hand, together with holdings equities in real and personal property obtained in trades and deals, and expecting to turn his property into cash, in the capacity of cashier he took the money from the bank.

Much Wooed Girl is Married.

Ewelch.—Miss Rose Brenham, the eighteen-year-old Austrian girl who figured in the recent dynamite cases and who refused to marry George Ozaulch, a persistent suitor, after banns had been read the three customary times, was married at the Holy Family church to Frank Stanislech. Stanislech was one of five suitors for Miss Rohem's hand.

Joe Rebrovich, accused of dynamiting the Rohem home, was convicted and sentenced to six months in the county jail.

INFLAMMATION AND PAIN

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



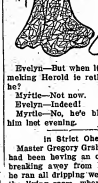
Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pains in my side, sick headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to health. I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to other suffering women."—Mrs. Wm. Sears, 606 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 30 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

HIS COLOR CHANGED.



Evelyn—But when it comes to lovemaking Herold is rather green, isn't he?

Myrtle—Not now.

Evelyn—Indeed!

Myrtle—No, he's blue; I rejected him leet evening.

In Strict Obedience.

Master Gregory Graham, aged three, had been having an access bath, and having turned from his older sister he ran all dripping wet to the door of the living room, where his mother was entertaining e caller from the feshionable hotel.

"Why, dear," his mother greeted him, "you mustn't come in here like that, deer. Go straight upetairs and take off your bathing suit first."

A few minutes later Mrs. Graham turned toward the door in response to what eight there hed cent her visitor's eyebrows up so high, and in the same moment her son's cheerful voice rang out:

"I tooked it off, mother, like you tote to. I'm coming in now for some cake."

Wifey Knew Him.

Benhem—I can't remember delee.

Mrs. Benham—But you have a pretty good memory for pseches.

Even pessimists can see the bright side of a silver dollar.

A Large Package

Of Enjoyment—

Post Toasties

Served with cream, milk or fruit—fresh or cooked.

Crisp, golden-brown bits of white corn—delicious and wholesome—

A flavour that appeals to young and old.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. RUST.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

"Pussyfoot" Johnson is again in northern Minnesota. Now will you be good?

Some "kid" must have run into the editor of the Thief River Falls Times with a push cart.

We publish the proceedings of the board of County Commissioners this week, in which there is two ditch hearings from up this way.

And now Taft will make a tour of the North West to explain the Canada treaty. Thanks, the farmers have heard all about that. All they are waiting for now is a chance to vote.

Minnesota is to have an extra congressman at large, and as the ninth district is by virtue of its population entitled to the extra congressman, it is suggested that Hon. Albert Berg, of Spooner would fill the bill.—Roseau County Times, Aug. 11-11.

Northern Iowa have been having disastrous floods both the big and little Cedar rivers being the highest ever known. We can take care of some of their surplus water up this way at present, but are likely to have plenty of it next month, and the farmer that is prepared for it with all his hay and grain in stack will be lucky.

The McIntosh Times, in commenting on the veto of the New Mexico and Arizona state hood bill by little king Taft says:

"Stretch your imagination just a trifle more thus great and wise safekeeper of the peoples interests and argue the "Divine Right of Kings." Did you believe the majority was right when they elected you for president?

If Knut Nelson becomes a candidate for re-election to the U S. Senate he will come before the people of Minnesota as their representative, and not as an indorser of the Taft administration. Knut is so good a politician to get mixed up with that stand pat, for the trusts gang, for he knows that the people are after them, and are going to get them, and any and all on board that old rotten craft will sink to rise no more, in the next election. If Knut Nelson would go around this state next year advising farmers to vote for Taft, they would go home at night and tell their wife that Knut used to be all right, but he had gone "senigal," crazy.

As was expected the farmers free list bill was vetoed by old Taft, which was greeted by loud applause by the "stand patters," but they will sing a different tune next year when they get into the campaign, and begin to look for the support that elected Taft, and find that it has vanished. Six Of Minnesota s cong ressmen, among which was our Steenerson, voted to pass the bill over the presidents veto, and a lot of republican congressmen who stood pat, with Taft will be left at home to stand pat with Tawney next year. It will be remembered that Tawney stood pat, but he is standing pat down to the first notch now, while Anderson sits in his chair in Congress representing the people, as a democratic district.

PAPUAN SAVAGES

The Most Treacherous of All the South Sea Natives.

A TRIBE OF HEAD HUNTERS.

The Solomon Islanders Kill and Eat Their Enemies as an Incident of Their Weird Religious Rites—Storing a House in a Trotter.

The name Papuan is that given to the dark skinned people who inhabit the greater number of islands in the part of the Pacific ocean known as Polynesia and Melanesia and whose headquarters, as it were, are in the great island of Papua or New Guinea. Under this description come the inhabitants of the Solomon islands.

So evil has been the reputation of the Solomon islanders that until quite recently they were carefully avoided, and very little was known about them. They have the name of being the most treacherous of all the south sea natives, yet, considering the treatment they have received in the past at the hands of white men, this is not to be wondered at. Indeed, the wonder is that they allow any white man of all in their country. But now that they have had a chance of seeing some more favorable specimens than the dregs of humanity who formerly drifted to the south seas they are much improved, and a man who treats them fairly may, as a rule, go among them without fear.

Still, even now there is a beautiful uncertainty about the life of a south sea trader. One day he may be surrounded by grinning natives who obey his every word. But some night, if he has chanted the Papuan too grossly, there is murder in the moonlight, and the trader is never heard of more. Often, however, there seems to be no reason for the natives turning against the whites. It is simply that they object to having a trader in their midst for they turn his goods and end by killing him.

The Solomon islanders are as keen head hunters as the Borneans and every year, except where they are held in check by the British government, set out on head hunting raids pure and simple. Although cannibalism is still practiced in the wilder parts of the group, it is nowadays mostly a religious ceremony and not a matter of diet. The islanders do not generally kill and eat people for enjoyment, but either because their religion demands a human sacrifice or because a head is needed for some ceremony.

In Ysabel, one of the largest islands in the Solomon group, the natives build houses in the highest trees to escape from the attacks of head hunting parties, who sometimes come as far as 200 miles in their search for skulls. One of these houses was built in a tree 130 feet high. All the lower branches had been cut off, so that the stem was quite bare until the platform, some eighty feet from the ground, was reached. Access was had to the house by a rickety ladder composed of rungs lashed to a stout pole with rope of twisted cane. When an attack is expected the women and children take refuge in these houses, while the men keep watch. They warn each other of the approach of a fleet by a curious cry which once heard is never to be forgotten. These houses are substantially built, as often the inhabitants have to withstand a long siege in them. The floor is made of plaited bamboo laid on a layer of bark which rests upon the platform. The walls are of bamboo, and the roof is thatched with sago palm. One particular house to which I have referred measured 30 by 15 feet, and forty persons had been known to take refuge in it. If the attacking party land and the men cannot resist them successfully they, too, ascend to the tree house. A pile of large stones is always kept ready for emergencies outside the door of the platform, and these the men hurl down on their foes. Sometimes, however, the enemy construct a shelter beneath which they can work their way and cut the tree down, and they have even been known to ascend the tree while the inhabitants were off their guard and set fire to the house.

Nowadays, however, head hunting is indulged in only on special occasions. Often, indeed, when a head is required the chief gives notice of the fact to the different tribes and offers a reward for one. The chiefs of the villages look around, and if in any of them there is a native who has made himself objectionable for any reason they decide that his head shall come off and the reward be earned. The victim is not told of his impending fate, but is carefully watched by a man who has been told to secure his head. He watches every movement of his victim and when a favorable opportunity presents itself quickly and remorselessly kills him, cuts off his head and carries it to the chief, who pays for it in shell money. This even happens to white men if they have made themselves unpopular. Money is paid over for the skull, which goes to join the chief's collection.—John Foster Fraser in New York Tribune.

Bound of It.

Collector—I'm going to print a book of headbeats' pictures, and you're going to be on the front page. Egotist—Real Regal-face, how much would I have to owe to get on the cover?—Chicago News.

Happiness is not a goal; it is a by-product.

Notice of proposed timber cutting, Sale and Purchase

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

To Wm. H. Matthews: You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, Formerly a part of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to wit: Lot one (1) of Section Twenty (20) Township One Hundred Forty Three (143) Range Forty Two (42) is now assessed in your name, that on the 13th, day of May A.D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the relatestax law, judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 26th, day of March A.D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A.D. 1905, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece—or parcel of land was sold for the sum of Six Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents; that the tax certificate issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of redemption from said sale given and served, that the money requid to redeem said peice-or parcel of land from said sale at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Fifty Dollars and seventy Two Cents (said sum being the aggregate amount of said sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum, delinquent taxes penalties, costs and interests thereon accruing subsequent to said sale and paid by said purchaser, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accruing upon said land subsequent to said sale); and that the time for redemption of said peice-or parcel- of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof of said service has been filed in my office,

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 16th, day of June A,D. 1911.

(Official Seal) A.A.Laterdrese,
County Auditor,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

RETURN OF SHERIFF PERSON NAMED NOT FOUND AND LAND VACANT.

State of Minnesota,}
County of Red Lake}SS.

I-Charles Fellman,

Sheriff of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and return that I have made and caused to be made diligent search for Wm. H. Matthews, the person named in the within notice and have been unable to find him in my said County; and that I have inspected and examined the land described in the within notice for the purpose of serving said notice upon the person in possession or occupancy thereof; and that there is no person in possession or occupancy of said land and the same is vacant and unoccupied.

Charles Fellman,
Sheriff,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Very Sensitive.

"I don't know what I am going to do with that kid of mine. He's always getting into fights. He beat him up for it the other day. 'What do you mean by fighting on the public streets like this?' I asked.

"'Well,' he said, 'Jimmy Montgomery said you were my father.'

"'Well, isn't I your father?'

"'I s'pose you are, but a feller don't want it thrown up to him right in front of a crowd.'"—Boston Traveler.

A Taste For Soap.

Surely one of the queerest of tastes was that of the historian Prescott, of whose life in Rome Mrs' Hurd-Mead tells in "A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands." She says that he used to keep a cake of soap on his writing table and nibble at it constantly. Curiously, when he was remonstrated with, that people should be clean inside as well as out."

Most important.

George—What can be the matter? The telegram says, "Come home at once." I must fly.

George (as he arrives home two hours later—What on earth is the matter, dearest?

Young Wife—The baby said "Dada!"—Exchange.

Where His Interest Lay.

Excited Messenger—Your wife just met with a serious accident; thinks from car which ran over a dog. Jones (excitedly)—Was it a fox terrier with black spots on his shoulders?

Handing Her One.

Mabel—That story you just told is about fifty years old. Maude—And you haven't forgotten it in all that time!—Toledo Blade.

To resent kindly rebuke is not a sign of spirit, but of stupidity.

Warned.

She told me that it might hope—Better look out; I've known girls to say that when they intended to reject Dick.—Puck.

Tis Cruel.

Cholly—The feminine mind isn't based exactly upon reason, is it, Algy? Algy—Not exactly, but it is based upon the most unreasonable reasons.

Notice of proposed timber cutting, Sale and Purchase

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

NOTICE is hereby given that Hans Rue, Widow of Nils M. Moe, deceased, of Rhoda, Minnesota, who on Nov. 10th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 23,836, (serial No. 03813) for S.E. ¼ Section 30, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 15th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans E. ellerson, Silver Monn, of Fisher Minn. Adolph Lindberg Christ s O. Lindberg, of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pube in the Sunbeam Aug. 18,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Bob K. Evans, of Highlanding Minn. who on Nov. 9th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 23,835, (Serial No. 04255) for N.E. ¼ Section 24 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, U.S. Commissioner for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at their river falls minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tollak Sverson Daly Tobias Olson. Sjur B. Stolaas, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Aug. 18,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Olson of Highlanding Minn. who on Dec. 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 24,211 (Serial No. 04254) for W. ½ Section 30 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Master Commissioner for the city of Thief river Falls minn. at their river falls minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tollak Sverson Daly Ben K. Evans Sjur B. Stolaas, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"The Only Thing That Will Relieve Neuralgia."

The piercing pains of Neuralgia, which often follows a bad cold or La Grippe, are frequently almost unbearable and few medicines afford any relief to the sufferer.

"I am a rural mail carrier and have been a user of the Dr. Miles medicines for years."

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills can't be beaten. They are the only thing I have found that will relieve neuralgia and I have tried most everything besides medicine from the doctor. I am willing to tell anyone what the Anti-Pain Pill did for me."

CHARLES HILDERBRANDT,
Box 205 Woodvil. Ohio

If you, like Mr. Hilderbrandt, have tried most everything in vain, why not do as he did, fight your aches and pains with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Let the pills bear the brunt of the battle. No matter how stubborn the contest, they will come out victorious.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills stand on their record, which is a long list of cures extending back a generation.

Druggists everywhere sell them. If first package fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money. Only

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More interesting than any novel. Contains each month a dainty pattern, a piece of fancy work, a piece of household work, a piece of dress work, a piece of millinery work, a piece of cooking, a piece of gardening, a piece of poultry raising, a piece of bee keeping, a piece of dairying, a piece of stock raising, a piece of farming, a piece of horticulture, a piece of floriculture, a piece of arboriculture, a piece of viticulture, a piece of apiculture, a piece of sericulture, a piece of pomiculture, a piece of olericulture, a piece of floriculture, a piece of arboriculture, a piece of viticulture, a piece of apiculture, a piece of sericulture, a piece of pomiculture, a piece of olericulture.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Martin



THE Martin Model 1904 is a medium high weight spreading rifle, a well proportioned gun with good balance and symmetry of lines. Handsome and substantial in appearance, simple in the working mechanism. Its quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 75 yards and a very pleasant gun to shoot.

The solid breech and forming cavity when in shooting at 75 yards, the shot will group in a circle of from 6 to 8 inches. With 30 to 35 yards, the shot will group in a circle of from 3 to 4 inches. The low-pressure breech-block cannot be expelled by accident and the lower receiver is so made that 74 can be loaded, and can be reloaded in very small case.

The up-to-date sportsman reads the "Martin" Book; every boy in the town. It contains 32 pages, and is illustrated with fine wood cuts, and tells in the words of those who use the guns.

The Martin Rewards Us.
23 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Generally.

"Pa," said Freddy, "what is a sock wife?"

"Generally speaking," replied pa, "it's a place where they weigh money."

Popular Joke.

The most popular joke when has been published in any language in the history of the world is stated to be that which appeared in an American current of the Punch almanac for 1845. It read, "Adviser to newsmen about to marry—Don't!" It would be interesting to many who was its author. Another, included in a similar subject, was the following, because who have fallen in love—Pull out!" One of the most brilliant things that ever appeared in our supplementary was the brief dialogue between an inquiring child and his impatient father: "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind." "Wearithmore thanfle."

Battle of Wits Himself.

"I like an argument with your husband," said the caller. "He is so entertaining. He is so good natured and so argumentative. I never talk to him that I don't learn something."

"He ought to," answered the innocent wife. "You are forever telling me from."—New York Journal.

A Competent Critic.

A famous actor at an elaborate entertainment at a fifth avenue millionaire's palace in New York rose to recite Mrs. Browning's "Dead Pan." As he announced his subject and prepared to begin he heard a lady near him say distinctly:

"What is the next piece? Something funny, I hope. Oh, yes—The Dead Pan! Dear me, how odd! Of course it must be funny—something about bad cooking, I suppose."

Playing Her Cards.

Tommy—May I stay up a little longer? Ethel—What do you want to stay up for? Tommy—I want to see you and Mr. Green playing cards. Mr. Green—Bet we are going to play cards, Tommy—Oh, yes, you are, for I heard mamma saying to Ethel that everything depended on the way in which she played her cards tonight.

Cautious.

The young housekeeper was looking at some soft shell crabs squirming and wriggling in their pen of wet sod.

"They're very nice," said the dealer. "Shall I send you a dozen?"

"Yes," answered the innocent. "If you are sure they are fresh."—New York Journal.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE SUNBEAM

Board of Equalization

Thief River Falls, Minn.,
July 17, 1911.

Pursuant to law Ed. A. Anhol, Daniel Shaw, Peter C. Wold, Peter Hedeen, and Olaf Larson, constituting the board of county commissioners of Pennington county, Minn., met in the auditorium building, in the county auditor's office, at 10 o'clock a. m., and in conjunction with A. H. Fasal, county auditor, took and subscribed the statutory oath and entered upon their duties as the county board of equalization in and for the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota.

Daniel Shaw was elected chairman.

On motion duly carried the board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.

Meeting called to order by the chairman at 1 o'clock p. m.

The equalization of the assessment of personal property in the county was taken up and on motion carried unanimously the following changes were made:

TOWN OF BRAY.

Horses 1 year old,	reduced	10 per cent
Horses 3 years old,	raised	15 " "
All other cattle 3 years old	"	20 " "
Wagons, carriages and sleighs	"	50 " "
Watches and clocks	"	50 " "
Melodeons and organs	reduced	15 " "
Pianos	raised	20 " "
Household goods, etc.	"	50 " "
Farm tools implements, etc.	"	40 " "

TOWN OF BLACK RIVER.

Cattle, 3 years old and over	raised	25 per cent
Sheep	"	40 " "
Wagons, carriages, and sleighs	"	60 " "
Sewing machines, etc.	"	10 " "
Watchss and clocks	"	60 " "
Melodeons and organs	raised	50 " "
Pianos	"	20 " "
Household goods, etc.	"	100 " "

TOWN OF GLOVER LEAF.

Horses 1 year old,	reduced	10 " "
Wagons	raised	35 " "
Household goods, etc.	raised	100 per cent
Marshandise	"	25 " "

TOWN OF DEER PARK.

Horses 1 year old,	reduced	20 per cent
Hogs	raised	30 " "
Wagons, carriages, and sleighs	"	150 " "
Sewing machines, etc.	reduced	10 " "
Watchas and clocks	raised	100 " "
Household goods, etc.	"	100 " "
Farm machinery,	"	100 " "

TOWN OF GOODRIDGE.

Wagons, carriages, and sleighs	reduced	25 per cent
Sewing machines,	"	20 " "
Watchas and clocks	"	50 " "
Household goods, etc.	raised	100 " "

TOWN OF HIGH LANDING.

Wagons, carriages, and sleighs	raised	20 per cent
Household goods, etc.	"	40 " "
Threshing machines	reduced	25 " "
Goods and merchandise	"	30 " "
Manufacturer's tools, etc.	"	20 " "

TOWN OF HICKORY.

Horses 1 year old,	raised	20 " "
Wagons, carriages, and sleighs	reduced	20 " "
Watches and clocks	raised	150 " "
Threshing machines	"	50 " "

TOWN OF KRATKA.

Horses 1 year old,	raised	5 per cent
Cattle 3 years old and over	"	40 " "
Wagons, carriages, and sleighs	reduced	5 " "
Sewing machines,	raised	30 " "
Melodeons and organs	"	40 " "
Household goods, etc.	"	33⅓ " "
Farm machinery, etc.	reduced	33⅓ " "
Manufacturers' tools, etc.	raised	100 " "

TOWN OF MAYFIELD.

Wagons, carriages, and sleighs	raised	30 " "
Watches and clocks	"	50 " "
Household goods, etc.	"	33⅓ " "
Farm machinery,	"	20 " "

TOWN OF NUMEDAL.

Horses 1 year old,	raised	10 per cent
Cattle 3 years old and over	"	40 " "
Wagons, carriages, and sleighs	"	50 " "
Sewing machines,	"	50 " "
Watchas and clocks	raised	33⅓ per ct
Household goods,	"	125 " "
Farm machinery,	"	100 " "
Threshing machines	"	75 " "

TOWN OF NORDEN.

Sheep	raised	30 " "
Watchas and clocks	"	100 " "
Melodeons and organs	reduced	15 " "
Household goods, raised		20 " "
Farm machinery,	"	15 " "

TOWN OF NORTH.

Horses 1 year old, raised		5 per cent
All other cattle 3 years old and over	"	25 " "
Sheep	reduced	10 " "
Watches and clocks	raised	30 " "
Household goods,	"	10 " "
Farm tools and machinary	reduced	20 " "

TOWN OF FOLK CENTER.

Horses 1 year old, reduced		10 per cen
Wagons, carriages, etc.	raised	30 " "
Watches and clocks	"	60 " "
Household goods,	"	50 " "
Farm tools and machinary	reduced	20 " "

TOWN OF REINER.

Horses 1 year old, reduced		20 per cent
Horses 2 years old,	"	10 " "
All other cattle over 2 years old, raised		25 " "
Sheep	"	40 " "
Wagons, carriages, etc.	"	100 " "
Watchas and clocks	"	50 " "
Household goods,	"	33⅓ "
Farm tools and machinary	"	50 " "

On motion duly carried the board took a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

The board reconvened at 7 o clock p. m. with all members present.

The equalization of personal property was resumed and the following changes were made:

TOWN OF ROOKSBURY.

Horses 1 year old, reduced		20 per cent
Cattle 1 year old	"	30 " "
Cattle 2 years old, raised		10 " "
Oxen	reduced	5 " "
All other cattle over 3 years old, raised		10 " "
Wagons, carriages, etc.	"	10 " "
Sewing machines, reduced		10 " "
Household goods, raised		80 " "
Farm tools and machinery	"	20 " "

TOWN OF RIVER FALLS.

Horses 2 years old, reduced		5 per cent

Horses 3 years old, raised		15	per cent
Stallions and registered horses	"	200	" "
Cattle 2 years old,	"	33⅓	"
Cows	"	10	" "
Sheep	"	40	" "
Hogs	"	50	" "
Wagons	"	80	" "
Sewing machines,	"	200	" "
Organs	"	15	" "
Household goods,	"	200	" "
Farm tools and machinery	"	100	" "
Goods of retail merchants	reduced	50	" "
Wheat and flour in hands of merchants	"	to $50.00	

Wheat assessed for bushel tax as prescribed by law.

On motion duly carried the board took a recess until 8 o'clock a. m., July 18, 1911.

July 18, 1911.

The board reconvened at 8 o'clock a. m. with all members present.

The equalization of personal property was resumed and the following changes were made:

TOWN OF SILVERTON.

Horses 1 year old, raised		20	per cent
All other cattle over 3 years old,	"	20	" "
Wagons and carriages	reduced	15	" "
Household goods, raised		200	" "
Farm machinery and tools	reduced	40	" "

TOWN OF SANDERS.

Horses 1 year old, reduced		20	" "
Horses 2 years old,	"	5	" "
Sheep	raised	10	" "
Wagons and carriages	"	10	" "
Organs	"	100	" "
Pianos	"	100	" "
Household goods,	"	200	" "
Farm tools and machinery	"	150	" "

TOWN OF SHILEY.

Horses 1 year old, raised		5	" "
Horses 2 years old,	"	10	" "
Hogs	"	15	" "
Wagons and carriages	"	40	" "
Sewing machines,	"	75	" "
Watches and clocks	"	100	" "
Organs	"	100	" "
Household goods,	"	150	" "
Farm tools and machinery	"	150	" "

TOWN OF STAR.

Horses 1 year old, reduced		5	per cent
Horses 2 years old, raised		10	" "
Wagons and carriages	"	75	" "
Sewing machines,	"	100	" "
Household goods,	"	400	" "
Farm tools and machinery	reduced	20	" "
Threshing machines	raised	40	per cent

TOWN OF WYANDOTTE.

Horses 1 year old, reduced		20	per cent
Horses 2 year old,	"	5	" "
Horses 3 years old, raised		15	" "
Cattle 2 years old,	"	33⅓	"
Cows	"	10	" "
Sheep	"	40	" "
Wagons and carriages	"	65	" "
Sewing machines,	"	30	" "
Watches and clocks	"	100	" "
Household goods,	"	125	" "
Farm tools and machinery	reduced	20	" "

On motion duly carried the board adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. August 1, 1911.

10 O'CLOCK A. M., AUGUST 1, 1911.

The board reconvened as board of equalization with all members present.

On motion duly carried the board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.

Meeting called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. with all members present.

The equalization of personal property assessments was resumed and the following changes were made.

On motion made and carried the assessment of the Red Lake building association was cancelled.

VILLAGE OF ST. HILAIRE.

Horses 1 year old, raised		5	per cent
Horses 2 years old,	"	30	" "
Wagons and carriages	"	15	" "
Organs	"	40	" "
Pianos	"	15	" "
Household goods,	"	50	" "

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS

Horses 2 years old, raised		10	" "
Goods and merchandise in the hands of retail merchants	"	30	" "

Having examined, compared, and equalized the returns of assessments of personal property of the county for the year 1911, on motion duly carried the board adjourned sine die.

DANIEL SHAW,
Chairman County Board of Equalization.
Attest:
A. H. FASEL, County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.

Commissioners' Proceedings

Thief River Falls, Minn.,
August 1, A. D. 1911.

On the call of the county auditor, pursuant to chapter 220 of the laws of Minnesota for the year of 1905 and acts amandatory thereof.

The board of county commissioners of Pennington county met in special session at the office of the county auditor in the city of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, at 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, August 1, A. D. 1911, for a hearing and consideration of the engineers and viewers report on the ditch petitioned for by Ole Skreland and others, and designated as county ditch No. 53.

The matter of the petition of Ole Skreland and others for county ditch No. 53 was then taken up and the argument of persons interested considered after which on motion made and duly seconded, and carried unanimously that the engineers report and the viewers report as amended for the establishment and construction of county ditch No. 53 be accepted, and that said ditch be in all things established as amended and on file in the office of the county auditor of Pennington county, Minnesota, whereupon the following order establishing county ditch No. 53 in Pennington county made:

ORDER TO ESTABLISH DITCH

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Pennington }

In the matter of the petition of Ole Skreland and others, for a public ditch in the county of Pennington state of Minnesota, designated and numbered as county ditch No. 53.

The above entitled matter came on duly to be heard by and before the county board of the county of Pennington state of Minnesota, at a special meeting of said board duly called for the purpose of hearing and considering the petition for said ditch in the above entitled matter on the first day of August A. D. 1911 at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, and it appearing by proper evidence that due notice had been given of the pendency of said petition and of said time of hearing thereon and that C. E. Marts, the civil engineer appointed by this board to survey the route of said ditch, has completed his work and duly filed his report in the office of the county auditor of said county, and that the viewers appointed by said board to view and report upon said work have duly completed their labors and made their report in due form of law in the office of said county auditor, the said county board did, at the time above specified, proceed to hear said petition and said viewers' report thereon; and said board having duly considered said petition and heard all parties interested for or against the construction of said ditch, and all other matters pertaining thereto, find as follows, to-wit:

First—That the said civil engineer has completed his work and made and filed his report thereon in all respects according to law.

Second—That the viewers appointed herein have duly completed their labors and have made and filed their report

thereon according to law.

Third—That the estimated benefits to be derived from the construction of said work are greater than its total cost, including damages awarded.

Fourth—That the damages and benefits arising from the construction of said ditch have been duly awarded and assessed, and that said work will be of public utility and promote the public health and that said reports of said engineer and viewers' are complete and correct.

Fifth—That notice of this hearing of said petition and of said viewers' report and said engineer's report has been duly given, published and posted and mailed as by law required, and that proofs of said service of said notice have been duly made and filed in the office of the county auditor of said county, and that all other proceedings in the matter have been made and taken in accordance with the provisions of law.

Now therefore, As conclusions from the foregoing findings, we, the county board of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, at said special session of said board, held at the time above specified, being satisfied that the proposed ditch will be public utility and conducive to public health and public benefit and convenience, do hereby locate and establish the said ditch according to the report and the specifications of said engineer made and filed herein; and do hereby establish and confirm the report of the viewers made and filed herein.

It is further ordered, That the damages awarded to the persons and corporations named in the viewers' report herein, in excess of benefits, be paid out of the county treasury of said county on warrants to be drawn and attested by the auditor of said county and signed by the chairman of this board, and delivered to the persons entitled thereto as provided by law.

Given under our hands this 1st day of August A. D. 1911.

By the Board,
(SEAL)
ED. A. AUBOL,
Chairman of County Board of Pennington County Minnesota.

Attest:
A. H. FASEL,
County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.

Thief River Falls, Minn.,
August 2, A. D. 1911.

On the call of the county auditor pursuant to chapter 230 of the laws of Minnesota for the year 1905 and acts amendatory thereof.

The board of county commissioners of Pennington county met in special session at the office of the county auditor in the city of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday August 2, A. D. 1911, for a hearing and consideration of the engineer's report and viewers' report on the ditch petitioned for by Lorance Wajnarowski and others and designated as County Ditch No. 55.

The matter of the petition of Lorance Wajnarowski and others for County Ditch No. 55 was then taken up and the arguments of persons interested considered, after which on motion made and duly seconded and carried unanimously, that the engineer's report and the viewers' report as amended for the establishment and construction of County Ditch No. 55 be accepted, and that said ditch be in all things established as provided by law according to the engineer's report and the viewers' report as amended and on file in the office of the county auditor of Pennington county, Minnesota, whereupon the following order establishing County Ditch No. 55, in Pennington county, was made:

ORDER TO ESTABLISH DITCH.

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Pennington }

In the matter of the petition of Lorence Wajnarowski and others for a public ditch in the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, designated and numbered as County Ditch No. 55:

The above entitled matter came on duly to be heard before the county board of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, at a special meeting of said board duly called for the purpose of hearing and considering the petition for said ditch in the above entitled matter on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1911, and it appearing by proper evidence that due notice had been given of the pendency of said petition and of said time of hearing thereon, and that C. H. Mertz, the civil engineer appointed by this board to survey the route of said ditch, has completed his work and duly filed his report thereon in the office of the county auditor of said county, and that the viewers appointed by said board to view and report upon said work have duly completed their labors and made and filed their report in due form of law in the office of said county auditor, the said county board did, at the time above specified, proceed to hear said petition and said viewers' report thereon; and said board having duly considered said petition and heard all the parties interested for or against the construction of said ditch and all other matters pertaining thereto, find as follows, towit:

First—That the said civil engineer has completed his work and made and filed his report thereon in all respects according to law.

Second—That the viewers appointed herein have duly completed their labors and have made and filed their report thereon according to law.

Third—That the estimated benefits to be derived from the construction of said work are greater than its total cost, including damages awarded.

Fourth—That the damages and benefits arising from the construction of said ditch have been duly awarded and assessed, and that said work will be of public utility and promote the public health and that said reports of said engineer and viewers are complete and correct.

Fifth—That notice of this hearing of said petition and of said viewers' report and said engineer's report has been fully given, published, and posted, and mailed as by law required, and that proofs of said service of said notice have been duly made and filed in the office of the county auditor of said county, and that all other proceedings in the matter have been made and taken in accordance with the provisions of law.

Now therefore, As conclusions from the foregoing findings, we, the county board of the county of Pennington, state of Minnesota, at said special session of said board, held at the time above specified, being satisfied that the proposed ditch will be of public utility and conducive to public health and public benefit and convenience, do hereby locate and establish said ditch according to the report and the specifications of said civil engineer made and filed herein; and do hereby establish and confirm the report of the viewers made and filed herein.

It is further ordered, That the damages awarded to the persons and corporations named in the viewers' report herein in excess of benefits, be paid out of the county treasury of said county on warrants to be drawn and attested by the auditor of said county and signed by the chairmen of this board, and delivered to the persons entitled thereto as provided by law.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of August, A. D. 1911.

By the Board,
(SEAL)
ED. A. AUBOL,
Chairman of the County Board of Pennington County, Minnesota.

Attest:
A. H. FASEL, County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.

Thief River Falls, Minn.
August 2, A. D. 1911.

Pursuant to agreement the board of county commissioners of Pennington county, Minn., met in extra session in the auditor's office in the city of

Thief River Falls, Minn., at 1 o'clock p. m.

Members present, Aubol, Shaw, Wold, Hedeen, Larson.

Members absent, none.

Moved by Commissioner Shaw seconded by Commissioner Hedeen that tha additional bond of the First State Bank of Thief River Falls, in the sum of $25,000 ha approved. Motion carried.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the sum of $200 be and the same is hereby appropriated from the County Revenue fund to the Pennington County Agricultureal society.

On motion carried unanimously the petition of Peter Llodobeju to have certain lands to Kratka township attached to school district No. 41 was rejected.

The following resolution was offared by Commissioner Larson who moved its adoption, duly seconded by Commissiouer Wold

Resolved, That the sum of $60.00 be and tha same is hereby appropriated from the County Road and Bridge fund in the township of Star for improving highway on the section line between section 29 and 30 of said town, provided that said town of Star spend six equal amount.

Resolution prevailed unanimously.

The following report was submitted by tha board of Audit;

VERIFICATION OF CURRENT TAX COLLECTIONS BY BOARD OF AUDIT

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, Pennington county Minnesota.

Gentlemen:—The board of audit of Pennington county, respectfully report to your honorable body that they have examined tha books, accounts and vouchers of the county treasurer, counted and ascertained the kind description and amount of funds in the treasury of said county, or belonging thereto, for the period from Jan. 1, to May 31, 1911, both days inclusive. We find the Treasurer charged with the Tax Levy for 1910 as follows:

Tax levy for 1910	$17,578.86
Total debit,	$17,578.86
Taxes collected,	10,654.83
Total credit,	10,654.83
Balance uncollected June 1, 1911	6924.03

We hereby certify that we have verified the correctness of tha duplicate receipts with tha tax books for tha period above named.

A. H. FASEL,
County Auditor,

ED. A. AUBOL,
Chairman Board County Com'rs.

H. E. IVES,
Clerk District Court.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, Pennington county. Minnesota.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned board of audit of said Pennington county, met at the office of the county treasurer of said county, on the 19th day of July A. D. 1911 for the purpose of examining and auditing the accounts, books and vouchers of Andrew Trovatop, treasurer of said county, and to count and ascertain the kind, description and amount of funds in the county treasury and belonging thereto. We respectfully make tha following report thereon:

Balance in tha treasury Dec. 31, 1910		$ 118.00
Treasurer's receips from Jan. 1, 1911, to May 31, 1911		
From tax collections	10,654.83	
" collections on public lands	1,172.58	
From mortgage registry tax	882.00	
" collections from interest on county funds	27.42	
From collections of fines and licenses	30.00	
From state loan	10,000.00	
" wolf bounties	175.50	
" school apportionment and state aid	4,385.20	
Disbursements from Jan. 1, 1911 to May 31, 1911		
Paid orders on revenue fund	$12,163.36	
Paid warrants on school district fund	3,731.50	
Paid warrants on state taxes	8.89	
Paid warrants on county attorneys contingent	210.21	
Total disbursement	16,114.46	
Balance in treasury at close of business May 31 1911	11031.57	
Grand total	27145.53	27145.53
Bank deposits and cash on hand (in balance)		
Cash in safe and drawer	$1346.99	
Deposited in First National bank of Thief River Falls	2322.65	
Deposited in First State bank of Thief River Falls	2480.54	
Deposited in Citizens State bank of Thief River Falls	2459.00	
Deposited in People's State bank of Thief River Falls	2465.43	
Total funds	$11031.07	

Respectfully submitted this 29th. day of July 1911.

A. H. FASEL,
County Auditor.

ED. A. AUBOL,
Chairman Board County Com'rs.

H. E. IVES,
Clerk District Court.

On motion duly carried the repoK of tha board of audit was adopted as submitted.

On motion duly carried tha following bills were audited and allowed:

G. H. Martz, services assistant engineer and expenses on county ditches, twenty-one bills	$460.30
G. H. Martz, 7¼ months office rental $6.00 per month	37.50
Glann H. Martz services as assistant engineer and expenses on county ditches, twelve bills	82.50
Ed. A. Aubol, 1 day and mileage at final hearing county ditch 53	4.20
Ed A. Aubol, 1 day and mileage at final hearing county ditch 55	4.20
Ed. A. Aubol, 2 days member of board of equalization and mileage	7.20
Ed. A. Aubol, 5 days member of board of audit	15.00
Petar C. Wold, 1 day and mileage at final hearing county ditch 53	7.00
Peter C. Wold 1 day mileage at final hearing county ditch 55	7.00
Peter C. Wold, 2 days member of board of equalization and mileage	10.00
Olaf Larson, 1 day and mileage at final hearing county ditch 53	6.40
Olaf Larson, 1 day and mileage at final hearing county ditch 55	6.40
Olaf Larson, 2 days member of equalization and mileage	9.40
Peter Hedeen, 1 day and mileage at final hearing county ditch 53	6.60
Peter Hedeen, 1 day and mileage at final hearing county ditch 55	6.60
Peter Hedeen, 2 days member of board of equalization and mileage	9.60
Daniel Shaw, 2 days member of board of equalization	6.00
Daniel Shaw, 1 day at final hearing on county ditch 53	3.00
Daniel Shaw, 1 day at final hearing on county ditch 55	3.00
A. H. Fasel, 5 day as member of board of audit	15.00
H. E. Ives, 6 days as member of board of audit	18.00

On motion duly carried the county board adjourned sine die.

ED. A. AUBOL,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners of Pennington County,
(SEAL) Minn.

Attest:
A. H. FASEL, County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A young driving team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress.
Sunbeam Minn.,

Fine sugar corn for sale at this office. 10 cents a dozen ears.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Wanted, teams and men to break for from 30 to 60 acres of land. Wm Brockmar, Roland Minn.

Ole Olson, twin of Tobias Olsons boys and Knut Sannes left for the N.Dak. threshing fields this morning.

Stiner Johnson has a fine field of corn on his Kratka farm, which is nearly out of the way of Mr. Jack Frost.

All the farmers are busy rushing their grain into the stack, and next week, with fair weather it will all be in stacks, or bins.

A young man road from Cyrstal N.D. to Walter McAndress yesterday on a motorcycle, a distance of 120 miles, which was going some.

Martin Hyland is building a fine new frame grainery on his Deer Park farm, to store his big crop in. About all the farmers are beginning to figure on more room for their grain this year.

George Singer is making preparations to go into the fancy poultry raising business. His younger sons are taking an active interest in the business, and have some fine chickens.

If we get the roads in fair condition a large part of the wheat from up this way will go to Oldee to market this fall, as it will be an impossibility for the farmers to haul wheat over them ditch grades in the town of Kratka.

Oscar Swanson will start his threshing machine shock threshing in the Hyland and Swanson neighborhood next Monday, and will work north through this locality, where he gave very good satisfaction threshing last year.

We are going to go up to the outlet of Red Lake and have photographs taken of them log jams that will show just how they have got the Red Lake River plugged so the water can not get out of the lake into the river.

Red Lake County have put up their share to build the new bridge across the Clearwater river, at Ralph Greens place and the bridge will be built, and we can not see what further need there is for stirring up ill feeling regarding the matter. Let it drop and talk about our fine crops, and about ditches and roads.

We do not think it is a good plan for a small farmer to let his grain stand in the shock waiting for a threshing machine, for you do not want to forget that when it does start running in this country we are likely to get a flood and you may loose your crop. Rush the stacking. Remember two years ago.

Every district school in Polk County got a copy of the last legislative manual for their school library, but the poor little Pennington school children got nothing. But never mind you "kids" of the Highlandine school don't cry for you will get one of them pretty blue books all right. Your school clerk will attend to that, if your representative did not.

We have not heard any more about the threshing machine of Mostrom and Tallak finished, so we conclude that Tallak is going to continue to attend to the cows and let others thresh. The cows are the best, as they will not get stuck in the straw unps, the elevator works all right, the cylinder teeth won't drop out, or the straw carrier stop, which makes them the best machine on the market.

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NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Here we are again!

Foro Bros. started up their threshing machine Monday to thrash oats for feed.

Mr. Ralph Green lost a valuable colt last Sunday night.

There was a jolly crowd that went out picking hazel nuts last Sunday.

Mr. Gunnf Gunderson, aged 20 years died at the home of his parents on Aug. 15th, from hemorage of the lungs. We all extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family.

Mr. Thomas Florence and family moved out on their homestead in the town of Hickory last Sunday.

There will be services in the Knut Erickson school house on next Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. Suther from Fosston.

The Y.P.S.S will meet at Sam Gunderson next Sunday. All are welcome.

Plums and cherries are numerous this year.

Miss Lou Green returned home from Red Lake Falls, where she has been attending the teachers training school.

RAILWAYS IN JAPAN.

Filthy Cars and Dirty Stations in a Land of Cleanliness.

"The railway journey from Kioto to Yokohama, despite the fact that most beautiful country is traversed, is not the pleasantest of experiences," declares a writer in the Wide World. "One buys a railway ticket in Japan in installments.

"The ordinary ticket only chables one to go by a train covering the minimum distance in the maximum time, so an extra express ticket is purchased, which means that the engine moves a little more quickly toward its appointed goal.

"Next a platform ticket must be procured to enable one to board the train, and finally one has to fight one's way into a first class carriage. Why do all the passengers in Japan take their journeys into the already pitifully small carriages instead of leaving it in the vast, and why, again, does a nation that is a password for cleanliness the world over possess a train service so absolutely dirty in every detail?

"We once in a weak moment looked into a station master's room at a large station, and for pure dirt it could have given points to a dust heap. In the train carriages the floors are covered with the dirt of ages, cigarette ends, orange peel, sandwich papers. At intervals a porter saunters in with a broom and leisurely sweeps all the refuse into a corner, having first carefully closed every window, so that no atom of discomfort or infection shall be lost.

"Finally he departs, leaving behind him the rubbish and an atmosphere charged with germs and angry words. Truly a Japanese porter's definition of clearing up is removing rubbish from one place to another."

Robespierre's Style of Dress.

Robespierre's manner of dress, even at the period when its demagogues affected the slovenliness and disorder of indigence in order to flatter the people, was clean, decent and precise as that of a man who respects himself in the eyes of others. His white powdered hair, turned up in chignons over his temples; a bright blue coat buttoned over his hips, open over the breast to display a white vest; short yellow colored breeches, white stockings and shoes with silver buckles, formed his invariable costume during the whole of his public life. It was said that he desired by thus never varying the style or color of his garments to make the same impression in the night and imagination of the public as a model of his face would have done.—Lamartine's "History of the Girondists."

A Thousand Refusals.

Kate—That Brandon girl claims to have made a thousand refusals of marriage. Ethel—That's true. When Gus asked her to be his wife she replied, "No a thousand times, no!"—Boston Transcript.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hickory Hardware Paints & Fencewire.

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Highlanding Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

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Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

A TURKEY FEAST.

General Lee Showed His Officers the Way to Enjoy It.

General Lee in a drawing room was a dignified and quiet gentleman, very kindly and gentle, especially to women and children. "On the field," says Major Ramsay in Harper's Magazine, "he was the general, the commander in all essential points. But in other points he could be as sympathetic and considerate as he was at home.

"In the latter part of December a barrel was delivered at our camp marked 'General Lee and Staff.' We opened it and found it was packed full of turkeys. We sent word to General Lee, and he rode over to our camp. There was snow on the ground, and we had laid the turkeys out on a board on the snow, the largest in the middle, and the others tapering off to the smaller at each end. There were about a dozen of them.

"General Lee dismounted and joined the group gathered round the present, carrying his walking stick and, indeed, sword in his hand. He was told that the fine turkey in the middle was his. He stood looking down at the turkey for a moment and then said, touching his big turkey with the scabbard of his sword:

"'This, then, is my turkey? I don't know, gentlemen, what you are going to do with your turkeys, but I shall send to the hospital in Petersburg an that some of the convalescents may have a good dinner.'

"He then turned on his heel and, walking to his horse, mounted and rode away. We looked at one another for a moment and then, without a word, replaced the turkeys in the barrel and sent them to the hospital."

Exaggerated Egg.

One of the hardest things in this world for the sixteen candle kind of man to do is to keep from mistaking himself for a lighthouse.—Galveston News.

Passion For Music.

Mrs. Bacon—Did you say your husband has a passion for music? Mrs. Egbert—Yes. Every time it sings flies into one.—Yonkers Statesman.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sanbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.00 p.m

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Livingstone.

Of Dr. Livingstone it was said by Stanley that the missionary lived for years among the most cruel and inhuman savages in the world, but never lived a life in anger, never "chided or chained or insulted or blasted." His manner was that of a "cool, wise and quiet man who felt offended and loathed grave."

Circumstances Reversed.

Dubeuque Smith—Mister, would yonse kindly help a poor man skelk all to heaven and oust Jourday Citizen Way. Citizen—Jack, stands the law reverse on that skyscraper across the street and walk in on the top floor. Then you will be all out, up and in.—Judge's Library.

Darrie and Kipling.

Mr. Darrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the booking office with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he delightedly remarks, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a hurry. Darrie turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Darrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Darrie's keepers some day. "Didn't I though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully, "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St. James' Gazette.

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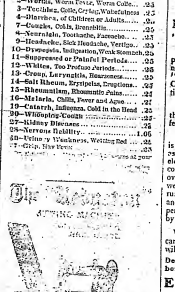
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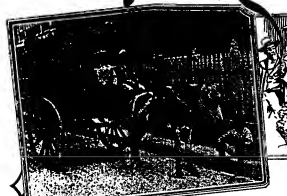
"Ah! Making a draft of my speech?"—Chaperon's.

A Pioneer Shipment.

The first shipment of wheat from Chehalis via the lakes was made in 1858. The shipment consisted of two sacks—eight bushels.

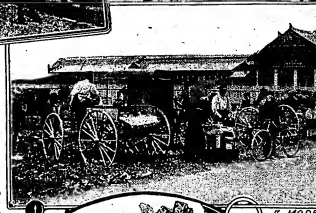
DEFECTIVE PAGE

Transporting Produce to Market

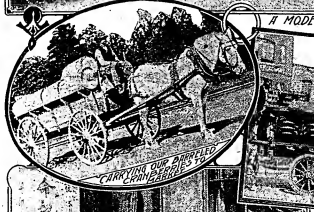


A PRIMITIVE MODE OF GOING TO MARKET

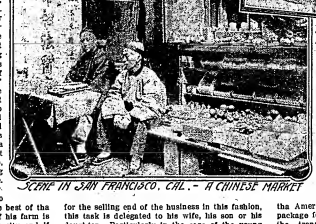
ON THE WAY TO MARKET IN DIXIE



A MODERN REPORT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.



THE NEW WAY OF JENDING FARM PRODUCTS TO MARKET



SCENE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. - A CHINESE MARKET

THE marketing of his produce is obviously one of the chief responsibilities of the American farmer and in the progress of the present age, scarcely less than in the days of our grandfathers, is the problem of transporting the produce to market liable to prove something of a problem. To the outsider it might appear simple enough if he does not take into consideration the numerous factors that have bearing in the matter. For one thing, there is the weather, which must always be taken into account in planning a trip to market with produce, even though the journey is to be made over good roads. Then again, the product to be transported may be fragile, such as eggs, or perishable, as, for instance, some forms of berries and fresh fruits. And finally there is the necessity of taking into account probable market conditions at the prospective destination, for presumably produce will sell more readily on "market days" than on "off days."

Despite the complications that seem inevitable there are a surprising number of American farmers who still persist in the practice of marketing their products direct to the consumer. Indeed, in some localities the number seems to actually be increasing rather than diminishing. This is all the more remarkable when we pause to reflect upon the facilities that are now being offered the farmer for marketing his produce at his own door. Agents of commission merchants and "runners" for dealers in the large cities traverse rural routes, regularly, buying for spot cash eggs, vegetables, etc., and to such a point have things progressed that the farmer who prefers may sell his berry crop on the vines and his peaches or pears or apples on the trees leaving to the "other fellow" not only all the worries of transportation, but the bother of picking and packing and, incidentally, the loss from waste.

At the same time there is no certainty that the farmer who elects to market his own products has not the best of the bargain. He is very likely to have if his farm is located near any good-sized town or city and if he is engaged in diversified farming or trucking. Of course the man who is farming on a big scale and devoting himself to a specialty, be it fruit or celery or nuts or grain will not haul his produce to town by the wagonload and dispose of it at first hand to the hungry housewives. All the same it is ten chances to one that he is following the same basic principles that are the wise ones for the farmer desirous of selling to the best advantage the varied products of a small farm.

All the shrewdest men engaged in farming—be they operating on a large or small scale—have learned in recent years that it means added wealth and reduced worries if they can adopt the principle of selling as directly as possible to the ultimate consumer. Obviously, of course, they cut out the middleman's profit and better yet, they are enabled to eliminate many of the losses in perishable products which have caused so much controversy between commission merchants and farmers. Finally, by marketing direct, the tiller of the soil can establish a reputation for the quality of his products and this is a most important asset for the man who expects to continue in the same vocation year after year. Indeed, building on the foundation of quality and prompt delivery he may build up a circle of patrons of his own that will render him independent of everything because they will stand ready year after year to take the entire product of his farm and take it, too, at prices higher than rule for the regular run of similar produce in the open market.

As the advantages of such plans of direct dealing have been brought home to the farmers they have been gradually perfecting their facilities for making the short haul from the farm to the city dinner table. The farmer who is a specialist in fruit or vegetable raising or any other line is likely to have his own sales agent who goes to the city with each consignment of produce and personally superintends its disposition, or if he is not operating on a big enough scale to do this single handed he is likely to join forces with several of his neighbors to engage a representative who will handle their pooled products to the best possible advantage. In any event the quantity of produce to be handled insures to the shipper the elimated the best of freight or express service if, indeed he has not adopted the particularly up-to-date method of transporting his farm products by means of motor trucks.

The small farmer or truck gardiner operating on a small scale cannot of course afford this luxury of a sales agent, but on the other hand he is no longer content, if he hs wide awake, to divide profits with the commission merchant who insists on clinging to old ideas. So the small farmer, if he belong to a rapidly growing class, makes it a practice to journey to the city two or three times a week and to dispose of his products in the open-air marts which are now a feature of almost all of our large cities. His canvas covered wagon is made to serve as his sales counter and he thus has no expense.

In many instances if the farmer or truck by too busily engaged upon his farm to spare the for the selling end of the business in this fashion, this task is delegated to his wife, his son or his daughter. Particularly in the case of the young people do these periodical visits get to fill a large place in their lives. There are hardships to be sure, not the least of them suggested by the fact that usually the trip to market must begin era daylight in order to reach the city in time to catch the trade of the earliest marketers, but the farmer folk who have acquired the habit of huckstering in this way are invariably loath to give it up. Many a romance, too, has had its inception during the progress of the caravans of produce-laden wagons to market or in the exchange of courtesies between the farmer folk whose wagons are ranged so closely side by side in the congested urban market districts.

In the sparsely settled and more isolated sections of the country there are many odd specimen incident to the transportation of produce to market. In some localities where canals are yet in use the quaint, slow-moving boats are employed to carry the consignments, and in the south one may see donkeys, bullocks and all manner of unconventional steeds pressed into service to move the foodstuffs. Just here it may be noted that the old-fashioned colored folk of the south take as naturally to the conduct of portable market stands as a fish does to water. In a kindly climate such as is theirs most of the stapla vegetables will grow with very little attention and consequently they are enabled to devote most of their energy to finding a market for nature's bounty.

Although, as noted above, the motor truck has made a place for itself in the transportation of farm products, the major portion of this responsibility yet rests with the good old-fashioned farm wagon drawn by one or two horses. Strength rather than style is a requisite of a produce-carrying vehicla and this same may ha said of the horses employed and the harness. The growing preference of the American people for food commodities in package form is an influence felt indirectly in the transportation of farm products. From time out of mind herries have been sent to market in trays, boxes and crates, but lattarly there has been a tendency to provida standard size baskets for apples, peaches, tomatoes, etc. In the old days the consumer who purchased less than a barrel of apples or potatoes did not receive them in an "original package" bearing the grower's statement as to quantity and quality, but all this is being changed owing to prevailing market conditions—aided and obetted by growers who are eager to establish a reputation for their branded products.

Eggs are another commodity which will bring increased prices all the year round if furnished direct to discriminating consumers. The stigma of the cold storage egg is such that persons who are keen for really fresh eggs are in many instances willing to pay an advance of 50 to 100 per cent. over the prevailing market figura for eggs that can be depended upon. Poultry raisers have not been slow to take advantage of this and instead of the large crates mada familiar by cold storage methods we now find the fancy-priced "guaranteed" eggs put up by the dozen in boxes of wood or pasteboard, each box being closed by a seal which ensures that its contents have not been tampered with.

PASTIMES OF THE PAST

It has not been so very long ago—middle aged mothers and fathers of today will recall the happy, happy time—when the game of grace hoops was in fashion. Indeed, was quita tha rage, thongh of that plecid epoch it must ha said enthusiasm for out-of-door amusements as far as the dear girls were concerned, were as mild as pigeons' milk and never bubbled over tha brim of pleasure's modest cup. If thera was anything the young lady of that balcyon time dreamed it was tha charge of being a Tommy. No, no, she must never lose sight of deportment, and her pretty lips were framed on prisms and prunes to tha proper tucker for conversational purposes—that is, for the little conversation that went with the game. So grace hoops were antirely en regia with tha best ideas for deportment.

Tha charm of grace hoops was slowly but surely passing away when Maurice Thompson, who inventad "Alica of Old Vincennes," and his brother, Will Thompson, who wrote the thrilling poem, "Pickatts charge at Gettysburg," brought forward the long disused bow and arrow, laid aside for villainous gunpowder, tha Indianapolis Nawa says. Maurice wrote a clever little book called "The Witchery of Archary," and in a surprisingly short time young men and maidens joined in archery clubs, were plugging away with blunt arrows at targets as big around as cream cheese boxes of that day. Though these marksmen and women frequantly went wide of the target, not so Cupid, who was thera with his bow and a full complement of arrows. He shot center nearly every time, for it was said that the witchery of archery, no matter how poor the score at the chosa box target, was a great helper of Cupid, and many marriages followed.

Tha writer has seen the archery game played on several occasions, once on the grounds of the Knickerbocker school, with only girls engaged—what a morbinal baffair it was!—and once, on the same grounds, with a detachment of young gentlemen—with what a delightful difference!

But the archery game was not to last. It was at last to join tha grace hoops, and for a time its most ardent votaries were fain to solace their grief with the game of croquet and its melancholy dewydling.

When one looks back to that day, with its lady-like amusements, one can but wonder at the astounding progress made by tha sex in out-of-door sports. Now they shoot at a target or at live game, either, no more with blunted arrows, but with revolver and rifle; they play golf, swim, pedlin canoes, play basketball, even play baseball, after a fashion; ride astride—like their brothers—what a horror that would have been in tha days of that mothers—and do anything that any proper young man might be parmitted to do without the slightest censure and quite as a matter of course.

Yet, there was something in grace hoops that may be fondly charished in one's memory along with the dear old plush album, to which you contributed your picture and some verses—and there, too, lingering in memory, are the doleful cadence of "Lorena."

A DIFFERENCE.



Mrs. Jinks—My husband is making a collection of stains.

Mrs. Boggs A. Lot—My husband is making a collection of the contents of steins.

LAWYER CURED OF ECZEMA

"While attending school at Lahanon, Ohio, in 1882, I became afflicted with boils, which lasted for about two years, when the affliction assumed the form of an eczema on my face, the lower part of my face being inflamed most of the time. There would be watar-blisters rise up and opao, and wherever the water would touch it would burn, and cause another one to rise. After the blister would open, the place would scab over, and would burn and itch so as to be almost unbearable at times. In this way the sores would spread from one place to another, back and forth over the whole of my uppar lip and chin, and at times the whole lower part of my face would be a solid sore. This condition continued for four or five years, without getting any better, and in fact got worss all the time, so much so that my wife became alarmed lest it prove fatal.

"During all this time of boils and eczema, I doctored with the best physicians of this part of the country, but to no avail. Finally I decided to try Cuticura Remedies, which I did, taking the Cuticura Resolvent, applying the Cuticura Ointmant to tha sores, and using tha Cuticura Soap for washing. In a very short time I began to notica improvement, and continued to use the Cuticura Remedies until I was well again, and have not had a recurrence of tha trouble since, which is over twenty years. I have recommended Cuticura Remedies to others ever since, and have great faith in them as a remedia for skin diseases." (Signed) A. C. Brandon, Attorney-at-Law, Greenville, O., Jan. 17, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold avarywhera, a sampla of each, with 32-pago book, will ba mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 3 K, Boston.

No Wonder.

"What's your husband so angry about?"

"He's been out of work six weeks."

"I should think that would suit him first-rate."

"That's it! He's just got a job."

Could Take Her Choice.

As the railroad train was stopping an old lady not accustomed to traveling hailed the passing conductor and asked:

"Conductor, what door shall I get out by?"

"Either door, ma'am," graciously answared tha conductor. "The car stops at both ends."—Galesburg Mail.

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A crowd is not company, and faces ara but a gallery of picturas, and talk a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.—Bacon.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It relieves the tired, aching, sweating, swollen and tender feet. Picture admissible. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

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THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

It I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L.Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W.L. $2.00 SHOES will positively outwear two pairs of any $2 shoe in the world. TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes



ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY HERMANN C. MUELLER

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prizefighter in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the swindler husband. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy signs a note to the body taking the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted; the youth puts her on his own and follows hanging to the stirrup strap. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman thrusts her escort into a snow drift and rides on. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, the man, George Gormly, is a multimillionaire in New York. His niece, Eleanor Haldane, a beautiful and wealthy society worker, and co-operates with him in her work. Gormly becomes enamored of Eleanor's type and finds himself frustrated in plot and track-vision plans by a gentleman, identified by the Gotham Trotting Company, who automobile accident that is causing Christmas eve fetters her to desire to his country home. Gormly makes the thousand party comfortable.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Never!" said Gormly. "And I confess to you that of late I have had similar thoughts. I want to do something for humanity," he went on slowly. "There are certain people who stimulate us to achievement, who awaken our ambition, who quicken our hope, who—Don't you comprehend? You have put something into my life which it lacked. Now I want to do something for—you, Miss Haldane."

"Or me, Mr. Gormly?"

"For you and my fellow men; for your approval and theirs. You see you have brought me in touch with a state of being of which I knew little. I was not born into your society. Until I saw you, I had no desire to mingle in it. I have not taken a vacation, except business trips aboard, for twenty-five years. For instance, this is the first time in all that long period that I have stood alone in a room and talked soothly, by her gracious privilege, on terms of outward equality with a fine, high bred, capable, woman. Can't you understand how you exert a new influence, how you have brought a new force into my life, and that from my acquaintance with you results are certain to come?"

He sat down on a chair on the other side of the fireplace, as he spoke, bringing himself on a level with her. She looked at him with curious intensity.

She saw his smooth shaven face seamed and lined with thought and care. She marked the strength, the intelligence, the resolution, in his countenance. It lacked completing touches of tenderness, it lacked the woman's influence; but aside from that it was altogether admirable, virile, and strong.

"I want to do something," he said, "to make me worth," his voice trembled, "the respect of," he looked at her—"of people like you," he went on, "and I am going to do something, too."

"You frighten me," said the girl, appalled as we often are by the granting of our prayers, the acceptance of our suggestions, the realization of our hopes. "I don't like to feel that what you are doing is for—for—"

"Say it, Miss Haldane. For you."

"I can't assume such a responsibility," she protested; "and such a motive is not the highest, the best."

"Nonsense!" said the man almost roughly. "The best things in life are done for the sake of good women, and there is not a human being in the world who possesses your powers and sympathies who does not thrill to responsibilities. In your heart of hearts you are glad—or you will be glad if through your instrumentality one thing is accomplished, by whatever way or means it may be—even by me—for mankind."

And the woman knew that the words were true. She thrilled even then to the strength of his protestation.

"You see I know humanity. I don't know society; you interpret that by my awkward reception of you all here tonight."

"Indeed," said the girl; "it was most graceful and kindly hospitality, and we deeply appreciate it."

"It is good of you to say so. These things I could learn," he hesitated, "if I had some one who knew to teach me; but other things I know myself. I am at a discount with women; but I can handle men and I know men. Every human being is glad to ally himself with success. If you and I together do something, you will be happy if we succeed."

"And miserable if we fail!" queried the girl with a nervous laugh.

"We will not fail."

"You are proposing a partnership?"

"There is a quasi-partnership existing between us now in the settlement house. Your devotion, your generous thought for those people, with my business hack of you—for it is back of you, Miss Haldane, in that or anything else to the last limit—is going to produce results there that nobody dreams of."

"Are you going to devote yourself to that?"

"No," said the man quickly. "I have something higher and greater in view.

That's your part of the partnership; mine is to help you, and—"

"And what are you going to do?" asked the girl, intensely interested, leaning forward, her breath coming quicker.

"I am going to be mayor of New York, for one thing, Miss Haldane."

"Yes. And then?"

It touched him immensely to see the matter of fact way with which she accepted his stupendous declaration.

"And then, I am going to be the best mayor New York ever had, an honest mayor. The administration shall be conducted on business lines, and business with me doesn't spell dishonor. There isn't a dishonest dollar in my fortune. You will forgive my personal talk? I don't often resort to it; but you make me tell whatever you want to know."

"Go on!"

"I am going to suppress graft; I am going to break up the gangs that rob the city; I am going to bring the traction companies, the freight and the others, to terms. I am going to make them give the people good value for the franchises they enjoy; I am going to reform the police force and stop its taking toll of crime, its connivance with sin! New York is going to be free, and I am going to tell it the truth and make it so!"

He stopped, carried away by the inspiration of his own words, carried away by the thought of what he could do, by the vision of what he could be, by the realization of what he could mean to the girl who sat there looking at him with eyes that glowed with admiration, with sympathy, with love.

"I want to do something for you, Miss Haldane."



"I Want to Do Something for You, Miss Haldane."

He was in his business, it has been my business all my life, Miss Haldane, to make dreams come true, and I am dreaming now a greater dream, dearer to me than that I have outlined before you."

"What could he mean? She strove to meet his glance fairly; but her own eyes fell before his own direct gaze.

"Do you think I can do it, make my dream come true?" he asked.

"Which dream, Mr. Gormly?"

"Both of them."

"That you can be mayor of New York; that you can redeem the city; that you can restore to the people their liberties—I don't know. Other men have tried it and have failed."

"And I may fail, too," answered Gormly very quietly. "Such achievements are not the results merely of one man's efforts. The people themselves must respond. Whether I can make them do that or not will determine the issue."

"I think you can, Mr. Gormly. You have made me respond."

"And will you help me?"

"I? What can I do?"

"Do what you have done tonight; listen to me, believe in me, inspire me, be my silent partner in my endeavor as I have been yours in your endeavor."

"And after you have succeeded?"

"That's the other dream, and—"

"Mr. Gormly," she said resolutely, "if you make that dream come true, you will have done more service to humanity than has ever been done by a citizen of this republic, and you will be the greatest man on this side of the world."

"And if my other dream comes true," said Gormly, "I will be the happiest."

"May they all come true!" said the girl impulsively rising and giving him her hand.

"Do you mean that?" eagerly asked the man, gratefully taking her proffered hand in his own firm, resolved clasp.

"I don't know," she faltered, "what your other dream is; but if it corresponds with the one you have told me, I repeat the prayer."

"At the proper time," said the man, "you shall know. Meanwhile, tomorrow we shall get to work."

"Tomorrow will be Christmas," said the girl, smiling.

"My Christmas present to you, Miss Haldane, will be the beginning of the campaign."

"And mine to you, Mr. Gormly," she returned laughing, "will be my good wishes and hearty encouragement in your labor."

"I could wish nothing better," he went on lightly, glad and relieved at this change from the intensity of the interview. "I shall announce myself as a candidate for the mayoralty at the next election. Representatives of the minority party have already approached me on that subject."

"And what did you say to them?"

"Nothing yet. You see this is all new work to me, and I must consider my way carefully."

"Have you ever made a public speech?"

"Never in my life."

"Well, if you can talk to the people as you have talked to me tonight, I am sure you will win."

The girl said it artlessly, carelessly; but his heart leaped to the assurance.

"That's to be determined," he said. "Most men would say it was easier to talk to one woman than to a thousand people. I have had experience with neither. As I told you, it has been a quarter of a century since I talked alone with a woman."

"Was that in the west of which you spoke?"

"I am glad to tell you. It was in the west. She wasn't a good woman, Miss Haldane," he said simply, "and I have never seen her since that night."

"Didn't you know that she was not a good woman?" asked the girl.

"Not at that time; I did not suspect, that is, I was only a boy of nineteen."

"And is it because of that women are to you what they are now?" she asked, so I am of the opinion that a large part of your executive ability, not to say genius, has descended to your daughter."

"Perhaps you," was the answer. "Eleanor is certainly a most capable young woman."

"And you had he a source of gratification to you that she chooses to exercise her capability in this direction rather than in the vain and aimless social avocations of a large and influential section of our so called best people in the city?"

"Certainly, very true. But frankly, I could wish that there was a more friendly division of time between the—or—high and the low, so to speak; that Eleanor could give more of her attention to those—duties, which after all, my dear Mr. Gormly, however we men of the world may deprecate them go to make up so large a part of life and leave more of the detail work a this institution to others."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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The land subject to entry will approximate 466,562 acres.

Points of registration are Gregory, Dallas and Rapid City, South Dakota.

Time of registration, October 2nd to 21st inclusive, 1911.

Drawing begins at Gregory, S. D., October 24th, 1911.

The lands to be opened to settlement are some of the choicest in South Dakota.

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BY EXPERTS. Any size 6 exp. film developed, 10 prints, 10c. Send for price list of cameras. Amy Gill, 1000 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

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W.-N.-U., Minneapolis, No. 34-1911.

The BANANA and its RELATIVES

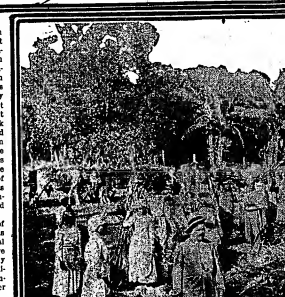
by FRANKLIN ADAMS



IF you did not eat three dozen bananas last year, you did not have your share. Over 40,000,000 bunches, or more than 8,000,000,000 bananas, were imported into the United States in 1910. The immensity of this shipment can be more readily grasped by the statement that it would cover an area 20 feet wide, reaching from New York to San Francisco, or, placed end to end, would extend thirteen times around the earth at the equator. The "stem" in its peel would launch the ships of the world. The wholesale value of the 1910 importation, at point of export, was over $12,500,000, while in all probability the consuming public of the United States expended over $25,000,000 for this delectable fruit.

During the past ten years the number of bananas consumed in the United States has more than doubled, and the increased tropical acreage under cultivation assures even more startling figures for the next decade. Many European countries are importing large quantities of bananas; last year Great Britain consumed over $8,000,000 worth, Germany, over $1,000,000, and France, $500,000.

With the world's decreasing food supply, and the wheat crop at a standstill, the banana comes forward as an important factor in saving the day. One acre with little labor will annually produce 17,000 pounds of bananas, or more than one and one-third times as much food substance as an acre of corn, two and one-third times as much as oats, almost three times as much per acre as wheat and potatoes, and four times as much as rye. The chemical composition of bananas and potatoes is almost identical.



CUTTING BANANAS IN COSTA RICA

from $10 to $20 per acre yearly. The net profit, however, averages about $60 per acre in the various banana producing sections. The banana often grows in combination with other products. In some cases it is used as a shade for young coffee plants.

A great many people are of the opinion that the banana would be much better if it was allowed to ripen on the plant, but this is not the case. Such fruit is strong in flavor, does not mature to perfection, and the skin breaks, attracting numerous insects, while the weight of the bunch itself becomes too great for the plant, either one or both coming to the ground. The bunches are cut when the fruit is one-half to three-quarters matured, though still green and as hard as nails. It continues to feed from the cut stalk, which contains a great amount of sap, until fully ripe. Should the cutting occur too soon, however, the fruit, although turning yellow, will never attain the perfect flavor.

With the cutting of the bunch ends the life of the plant, for it bears but once and is usually cut down to obtain the fruit, or succumbs a few days later to the cleaning process, which is merely the bringing of a spent place to the ground. Cutting the fruit itself involves the only careful labor on the banana plantation, as the bunches weigh from fifty to sixty pounds, and even slight knocks are followed by bruised spots, under which the fruit quickly ripens and decays. However, by the liberal use of dried



IN A BANANA GROVE

STEREOSCOPIC COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



LOADING BANANAS IN PANAMA

DESPATCH AND PACKING-UP CARS

Forty years ago there were very few people in this country who could boast of having seen a bunch of bananas. The fruit was practically unknown. Now, in even the most remote country store, this "pride of the tropics" is a familiar sight.

Despite the fact that millions of bunches are consumed, they belong almost wholly to one member of the family, the common yellow Gulcao.

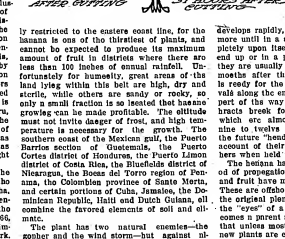
Scientists have recognized and classified as many as 40 different species, ranging from the ornamental groups that do not develop fruit, to the giant bananas, the Plntano of the Spaniards.

The red banana is not common in the American markets. In the United States it is used only to "dress" fancy baskets of fruit, but in the tropical countries it is quite a favorite. The individual banana is large, but the stalk does not carry as many "hands" as the yellow variety, so as it does not bring as large a price to the grower and wholesaler, its extensive cultivation is not encouraged.

Banana culture is one of the oldest of industries. It has been known since the origin of the human race. Long before the dawn of history in the old world, perhaps long before the old world rose from the waters, mas lived on the fruit of the Musae. The banana was generally considered a native of southern Asia, and to have been carried into America by Europeans, until Humboldt threw doubt upon its purely Asiatic origin, quoting early authors who asserted that the banana was cultivated in America long before the conquest. It is claimed that at the time of the Incas in Peru, bananas formed one of the staple foods of the natives of the warm and moist tropical regions of the Montana. In spite of the uncertainty as to just which country may claim the fruit as indigenous, all tropical lands assert their right to it.

The first importation of bananas to the United States occurred in 1804, when the schooner Leynard, on a voyage from Cuba, brought to New York, as a commercial venture, a consignment of 20 bunches; but the real beginning of the trade dates back to 1866, when Mr. Charles Frank undertook the importation of fruit from Colon to New York. Previous to that venture small cargoes consisting solely of the red banana had been received at irregular intervals from Cuba. In 1870, Captain Baker, an owner of a Cape Cod schooner, took a chance to carry gold miners and machinery 200 miles up the Orinoco river in Venezuela. After discharging his cargo, Captain Baker ran into Jamaica to secure some cocoanuts as ballast to New York, carrying a few bunches of bananas on the deck as an experiment. The result promised a great future for the industry on that island, which has been fulfilled, the exports last year reaching $4,000,000.

On the American continent, bananas are successfully grown through 50 degrees of latitude, from Tampico, Mexico, 26 degrees north, to Asuncion in Paraguay, in the Tropic of Capricorn, 25 degrees south—a belt over 3,000 miles in width. Cultivation of the fruit is practically restricted to the eastern coast line, for the banana is one of the thirstiest of plants, and cannot be expected to produce its maximum amount of fruit in districts where there are less than 100 inches of annual rainfall. Unfortunately for humanity, great areas of the land lying within this belt are high, dry and sterile, while others are sandy or rocky, so only a small fraction is so located that banana growing can be made profitable. The altitude must not invite danger of frost, and high temperature is necessary for the growth. The southern coast of the Mexican gulf, the Puerto Barrios section of Guatemala, the Puerto Cortes district of Honduras, the Puerto Limon district of Costa Rica, the Bluefields district of Nicaragua, the Bocas del Torro region of Panama, the Colombian province of Sante Merta, and certain portions of Cuba, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Dutch Guiana, all combine the favored elements of soil and climate.



SMALL A MONTH AFTER CUTTING

IDENTICAL SPACE AT HOUSE AFTER CUTTING

The plant has two natural enemies—the gopher and the wind storm—but against almost all other tropical conditions its hardihood is remarkable.

It is a matter of common observation that the banana is absolutely seedless, cultivation through innumerable generations having led to a vegetable method of propagation. Some of the primitive seed-bearing varieties are still cold to exist in isolated regions of the far east.

The first step toward cultivation is the clearing of the land. Into the tangle of shrubs and vines and the thick smart of tropical vegetation the laborer comes with an ax and "machete" and cuts low everything but the giant trees. When all of the small timber and brush has been felled planting is commenced.

Young shoots are obtained from a plantation already in bearing and these are placed in rows about 12 feet apart. When the planting is finished, the only labor necessary is to keep down the weeds and carefully clear the ground about the root of each stalk.

The banana plant will grow with wonderful rapidity under favorable circumstances. In fact, the development from a newly planted sucker to the plant in full bearing is simply short of marvelous. Within a space of six or seven weeks the two or three-foot plant has more than doubled in size, and a month or so later the leaves cease to unfold and a spike appears out of the center of the crown. This is the future stalk of the bunch and carries a huge red blossom at the end. It develops rapidly, continually bending more and more until in a short time it has turned completely upon itself, so that the bananas grow end up or in a position the reverse of which they are usually hung. From seven to twelve months after the blossom appears the fruit is ready for the gatherer. At irregular intervals along the entire stalk, and only extending part of the way round it any one piece, the bracts break forth tiny ridges of flowers—which are almost immediately replaced by small hands of bananas. These are nine to twelve embryo bananas, so called on the future "hands" of the bunch, so called on account of their resemblance to those members when held in a certain position.

The banana has a curious and prodigal method of propagation, for before the parent stalk and fruit have matured new ones spring up. These are offshoots that grow from the root of the original planting, resembling sprouts from the "eyes" of a potato, and each in turn becomes a parent stalk with its fruit. It follows that unless most of the continually appearing new plants are cut out (which is the practice) the first stalk in a few years will become the center of a miniature jungle. The plants grow to a height of from fifteen to thirty-five feet, spreading in all directions, until the soil is overburdened with an enormous mass of stalk and leaf growth, and stunted fruit is produced. In planting for the market about 200 hills are allowed to the acre. Sometimes the number can be safely increased to 225, in which case there will be 500 stalks. However, after one year all of these stalks do not produce a marketable bunch of bananas, and the average yield is not over 300 full bunches to the acre per annum.

Perry, the well-known authority on bananas, estimates that a grower can produce a bunch for from ten to fifteen cents, which will have a market value of 30 cents. The cost of producing after the first crop is confined to cultivating and harvesting, which may be done for bananas leaves the fruit is safely brought to the railroads.

Bananas grown for the market are planted, as a rule, on the border of navigable waters

Plantations are divided into sections or zones of about ten to twenty miles in length, and the zones are "cut" in rotation, thereby cleaning up the available supply of fruit in one or several sections while it is maturing in others.

In Costa Rica the system which has been evolved for handling the fruit from the time it is cut from the plant until it is placed on the dealer's little stand in the far interior cities of the United States is indeed marvelous.

When a steamer starts from a United States port to secure its cargo a cable is sent advising of the departure, so that preparations can be made for cutting the crop. The carrying capacity of the vessel is known almost to a bunch. Each plantation manager furnishes at the beginning of the week an estimate of the amount of fruit he can cut, and one, two, or three sections may be relied upon, according to the size of the ship and the quantity of fruit available in each section. About thirty-six hours previous to the expected arrival of the steamship orders are sent to the plantations, notifying them to cut fruit for delivery on a specific day. The day before the steamer is due trains are made up and sent out to pick up the fruit, these trains being so timed that steamers will not be delayed waiting for cargo.

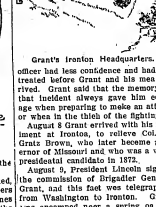
On the morning of the cutting, the plantation is all astir. First out are the "cutters," who go up and down the long avenues of banana plants, closely inspecting each hanging bunch. They carry long, keen knives at their sides, on poles armed with broad steel blades. The stalk of the full plant is half severed at a point about eight feet above the ground. The weight of the fruit causes the top of the plant to bend slowly to the earth, where the bunch is cut from the stem by a stroke of the machete. Following the cutters come the picking-up gangs, who deliver the fruit at the receiving platforms along the railroad track. An inspector watches the fruit as it is passed into the cars. He counts and grades each bunch, rejecting those that show signs of ripening and those that are undersized or bruised.

After cargoes are discharged in the United States, solid trains of banana cars run as "specials" every day in the week from New York, Baltimore and New Orleans to all of the large cities of the country. Corloads are even shipped to Calgary, Canada, over 2,000 miles from New Orleans.

The front ventilators of the forward care of these trains, and the rear ventilators of the last cars, are connected by means of canvas tubes run into a main trunk chute. A powerful exhaust draws off the heat thrown out by the fruit in its ripening process, and the fans circulate cold air through every car in the train. During the winter months the operation is reversed, and fruit in transit during very cold weather is warmed while proceeding to its destination.

SCENE OF SUCCESS

Where Grant Received His Commission as General.



Old Lindsay Cabin Headquarters Where He Planned the Campaign Which Won Promotion and Started Great Career.

Ironton, Mo.—Of all the events of the Civil war that are being recalled in the half-century anniversary revival of interest, few are of more general interest then the story of Gen. U. S. Grant's receiving his commission as Brigadier-General on Missouri soil. A movement has been started to purchase the site at Ironton of the delivery of this commissior for a national peric.

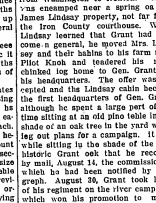
The campaign which Gen. Grant planned at the cabin which was his first headquarters as general brought him advancement from Brigadier General to Major General and was the real beginning of his career as a victorious commander.

A graduate of West Point, who had seen service in the Mexican war, Grant had left the army because he could not support his family on his salary. He tried farming near St. Louis, became a real estate agent without much financial success, and in 1860 moved his family to Galena, Ill., where he became a clerk in his father's leather store.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he drilled a company organized at Galena and accompanied them to Springfield, when it was sworn in and incorporated into a regiment.

Gov. Yates obtained Grant's services as inspector of state troops to report to the government, and when President Lincoln issued the second call for volunteers Grant was sent to Mattoon to muster in the regiment, of which he became colonel.

He has confessed that he was not confident of the outcome of his first skirmish, but he found his opposing



Grant's Ironton Headquarters.

officer had less confidence and had vacated before Grant and his men arrived. Grant said that the memory of that incident always gave him courage when preparing to make an attack or when in the thick of the fighting.

August 6 Grant arrived with his regiment at Ironton, to relieve Col. B. Gratz Brown, who later became governor of Missouri and who was a vice-presidential candidate in 1872.

August 9, President Lincoln signed the commission of Brigadier General Grant, and this fact was telegraphed from Washington to Ironton. Grant was encamped near a spring on the James Lindsay property, not far from the Iron County courthouse. When Lindsay learned that Grant had become a general, he moved Mrs. Lindsay and their babies to his farm near Pilot Knob and teadered his mud-chinked log home to Gen. Grant for his headquarters. The offer was accepted and the Lindsay cabin became the first headquarters of Gen. Grant, although he spent a large part of his time sitting at an old pine table in the shade of an oak tree in the yard working out plans for a campaign. It was while sitting in the shade of the now historic Grant oak that he received by mail, August 15, the commission of which he had been notified by telegraph. August 28, Grant took leave of his regiment on the river campaign, which won his promotion to major general of volunteers in February, 1862. His later achievements are history.

The Grant headquarter premises have been known for many years as "Emerson Park," the late Judge J. W. Emerson having acquired the property and erected a fine brick residence on the site of the log house. In 1886 the surviving members of Gen. Grant's regiment erected a statue of a federal soldier to mark the spot where he received his commission.

The property is now owned by J. H. York, who maintains it in good condition, but a movement has been started to have the government purchase this property and the battlefield at Fort Davidson, a mile away, as national parks.

Mrs. Lindsay, whose humble home was Gen. Grant's first headquarters, lives in St. Louis, but visits the thrilling scenes of her young motherhood each summer.

Lindsay, who died several years ago, was a union supporter and active in the Ironton Home Guards. He intimately knew all the surrounding country and did some valuable scouting for Gen. Grant, who rode over to the farm several times to see that all was well with Mrs. Lindsay and her babies during Lindsay's absence.

Two Squabs From One Egg.

Lititz, Pa.—The great poultry center is always producing some odd "stunt" in that line, and the latest is two squabs from one egg.

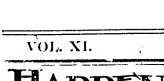
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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Barbers Denounce the Safety Razors



ST. PAUL, MINN.—Ways and means to deprive the safety razor of its citizen's right and declare it unconstitutional, to annihilate it, remove it from the hams of every free-born American, and thus bring the barber shop back into its own, furnished one of the subjects for the emotional discussion that took place at the National Barbers Supply Dealers association convention here.

As the insidious influence of the degrading safety razor fired the speakers at the convention to eloquent heights, these points were brought forth:

Barber shops are not so popular as they were in the past.

The dark man with the beard, instead of permitting himself the ecstacy of a 16-cent shave, whittles himself with the safety, in wild, carefree swoops, which are equally injurious to the fits and complexion of the victim and to the profession.

Safety razors promote efficiency. If allowed to flourish they will eventually accomplish the ruin of American manhood. Rome's celebrated slump was due to just such introductions as the ornery safety razor.

"And," finished one of the speakers, "after wasting its owner from the refinement of the barber shop, making him milnieter to the demands of his whiskers across his own threshold, the safety will gradually pull upon the man devoted to it. Growing careless, the man will one day lay open the interior of his face with an unusually negligent swing of the supposed 'safety' razor, and what then? The man, being weaned from the barber shop, does not care to return. He is timid in the knelt of the safety. He lets his whiskere assume ahnormel proportions. His becomeke a hotbed for germs.

It was prophesied that in the short span of a year all the old adherents of the stately shave and curved Adam's apples will be filling the red plush chairs of the shop. The safety razor, it was found, was all right for the mern youths and the trembling hands of the old, but further it had not just cause for existence.

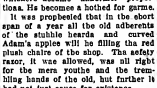
Accident Leads to a Canine Debauch

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A score or more dogs of assorted breeds livened up things on Fifth avenue the other day by becoming intoxicated on the spilled contents of an overturned brewery truck. It is said by eyewitnesses that the drunken dogs acted almost "human" in the delirious frenzy which followed their excessive libations.

The truck, one of the motor variety, was chugging along Fifth avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets, when it broke down and its contents, several cases of a very popular brand of hop beverage, were spilled into the gutter. Immediately a golden stream, sparkling with the pearl-up effervescence, gurgled and bubbled down the gutter.

The day was hot and all the neighborhood dogs, most of which belonged to Fifth avenue storekeepers, were wandering about in search of water to drink.

Bilters, a graceful greyhound, raised her head from between her paws as she lay in the doorway of a millinery es-



tablishment and sniffed the air suspiciously. The sprightly flitters, because famipant.

"Woof, my deera!" she bayed, end in 20-foot jumps made for the spot whence came the tantalizing aroma of the wasting beverage.

Immediately every other dog on the block, and some others from adjacent blocks, realized that at last it was his day. Following the lead of the leaping greyhound, they made for the gutter and eagerly began lapping up the golden stuff.

The dogs, too full to find their way home, end too dizzy to navigate anyway, were later led or carried to their homes by their owners.

Blame Middlemen for the High Prices



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—An experiment to determine how far a city can go in reducing the cost of living is to be made in Indianapolis under the direction of Mayor Shank. Following a suggestion of James Wilson, secretary of the department of agriculture, that municipalities take up the question, the mayor appointed a commission to make an investigation. These men will spend the next few weeks investigating conditions and are supposed to be responsible for the high cost of farm and garden products. On their report will depend the city's action.

Several years ago Indianapolis established a market place for the purpose of giving the people a chance to deal direct with producers and in that manner to keep prices as low as possible. Preliminary inquiry indicates unscrupulous middlemen have been bartering the market, buying up farm produce at wholesale prices and then selling at whatever prices they could extort, thus forcing all prices on the market upward. Some have gone so far as to disguise their employes as farmers and have them take their places in the market with what were supposed to be farm wagons with fresh produce. It developed that middlemen control the price of four-fifths of the produce bandied on the Indianapolis market and that they have advanced the prices to suit themselves.

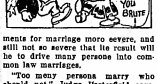
Comparisons made between the prices of a few farmers and those taken in by the middlemen with the prices fixed at the market stands show that the farmers have been and are selling food stuff at on average of less than one-half the amount fixed hy the middlemen.

Divorces a Close Second to Weddings

KANSAS CITY, MO.—As a habitation of the matrimonially distressed, Kansas City, according to figures just compiled, has Reno backed into oblivion.

These figures show that one of every three Kansas City marriages has its finale in the divorce court.

Whatever the cause, since January 1 there have been 1,300 marriage licenses issued, and in the same time nearly 700 divorce suits filed. This is an increase in the number of marriage licenses issued over a like period in 1910, but a proportionately greater increase in number of divorce suits filed. Incidentally, more children from broken homes have been taken charge of by the juvenile court than in any similar period. Sociologists and magistrates are worried at the showing and there is a demand for more stringent divorce laws.



Judge Porterfield of the juvenile court also is worried at the showing, but he sees no relief in more stringent divorce laws. He believes that the only remedy lies in making requirements for marriage more severe, and still not so severe that the result will be to drive many persons into common law marriages.

"Too many persons marry who should not," Judge Porterfield says. "That's where all this divorce trouble begins, and right there the lawmakers must begin if they are to help conditions. You can't legislate divorces and broken homes out of existence as long as just anybody can get married regardless of mental and physical defects. There ought to be a commission to pass on the mental and physical condition of applicants for marriage licenses, and on the earning capacity of the men. Worthless men who can't even support themselves marry.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

BEACHY A POPULAR BIRD MAN



The first cross-country race between aviators in this country was won by Lincoln Beachy, who flew from New York to Philadelphia, winning a prize of $5,000. He also won several prizes at the recent International meet in Chicago, and excited plaudits from thousands of spectators by his many daring "circus stunts" in the air. Beachy not long ago attracted attention by his daring flights at Niagara Falls. Driving a Curtis biplane, he flew over the falls, down under the suspension bridge and over the death-dealing rapids. Frequently his machine was so close to the water that he was drenched with spray. Beachy is 31 years of age, and is one of the Curtis flyers. He is an ambitious aviator, understands his machine perfectly and never fails to perform brilliantly.

In the great cross-country race which he won, there were three contestors who started on the long journey. Beachy made a brilliant flight making one landing at Trenton, where the actual flying time between the two cities was 2 hours 22 3-5 minutes. Most of the way he flew at the rate of a mile a minute.

He remained for about ten minutes. Then he was off again.

MADE SPECTACULAR CAMPAIGN



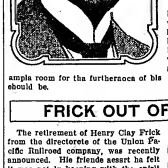
James K. Vardaman, who has been chosen at the primaries for the Mississippi seat in the United States senate, was formerly governor of the state. He was elected governor in 1903 and was defeated for senator by John Sharp Williams in 1907 and by Senator Percy in 1910.

Mr. Vardaman used spectacular methods in his recent unique senate campaign. One hundred and sixty oxen, harnessed in eighty spans, drew a chariot upon which Mr. Vardaman rode through the streets of Meridian in a most spectacular parade during his tour of Mississippi in the interest of his candidacy. Tears were five brass bands, and a guard of 100 prominent citizens rode horseback. Then came the Vardaman "car." The great string of animals, all white, carried white streamers bearing the legend: "Vote for the white chief!" and "Uphold the white South."

On the back of each ox was a man, shrouded in white. At each animal's head walked a white-clad torch-bearer.

A sort of throne was erected in the ox wagon and upon this sat Varda man. The candidate was in immaculate white linen and had a big white hat. His long hair fell free down his shoulders and was cut off by the linan

PUGILIST AND CLASS LEADER



A. J. Drexel Biddle is probably one of the most unique personalities in the world. In him are united three distinct characteristics that are in every way opposite to one another. He is Philadelphia's millionaire society man, star pugilist and successful Bible class leader. He is a young man full of energy and spirit and so far he has made his career a unique one. He is known almost as well in Europe as in this country and since coming into his wealth has made himself known as a worker for the cause of philanthropy.

Mr. Biddle began life as a newspaper reporter. At the age of 19 he was an athletic young fellow, with a perfect passion for boxing. He would box with any one and at any time.

This is the man who bee for years been giving his time to philanthropic work in Philadelphia. He is a member of the fashionable Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rittenhouse Square, in the parish house of the church, which is equipped with a commodious gymnasium, Mr. Biddle has found ideas of what up-to-date Christianity ample room for the furtherance of his should be.

FRICK OUT OF U. P. BOARD



The retirement of Henry Clay Frick from the directorate of the Union Pacific Railroad company, was recently announced. His friends assert he felt it was not in keeping with the spirit of the times for a director in one railroad to have an influential voice in the affairs of an active competitor. He has very large holdings in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Henry Clay Frick's career cod mercial success is closely interwoven with the history of the steel and iron industry. He was one of Andrew Carnegie's lieutenants, and was deep in the confidance of that ironmaster. They had a serious disagreement, however, when Mr. Carnegie took over the $1,000,000 forfeit money which Frick deposited as a "binder" to buy the Carnegia properties but which project failed. Later Carnegie sold his interests to the United States Steel corporation for at least three times the price he named to Frick and associates.

Union Pacific and Atchison are so-called competing roads at many points and Mr. Frick had interests in both

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

Census Shows Increased Farm Values



WASHINGTON.—The value of farm land per acre in the north central states has practically doubled in the last ten years, according to a bulletin issued by the census bureau. The total value of farm lands and buildings in the division has increased from less than $10,000,000 in 1900 to more than $20,000,000 in 1910, while the number of farmers has increased only a fraction of one per cent.

More than two-thirds of the farmers in the section own their own farms, while more than half these owners have their land from mortgage. A slight decrease from 1900 is shown in the number of owners, while the tenant farmers have increased by more than twenty per cent. A significant feature of the bulletin is the indication given that the older states of the section are decreasing in agricultural importance, presumably owing to increase in urban manufacturing populations.

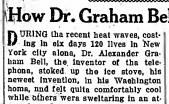
The total amount of land included in farms in 1910 was reported as 349,962,000 acres, as compared with 317,349,000 acres in 1900, an increase of 32,613,000 acres, or ten per cent. This important increase is largely due to the extension of agricultural activities into western North and South Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, and into northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. These increases offset important decreases in other sections.

The increases in total farm acreage, in the order of their importance, are: North Dakota, 83 per cent.; South Dakota, 36 per cent; Nebraska, 29 per cent.; Michigan, 8 per cent.; Wisconsin, 6 per cent.; Minnesota, 5 per cent.; Kansas, 4 per cent., and Missouri, 2 per cent. The decreases are: Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, each 2 per cent, and Illinois, 1 per cent. There are also important decreases in the older sections of the other states.

Each of the states on the western border of the division, and those along the Canadian border, show increases in the number of farms. These increases, in the order of their importance, are: North Dakota, 64 per cent.; South Dakota, 47 per cent.; Nebraska, 6 per cent.; Wisconsin, 4 per cent.; Kansas and Michigan, each 2 per cent., and Minnesota, 1 per cent.

How Dr. Graham Bell Keeps Away Heat

DURING the recent heat waves, costing in six days 120 lives in New York city alone, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, stoked up the ice stove, his newest invention, in his Washington home, and felt quite comfortably cool while others were sweltering in an atmosphere from which there appeared no prospects of relief. Doctor Bell is not going to patent his ice stove. Now that he has given it a



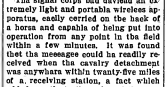
Doctor Bell's ice stove is the exact opposite of the ordinary coal furnace. While the latter consumes coal and radiates heat to keep up the temperature, the former consumes ice and radiates cool to keep up the temperature, the former consumes ice and radiates cooling waves of air to keep it down.

In the ground floor of Doctor Bell's Washington residence is what was once a swimming tank. Having been built to hold water, it can safely be depended upon to hold cold air. It is a well known fact that cold air is heavier than warm air. Everybody has noticed that when a window is opened in a room in cold weather the feet feel

the cold first. This is because the chilled cold air has fallen to the floor. So if cold air was poured into the ordinary room it would flow out under doors and through floor cracks wherever it could find room.

In addition to the old swimming tank, which Doctor Bell has fitted up as a study, with easy chair, couch and table and books, the inventor needed an apparatus for supplying cold air to the tank. This was a simple matter. A large ice box was constructed and into this about 600 pounds of ice are put twice every week. Air pipes lead into the ice box and other pipes convey the chilled air into the inventor's study and the flow being regulated by an electric fan.

Wireless Telegraph for the Cavalry



THE military value of the cavalry branch has been enormously increased by the adoption of wireless telegraphy, for the first time in this country thoroughly tried out in the Texas maneuvers.

The signal corps had daviand an extremely light and portable wireless apporatus, easily carried on the back of a horse and capable of being put into operation from any point in the field within a few minutes. It was found that messages could be easily received when the cavalry detachment was anywhere within twenty-five miles of a receiving station, a fact which added greatly to the value of the cavalry in its scouting capacity. A light collapsible steel mast, not much larger than a fishing rod, was used to support the antennae accessory to establish communication.

The real purpose of the recent great assemblage of troops in Texas, aside from international considerations, was the creation of one tremendous military unit, and that was successfully accomplished for the first time since the Civil war, in the opinion of Major General Carter.

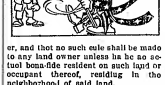
Five times the cost of this operation would not measure its value to the country or the experiment, declared General Carter. It was the first opportunity that the modern army had to get together all branches of the service—the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the transportation and subsistence departments—and to make a thorough test of what had been purely theoretical estimates of the proper balance between them.

Interior Department Issues Warning

COMPLAINTS have been received by settlers on reclamation projects that by reason of the misrepresentations of land agents they have been induced to purchase lands which were, afterward found to be without any rights to water from the government canals. The secretary of the interior issued a warning which, while it refers particularly to the Rio Grande project in New Mexico and Texas, is equally applicable to other projects containing large areas of private lands.

"All persons are warned against accepting any statements concerning this project without inquiry from the officers of the reclamation service. Experience has shown that some warning of this kind is necessary because misleading statements have been issued regurding the project and the conditions existing upon it.

"In particular, attention is directed to the requirements of the reclamation act regarding residence and cultivation. The act prescribes that no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one land own-



er, and that no such sale shall be made to any land owner unless he be an actual bona-fide resident on such land or occupant thereof, residing in the neighborhood of said land.

"It also is required that the land owner shall reclaim at least one-half of the total irrigable area of his land for agricultural purposes before any right to the use of water shall permanently attach.

"It is not known how many years will be required for the construction of the storage dam, nor is it safe to make predictions as to when water will be available in view of the many uncertainties existing. Warning also is given that the amount of available water power has been grossly exaggerated in many current discussions."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, MINN

THE BUSYBODY.

We shun them at every opportunity, those busybodies who pose as our friends when need, they are quite the contrary, and who seem to think they are endowed by a special act of Providence with regulating the affairs of their neighbors as well as of those who would rather not be their neighbors. It is easy to comprehend how such persons earn their characterization and easier still for us to apply such a description to all those who in any way display what we may regard as an undue interest in our affairs, says the Christian News and Courier. It is possible, however, that the cap which we place so unhesitatingly upon the heads of certain persons would prove a better fit for us if we could persuade ourselves to "try it on." Unquestionably the mere suggestion to some of us that we could ever overstep the limit of our friendly interest in others is distasteful, and in many cases probably unwarranted, yet it is true that one of the distinctive characteristics of the present age, with its freedom of living and its consequent sacrifice of many of those refining and restraining influences that were so vital a part of another and more distant day, is the readiness with which we indulge our curiosity. Not satisfied nowadays with the bestowal of a confidence which is sufficient, perhaps, to place our interest it is not unusual for some persons to solicit further details and in other ways to evince a too eager concern in the affairs of others.

Gustav Frenssen's "Klaus Hinrich Baas" reminds one of "David Copperfield" in its long deliberative unwinding of a life history up to middle age and a little, too, in its general plan, with its unhappy love marriage followed by a more satisfactory union, says the London Times. But Frenssen plows deep in the field of moral and social problems, and its plot is convincing—we are not obliged to take the facts on the honor of the narrator. The hero is a peasant's son—a place of quiet, proud, full-blooded North German humanity. In one moment of bitter disillusionment he asks himself what his too great teachers, School and Church, had done for him except mislead him. They had given him fabrics, impossible ideals, "two gospels, the gospel of the Savior and the gospel of Schiller but of true, genuine knowledge of life not a vestige." How he gets this knowledge is the theme of the book; a fine and moving story which lows on in a broad stream of incident and character that gives a singularly powerful impression of the messiveness and variety of life.

New York is protesting against a new danger in the reckless driving of automobiles by boys and girls through the streets, and legal means are to be sought to prevent the lives of citizens being put in danger by children. The automobile, in some way, seems to be associated with disregard of the rights of pedestrians to an extent which has rendered it a menace of civilization, as well as one of its luxuries. But as far as children are concerned, they should be legally restrained from being allowed in charge of any vehicle. They are too fond of any kind of power and too irresponsible in its use—an exceedingly dangerous combination.

Now it is discovered that the famous pirate, Captain Kidd, who, according to the old song, "much wickedness he did as he sailed," was really no pirate at all, but a respectable and good-tempered old sailor. Set there are some cherished illusions to which the mind will always cling, and it will require more authority than is given to reduce the popular imagination to accept a romantic and picturesque pirate as an unadventuring and commonplace good honest man.

Another rich American girl is to marry an English noble man. The last generation of the British peerage will be as much American as English. If these international marriages keep on, and with such an infusion of Americanism, even the famous British conservatism and love of tradition may give way to a startling extent. But the nation seems not to care for this American dagger as long as it can assimilate so much of the American coin.

A dreadnought is a formidable object, but it affords a shining mark for a little aeroplane flitting hither and yon among the clouds in a few years perhaps, somebody will build an aeroplane destroyer.

From Honey Creek, Ia., comes the story that a bolt of lightning dug a well and found water after a farmer had tried in vain for years. Evidently Honey Creek is trying to compete with Wissing Cond.

TRIBULATIONS OF THE RICH



CLEVELAND LEADER.

RAIL STRIKE LOOMS

WALKOUT ON HARRIMAN LINES WEST OF MISSOURI SEEMS UNAVOIDABLE.

VAIN CONFERENCE IS HELD

Recognition of Craft Federation on the Entire System is Demanded by the Man—Twenty Thousand Employes Involved in Dispute.

Chicago.—Developments in the labor controversy on the Harriman railroads indicate that a strike of the shop employes of the entire Union Pacific-Southern Pacific system west of the Missouri river is unavoidable, unless a peacemaking factor not now apparent enters the situation without delay. Twenty thousand men are said to be involved.

This conclusion seemed inevitable to both railroad and labor officials during the day, following a fruitless conference between Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines, and J. W. Kline, international president of the blacksmiths' union. The conference indicated clearly that both sides consider a compromise impossible and that the outcome depends solely on the confidence which each possesses of a successful termination of a strike.

The main point at issue concerns the recognition of a federation of the shop craft employes on the entire system in place of the separate organizations that have contracts with the individual railroads of the system. The railroads insist that any negotiations for higher wages and changed rules in working conditions must be conducted as in the past.

The railroads have assumed a standpat attitude, based on their conclusion that they are in a position to withstand a shop strike successfully at this time and their determination to yield no further to the demands of organized labor, while the labor leaders assert they are able to stop every wheel on the Harriman system.

Shop employes, including the machinists, blacksmiths, car workers, sheet metal workers, car men, and pipe fitters on the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company, Oregon Short Line, Houston and Texas Central, and San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake roads, have voted to strike, unless their federation is recognized, and are said to be awaiting only official sanction to call a walkout.

RIVER PACKET GOES DOWN

All the Passengers Reach Shore in Safety—Negro Fireman is Thought Lost.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Mississippi packet Harry Lee is reported to have sunk near Brandywine landing 25 miles north of Memphis. All the passengers and crew of the boat, with the exception of a negro fireman, are said to have reached the bank in safety.

Six Dead in Nevada Mine.

Ely, Nev.—Of ten men who were working at the 1,400-foot level of the new five compartment shaft of the Giroux Consolidated mines when it caught fire six are dead and four lie at the point of death after passing through the flames to reach the surface. Daniel Dress, secretary of the union, was killed.

Portugal Elects President.

Lisbon, Portugal.—The constituent assembly elected Senator Arriaga president of the republic by 121 votes to 29 for Senor Alpoim.

G. A. R. MEN PARADE

THINNING RANKS OF VETERANS REVIEWED BY TAFT.

President Delivers Address to Men of '61—Peace is Subject of His Speech.

Rochester, N. Y.—The fast thinning ranks of the Greed Army of the Republic, gathered in Rochester for the forty-fifth annual national encampment, passed in review of President Taft. Taft in a speech to the veterans announced himself unalterably opposed to the sectrume of reform which he declared demagogues and theoratical extremists have advanced for the solution of the problem of concentrated wealth in this country.

The president spoke to the veterans of the G. A. R. and in the struggle which they went through 50 years ago and the one which he said now confronts this nation he found a striking analogy. In the end, the president said the peace loving, straight thinking people of the country will be victorious, but the fight itself may be the longer because it will be fought out to the end without bloodshed and the roar of the battlefield.

From the moment he reached Rochester until he left for Beverly the president was surrounded by veterans. He stood on a reviewing stand for more than two hours while thousands of old soldiers, most of them in blue, many of the just tottering along with the aid of friends, filed slowly by. Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Major Edgerton and Commander-in-Chief Gilman of the G. A. R. stood with the president.

MIKADO GIVES CZAR A SHIP

Japan Returns to Russia Vessel Sunk by its Crew at Port Arthur and Refloated.

Tokyo, Japan.—An official statement will be issued announcing the return to Russia of the former Russian hospital ship Angara, which was sunk by her crew at Port Arthur in November, 1904, to prevent the vessel from falling into the hands of the Japanese. The ship was refloated by the Japanese, converted into an auxiliary cruiser and added to the navy of Japan. She was then renamed the Angawa and used as a training ship.

TO KILL CANADA MAYOR

Ottawa's Executive Receives Threat in Letter Under a Roma Date.

Ottawa, Oct.—Mayor Hopewell of Ottawa is the recipient of a threatening letter from Rome, Italy. It is written in a combination of Italian and dog Latin, which, translated, means:

"In the name of the Roman kingdom, you and your friends I will destroy even as we unto eternal death."

It is supposed to have been written by an Italian immigrant who was deported by the dominion government.

Heiress Elopes With Athlete.

New Haven, Conn.—The elopement of Miss Rene Hohinger, daughter of Joseph E. Hohinger, manufacturer and turfman, and Alexander Timm, for two years a member of the Yale football squad, became known. Miss Hohinger is heiress to $1,000,000.

Gives $100,000 to Japan.

Amherst, Mass.—Mrs. James, widow of the president of Amherst college, has given $100,000 to endow Doshisha college, a missionary institution at Kioto, Japan.

STORING BAD EGGS

PRODUCE WRITER IS NEARLY SUSPENDED FOR ASSAILING TRUST.

FRESH SUPPLIES HELD UP

Newly Laid Product Bought for 17 Cents and Sold for 25 to 30 Cents a Dozen—Old Ones Laid Away for Future—Federal Inquiry Soon.

Chicago.—Under the direction of an industrial butter and egg trust, thousands of cases of bad eggs are being placed in Chicago storage houses for future human consumption. The stock of good eggs in storage is being constantly increased, while new laid eggs, which cost the commission man 17 cents a dozen, go to the housewife for 25 to 30 cents.

Statements to this effect published by the Chicago Produce Bulletin—known in the trades as the "Green Sheet"—nearly caused the author to be suspended from the Chicago butter and egg board. He was charged with "uncommercial conduct."

One of the "uncommercial" things which Isaac Tuck, publisher and editor of the bulletin, did was to predict a coming "break" in the price of eggs and butter. His other "uncommercial" offense was to decry the storage and sale of bad eggs.

In the face of an unprecedented production, Mr. Tuck said in his paper, the prices of eggs and butter remain exorbitant. Furthermore, he hinted at the responsible parties.

Investigations, following the publication of the article, brought out a general conviction among producers men that the "price hoard" of the butter and egg board regulates the prices of butter and eggs. It was even said that since the coexistion of New York poultry dealers for an identical offense many dealers had refused to serve on the price board.

According to a few independent dealers exactly the same conditions prevail in the butter and egg situation in Chicago as prevailed in the New York poultry market when thirteen dealers were sent to the penitentiary for conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Butter and eggs, it is said, are coming in the market in unusual quantities, but, as fast as they arrive, are being obstructed to the cold storage houses. A man in the egg business declared during the day that the price of the highest grade eggs in the consumer should not be more than 22 cents a dozen.

September 13 the long promised government investigation into the butter and egg board of Chicago is to be taken up.

BEATTIE TRIAL IS STARTED

Detectives Take Stand—Several Others Are Heard—Wife's Uncle Gives Testimony.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va.—On the anniversary of the marriage of the woman he stands accused of murdering, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., set in the stuffy courtroom and heard seven witnesses called by the commonwealth give testimony on which the prosecution hopes to send him to the electric chair.

Of the seven witnesses examined two were city physicians, Dr. Herbert Mann and Dr. Wilbur Marcer, who examined Mrs. Beattie's body on the night of the murder.

The others were Thomas Owen, a court stenographer, friend of Mrs. Beattie; Detectives Wren and Wiltshire of Richmond, who investigated the case; Coroner Loving of Chesterfield county, and May Stuart, a stout middle-aged woman, who told of Beattie's associations with Beulah Binford.

LOSE DATA IN ALASKA RIVER

Professors Starr and Maddan Are Plunged into Waters of Big Delta.

Cordova, Alaska.—All field notes and the camera and exposed films of the Smithsonian institution glacial expedition are somewhere on the bottom of the Big Delta river, according to advices received here. The current of the river tipped up a wagon in which Professors B. F. Starr and Lawrence Madden were crossing the stream. The men got ashore.

TRAIN KILLS BUSINESS MAN

George C. Sterling Crushed by Wolverine Flyer at Battle Creek, Mich.

Battle Creek, Mich.—George C. Sterling, fifty years of age, and one of Battle Creek's most prominent business men for many years, was instantly killed by the Wolverine flyer. Mr. Sterling was making a short cut to the business district via the railroad right of way when he was struck by the flyer.

Esther Cleveland to Wed.

Tomworth, N. H.—It was learned at the home of Mrs. Grover Cleveland that the engagement of her eldest daughter, Esther, is soon to marry Randolph D. Wesi of New York, son of Prof. Andrew West of Princeton.

Big Gold Strike in Alaska.

Skagway, Alaska.—Colonel Conrad of Caricross, who arrived from Carlson Crossing, reported a great placer gold strike on McClintock creek. A stampede for the new gold field has been on since the news reached here.

VETOES COTTON BILL

PRESIDENT TAFT DECLARES TARIFF MEASURE UNWISE.

Congress Adjourns With Echo of Third Veto Ringing in its Ears.

Washington.—With the echo of another presidential veto ringing in its ears the special session of congress adjourned.

In his third tariff veto message the president made special objection to the attempt to add a revision of the iron and steel and chemical schedules to the cotton bill as amendments.

"I feel," the message of the president said, "that there was practically no consideration of either schedule by any committee of either house. There were no facts presented to either house in which I can find material upon which to form any judgment as to the effect of the amendments either upon American industries or upon the revenues of the government."

The president discussed the bill as "unpolitical and unpleasant."

"The bill," he continues, "illustrates and enforces the views which I have already expressed in vetoing the wool bill and the so-called free list bill, as to the paramount importance of securing, through the investigation and reports of the tariff board, a definite and certain basis of ascertained fact for the consideration of tariff laws. When the reports of the tariff board upon these schedules are received the duties which should be imposed can be determined upon justly and with intelligent appreciation of the effect that they will have both upon industry and upon revenue."

TO REVEAL GRAFT IN OHIO

Former Setats Official Will Make Full Confession as to Corrupt Practices.

Columbus, O.—At the conclusion of a conference participated in by Attorney General Hogan, County Prosecutor Turner and Rodney J. Diegle, former sergeant-at-arms of the senate, who was convicted of aiding and abetting bribery in the Ohio legislature, it was announced that Diegle would make a full confession of what he knows of corruptive practices in the last assembly.

For his part in aiding the alleged graft hunt, Diegle will receive mercy at the hands of the common pleas court when the time comes for sentence to be passed. Probably he will escape a penitentiary sentence. He was given two weeks to prepare his confession.

It is expected several lobbyists will be given like court as a result of Diegle's agreement to confess.

RISK FRAUDS ARE BARED

President of Stata Officials' Body Scores Risk Concerns—Forgery is Used.

Milwaukee—A number of industrial, health and accident insurance companies were severely criticised by Joseph Hutton of Virginia, president of the organization, in his annual address before the forty-second national convention of state insurance commissioners here.

Mr. Hutton said that an investigation by a committee of 14 or 15 companies doing a health and accident insurance business resulted in charges that were shocking in the extreme.

"As the commutitee which made the investigation has in its report nearly ready, I shall not anticipate the remedies they will suggest for the conditions disclosed, except to say that it is incumbant upon us to root out this evil without mercy."

COURTESY LEADS TO ARREST

Alleged Stage Bandit, Polite to Woman Passenger, to Be Tried.

Denver, Colo.—A bandit's softly modulated voice and an extremely courteous manner of addressing women passengers of a stage coach held up in the San Miguel canon of Colorado in 1910, caused the arrest of Alexander Peterson, accused of the crime, at Pagoee Springs, the state. He was brought to Denver to answer an indictment returned by the federal grand jury last November.

PLAN TO END TOBACCO TRUST

Series of Separated Concerns is Scheme Devised by Counsel for Corporation.

New York.—Counsel for the American Tobacco company have formulated plans for the dissolution of the corporation and its re-establishment in accordance with a decree of the United States Supreme court. The reorganization plan will be presented to the United States circuit court before Judges Noyes, Lacombe and Ward in chambers.

France to Give Final Word.

Paris, France.—A cabinet council has been called, when consideration will be given to what is designed to be France's final word to Germany concerning Morocco and the compensation Germany in other parts of Africa.

Auto Overturns; Two Die.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Clyde Berch, of Los Angeles, Cal., chauffeur for William Robertson, and Miss Edna Kooker, were killed here when their automobile overturned and the compan-

GOOD IDEA.



Reggy—I wish I knew what character to assume at the masquerade party tomorrow night.

Cholly—Put a display head on yourself and go on a society column.

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Mrs. R. Crouse, Manchester, Iowa, says: "For two years my back was weak. Rheumatic pains racked my lower limbe day and night. The passages of the kidney secretions were anonyingly irregular. When I started using Doan's Kidney Pills three troublee soon lessened and the dull backache vanished. My kidneys now act normally and I give Doan's Kidney Pills credit for this wonderful change."



Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Was He a Bostonian?

"John," shrieked a woman, "don't go under that ladder!"

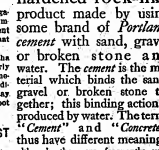
But under it John went with a swoop to the pavement.

"My dear," he said, coming up with a dollar bill in his hand, "if I hadn't gone under the ladder that boy would have beeten me to the currency."

If a man tells a woman she has a musical laugh she will fall for any old joke he may get off.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Calling people down is not a very uplifting process.



Cement Talk No. 3

Concrete is the hardened rock-like product made by using some brand of *Portland cement* with sand, gravel or broken stone and water. The *cement* is the material which binds fine and gravel or broken stone together; this binding action is produced by water. The terms *"Cement"* and *"Concrete"* thus have different meanings, although they are frequently used interchangeably. While cement is only one of the materials in *concrete*, it is perhaps the most important. To insure the best results in *concrete* work, the highest grade of *Portland cement* should be used. The *concrete* worker may rest assured that he has the best *cement* if he will make certain that the word *UNIVERSAL* is printed on each sack of cement. Write for free booklets on concrete construction.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Quantity. They have every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively contains no acid. Produces a polish of unsurpassed brilliancy. Black, white, tan, russet, mahogany, etc. 10c. bottle.

HANDY combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet shoes. Tan, russet, etc. 10c.

QUICK WHITE makes dirty canvas shoes white instantly. Does not rub off. Is perfectly and easily applied. Comes in sponge package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 15 and 25 cents.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his name and 10c. for Gilt Edge (2 oz.) or 25c. for Quick White (4 oz.) in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
29-33 Albany St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
The oldest polish makers in America.

Naughty, but Nice.

Edith, who is eight years old, was invited to a children's party. Her blonde hair was perfectly straight, but becomingly arranged, and she started off in high feather.

But on her return she was rather silent, and, on being questioned as to her experience, said:

"I had a nice time, but it would have been nicer if my hair was kinky. All the other girls' hair was kinky, and I shan't go to another party unless my hair is fixed in kinks."

So the next week, when another invitation came for the little girl, her hair was curled and fluffed out in the most approved style.

Then her mother led her to a mirror, and said: "There, Edith, what do you think of it?"

Edith regarded herself soberly for a moment, and then, turning slowly around, she said: "It's vain, but I like it."

CHILD'S HEAD A MASS OF HUMOR

"I think the Cuticura remedies are the best remedies for eczema I have ever heard of. My mother had a child who had a rash on its head when it was real young. Doctor called it baby rash. He gave us medicine, but it did no good. In a few days the head was a solid mass, a running sore. It was awful; the child cried continually. We had to hold him and watch him to keep him from scratching the sore. His suffering was dreadful. At last we remembered Cuticura Remedies. We got a dollar bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bar of Cuticura Soap. We gave the Resolvent as directed, washed the head with the Cuticura Soap, and applied the Cuticura Ointment. We had not used half before the child's head was clear and free from eczema, and it has never come back again. His head was healthy and he had a beautiful head of hair. I think the Cuticura Ointment very good for the hair. It makes the hair grow and prevents falling hair." (Signed) Mrs. Francis Lund, Plain City, Utah, Sept. 19, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 12 L, Boston.

The only way in which a man can have the last word with a woman is to say it over the phone, and then hang up.

Stop the Pain.

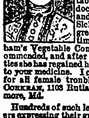
The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolisalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Prevention is better than a cure. Poverty keeps off the gout.

MY DAUGHTER WAS CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"I send you herewith the picture of my fifteen year old daughter Alice, who was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was pale, with dark circles under her eyes, weak and irritable. Two different doctors treated her and called it Green Sickness, but she grew worse all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking three bottles she has regained her health, thanks to your medicine. I can recommend it for all female troubles."—Mrs. L. A. CORKRAN, 1103 Rutland Street, Baltimore, Md.



Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, free.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

[illegible]

GOOD HIGHWAYS HIT

SUPREME COURT HAS HELD SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS CANNOT BE LAID IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

UP TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fate of One Thousand Miles of Highway in North State Depends on His Conclusions.

Standing squarely in the face of the constitutionality of the Elwell law under which the Northern Minnesota Development league proposes to expend $10,000,000 during the next few years for good roads, is the legal principle always handed down by the supreme court that all highways constructed outside of incorporated districts, that is cities or villages, are general and not local improvements, and consequently abutting property owners cannot be taxed any amount for their construction, on the special benefit principle.

The question of the constitutionality of the measure, always scouted by lawyers of the state, as well as the limit of the expenditures which the State Highway commission may make under it, are now being investigated by the attorney general's office. It probably will be several weeks before an opinion on the law is rendered, as many questions are said to be involved.

Chief Objection to Law.

The legal principle of the state supreme court, however, is considered by lawyers to be the chief objection raised against the constitutionality of the law, and on account of it the assertion was frequently made yesterday that Attorney General Simpson will hold the law unconstitutional. In every similar case that has been brought before it, the supreme court, it was pointed out, had ruled that a highway which is of general benefit cannot be taxed by a special assessment as authorized in the Elwell law.

In handing down this principle, it is pointed out, the supreme court has always held that any highway constructed outside of an incorporated district is of general and not special benefit, and hence the expense of its construction should be borne by the general public, either through the county or the state. The Elwell bill provides that the state shall bear half of the expense, the county or counties through which the proposed road shall pass a quarter and the property owners benefited the other quarter.

Approximately $300,000 will be raised by the quarter mill levy next year, according to George W. Cooley, secretary of the commission, while $20,000 more will be derived from other sources. However, under a resolution adopted by the last Legislature the commission will be compelled to distribute $100,000 of this among the fifty-four counties of the state which did not receive their full share of the famous pork-barrel appropriation of 1909. The amounts to each county range from $4,000 to $6,000.

Deducting this amount from the original fund, and then 10 per cent more for the non-payment of taxes, as is usually done with estimated receipts of this character, the commission will have approximately $200,000 next year for its entire good roads fund. Under the old law it received but $80,000.

With this amount available no county can receive, under the 3 per cent provision of the amendment, more than about $6,500, or less than $1,000, in the year, according to Mr. Cooley. Inasmuch as the usual cost of new construction varies from about $2,000 a mile upward, the commission under the Elwell bill, will be considerably limited in its expenditures.

Greater expenditures, however, will be permitted the commission if the 1-mill tax amendment of the Dunn bill is adopted when voted on next year. Under it the commission would derive approximately $1,250,000, and the 3 per cent provision would allow the counties an estimated maximum of from $36,000 to $40,000.

Thousand Miles of Road Projected.

Almost 1,000 miles of new roads are now projected for the northern part of the state by the Northern Minnesota Development league alone, while the good roads movement in the state is not centered in that section. Though its plans are extended to cover a number of years, the commission faces the problem of distributing its funds not only there but equally to the benefit of other counties.

Applications already have been made for the construction of a road, 450 miles long from Duluth through Bemidji to St. Vincent, and from Deer River to Northome, while the league's plans include other roads from Duluth to International Falls, Duluth to the Twin City, and Koochiching to Bemidji, approximately 1,000 miles in all.

CUTTING HIS WHEAT AT NIGHT.

Minnesota Farmer Predicts This Will Become Vogue in Northwest.

Argyle.—Eugene Labine, a Marshall county farmer, is harvesting 500 acres of wheat with one machine, working day and night. The binder is run with eight horses, four to a shift, and a headlight is used at night. The night shift of horses stand the work much better than those used in the heat of the day and Labine predicts night binding will become the vogue in the Northwest.

BERG MAY RUN FOR CONGRESS.



ALBERT BERG.

Bemidji.—With James A. Tawney and Frank M. Eddy, the most frequently mentioned possibilities as Republican candidates for the newly-created position of congress-at-large for Minnesota, Albert Berg of Spooner, former secretary of state, has been proposed as good timber for the place.

FILE ON LAND IN HURRY.

Ninety Entries Made at Duluth Opening in 52 Minutes.

Duluth.—A new record in the disposition of public lands was established at the United States land office in the Duluth federal building when ninety entries for land in the Fond du Lac reservation were completed in fifty-two minutes. It has been thought that the claims thrown open to entry would not require more than two hours to dispose of, but the officials and clerks handled all the business in less than one.

The opening was at 9 o'clock and found all those in the line who have waited, several for two months and others for shorter periods, anxious to learn if they could file on the property selected. Many had several choices and if they found their first had been taken sought other places. They were admitted to the office one at a time, less than a minute being required to record each entry.

While these scenes were being enacted at the Duluth land office very different ones were taking place on the lands sought near Brookston, where many landseekers preferred to secure their claims by settlement rather than entry.

These were waiting near the land they sought and at 6 o'clock hurried on it and pitched their tents.

JANES TO TRY DUMAS.

E. E. McDonald and T. C. Bailey Will Assist Assistant Attorney General.

Bemidji.—Attorney General Simpson and Assistant Attorney General Janes were in Bemidji in connection with the Dumas arson case.

Inasmuch as County Attorney Torrance was disqualified from acting in the prosecution of Dr. Dumas, Mr. Simpson said the county would thereby be left without a representative, but that he had decided to recommend to the court the appointment of E. E. McDonald of Bemidji as special assistant county attorney to act as a local representative in connection with the attorney general's office in the prosecution. The case will be tried by Assistant Attorney General Janes, he said, but the state will also be represented by Thayer C. Bailey of Bemidji.

The attorney general declared the state has no information in its possession as to the present whereabouts of Mika Davis or Ed La Claire. He had nothing to say as to the evidence or what the state might offer upon the trial.

BIG CHURCH MEET IN DULUTH.

Sixth Missionary District of Episcopal Sect Meets Next Month

Duluth.—Duluth will entertain the first week of September one of the biggest gatherings of religious workers ever held in the Northwest when the council of the sixth missionary district of the Episcopal church will meet here. This district includes Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Fifteen bishops and the clergy of eleven dioceses will attend. Among those prominent in the Episcopal church who will attend are the primate of the Canadian church, Archbishop of Rupertsland, Winnipeg, the bishop of Kansas and Bishop Lloyd of New York.

Fire in Building at Cloquet.

Cloquet.—Fire was discovered in the attic of the Redfield building, supposed to have originated from crossed wires. The Bell Telephone company and Western Union offices are located on the second floor. Smoke poured from every portion of the roof of the building which covers half a block. The building upstairs and down was flooded with water and the damage will total $6,000.

Insane Man Hangs Himself in Jail.

Wahpeton.—Benjamin V. Risdon, who escaped from the insane asylum at Fergus Falls, hung himself in the county jail. Risdon was a resident of Parham, Minn., and was sent to the insane asylum at Fergus Falls last May.

Motor Cycle Thief Sentenced.

Red Wing. — Charles Cook pleaded guilty to stealing motor cycles and was sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory for an indefinite term by Judge Albert Johnson [illegible]

PRIEST'S RETREAT AT WINONA

Bishop Heffron Inaugurates Ceremony—Rev. Nugent in Charge.

Winona. — Seventy-three secular priests of the Catholic diocese of Winona entered upon a retreat of four days at the Young Ladies' seminary. Rt. Rev. Bishop Patrick R. Heffron inaugurated the retreat with solemn benediction. Rev. Nugent of St. Louis was in charge of the religious exercises during the retreat. The pastors of the diocese in attendance at the retreat are:

Fathers J. N. Bortolome, Fulda; J. T. Cotter, Clairmont; S. J. Condron, Simpson; J. J. Culliton, Mapleton; J. E. Donovan, Albert Lea; H. Daszkowski, East Chain Lake; William E. Griffin, Ellsworth; A. Gmeinder, Spring Valley; A. Hechenberger, Freeburg; R. Hughes, Mankato; E. Kaesl, Jackson; D. J. Lavery, Plainview; J. Meier, Winona; S. Meddock, Chatfield; D. Manby, Ex-National President R. D. Tomlinson of Milwaukee. Carl S. Peerce, Luverne; J. Mayere, St. James; J. L. O'Connor, Rochester; J. H. Psschgee, Eaton; J. Packolski, Winona; F. B. Reichl, Adams; J. Schneider, Iona; P. Thesar, Winona; E. Van Hoenockere, Medella; O. Zachmann, Adrain; M. Berresch, Avoca; D. Coleman, Waseca; J. Coyne, Lenesboro; C. Cevanagh, Currie; J. Dolle, Johnsburg; A. Ditmann, Menketo; J. Grebowski, Winona; V. Havlichek, St. Charles; A. Hennekes, Windom; G. Jaegen, Heron Lake; J. Kiely, St. Claire; P. McTeague, Browerville; G. Murphy, Blue Earth; J. Madden, Fairmont; J. Mangan, Pipestone; J. Mikelol, Wells; M. E. O'Connor, Wykoff; J. Pudenz, Conception; William Riordan, Rochester; J. Send, St. Kilian; J. Sherman, Worthington; J. Treanor, Waseca; M. Wurst, Wabasha; M. Greave, Lismore; A. Brezille, Mankato; W. Coleman, West Albany; J. Cassidy, Rochester; E. Devlin, Austin; H. Dolle, La Crescent; P. Fox, Janesville; L. Goesmen, New Richland; J. Herrick, Winona; M. Holper, Minnesota Lake; M. Jostock, Rose Creek; P. J. Kiernen, Owatonna; P. McDonough, Rushford; R. Matousek, Somerset; A. Moore, Kalogg; F. Mueller, Mazeppa; J. O'Connor, Winona; J. A. Parkinson, Winona; J. Pivo, Owatonne; M. Riorden, Preston; N. Schmidt, Rollingstone; J. Smiech, Owetonna; H. Von Den Breg, Caledonia; J. Zehner, Woodstock; C. Koegel, Minneiska, and F. T. English.

STORM DAMAGE IN CLAY COUNTY.

Bolt Hits Barn of Senator Marden, Burning Live Stock.

Moorhead.—The barn on the farm of Senator Charles S. Marden, ten miles southeast of Barnesville, on section 19, in Atherton town was struck by lightning and burned, with six horses, two calves and, it is thought 200 sheep.

The elevator at Glyndon also was struck and set on fire, but the blaze was extinguished before appreciable damage was done.

In the vicinity of Hawley, the main damage was done from water, the rain having come down in torrents. There being no weather bureau station at Hawley it is impossible to estimate the exact rainfall, but it aggregated many inches. It is said that owing to washouts and the quick rise of the many creeks and streams and general condition of the roads, the thoroughfares will be impassable for a week.

INTERNATIONAL WEDDING.

Blacque Bey and St. Paul Girl United by Bishop Lawler.

St. Paul. — St. Paul has just witnessed a wedding of international importance, when Richard Edward Blacque Bey, first secretary of the Turkish embassy in Berlin was married to Miss Josephine Kalman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kalman. More than 1,000 invitations were issued for the ceremony, which was performed in the sacristy of the Cathedral by Bishop Lawler, of St. Paul. Blacque Bey, is a Catholic.

128 File at Cass Lake Office.

Cass Lake.—At the opening of the land in the Cass Lake district 500 quarter sections were made available for settlement under the provisions of the homestead act, but only 128 persons availed themselves of the filing privilege.

Swan J. Erickson, living five miles west of Cass Lake, secured the first claim, and Arthur Robarts of Sterling, Ill., the second. Eight women secured homesteads.

A large percentage of the persons who filed were residents of Koochiching county, in which the greater portion of the land is located.

There were no "pioneer day" land opening demonstrations, no gambling was in evidence and police regulations were perfect.

Exhibits From North For Land Show.

Bemidji.—With a big "market day" exhibition at Spooner, August 30, and a northern Beltrami county fair at Baudette September 11-13, there is being gathered for exhibition purposes a large collection of grasses, grains, and all root crops, vegetables and dairy products. These exhibits will be shown at the state fair in September.

STRIKE COSTS TOILERS $45,000.

Union Carpenters Back at Work in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis. — Axel Soderberg, a financial secretary of the local No. 7 of the Carpenters' union, says that the fifteen weeks' strike which was brought to an end last week cost the union about $45,000 in strike benefits paid to the idle men. More than $13,000 was collected from the 2,000 members of the union on extra assess- [illegible]

FARM AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT



PREVENT INJURY TO BARLEY

Requires More Judgment in Harvesting Than Almost Any Other Crop—Often Injured by Rain.

(By H. B. DERR.)

The time for harvesting barley differs widely, according to the location and conditions. In the southern states it ripens from May 1 to June 1. In the central states barley generally matures in June and July, while in the northern states it ripens in July and August. In the Pacific states the time varies from May 15 to September 1st, according to the elevation and the time of seeding.

Unfavorable weather conditions may extend the season, but usually a few days difference causes but a slight variation in the time of ripening.



Bundles Laid to Dry.

Barley requires more judgment in harvesting than almost any other cereal. If harvested too early the appearance and value of the grain are injured by shrinkage. If allowed to become over-ripe the heads bend over and shatter badly during harvesting while in humid regions the grain becomes discolored.

The hardness of the grain when pinched between the thumb and finger will indicate when the crop is ready to harvest. If the grain can just be dented with the nail, it is in the hard dough stage and should be cut at once.

In unfavorable seasons, when the grain ripens unevenly, it is better to cut when most of the heads are ripe, even though there is some loss from shrinkage. If the grain is intended for brewing purposes it should not be cut too early, as it increases in value until the grain is dead ripe. Barley should not be cut when wet with dew or rain as the bundles dry out slowly.

If weather conditions are favorable it is best to let the bundles dry before shocking. They should then be set up in oblong rather than round shocks, as the oblong shocks allow better ventilation.

Barley is frequently injured by heavy rains which in the shock. Moisture not only discolors the grain, but if excessive, may also cause it to sprout. Opening the shock is the only remedy. The common method is to scatter the bundles on the ground, but as there is danger that the grain in contact with the soil will absorb sufficient moisture to cause further injury, the method practiced in Germany and by farmers in some localities in the United States is recommended.

When the shocks are opened the first bundle is laid flat on the stubble; the second and succeeding bundles are then laid across the middle of the projecting ones, the butt ends resting on the ground and the heads projecting beyond the bundles upon which they rest, the object being to keep the grain off the ground, as shown in the illustration, the numbers indicating the order in which they are laid. By lapping the bundles in this way the heads are kept off the ground and are exposed to the action of the air, so that they dry out quickly. Even though rained on while in this position, they will soon dry and will be damaged less than if lying on the ground.

Use of Lime.

Any land which, when sown to clover and timothy, produces in their steed chiefly red-top and sorrel, will be benefited by the use of lime. Apply anywhere from 1,000 to 4,000 pounds or from 15 to 50 bushels. The chief thing is to get finely-divided lime into the soil.

Lime cannot take the place of fertilizer nor can fertilizer take the place of lime. Lime with manure will increase the yield and the use of lime without manure may decrease it.

Effect of Fertilizers.

As a result of fertilizers the Pennsylvania experiment station weighed 24 tons of well-cured hay from 5 2-3 acres. The previous year certain portions of this same area yielded at the rate of five tons of hay per acre. The same year the station had two fields of timothy and clover; from one field of nine acres 42 loads of hay were obtained; from another field of exactly the same soil type, eight loads were obtained from 20 acres.

Hillside Farms.

We must fight the encroachment of the gutters on our hillside farms as we fight weeds. Both can be held in check and often entirely eliminated.

Shape of the Silo.

The silo should be much larger at the top than at the bottom, so that the more the silage settles the tighter it becomes. [illegible]

MUNYON'S WORK TALK OF CITY

Big Success Shown by Numbers of Callers at Philadelphia Headquarters.

LOCAL MAN TELLS OF REMARKABLE RELIEF FROM RHEUMATISM IN YEAR'S TIME.

The apparent success with which Professor James M. Munyon, the world-famous health authority, has been meeting has started much discussion. Every street car brings dozens of callers to his Laboratories at 53d and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and every mail brings thousands of letters from people inquiring about Munyon's Famous Health Cult. Professor Munyon's corps of expert physicians is kept busy seeing callers and answering the mail. Peculiar to say, these physicians prescribe no medicine at all for 50 per cent. of the callers and mail inquiries; health hints, health advice and rules for right living are given absolutely free. Medical advice and consultation absolutely free.

Munyon's followers seem to be enormous. Those who believe in his theories seem to think he possesses the most marvelous powers for the healing of all sorts of diseases. Munyon, himself, laughs at this. He says: "The hundreds of cures which you are hearing about every day in Philadelphia are not in any way due to my personal skill. It is my remedies, which represent the combined brains of the greatest medical specialists science has ever known, that are doing the work. I have paid thousands of dollars for a single formula and the exclusive right to manufacture it. I have paid tens of thousands of dollars for others of my various forms of treatment. This is why I get such remarkable results. I have simply bought the best products of the best brains in the world and placed this knowledge within the reach of the general public."

Among Munyon's callers yesterday were many who were enthusiastic in their praise of the man. One of these said: "For six years I suffered with rheumatism. My arms and legs were afflicted so badly that I could hardly work, and I could not raise my arms to my head. The pain was most severe in the back, however, and I was in perfect torture. I tried in many ways to get cured, or even to secure temporary relief, but nothing seemed to help me until I was persuaded by a friend to try Dr. Munyon's Uric Acid Course. It was the most marvelously acting remedy I ever saw. Within a week the pain had most gone and inside of a month I considered myself entirely cured. I can now go out in the worst weather—cold, wet or anything else, and I have not felt any suspicion of a return of the disease. I think that every person who has rheumatism and does not take the Uric Acid Course is making a great mistake."

The continuous stream of callers and mail that comes to Professor James M. Munyon at his laboratories at 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., keeps Dr. Munyon and his enormous corps of expert physicians busy.

Write today to Professor James M. Munyon personally, Munyon's Laboratories, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Give full particulars in reference to your case. Your inquiry will be held strictly confidential and answered in a plain envelope. You will be given the best medical advice, and asked more questions. Remember there is no charge of any kind for consultation, or medical advice. The only charge Munyon makes is, when his physicians prescribe, his remedies you pay the retail selling price. It is immaterial whether you buy from him or from the nearest druggist.

Dangerous Bacilli in Dust.

A statement issued recently by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis speaks of the dangers from house dust, especially in rooms that are not well ventilated. The association warns against dry sweeping and against the use of the feather duster, or other devices that scatter, but do not take up the dust. Since the ordinary dust blown about in the streets is impregnated with disease germs, the National Association urges the adoption of methods that will prevent the further dissemination of such bacilli. It also urges for the coming months of fall and winter, more open windows and more fresh air in house, shop and schoolroom.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Good Guess.

Mosquito—I say, you are keeping on that piece of paper as if you liked it.

Fly—Well, to tell the truth, I am stuck on it.

The next time you feel that swallowing sensation gargle Hamlins Wizard Oil immediately with three parts water. It will save you days and perhaps weeks of misery from sore throat.

Some men are honest because it is too much trouble to be otherwise.

Particularly the Ladies.

Not only pleasant and refreshing to the taste, but gently cleansing and sweetening to the system, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is particularly adapted to ladies and children, and beneficial in all cases in which a wholesome, strengthening and effective laxative should be used. It is perfectly safe at all times and dispels colds, headaches and the pains caused by indigestion and constipation so promptly and effectively that it is the one perfect family laxative which gives satisfaction to all and is recommended by millions of families who have used it and who have personal knowledge of its excellence.

Its wonderful popularity, however, has led unscrupulous dealers to offer imitations which act unsatisfactorily. Therefore, when buying, to get its beneficial effects, always note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package of the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

For sale by all leading druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 .905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance, If not paid in advance $1.50

The great northern Minnesota fair will be held at Crookston on September 12-13-14-15. This is not a county affair, but a northern Minnesota fair, and it will be a big one.

Superintondant Whitter should be removed from the state training school at Red Wing. There is enough evidence produced of his crual and brutish treatment to boys under his charge to make it a disgrace to the state to allow him to remain in that position. Fire him bodily.

We do not Indorse the opinion of some editors in trying to get Halvor Steenerson into the Senitorial race, although the occasion may arise for him to become a candidate later on. Northern Minnesota need him where he is, and we view with alarm any attempt to side-track him and leave him at Crookston.

If Tawney could not carry the first district in his race for congress last year, what show could he expect to stand running for congressman at large in Minnesota, as a stand patter? The further north you get the worse the people get after stand pat republicans, and up near the Canada line they are likely to scalp um.

If Taft and Knut Nelson are of the opinion that the country papers do not voice the sentiment of the people they will find out their mistake next year. Knut is o.k. as long as he stays by his speech on Reciprocity, but if he turns his coat and indorses Taft he will be promptly sent to keep Tawney company, or to help J. Adam Bede publish his 2 x 4 monthly magazine at Pine City. That is the place for them ducks, for the people of Minnesota have no further use for them in congress.

The speech makeing tour of the west, by Taft will have about the same affect on the farmers as a tour of Abe Lincoln in the south would have had on the planters, if he had went down there to explain to them why he had issued his Emancipation Proclamation. The farmers of the Northwest justly feel that they have been "did" by Taft on his Canada treaty against the will of their representatives in congress, and with them it is a case of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." The trusts backed up by a purchased daily press may again nominate him for president, but he will be badly defeated at the election, and any candidate for public office, in the grain produceing Northwest, who would support him for reelection should be put to sleep in the same bone yard.

The Taft administration want Knut Nelson to run for Senator as they cosider Minnesota a doubtful state. They believe with Mr. Nelson on the ticket the president would be the gainer. The facts of the case are that there is no doubt at all about what the Minnesota farmers will do to Taft, as soon as they get the chance, and if Knut Nelson comes before the people of Minnesota as an indorser of Taft he will be promptly sent to the same bone yard. His speech on Reciprocity made in the U. S. Senate would be enough to convince any man and particulary the farmers of Minnesota that they should not vote for Taft, and we do not believe that Knut Nelson would go around this state next year adviseing people to indorse Taft for renomination for president. There is no doubt about Minnesota, they are anti Taft all right, and if the trusts and interests nominate him Minnesota will still be anti Taft in November.

If governor Eberhart makes an attempt to shoot off his mouth for Taft in this state next year, he will be sent over the dump so swift that you can play a game of euchre on the long tail of his coat.

Aside from the Peopels Press, of Thief River Falls, we do not know how the other papers of the County stand on this Taft Reciprocity deal, but we feel as if the Northwestern farmers have been unjustly robbed by Taft forceing this bill through congress. If that bill had not been passed you would see the $ sign in front of the price of evry bushell of wheat that the farmers had for sale. Does not that make a difference to you my farmer friend who is president? Do you think a newspaper is representing your interests that would advise you to support Taft for re, election, so as to give him the power to give you another dig?

The Worldly View.

"I suppose," said Collector Loeb, "that in the past a good many people looked on a strict observance of the customs laws from a selfish and worldly point of view. They are like Aunt Mary Persimmons.

"Aunt Mary called one day on the village lawyer.

"'Well, old lady,' he said, 'what can I do for you?'

"'Ah want to divo'ce mah husband,' said Aunt Mary.

"'Divorce old Uncle Bill!' cried the lawyer. 'Good gracious, why?'

"'Belase he's done got religion, dat's why,' said Aunt Mary, 'an' we ain't had a chicken on de table fo' six weeks.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Take No Chances.

Do not kick a man when he is down. Turn him over and feel in the other pocket.—Galveston News.

All Doing the Same.

"What is he so angry at you for?"

"I haven't the slightest idea. We met on the street and were talking just as friendly as could be when all of a sudden he flared up and tried to lick me."

"And what were you talking about?"

"Oh, just ordinary small talk. I remember he said, 'I always kiss my wife three or four times every day.'"

"And what did you say?"

"I said, 'I know at least a dozen men who do the same,' and then he had a fit."—Houston Post.

The Lid Off In the City.



May Have Escaped Him.

Stranger (looking for the links)—Have you heard of any golf being played in these parts?

Yokel—No, I ain't. But I be rather 'ard of 'earing.—Golf Illustrated.

The Source of His Wisdom.

"If Solomon was so wise, why did he marry a thousand wives?"

"You've got it backward. It was his wives that wised him up."—Kansas City Times.

Any New Methods?

"Ain't it strange th' way Kelly beats his wife?"

"I dunno. How does he do it?"—Cleveland Leader.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption, Sale to Purchaser.

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

To Wm. H. Matthews: You are hereby notified that the following descrihed peice-or parcel-of land situated in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, Formerly a part of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to wit: Lot one (1) of Section Twenty (20) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) Range Forty Two (42) is now assessed in your name; that on the 13th, day of May A.D. 1907, at a sale of land persuent to the realestate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 25th, day of March A.D. 1907, in proceedings to inforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A.D. 1905, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece—or parcel-of land was sold for the sum of Six Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents; that the tax certificate issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of redemption from said sale given and served, that the amount requid to redeem said peice--or parcel-of land from said sale at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Fifty Dollars and Seventy Two Cents (said sum being the aggregrate amount of said sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum, delinquent taxes penalties, costs and interests thereon accruing subsequent to said sale and paid by said purchaser, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accruing upon said land subsequent to said sale); and that the time for redemption of said peice--or parcel--of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof of said service has been filed in my office.

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 16th, day of June A.D. 1911.

(Official Seal) A.A.Latendress,
County Auditor,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

RETURN OF SHERIFF PERSON NAMED NOT FOUND AND LAND VACANT.

State of Minnesota,}
County of Red Lake}SS.

I Charles Fellman, Sheriff of the County of Red Lake, Statte of Minnesota, do hereby certify and return that I have made and caused to be made diligent search for Wm. H. Matthews, the person named in the within notice and have been unable to find him in my said County; and that I have inspected and examined the land described in the within notice for the purpose of serving said notice upon the person in possession or occupancy thereof; and that there is no person in possession or occupancy of said land and the same is vacant and unoccupied.

Charles Fellman,
Sheriff,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Sep. 1st, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 26 h, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jorgan Erickson, of Highlanding Minn. who on December 26th, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 1025, Serial No.04393, for N.W. ¼ Section 21 Township 153 N. Range 40 W.5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described. before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ban Erickson, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ben Stilrud. Elos Sanders, Matt Erickson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Beohaur—Death is the debt we owe to nature. Benham—Nature does not send out her bills often enough.—New York Press.

A Wise Precaution.



"Guess I'll take off m' shoes (hic) an' throw them up ahead of me, show ...

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 4, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 28th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rikka Moe, Widow of Nils M. Moe, deceased,

of Rhode Minnesota, who on October 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No 728. Serial No.0048, for S.E.¼ Section 30, Township 152 N. Range 40 W 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans P. Peterson, Syver Moran, of Plummer Minn. Adolph Lindberg, Christina O. Lindberg, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pubr in The Sunbeam Aug. 18.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ben K. Kviste, of Highlanding Minn. who on Nov. 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 835. Serial No. 04304, for N. E. ¼ Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tallak Svenson Dale, Tobias Olson, Sjur B. Stolass, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register,

Notice For Publication.

First pub. In The sunbeam Aug.18,.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tallak Svenson Dale, of Highlading Minn. who on Oct. 5th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 715. Serial No. 04265 for Lots 4, 5, 8, W.½ S W. ¼ Section 34 Township

153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of his entention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben K. Kvistie, Tobias Olson, Sjur B. Stolass, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register,

Notice For Publication.

First Pub In The sunbeam-Aug.18.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug.14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Olson, of Highlading Minn. who on Oct. 5th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 714 Serial No 04264, for S. E. ¼ Section 33 Township 153 N.Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th. day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tallak Svenson Dale, Ben K.Kviste Sjur B Stolass, Dedrick A.Kolestrand, all Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register,

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Raised Me From the Grave"—Mrs. Taylor

This is a strong statement to make, but it is exactly what Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Blum, Texas, said in expressing her opinion of this remedy.

"Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine raised me from the grave and I have much confidence in it. I can never say enough for your grand medicines. If anyone had offered me $100.00 for the second bottle of Nervine that I used I would have said 'no indeed.'"
MRS. THOMAS TAYLOR,
Blum, Tex.

Nervous exhaustion is a common occurence of modern life. The wear and tear on the nervous system is greater now than at any time since the world began. For sleeplessness, poor appetite and that "run down" feeling, nothing is so good as

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Your nerves are your life and lack of vital energy makes existence a misery. Dr. Miles' Nervine will tone up your nervous system.

Ask any druggist. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 15 NONE HIGHER

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The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St. New Haven, Conn.

Loving His Enemies.

There may be others, but a man who keeps adding cargo until he wants to kiss the bartender loves his enemies more than most men.—Atchison Globe.

Suitable.

"An easy job will suit me, senator."

"How about winding the clocks every week?"

"I might make that do. But what's the matter with tearing the leaves off the calendars every month?"—Washington Herald.

Put Him Wise.

"Did you give the waiter a tip?"

"Did I? Well, I should say I did! I told him if he didn't quit hanging around our table I'd beat his block off."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Bed.

The bed is a bundle of paradoxes. We go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret. We make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.—Colton.

When a Peanut Sprouts.

"Few persons are perhaps aware that a thing of beauty is a common peanut plant growing singly in a six or eight inch pot and grown indoors during the colder weather," said a florist. "Kept in a warm room or by the kitchen stove, a peanut kernel planted in a pot of loose mellow loam and only moderately moistened will soon germinate and grow up into a beautiful plant, extending its branches over the pot. The leaves close together like the leaves of a book on the approach of night or when a shower begins to fall upon them. The plant bears tiny yellow flowers. There is nothing else just like it."

Lengthy and Monotonous.

One of the most curious contracts entered into by an operatic artist was that agreed to by Farinelli. When he visited Spain, Philip V. was suffering from mental depression, from which nothing aroused him until the arrival of Farinelli. The queen was so delighted to see her royal spouse once more interested that she engaged Farinelli at a salary of $10,000 to remain in Madrid. This he did, singing the same four songs to the king every night for ten years.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A young driving team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndrews,
Sunbeam Minn.

Pay up your back subscription.

Fine sugar corn for sale at this office. 10 cents a dozen ears.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Wanted, teams and men to break from 60 to 80 acres of land. Wm. Brockman, Roland Minn.

T.S. Jacobson was transacting business at Thief River Falls on Saturday.

The Y.P.S., of Highlanding will meet at the residence of Tobias Olson next Sunday afternoon.

Dan Linihan and Louis Siff, of Red Lake Falls was transacting business in Highlanding Saturday.

Orhlet Narveson and Henry Boss have been putting up the hay on the Anton Ellingson farm this week.

We now have a copy of the blue print on ditch No. 47 showing just how the ditch is to be dug and the road built.

The weather has been very unfavorable the past week for the stacking of grain and hay. There has been no heavy rains, but a lot of light showers.

The Crookston fair management have a contract of "no fly, no pay," with the aeroplane men, so they will have to either fly or return home on a tio pass.

Parties wanting to advertise should not forget that THE SUNBEA is the paper that has the circulation among the famers, in eastern Red Lake and Pennington Countys.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Overson visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ellingson last Sunday.

C.L. Clark and Mr. Wilson moved a threshing machine seperator up from nere Thief River on Tuesday for Erickson Bros.

We received, this week, a copy of the last legislative manual for our school library. It is a neat and pretty book and all of our schools should have a copy, for they are as much entitled to it as Polk county, but some way our representatives seems to have come out short on manuals, but maybe they got more than their share of jack knives.

At intermediate post offices on star routes the post master has seven minuits to open and close the mail. Star route drivers do not have to wait an unreasonable time at post offices, while post masters may be attending to other business. After about 12 minuits go ahead, with, or without the mail, for there are people at the end of the route, as well as in center.

At last accounts the old float-ing dredge on ditch 47 gave an extra explosion and came to a dead stand-still Wednesday. We understand that another experiment is to be tried by another new kind of a "machine, as the contractors seem to think they have struck a good orowd to experiment on. But they may find that they had better tried to dig the ditch soon after January 2rst.

Tom Sannes, who has been working at Sunbeam this summer took a run for home last Sunday and his parents concluded that there was no use to let a 12 year old boy work out for 50 cts. a day, where he had to get up at half past seven o' clock every day, drive the cows up, feed and take care of one horse and two pigs, and help print five hours each week. But if was to bad, and you that know Tom can just look at him and see how pale and thin he has got, so it is no use to have a boy like that working for his living when you can buy it on time, or cell on the

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Sheriff Labree was up this way yesterday and made this office a plesent call.

Mrs. Ole Overums mother and sister from Grafton N. Dak., are visiting her.

Another light shower of rain last night holds up stacking for another day.

Do not forget that school will commence in this school district next Tuesday morning.

Alex F. Lattimore returned home from the Gully hospital yesterday, much improved in health.

Dig The Ditches.

It is to be hoped that the County Commissioners will let the contract to dig ditch No. 53 to a contractor that will do the work. What is the use of considering a bid from a contractor that has a record of not doing the work? It looks, to a man up a tree, as if there had been a little "grease" used in the letting of some of them contracts to men that can not do the ditching.

All the farmers want and what they petitioned for is to have them ditches dug and roads built. They are not looking for any trouble with contractors or their bondsmen, but want the work done. However if you have some poor god-forsaken cuss that is looking for a place to roost with an old worthless ditching outfit, that you owe a job, send him on the south side of the Red Lake River as you may as well have all can't ditchers in one bunch. The farmers on the south side have been ditching for three yeas, and aside from one ditch dug by Arpin, they have not got as much ditching done as a good Swede ditcher could have dug with a hay knife and dung fork. If the work can not be let at reasonable prices to men that you know can do the work let it go over until it can be let, but for god sake do not let any more contracts to men who are puting in bids for speculation, and have shown by their past record that they do not dig the ditches.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Frequent rain showers.

Mr. Thom Florance and daughter Mildrid returned from Oklee with a load of lumber Tuesday.

Mr. A.A. Rolandson took in the sights at Oklee Tuesday.

Mr. Peter Iverson, of Moorhead left for his home Tuesday, after visiting his mother and brother here.

Miss Signe Gnnderson returned to Otto Dahls Monday after one weeks visit at her home.

Ole Jore is building a new granary to store his bumper crop.

Quite a big crowd from Pennington county attended the Y. P. meeting at Ole Gundersons last Snuday. Call again.

Miss Sarah Lindberg left to Union N. Dak. Monday, where she will cook, during the threshing season.

Mrs. Julions Olson and Mrs. Rue visited at Plummer Sunday.

A Thousand Refusals.

Kate—That Brugson girl claims to have made a thousand refusals of marriage. Ethel—That's true. When Gus asked her to be his wife she replied, "No, a thousand times, no!"—Boston Transcript.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hickorg Hardware Paints & Fencewire.

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Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

REMEMBER THE MAINE?

REMEMBER the Maine? It was back
In the nineties
When Weyler, the butcher, was having his fling
And the liberty loving were slipping the Cubans
Arms, ammunition and that sort of thing.
Well, the Maine was patrolling the way into Cuba,
Restraining the headstrong and wretching the crank,
When something exploded within or about her,
And the gallant ship sank.

Well, well! Whether Spain or an accident did it
We never gave any one time to find out.
The chance it was Spain in a time of excitement
Appeared to admit of no shadow of doubt.
At any rate, what with the clamor for vengeance,
Guilt seeming certain and nobody flinching,
We did what was probably characteristic
And had a big lynching.

You may wonder we all lost our heads in that fashion,
But the fact is the country was not at its best,
And just at the height of the national passion
T. Roosevelt, shouting, rode out of the west,
That settled it. Once we caught sight of him riding
And hankered the cavalcade following him
We all gave a yell as if thereon deciding
And hung Spain to a limb.

Or guilty or innocent, what did it matter?
We had the suspect, and the habit was strong.
After the lynching was time to discover
If Spain had been guilty or we had been wrong.
A bloody night's business, you'll say of it likely,
And one it may some day be hard to explain,
But what has been has been, whatever may happen—
Remember the Maine!

—Clark McAdams in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Quail Set Credentials.

Mrs. De Bitt making out a list of invited guests for dinner)—Can you think of any others?

Mrs. Van Settee—There is Mrs. Kluibabe.

(I had thought of her, but she did not try to entertain us.—Philadelphia

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, P. M.

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His Little Game.

A man who used to be in politics and was a constant borrower found himself in need of a new hat. But he couldn't find anybody who would lend him a cent.

Finally he went to an acquaintance and said:

"I want to borrow $50 for five minutes."

"You can have it if you will put up a couple of fingers for security."

"Nix. Now, I've got a scheme. You lend me the fifty and you needn't let me get out of your sight. If you do it I'll stake you to a new hat."

Mystified, but curious, the acquaintance agreed to this, and the two repaired to a prominent hat store.

"Wait a minute," said the adventurer and left his backer doing sentry duty on the sidewalk.

Picking out the most important looking personage in the store, the politician went up to him and said:

"I am So-and-so of the —— district I have come to pay for two hats for which I gave orders out yon to two of my constituents."

With that he flashed a fifty dollar bill.

There was a scurrying around, a search of books and a reply that no such orders had been presented.

"Just look out for them, will you?" said the district leader, waving the big bill, which was hypnotic in its way, for the clerk bowed low and said yes.

Half an hour later two orders were presented, and two hats left the store.

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FIRST STATE BANK,

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PATENTS

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8-	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache....	.25
9-	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
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11-	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12-	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13-	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14-	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15-	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16-	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague....	.25
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77-	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

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Humphreys' Specific Medicine Co.
Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

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SEWING MACHINE.
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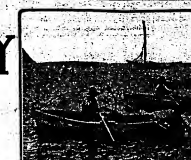
"She told me that I might hope."
"Better look out! I've known girls to say that when they intended to accept a clasp."—Puck.

The Cavity.

Cholly—The dentist told me I had a large cavity that needed filling. Ethel—Did he recommend any special course of study?

The SPONGE INDUSTRY in the AMERICAS

By F. A. PIERCE



SPONGE FISHERS AT BATABANO, CUBA.

WHERE do all the sponges come from? We see them every day, and while everyone knows that they are products of the sea, few know how they are gathered and how limited are the fishing districts where they are caught. To most people familiar only with the sponges of the shops, the animal as it comes from the sea would be rather unrecognizable. When brought to the surface they are black and slimy. The sponge of the market is merely the skeleton—the supporting framework—which gives strength and form to the soft gelatinous tissues of the living animal.

Sponges are known to the general public almost solely for their use in the toilet—one of their minor applications. They are vastly more valuable in the arts. To the surgeon the sponge is invaluable, almost as a life-saver in taking up blood and checking hemorrhage; while the doctor formerly prescribed burnt sponge for glandular swellings, nowadays iodine and bromine, which are the chemical and useful constituents, are used alone, in many trades they are practically indispensable, and despite the efforts and ingenuity of inventors no satisfactory substitute has ever been produced and it is doubtful whether one can be found. The properties that give a sponge its value are many; they are found in combination in no other natural or artificial product, and the perpetuation of the sponge supply is of no small moment to civilization.



A SPONGE FLEET, BATABANO



YELLOW SPONGE, FLORIDA KEY



SPONGE TRIMMERS



SPONGE DOCK, BAHAMAS



ANCLOTE YELLOW SPONGE - FLORIDA

Sponge life does not thrive in fresh water. Of the food of the sponges practically nothing is known. That it is taken in through the coast system and that it must be in a finely divided state is practically certain, but of what it consists is not known. They appear to have but few natural enemies. The so-called "roots" of sponges perform no other purpose than that of anchorage. The rate of growth of the sponge under natural, undisturbed conditions, is also a matter of uncertainty, but it is estimated that the average 6-inch sponge is probably only four years old.

The industry in the Americas is a most important one. The fisheries as at present developed are almost entirely confined to the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, with its contiguous waters. As early as 1822 the inhabitants of Key West, Florida, lashed, from spontaneous thrown up on the beaches, of the presences of several species of useful sponges. For some thus they were in limited domestic use among the inhabitants, but not until 1849 was a cargo sent to New York. Up to this time the entire sponge supply of the United States was derived from the Mediterranean, though of inferior grade a few sponges come from the Bahamas. While sponge fishing in the Americas is rather a modern industry, it produces more than two-thirds of the world's supply in weight; but the fisheries of the Mediterranean now produce about one-half of the world's supply in value. An idea of the number of sponges produced by the fisheries of the Americas can perhaps best be grasped if it is realized that last year's crop of dry sponges weighed 4,000,000 pounds; and as each pound is capable of absorbing 14 pints of water, is will be seen that the total crop of the American sponges valued at $1,500,000. The two places where sponge fishing is best studied in the Americas are at Tarpon Springs, Florida, and at Batabano, off the southern coast of Cuba.

On the Florida coast there are two well-defined sponge regions. The Key grounds on the east, consisting of a chain of keys starting from this mainland near Miami and extending in the shape of a horn far into the Gulf of Mexico; and the flay grounds on the west, also extending into the Gulf of Mexico. The Key grounds, which formerly held a secondary position commercially, now yield practically the entire production of Florida sponges, and are by far the most prolific in the Americas. The Atlantic side of these regions is not adapted to the propagation of this animal because of the heavy surf and low temperature of the waters and the frequent disturbances of hurricanes. These valuable sponge grounds have been overfished in and out of season to such an extent that congress found it necessary to enact a stringent law for the protection and conservation of this industry. This law prohibits divers from working between the 1st of May and the 1st of October in waters less than 30 feet deep, and vessels of the revenue cutter service patrol the Florida waters today to see that this law is enforced. While the sponging areas of Batabano, Cuba, are the Tarpon Springs, Florida, are figurative within a stone's throw of each other, yet the methods of gathering in this interesting animal at these points are entirely different.

In Florida the old method of gathering the sponge was to wade into the shallow waters and pull up the growth by hand. Later the sponge hook was introduced. This was a two-tined short hook attached to a pole of moderate length; a third tine was added to this implement after a while. With the introduction of the sponge hook deeper water was explored. The fisherman standing in his boat could easily scanned the bottom of the water for sponges, tearing them loose with the hook as discovered. To overcome the ripples in the water, which interfered with their fishing, the sponges soon learned to make use of oil, and that extracted from the liver of sharks was found to be the best. Another change in the method soon followed, for a man standing upright in his boat found considerable difficulty in seeing the bottom with sufficient distinctness. To overcome this obstacle, a "sponge glass," or "water telescope," was introduced, which was merely an ordinary wooden pail with a glass instead of wooden bottom. This device was introduced in 1776, and necessitated two men for each boat, one to propel the boat and the other to search for and gather up the sponges. Later large vessels came into use in the Florida waters and sponging was often carried on at a distance of 20 to 30 miles from shore. The average size of these vessels was about 15 tons capacity, rigged as schooners in the majority of cases, and carrying a crew of from 5 to 12 men. As a rule the proceeds of the sponging trips go into a common fund, from which each man receives his share according to his duties.

When a vessel reaches a sponging ground, if the weather is favorable and the water sufficiently clear a bar is located by means of "sighting" with a water glass. The crew is sent out in small boats, two men in each, called the "oculer" and the "hooker," the duty of the former being to propel the boat in obedience to the signals of the latter and assist in handling the hooks when necessary. A proficient oculer has perfect command of the boat, stopping it almost on the instant. Upon the hooker devolves the work of finding and catching the sponges. He leans over the side, watching the bottom through his water glass, the hook with its pole resting conveniently across the boat where it may be seized upon the instant. The position is a trying one physically, especially when the sea is choppy, and when the waves grow rough the work is impossible. The sponge glass or bucket, with its glass bottom below the surface of the water, operates by dispelling reflection, and to heighten its efficiency the hooker usually wears a straw hat which cuts off a large part of the direct light when his head is thrust into the mouth of the bucket. By this means the bottom may sometimes be seen in clear water in depths of 50 feet. When a sponge is sighted, the oculer maneuvers the boat into position at a word or signal from the hooker; the latter seizes his hook, resting the pole on his shoulder, and with his right hand lowers it. It is then injected into the sponge, more or less distinctly visible through the water glass, which is held in position with the left hand. In pulling or tearing the sponge a certain degree of skill is required to prevent mutilation, which, of course, impairs its value in the markets. Sometimes the formations adhere so tightly that it requires the united efforts of both men to loosen them, and in most cases parts of the base of the sponge are left behind.

In deep water—that is, in depths over 15 or 20 feet—probably not more than one-third of the hookers have sufficient strength, keenness of sight, and skill with the pole to work successfully. In consequence of this and the fact that only when the water is exceptionallyclear can the sponges be seen at all in the greater depths, most of the hooking is carried on in less than 5 fathoms of water.

In 1895 the Mediterranean method of sponging with diving apparatus was introduced into the Florida field. It was most successful.

As compared with hooking, the diving system requires a much more expensive equipment. Its pumps, suits, and gear are all more costly than the sponge hooks and glasses, which constitute the secondary equipment of the hooker. The expense of operation and cost of maintenance are also heavier, and to meet this additional cost the yield per man must be cancelled orehly larger.

Another method of gathering sponges which has not yet made its appearance in American waters is the sponge-fishing submarine boat, considered by many a practical and useful craft. This unique boat has been built at a French shipbuilding yard and sent to the sponge fishing grounds of Tunis, where it is now in operation. It is propelled by two steel oars, which are operated through two water-tight joints. Attached to the forward section of the keel is a wheel upon which the vessel travels over the level bottom of hard sand upon which the sponges are found. The sponge-grappling apparatus consists of a movable arm which projects from the bow through a water-tight spherical joint. This is operated by a man inside the hull from a view obtained through the forward window. Electric lights furnish illumination. The sponge ee fast es seized are thrown into a basket suspended from a forward arm of the boat.



EQUIPMENT OF SPONGE FISHERMEN, BAHAMAS

Thus it will be seen that while both the diving and hooking methods are in vogue in the sponging industry in the Americas, a number of sponges which "get the hook" fully equip the number obtained by the diver. The small boats with their loads to be carried by the diving vessels, which after a few days, changes to the same kind of cargo. The schooner then returns to its home of operation and places its catch in pens or "crawls," usually about the docks and built of wattled stakes driven in shallow water in the shelter of some key or land, so that the flowing tide washes the sponges on all sides. This washing process takes about one week, after which the sponges are thoroughly squeezed out and loaded with coral still in the mass to disappears. They are then strung in bunches upon pieces of rope. After drying the sponges are cleansed out quite thoroughly by hand, sorted according to kinds, arranged in piles to show them to the best advantage, and packed in water in order to avail them to their largest proportions. They are now ready for market, and this phase of the industry is a most important one. At appointed times, sponge buyers assemble and, proceeding from pile to pile, bid for each separately, heating their bids on the number of bunchns and the size and grade of the sponges.

After purchasing, the buyers forward the sponges to their packing and warehouses, which they maintain at convenient points on the coast. Here they are thoroughly cleansed of the remaining dirt, all foreign particles are removed, and the irregular and torn parts are clipped with shears, the clippers requiring a degree of skill to reduce the sponge to a regular shape with the minimum waste After being trimmed the sponges are sorted according to size and quality, and pressed into bales, which are wrapped in burlap and bound with wire. After being trimmed the sponges are sorted according to size and quality, and pressed into bales, which are wrapped in burlap and bound with wire.

In Cuba the sponge is found on the north and south coasts. The most important fields are the numerous coasts in the vicinity of Batabano, between the mainland and the Isle of Pines.

While sponges are found in several other sections of the Americas, the distinction of furnishing the greatest variety belongs to Florida and the West Indies, the more popular grades being sheep's-wool, velvet, yellow, grass, glove, reef, and wire. The highest priced sponge is the Turkish. These have brought as high as $40 per pound, but their production is extremely limited. Next is America's sheep's-wool variety, as called because of its resemblance. Notwithstanding that this is a much cheaper grade, it is often preferred in the Turkish sponge as a toilet article. Then, in order, follow the velvet, yellow, grass, and glove sponges.

Dr. H. F. Moore, scientific assistant, United States bureau of fisheries, who was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars and the North American International Fishery Congress, in 1905, for the most comprehensive paper on sponge fisheries, has conducted a series of experiments which have resulted in the production of the rootless sponge. The root of the sponge is the most vulnerable part, and at this point it first begins to tear. A rootless sponge, therefore, will far outlast the common variety.

HARVESTER AT WORK

Unounted Miles of Bountiful Crops Make Glad the Farmers of Western Canada.

YIELD WILL BE RECORD ONE

Practically Beyond Reach of Accident, the Fruit of the Fertile Fields is Being Gathered—Elevators and Railroads Will Be Taxed to Their Capacity.

On a beautiful Saturday afternoon, four weeks ago, the writer started for a twenty-mile drive into the country, from one of the hundred or more new towns that have been well started during the past spring, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in Western Canada. Mile after mile, and mile after mile, was traversed through wheat was the continuous wheat field, the only relief to the scene being the roadways that had back into near settlements, where would have been repeated the same great vista of wheat.

What a wealth! Here were hundreds and thousands, and millions of bushels of what was declared to be a quality of grain equal to any that has ever been grown in the province. As we drove on and on I thought of those fellows down on the Board of Trade at Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Duluth. While they were exploiting each others' energies in the farmer of Saskatchewan, Amarta and Manitoba were contemplating how much he realized results out of his crop, how past any danger of accident, over what his anticipations were two months ago. One man said to me: "The profits of that field of wheat will give me sufficient money to purchase 320 acres of land, for which the railway company is asking $5,400, and pay it in cash." Another with a field of flax—it was only 320 acres—said he could do the same and still have a balance in the bank. Flax production is wonderfully well, and the current price is about $2.50 per bushel. We then drove over into another township, getting further back from the railway, and the main traveled roads. Here we found ourselves in the center of a Swedish settlement. Those forming the settlement were originally from Nebraska. Invited to put up our horses and stay over for dinner, and a dinner that was enjoyed not only on account of the generous appetite created by the exhilarating drive, but also because of the clean linen, the well-prepared dishes of roast fowl, potatoes, cabbage, and a delightful dessert, some of the history of the settlement was learned. The host and hostess were modest in describing their own achievements, and equally modest as to those of their friends, but enough was learned to satisfy us that they had come there about three years ago, in moderate, almost poor, circumstances. Most of them had received their homesteads as a gift from the government, and by careful diligence had purchased and paid for additional land. They had plenty of cattle and horses, some sheep and hogs, and large well-kept gardens, showing an abundance of potatoes and cabbages and other vegetables. Their buildings were good, schools were in the neighborhood and there was evidence of comfort everywhere.



Steam Plowing in Western Canada.

On to the Park Country.

Reluctant to leave these interesting people, the horses thoroughly rested, were "hooked up" and driven to the door a short stiff high in the heavens, with the horses pulling on the bit and traveling at a 12-mile an hour gait over a road that would put to shame many of the macadamized streets, we were whirled along a sinuous drive through the woods and then out in the park country.

Here was another scene of beauty, groves of poplar, herds of cattle, fenced fields of wheat and oats and barley and flax. Here was wealth and happiness and surely contentment. The crops were magnificent. The settlers, most of them, by the way, from Iowa, had selected this location because of its beauty. Its electric charm was wholesome. Fuel was in abundance, the soil was the best, the market for the cattle afforded by the groves gave a splendid supply of food, while hay was easy to get. They liked it. Here was a sturdy farmer with his three boys. He had formerly been a merchant in an Iowa town, his children had been given a college education and one of the boys was about to marry the accomplished daughter of a neighboring farmer.

Through Land of Wealth.

The invitation to remain to supper was accepted, but that given to remain over night was tabled. It was only a 15-mile drive into town over the best of roads, through such a splendid country, all one beautiful picture, and such as no one's imagination in figuring up the amount of the wealth of the crops through which the trip into town took us, was not to be enjoyed every day. And away we started.

It was delightful. We drove and drove through avenues of wheat, which today, having yellowed with the beneficent sun, is being laid low by the reaper, stacked and threshed by the thousands of hands required to do it, and in great wagons is being taken to the elevator.

A night's ride by train took us through 225 miles of the great provinces of Saskatchewan—into the southwestern part—not from appearances it might have been as though a transfer had been made across a township. There were wheat fields, oat fields, barley fields and flax fields, and many more that could not be seen. Yet there they were, and during the night we had passed through a country similarly cultivated.

It will all secure a market and get its way to ocean or local mill by means of the great railways whose well-arranged systems are penetrating everywhere into the agricultural parts.

Prosperous Alberta.

We afterward went over into Alberta, and here again it was grain and cattle, cattle and grain, comfortable farm homes, splendidly built cities and towns, the best of churches and the most thoroughly equipped schools. While talking with a Southern Saskatchewan farmer he sold that the land he was working, and for which he had been offered $60 an acre, had been purchased five years ago for $12 an acre, but he won't sell. He is making a good profit on his land at $60 an acre, and why should he sell? Farther north, land was selling at from $15 to $18 and $20 an acre. It was learned afterward that the soil was similar to that in the south, the price of which today is $60 an acre. The climate was similar and the markets as good. In fact the only difference was that today these northern lands occupy the same position that the more southerly ones did five years ago, and there are found many who easy they will come into a price nearer their legitimate value of $60 or $80 an acre quite as quickly as the southerly lands. And I believe it.

Throughout all this great country, practically 500 by 300 miles square, there are still a great many homesteads which are given to the actual settlers. Many who have secured patents for their homesteads consider their land worth from $18 to $25 per acre.

Immense Crops Assured.

Throughout the southern portion of Alberta, a district that suffered more than those of the eleven lines, there will be harvested this year one of the best crops of fall wheat, spring wheat, oats, flax and alfalfa that has ever been taken off these highly productive lands.

In Central Alberta, which comprises the district north of Calgary and east two hundred miles, through Camrose, Sedgewick, Castor and Deer, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Lacombe, Vegreville, Tofield, Vermillion and a score other prosperous towns, there are settled large numbers of Americans, the wheat, oats and flax, three weeks ago, were standing large and erect, large heads and promising from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat and as high as 100 bushels of oats on carefully tilled fields, while flax would probably yield from 15 to 18 bushels per acre. In these parts the harvesters are busy today garnering this great crop that will shortly be known whether the great anticipations are to be realized.

Throughout all parts of Saskatchewan, whether north, south, east or west, the same story was heard, and Arthur will be the scene of the splendid yield.

Rich Yield in Manitoba.

In Manitoba the great grain fields of the province promised to give to the world there a harvest, and so high as 35 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of oats were freely discussed.

It would appear as if the expectation of an average of 25 bushels of wheat throughout the entire province would be met.

In a few days the 40,000,000-bushel elevator capacity throughout the country will be taxed, the 25,000,000 bushels capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur will be taken up, and the railways and their equipment will be taxed upon to their best. Among the great, broad, yellow fields are industrial haunts, the self-binder is at work in its giant task of reducing into sheaves the standing grain, the harvesters are busy stocking and stacking, the threshing machines are being fed the sheaves, the large box wagons are taking it to the elevators, and no matter where you go it is the same story and a picture such as can only be seen in the great grain fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Illustrations by Bronson Howard

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a Brainless prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard, but are confronted by the wronged husband. He is shot by the tenderfoot in the struggle, but gives a note to the schoolboy boy pledging upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse fails exhausted; the youth puts her on his own and follows hanging to the stirrup strap. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman thrusts her escort loose, and, mounting, rides on. Half-frozen, he is taken into the hotel at Station Just in time to see the train pull out. Twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire in New York. He meets Eleanor Haldane, a wealthy settlement worker, and becomes interested with her in her work. Gormly proposes a partnership in the Red Rock tunnel and track extension plans by granting allowances backed by the Gotham Traction Company. An automobile accident on Thirty Christmas eve brings the Haldanes to his country home. Gormly is a confirmed bachelor and confirmed. Miss Haldane withdraws on her settlement work and loses that he shall become involved with his wealth and business talents. He determines to do so, and announces that he will be mayor of New York and redeem the city from corruption.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

"I know little about the social obligations of the world to which you refer. It has not been my privilege to have an entrance therein."

"Merely a matter of choice on your part, I am sure," murmured Haldane deprecatingly.

"Possibly," was the cool reply. "I have not hitherto been greatly interested in effecting an entrance within the charmed circle, nor am I especially now, saving your presence of course and meaning not the slightest offense in the world."

"None whatever is taken, and I pray you to proceed. You interest me exceedingly."

"In my business, Mr. Haldane, and I have no doubt that the experience is your own, I have found that what I supervise myself is well done, and what I delegate to others is frequently ill done, and sometimes not done at all."

"The remark is as old as Ben Franklin," laughed Haldane, "and the principle is older still." But surely," he went on, "in a great business such as yours is, you can't attend personally to every detail yourself."

"By no means," returned the other. "I have succeeded in surrounding myself with a very capable corps of subordinates—perhaps I had better call them assistants—who have been tried and tested, and upon whom I have devolved responsibilities commensurate with their capacities, and from whom I expect results. But I supervise every department of the business myself. I am in possession of frequent reports concerning it even in its details. I make regular and rigid inspections. In short, so far as one man can do so, I have it all in my own hands, certainly in my own mind."

"My own practice, Mr. Gormly, with my affairs, which are somewhat large and extensive, is similar to yours."

"I take it, sir," was the answer, "that we are in line with all successful men in that."

It irked Haldane a little to be so coldly included in the same category with Gormly; for he had never been in trade and had acquired much of the old world prejudice against the keeping of a store. However, it was not worth quarreling about. Not that Haldane had the slightest objections to quarreling with Gormly; on the contrary, he would have enjoyed it immensely, and indeed intended in one way or another to do that very thing before he got through with him; but it would be bad policy to do it without preparation for victory, and it would be to establish data to precipitate antagonism in the enjoyment of his hospitality. Therefore he swallowed his dislike and proceeded as follows:

"Even the best of subordinates make mistakes once in a while."

"They are no more immune from that," was the self-sufficient rejoinder, "than the ablest of employers."

Haldane laughed it was exceedingly well done. For the moment it even deceived his acute companion. He spoke with an air of the utmost frankness.

"I have no personal concern, of course, in the matter, but I have been greatly interested in the remarkable series of articles that have appeared under your name. I suppose you were betrayed into this unfortunate position through some error on the part of one of your subordinates."

"No," said Gormly, "that was a mistake of my own, one of those employer's errors to which we alluded a moment since."

"It is like to cost you dear, I fancy, before you get through. The Gotham Freight Traction company, which, I hear is an immensely strong financial organization and is naturally relentless and inexorable in matters of business, is apt to exact compliance with its demands, or leave your warehouses, as it were, in the air."

"I have never credited them with any other intent."

"Then I suppose in the end you will [illegible] medicine as the young man [illegible]-ay, and content yourself with your-[illegible]—proclamations?"

"My experience has been that publicity, if coupled with surrender, is never very efficacious. If I should accede to the demands of the Gotham Freight Traction company, the fact that I had exposed them would be of little moment."

"Oh, then, you propose to do your own freighting by wagon and give up the battle?" asked Haldane, his sagacious little mind darting with statistics just two years later, this same George Gormly, a multi-millionaire in New York, his guests Eleanor Haldane, a socialist and wealthy settlement worker, and Governor Griffin with her in her wake. Gormly proposes a partnership Haldane finds Gormly's scheme of tunnel and track extension plans by granting allowances backed by the Gotham Traction Company. An automobile accident on Thirty Christmas eve brings the Haldanes to his country home. Gormly is a confirmed bachelor and confirmed. Miss Haldane withdraws on her settlement work and loses that he shall become involved with his wealth and business talents. He determines to do so, and announces that he will be mayor of New York and redeem the city from corruption.

"And you have no personal interest in the matter?"

"I have already assured you as to that."

"It will not accept any such offer, if it should be made me by authority. I will not pay a single cent over and above the actual cost of building the switches and a proper and reasonable amount for the privilege of the connection."

"Of course, you must make your own decision. In that case, however, I fear you will never get the switches."

"I am quite sure that before I get through I shall have not only the switches, but——"

Gormly paused, and looked his companion hard and directly in the face.

"But what?" said Haldane, flicking the ashes from his cigar daintily, and spasmodically watching the blue curl of smoke that rose languidly from its end in the air.

Gormly thought quickly. He was not now deceived by the well assumed indifference of Haldane. He was convinced that there was something back of it; that the reluctance of Haldane to the whole affair was more than a mere casual one; that Haldane had not told him the plain, unvarnished truth.

"Well, Mr. Haldane, I will be frank with you. I not only intend to have my track connection, but I intend to have the Gotham Freight Traction company as well."

"My dear sir!" said Haldane gently, not turning a hair before the astounding declaration. "Are you aware that the bonds of the Gotham Freight Traction company are two hundred and fifty million dollars; that stock for twice as much more has been issued and sold and is already at a premium; that it is in the enjoyment of a ninety-nine-year franchise with the privilege of renewal; that its promoters include some of the shrewd financiers in the city?"

"Much of what you say is a matter of public notoriety. You have given me, however, some information that I did not possess and which is of real value," said Gormly quietly.

Haldane did not acknowledge the touch, though he winced inwardly at it.

"And yet you spoke," he went on,



Gormly Deliberately Laid All His Cards on the Table.

"of controlling the company?".

"I do."

"This is most interesting. I am curious to know how you propose to do it?

"The business that you have built up is evidence of your capacity in that line; but you have, I take it, never mingled in Wall street, never dealt on the exchange?"

"Never. I didn't mean to, either."

"How then do you expect to obtain control of such a corporation as this, especially when it has back of it the city government as well as the finest society?"

The question was one Gormly could have declined to answer without a moment's hesitation without giving any offense, for it was one that Haldane had no right to ask. He thought deeply, if swiftly, and before he spoke, Haldane continued:

"You are, I take it, a wealthy man; but no single man could command the resources of this corporation; that is, no single man outside of those few who are in it," he went on, "and it would be sheer madness for you to attempt it."

"Mr. Haldane," said Gormly, coming to another conclusion, "there is a power in this country greater than the money power."

"And what may that be, sir?"

"The power of the people."

"In this instance, the people are already on the side of the Gotham Freight Traction company."

"Are they so?"

"Certainly. Through their representatives they have voted them a franchise which the line has been constructed and by which it is operated, through the provisions of which it will be held."

"Have the people surrendered their rights absolutely to the Gotham Freight Traction company?"

"I should say that they had."

"Are they delivered, bound hand and foot, to this corporation?"

"Well, you put it rather inelegantly; but in substance your remark is true."

"And have they no redress or recourse?".

"Certainly."

"And what is that?"

"I haven't the slightest objection to telling you. They can revoke the franchise—at the expiration of the ninety-nine-year term."

"Is that all they can do?"

"Absolutely all. You see, therefore, it would be quite hopeless for you to attempt to fight this corporation, even with the alliance and support of the people, which it is by no means certain you could gain."

"And that is your unprejudiced opinion?"

"It is. Therefore I urge upon you the acceptance of my offer to mediate between you and them."

"And you say your interest is purely impersonal?"

"Entirely."

"I am glad, as I said before, to know that," the merchant continued, "because I should not like to find myself in opposition to one who has manifested such friendliness to me as you have."

Haldane looked up suspiciously; but Gormly's appearance was absolutely guileless.

"For notwithstanding what you tell me," the merchant continued, "all of which is doubtless true, I propose to wage the contest with the Gotham Freight Traction company. I have never allowed myself to be robbed; I have never been the victim of trickery and chicanery; and I don't propose to be robbed or beaten now."

"Then I shall therefore wish you good-day, sir," said Haldane rising, "if you engage in this contest.

"But sir, they are trying to hold me up—to use a blunt phrase—for a million dollars for a thing that should not be worth a tenth of that amount on a liberal basis. Morally——"

"Morals, my dear Mr. Gormly, somehow seem to have little to do with business. You must do what they like, or——"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"We shall see," said Gormly. "I believe, though I am not a student of military history, that an able general is one who takes advantage of the mistakes of the enemy, and that more battles are won by such sharp-sighted endeavor than by deliberate planning."

"But suppose you did succeed, what then? How would that affect the Gotham Freight Traction company?"

"Meanwhile," said Gormly, and in this instance he deliberately laid all his cards on the table, "I propose to take advantage of the one blunder of the Gotham Freight Traction company."

"And what is that?" asked Haldane with intense eagerness. There was no longer the faintest pretense between these two. His cards were on the table as well, although he had not admitted it.

"In order to make the franchise of the Gotham Freight Traction company worthy of value, to complete the system, without which it begins and ends in the air, they must have the old New York Street Car company franchise which expires next spring. It covers the only available routes and the only available way to connect the two ends of the Gotham enterprise. Somehow or other the astute minds controlling the corporation failed to secure the renewal of this franchise. It has to be voted upon and passed in the autumn."

"The present administration," was the quick reply, "will be in power until the April election, when its franchise expires in March. No re-grant of it could be made until then. It will be renewed before a new administration could supplant the old, even if your wild dreams were successful."

"That is to be seen," answered Gormly coolly.

"My dear sir, it is self evident."

"By no means. Public opinion shall be aroused on the question of the renewal of the franchise of the New York Street Car company, with a clear explanation of the principles and consequences involved, to such an extent that I do not believe any opposition on earth will dare to counter it."

"And who will do this arousing?"

"I will."

"How?"

"By offering myself as a candidate for mayor of New York and by fighting the battle on that issue, and that alone."

"I might," said Haldane slowly, after a deeply thoughtful moment.—"I might secure the privileges you desire unconditioned.—"

"I don't desire them now, Mr. Haldane," returned Gormly. "I am in the battle to stay. I ask nothing from the Gotham Freight Traction company; it can confer no favors upon me. I shall take what I am entitled to by the grace of God and the will of the people."

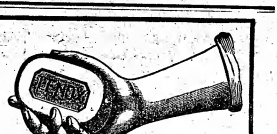
Haldane stared a long time at the dark, determined face of his host.

"You will make a splendid enemy, Mr. Gormly," he said at last. "The battle between you and the Traction company will be one worth going a long distance to see."

At that instant the tall clock in the hall struck the hour of 12.

"It is the hour," said Gormly bowing formally, "to wish you a very Merry Christmas, Mr. Haldane."

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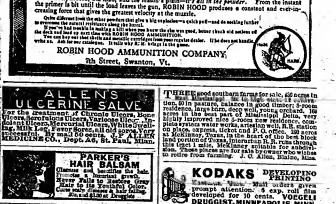


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Waste in Our Lumbering Methods



SO much has been said and written to recent years about the wasteful waste of the logging and lumbering methods pursued to the United States that the average person without a very intimate knowledge feels sure that the case must be exaggerated. And in some degree he is right. Great as have been the sins of the timber harvesters who have garnered the wealth of our forests with n free hand, they have scarcely been guilty in the measure that has been charged in some quarters. And, moreover, there is no doubt but that in most cases the prodigal policy has been the result of ignorance rather then prompted by a wanton spirit as some of the critics would have us believe.

The general public has heard most regarding the wastefulness and extravagance of American methods of lumbering since the development within the past few years of the movement in behelf of the conservation of our natural resources. However, for years before that crusade began, and with redoubled energy since, returned European travelers have been exclaiming upon the contrast between forestry methods in the old world and the new. Now, it has been very impressive to hear how in France and Germany great forests are cultivated with the care of a well-ordered garden, and how even the twigs that fall from the trees are picked up and sold for fuel, but as a matter of fact the boasted German methods of forestry would not be at all suited to the United States.

However, for all that, as has been hinted, there are two sides to this question of the wasteful American methods of lumbering, the fact remains that our people have not made the most of the priceless heritage of our forests. Nor has all the fault in this respect been at the door of the professional lumbermen who, given a seemingly almost inexhaustible source of supply, naturally gained a contempt for small sources of waste. In some measure responsible, also, have been the farmers who were the pioneers in the settlement of the various sections of our country. Eager to clear the land they had taken up and to get to the actual work of tilling the soil, these settlers were prone in many instances to think only of the quickest and cheapest ways of getting rid of the timber. In many cases they took no pains to get the most out of the standing timber or to so cut it that n maximum yield would be insured.

It is the professional lumbermen who have, figuratively speaking, slashed right and left without much regard to consequences in getting out their timber. Trees have been felled without the proper regard to the damage done to other forest monarchs in the crash of the heavy trunks to earth, and logs have been "snaked" or dragged out of the forest with few, if any, precautions against damage to the young growth—the source of the lumber supply of tomorrow. Added to these, and worse then all else in effect, is the deadly destruction wrought by forest fires. These wholesale annihilations of standing timber have been largely traceable to human carelessness and shortsightedness—carelessness fn extinguishing camp fires and other forms of human negligence that precipitate the fires, and shortsightedness in not providing adequate alarm systems and fire-fighting facilities to combat the flames once they have gained headway.

A very spectacular form of lumber waste, and one that never fails to astound Europeans who tour the United States, is the lavish use made of marketable timber in providing facilities for logging operations. In the states of Oregon and Washington, for instance, there may he seen in the lumber regions ponderous bridges, the piers of which are formed from crossed logs placed crisscross on top of one mother. It is no exaggeration to say that such a bridge contains the makings of lumber sufficient to build all the houses and other frame structures in a good-sized village. Another utility of the American logging system that consumes a surprising quantity of material is the "skid road" which forms the artery of commerce between a logging scene and the nearest loading point on the railroad.

A "skid road" may be several miles in length and it is composed throughout this entire length of logs or greased skids placed crosswise of the highway to form a smooth end comparetively level pathway over or along which the logs fresh from the forest are dragged by a heavy steel cable attached to e donkey engine of several hundred horse power. Similerly the fomiliarity that breeds contempt has prompted many of the loggers to not os spendthrifts in the use of large and sound logs to form a skidded platform, loading stage, etc., at the railroad siding where the logs are placed aboard the cers that are to carry them to the mills. To pursue this sone subject further there might be cited the immense amounts of lumber that have been used in the construction of the dumes or artificiel conels mounted on trestlework in which logs are floated when other means of transportation are not available, some of these flumes being 40 miles in length and costing nearly as much as a railroad.

Perhaps thd greatest bus ued cry that has been precipitated by any phase of America's wasteful lumbering methods has gone up as a result of the plan employed in felling the giant trees of the Pacific northwest. It is one of the first principles of the new conservative policy of lumbering that the severing of a tres by sewing or chopping should be done at a point as near to the ground as possible, so that the waste rongound os possible, so that the stump should be reneat in the form of the stump should be reduced to a minimum. No wonder, then, that consternation has prompted many of the loggers to not os spendthrifts in the use of large and sound logs to form a skidded platform, loading stage, etc., at the railroad siding where the logs are placed aboard the cers that are to carry them to the mills. To pursue this sone subject further there might be cited the immense amounts of lumber that have been used in the construction of the dumes or artificiel conels mounted on trestlework in which logs are floated when other means of transportation are not available, some of

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The timber"jacks" of this favored region, far from attempting to make their "cut" on near the ground as possible, are not, eem content to stand on the ground and swing their axes on a level with their wnists, as did the old-time lumbermen of Maine and Michigan. Instead, these Pacific coast fellows construct a "shelf" on the side of the tree to be felled and at such a height that the chopping and sawing is done at o point at leest ten or twelve feet shove ground. The result is, of course, to leave a huge stump containing enough material to build e small house. The lumbermen justify their action by the trodition that the "swell" at the beat of one of these big trees is of inferior material—presumably too poor to bother with. However, most of the expert foresters of the country say that this is not true, at least not in the mnjority of cases and that this method of mutilating timber in the cutting is o flagrantly wasteful one.

One of the most seriously wasteful methods of lumbering in vogue in the United Stetes—looked at from the standpoint of future generations—is the practice of taking from e forest annually an amount of lumber far in excess of new growth. Obviously this will serve to either speedily wipe out a forest or else to indeed, this plan of intelligent harvesting of the timber with reference to the supply of future years is what renders so steadily profitable the edmirebly conducted forests of Germeny and Switzerlend.

Of course the American lumbermon is engoged in logging as a source of livelihood and his moln defense against every charge of wasteful lumbering is that there is so much timber in proportion to the population that it does not pay, es a business proposition, to save more than the better part of each tree felled. Unquestionable there is a grein of truth in this, provided a lumberman is thinking only of prosperity in the present generation, but at the same time there is much waste in lumbering that is not only unnecessary but is actually costly to the lumberman himself. However, conservative lumbering is making headway and is supplanting the old wasteful methods in many sections of the country. The new ideas of conservative lumbering are based on three principles. First, the forest is treated as a working copitel the purpose of which is to produce successive crops. Second, a systemetic working plan is followed in harvesting the forest crop. Third, the work in the woods is carried on in such a manner as to leave the standing trees and the young growth as nearly unharmed by the lumbering as is possible. In the actual operations of tree felling the new policy calls for greater care, so that no tree trunk may be split or broken in falling and likewise very little pressure so that the bark of valuable standing trees will not be rubbed or torn off, the tree trunks that are also "skidded" out of the forest. Finally e ban has been placed on the wasteful practice of cutting promising young trees for corduroy or skids simply because these happen to be convenient and are straight. Under the old plan the e were doer not end when a log gets to the sew mill. There is a further loss of nearly all the sinhs and odgings and all the sawdust used for fuel, so that it is doubtful If more then half of the cubic contents of the standing tree fs finally used.

Bullet Wound Saves Life

Remarkable Result of Old-Time Combat on So-Called "Field of Honor."

Alexander Gralihe fonght two dnels at The Oaks, with consequences which were remarkable, though he came off second best in both, relates the New Orleans Picayune. The first of these dnels was with M. Augustin, who afterwfird became district judge and general of the Louisiana Legion. Augustin ran his sword into Gralihe's lunge and the latter hovered for a long time between life and death, and when at last he did come out of his room he was bowed like an octogenarfan. Complications hnd ensued and surgery was not what it is now. The doctors doclared that it was only a matter of a shqrt time until he would dis. However, that did not prevent him from getting into a qnarrel with Colonel Mnnieville de Marlngy and challenging him to a dnel. It was fought at The Oaks. The weapons were pistols at 15 paces, each to have two shots, advance five paces and fire at will. At the first shot Gralihe fell forward pierced by Marlngy's bullet, which struck the exact place where Augustin's sword had entered. Marlngy, pistol in hand, advanced to the utmost limit, when Gralihe, although suffering intense pain, said, "Shoot again; you have another shot." Marlngy raised his pistol and fired into the air, saying: "I never strike a fallen foe." Gralihe was carried home more dead than alive, but instead of sinking rapidly, began to mend and some time afterword walked out of his room as erect as ever and soon regained his health and stately bearing. Morlngy's bullet had penetrated the nhoscea which threatened his life and made an exit by which it was dreined and his life saved.

Noiseless Lawn Mowers.

"My noiseless lawn mowers," proudly remarked a suburbanite to a visitor, pointing to a cage full of guinea pigs. "When I get a few more I'm going to hire them out to the golf club to keep the green clipped.

"I put a low harrior of wire netting around the lawn that I want cut and then turn in the guinea pigs. They regnized his health and stately bearattack the worst weeds first—plantains, dandelions, etc.—because they like them the best. Then they take a little rest and tackle the grass. In a short time the lawn looks as though it had been cut by the closest machine. I'm sure that a golf green clipped in this way would be as fast ocsin as it would be mowed in the ordinary way."

BIRD MEN OF OLD

Greek Mythology Tells of First Aero Experiments.

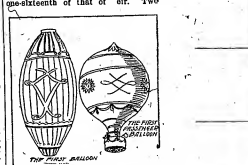
Flew With Legendary Wings of Wax to Escape Wrath of An Ancient King—Criminal Made the First Flight.

Washington, D. C.—The first aeronautical voyage history chronicles was that of the legendary Daedalus and his son. As mythology says, the father, Daedalus, had some kind of a tiff with Minos, his majesty the king of Crete. One sunny day when the kingly wrath had reached the boiling stage, Daedalus and his son, Icarus, decided a different climate would be good for them. So the wings were waxed on and they sailed awey. But they rose so high that the beat from the sun melted the wax and Icarus dropped into the Icarian sea.

Archytas of Tarentum made a pigeon of wood that flew in the fourth century, B. C. Simon, the magician, in 66 A. D., endeavored to do a little air experimentation and broke his neck. In the reign of the Emperor Commenus a Saracen met a similor fate in Constantinople, and flying was abandoned for a few centuries.

Joseph Montgolfier, a paper manufacturer of Annonay, France, discovered fn 1782 that heat rarified air and made it occupy a much larger space than it did before being heated. He made a small poraliceloped of taffeta and filled it with heoted air, it rose to the roof of his apartment and he was convinced. A larger balloon was made, and on June 5, 1783, the first public ascension was made. No one who rode in this Montgolfier, es it was called, but the flight lasted ten minutes. To commemorate it a yearly festival was established.

Hydrogen had been discovered by Cavendish six years before. It was found to have a specific gravity about one-sixteenth of that of air. Two



Types of Early Balloons.

months after Montgolfier's triumph Professeur Charles of Paris sent up an inflated hydrogen balloon which, after traveling 15 miles, was torn to pieces by the superstitious peasantry. A month later another Montgolfier was sent up containing o sheep, a cock and a duck. Louis XVI., king of France, witnessed the flight, and he demended that e human should make an ascension. He ordered that e criminal should be sent up. The famous Pilatre pleaded for the honor, and it was granted. On October 15, 1783, the first known ascent was made by Rozier in e hot air bag, remoining up 4 minutes and 25 seconds.

America caught the fever, and James Wticox, a carpenter of Philadelphia, flew over the Schuylkill river in an aerostnt made by the scientists, Rittenhouse and Hopkins. Two other flights, one of 27 miles in a Montgolfier from Paris, and a shorter one by Professor Charles in a hydrogen balloon, closed the first year of real flying known to the world.

In 1784 more than 60 ascents and voyages were made, the first trip in England being recorded in September of that year. A year later the English channel was crossed from Dover to Calais by Blanchard and Dr. Jefries, an American. So it went. Flight after flight was made and the fad become more popular.

For almost a century the balloon scarcely altered in design, all of them were made with fabric impervious to air and willow basket was not used. However, many improvements were effected in the method of inflation, the construction of the valve, the ripping panel and the quality of the scientific instruments used. Before the balloon was looked upon much es an amusement, and in order to defray the ballooniats' e expenses the public had to pay to see their flights.

The sizes of the balloons increased, previous balloons of only early years had been 20,000 cubic feet capacity, but one was constructed in Paris of 215,000 cubic feet in 1853. In 1859 a captive balloon of 450,000 cubic feet was made. However, most modern balloons do not run more than 80,000 cubic feet. That is the largest balloon which is allowed to compete for the James Gordon Bennett cup race. In 1836 the record flight was 500 miles in 18 hours. In 1870 balloons made a thousand miles and last year Hawley and Post established a new world's record of about 1,200 miles, flying for the Bennett trophy from St. Louis.

Slim Diet for Convict.

Moffat, Colo.—In passing sentence on Frank Volpe, an Italian, Judge Holbrook directed that he spend not less than 10 nor more than 20 years in the state penitentiary. One week in every year is to be spent in solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water.

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Is a City of Magnificent Distances



WASHINGTON. — Cities outgrow their clothes just as children do. Washington was known three-quarters of a century ago as the City of Magnificent Distances. The White House was known as the "President's Palace," and the government buildings, planned on generous lines, were considered to be far and away too great for the business of the country. Now the national capital is over 100 years old, and has outgrown everything that was planned for her. Tremendous wings were built to the capitol even before the war. The White House has been remodeled and remodeled until it presents very small appearance of the original. We have outgrown our beautiful treasury building, our state, war and navy building, we have outgrown two postal departments, and we long ago outgrew the ten miles square of the district boundaries. In fact, the residents of Washington have lapped over into Maryland and Virginia at a great rate.

The treasury building is of ancient Greek temple design, and simply cannot be remodeled. To add to or take from it a single stone would be to ruin it, architecturally speaking. It is said to be the most perfect example of Greek art in this country, but the treasury department had to have more room, and so they unpinned the roof and shoved it up some on the sides and made a little more room skyward. The state, war and navy building always was hideous, being what is called Italian renaissance, and not at all suited to the solid, last-forever necessities of the United States government, and it looks as tawdry as possible when brought, as it is, into juxtaposition with the White House and the simplicity of the Greek temple of finance.

When the building was put up which was to house the United States postal department and the city post office some architects planned a sort of Cologne Cathedral building, which is a long ways off from being big enough for either department and doesn't match anything in the government building line in Washington. After this structure was put up there was a reform in ideas for government buildings, and since then they have been along the stately, substantial line. The

Bulk of Concealed Assets Recovered

THE United States has recovered nearly $750,000 from the concealed assets of Gaynor, Greene and Carter, who defrauded the government out of $2,000,000 in Savannah harbor improvement contracts in 1897. The actual amount unearthed and attached was $636,966.69. This does not include $40,000 forfeited surety of John F. Gaynor. This sum the government is endeavoring to recover by civil suit in the United States district court for the northern district of New York. More than half of the recovery came from the concealed assets of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, the engineer officer in charge of the work at Savannah harbor and co-conspirator of Greene and Gaynor, the contractors. The total assets of Captain Carter seized by the government amounted to $501,855.39. From B. D. Greene $105,460.25 was recovered, and from John F. Gaynor $29,651.05.

Most of the assets of Captain Carter were in trust funds. They were traced to and corralled in the hands of receivers for the estate of Captain Carter. These trust funds included real estate, bonds, stocks and cash. The government made attachment in this case. Of the $501,855.39 recovered from the Carter concealed assets the Supreme Court of the United States allowed $111,054.23 for Carter's counsel expenses.



All the proceedings in the courts in the Carter case have been terminated, but all of the assets turned over to the government have not been converted into cash.

Government to Start Picture Shows



UNCLE SAM himself is going into the moving picture show business. With the authority of President Taft, a contract has been entered into by the government officials and a Chicago firm for the purpose of reproducing in moving pictures all of the various activities of the nation. The pictures will be shown in hundreds of moving picture houses. Marines at work on battleships, gunners firing at the hulk of an old battleship, cavalry drills, mine and rescue work, plant and animal industry, road building and every single activity of the government will be shown on the films.

In the United States office of public roads, for instance, the director, Logan Waller Page, arranged to have pictures taken showing the effects of good and bad roads. In the case of the latter, the films will show the farmer trying to carry loads of produce over a bad road; how he became sick; how the doctor is unable to reach him, and how, because of the mud ruts, the undertaker finds it exceedingly difficult to get him to his grave. Another film will show another farmer carrying his produce—twice as much—over a model road constructed under the supervision of the government.

The department of agriculture will be able to show, in entertaining as well as instructive style, the effects of pure food and impure food; the secretary of war will be able to show the advantages of army life, and the secretary of the navy the advantages of life on the bounding waves, while the interior department will be showing how forest fires are fought and entombed miners are rescued.

Uncle Sam Builds Prison for Women

A PRISON within a prison is being built at Leavenworth, Kan., and it will be the first exclusive federal prison for women in the United States. The new jail is being built within the walls of the United States penitentiary, but it will have a wall of its own and the inmates will be more securely shut off from the world than the more desperate men confined in the men's prison.

This inside prison will have room for about 500 women, there being now about that number in the various state penitentiaries in the United States, the government paying the states for their keep. These women have been convicted mainly of violations of the postal laws, smuggling, counterfeiting or white slaving.

While the women's prison will be under control of the warden, there will be a woman superintendent and under her a corps of subordinates. Because of being confined behind double walls no guards will be necessary. It will be a rule that no men,



especially men prisoners, be allowed in the women's prison.

The women will be kept too busy to think about men, however, for upon them will devolve the making of all the bed clothing, tablecloths, towels and other things of that nature used in the prison and the repair of the men's clothes. They will make their own clothing, of course, although no type of uniform has been decided upon. It probably will be a one-piece blue dress, but without numbers or anything to denote the wearer is a prisoner.

The women will have their own chapel and various entertainments will be provided for them.



RECTOR WHO SCORED ASTOR



Society has been forced to sit up and take notice of the denunciation which has been hurled by Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal church in Philadelphia, against the proposed marriage of John Jacob Astor, a multi-millionaire, aged 47, to Miss Madeline Talmage Force, a beauty aged 18 years.

The denunciation which was made from the pulpit has been followed by more sharp criticisms—a criticism which has extended to others of the smart set who marry and divorce with the ease and nonchalance with which they put on their coats.

Mr. Astor, it may be recalled, was divorced from his wife, who was a Miss Willing, of Philadelphia, and it is because this divorce is to be followed by remarriage that Rev. Mr. Richmond is aroused to the fighting point.

"The Episcopal church," he said, "is opposed to divorce. We score unholy alliances both among the poor of our slums and the rich society dwellers of Newport, Bar Harbor and other sinners' summer retreats. We abhor this Astor Alliance. It is unholy in its origin and its end will be a defiance of God's laws and of our holy religion. We need a national uniform divorce law which will put an end to this overriding of court decrees by such as John Jacob Astor and the social set with whom he associates.

LONG DISTANCE SKY PILOT



Rapidly as the public is becoming accustomed to aeroplane novelties, it received fresh cause for wonder and enthusiasm in the achievement of Harry N. Atwood. When he landed in Chicago on the first lap of his St. Louis-to-Boston trip he broke the American record for a day's flight and demonstrated the remarkable efficiency which has been reached in aeroplane construction. Express trains travel between Chicago and St. Louis in 8 hours; Atwood's time in the air was 7 hours and 30 minutes. When he reached Albany, N. Y., Atwood had flown 1,123 miles, breaking all cross-country flights.

Atwood's boyish appearance attracts attention. He is a tall, slender youth, looking anything but the part of the most daring and successful aviator in the United States. Atwood shuns notoriety and reception committees as far as possible. He cares little for anything except achievement in the aviation world. He is retiring to an unusual degree, and it is difficult to induce him to talk of his own achievements. His flight over the New York skyscrapers and around their towers; his trip from New York to Washington and call on the president, had already made Atwood one of the greatest of American aviators.

KENTUCKY'S NEXT SENATOR



The next senator from Kentucky will no doubt be Representative Ollie M. James, as his Democratic opponent, Senator Paynter, retired from the primary contest.

Ollie James is the biggest man physically in the house. He won fame as an attorney in the Goebel murder case in Kentucky, being one of the lawyers for the prosecution of Caleb Powers. It is something of a coincidence that both James and Powers are now members of the house, the one a Democrat and the other a Republican.

In that murder case James also won a reputation for physical courage, for the times were stirring and there were threats of violence going around, so that anyone prominent upon either side of the case was in physical danger. James would have made a good target for any bullet, as there is so much of him to shoot at, but he went through the prosecution in a manner that demonstrated he was possessed of a good nerve and was not to be deterred by fear.

WANTS TO MARRY FOR LOVE



Col. Edward H. R. Green, president of the Westinghouse company, with assets of $125,000,000, owner of the Texas Midland railroad and son of Mrs. Hetty Green, is going to marry within a year. Who the bride-to-be is he doesn't know, but he says in all seriousness that his bachelorhood will end before he is a year older. Here is the secret of why Col. Green, who is 43 years old, has so long lived the life of single blessedness. He promised his mother 19 years ago, when she took him down to Texas to "break him in" as a railroad section hand, that he would remain a bachelor 20 years. He has kept his word, but when the time limit expires next year he is going to take unto himself a wife.

Three hundred proposals of marriage have reached Col. Green since he decided to live in New York a year ago to take charge of his mother's interests. Scores of the aspiring maids enclosed photographs and letters have been received from half of the states of the Union, while some have come from Europe, Russia and even the Hawaiian Islands. He has answered none of the letters.



Organize a Ball Team for Weak Minded



NEW YORK.—The urgent need of an appropriation of $600,000 from the legislature for Letchworth Village, the new state institution for the feeble-minded at West Haverstraw, was discussed at a meeting of the board of managers at the office of Frank A. Vanderlip, the president, at the National City Bank. The board went over final plans for the erection of buildings on the 2,000 acres of land owned there by the state, which will eventually house 2,500 adults and children of both sexes.

Dr. C. S. Little, the superintendent, told of the arrival at the institution of the first quota of inmates, thirty-two boys from Randall's Island. Dr. Little said that the boys took to farm life quickly. "I have to take back with me a baseball outfit for two teams and a suit of armor for the umpire," explained Dr. Little to the managers. "We expect to organize a league within the institution. A state league, taking in teams from the institution for the feeble-minded at Rome and Sonyea, is not an impossible idea."

Dr. Little said he didn't want it understood that play was to be the only thing in Letchworth Village, because much of the work of building up the institution and running it after it is built is to be done by the inmates.

"Only those who are able to work will be required to do so," said Dr. Little. "The boys the first day worked in the garden until 10 o'clock, then went swimming in the creek that flows through the village and in the afternoon went back to the garden."

Chinese Masons Have a Weird Funeral

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The most spectacular funeral ever held in New Orleans took place the other day when the body of Ching Sing, secretary of the Chinese Masonic lodge here and one of the wealthiest Chinamen in the south, was taken to the Firemen's cemetery.

Arrayed in the robes of their offices, Chinese high in rank of the local order of Masons participated in the ceremonies, which included the placing of a cooked chicken, of rice, tea, and other foodstuffs, favorites of the Chinaman, at the grave, the beating of tom-toms, to drive away the evil spirits, the chanting of Chinese hymns, the burning of incense, and joss sticks.

Gowned in a brownish costume and wearing a black cap, the body was in an elaborate coffin. At the head was a picture of the dead man and on each side of the coffin were long white banners, which gave a brief sketch of the dead man. Chinese guards in quaint costumes, peculiar to Chinese Masons, stood around. Chinese banners were hung about the room. At the feet of the dead man was erected an altar, before which



hymns were chanted and prayers read.

Grand Master Charley Foo opened the ceremonies. Waving his hands, he advanced to the coffin, making an address. The other Chinese bowed in reverence. Chin Bak On, the assistant grand master of the order, followed Foo. Gee Toi Sing followed.

At the cemetery Chin Bak On, assistant grand master of the lodge, led the procession into the tomb, where, with a few waves of his hands, he drove the evil spirits from the place. The foodstuffs that had been placed at the feet of the corpse in the undertaking establishment were placed in front of the grave. A grate in the tomb contained a fire, in which incense was thrown. Then there was more chanting, the cover was fastened upon the casket, and the ceremony was over. The body will be shipped to China.

Dog's Caress Brings Death to Child



WINFIELD, L. I.—Martha Quis, 4 years old, and Toto, a little terrier that for a year had been the child's inseparable companion, were frolicking in the yard of the Quis home in this city one morning about a fortnight ago as a neighbor's dog slunk past. With frantic yelps Toto started in pursuit, though Martha called in pleading tones for him to come back. It was the first time Toto had disobeyed his little mistress and she was heartbroken.

The other dog attacked Toto fiercely and in a few moments Martha's play-fellow limped back to her whimpering from a dozen wounds. Taking the dog in her arms she washed the smarting dust from the cuts, which soon healed under the tender ministrations of the little nurse.

Martha was suffering from heat rash, which caused her great discomfort. She scratched the heat sores till she drew the blood. In pain himself from his wounds, Toto seemingly sympathized with Martha, and to demonstrate his affections he would lick her hands.

Then one morning Martha went to the rear yard to get Toto, as was her custom. The doghouse was empty and its tenant was nowhere to be found. Martha was inconsolable.

Soon, however, the child became delirious. Always she called for Toto, appealing to him to come back to her and not make her cry by being so "bad." Her pitiful pleas wrung the hearts of those at her bedside. A doctor was summoned, and after one glance at Martha he called in consultation a fellow practitioner. They both agreed that Martha had hydrophobia.

Everything was done to combat the disease, but soon Martha was beyond any human aid. Chloroform was administered and the child was kept under its influence till death ended her suffering.

Boston Orders Police to "Swat" Flies

BOSTON.—The Boston police have added to their duties the job of killing flies. It is claimed that they have already demolished or otherwise put out of active business some 150,000 or 200,000 and that before the end of the season the busy bobbies of the Athens of America will have sent 500,000 of the biting and tickling diptera to fly heaven.

Just what the police are up against may be inferred from the following figures: A female house fly which has hibernated in a dwelling house, or elsewhere, writes Prof. F. L. Washburn, may produce in the spring, at the lowest estimate, 120 eggs. Assuming that one-half of these batch as females and allowing that the breeding goes on without check for four months, we have as the descendants of a single hibernating individual enough flies to make quite a broad belt around the earth at the equator, placing close together.

Why is this army of flies? It invades, it attacks, it is more fearless and elusive than any other army known to the thing called life. Each unit of that army is a threat of disease, the buzzing of it the initial thrumming of the cataclysm that is to swell into the horror of the crack of doom.



Each unit comes from places so disgusting that the very thought of it alighting on the nose or on any part of the body sends a shiver up and down the spine that is like the rigor mortis. It is a knell of disease and death on a billion wings in every city and town in the world, dreadful as the scourge of Egypt.

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FRIENDS OF THE FARMER.

The Department of Agriculture has come in the relief of the grosbeak. He is a very much maligned bird, this high authority avers, and instead of being destructive to crops, is of great benefit to the farmer. Little Jun lassed by Secretary Wilson says that seven kinds of finches known as grosbeaks summer within the boundaries of the United States. They are easily distinguished from other finches by their stout form, bright plumage, massive bills and melodious voices. Those which most interest the farmer are five in number—the rose-breasted, the cardinal or redbird, the black-headed, the blue and the gray. The bulletin concludes as follows: "Present investigations prove that the services of the grosbeak in destroying insect pests are invaluable. Each kind pays especial attention to certain pests which if unchecked would cause enormous loss. Few of our birds are to be credited with more good and with fewer evils than the grosbeak, and none more clearly deserves protection by the practical farmer." The probability is that the farmer would do better to protect the whole race of birds than to look with toleration on their indiscriminate slaughter.

New York and New Jersey are making a joint study of the evils of cold storage. A bill is pending in congress looking to a reformation of the same evil, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The question is a large one, with many angles. It is not so much talked about as it was a year ago, but still merits the attention of legislative bodies. Cold storage of food products is a modern necessity. Rightly used, it serves the public by keeping prices steady, by storing in the season of plenty for use in the season of natural storage. No one argues against cold storage as an institution. It is when food is held back in order to maintain abnormally high prices, when it is kept so long that it becomes poisonous, when cold storage is made a curse instead of a blessing to mankind, that government must step in with a restraining hand. The period of storage should be strictly limited, and the sale of stored products rigidly regulated.

Long ago the wasp waist, considered so fashionable, departed from feminine favor. Now the small foot is following in its wake, which proves that womankind is falling into line in approving safe and sane fashions. Occasional freaks like the bobbie skirt may appear, but in the main women are deciding in favor of common sense and freedom as opposed to the ridiculous and unbeautiful restrictions of other days.

A woman in Pennsylvania got two licenses simultaneously—one to get married and one to teach. The wise n wise provision, as in case one failed there was the other to fall back on.

A western aviator who flew over three states in on afternoon was embraced, wept over and kissed by Mrs. Herchardt when he landed. Next time, probably he will keep on flying.

A Philadelphia woman says the nation's best cooks are farmers' wives. And the old dinner bell makes sweet ar music than the hotel orchestra.

A high-batted and opera-cloaked hurgiar was given the option of living the country or going to Sing Sing. He chose to go abroad, as they do not dress for dinner at Sing Sing.

When it becomes necessary to arrest a man for sobbing too loud at e funeral we begin to suspect that there is something more than sorrow in his system.

A bachelor puts himself up in a raffle, the proceeds to apply upon a church debt. This is taking commercial account of a well-known and unromantic estimate of marriage.

A monument has been erected in London to William Penn. It is up to Philadelphia to go the Londoners one better and raise a monument to Connie Mack.

Another attempt will be made in fly across the Atlantic, this time without an equilibrator. How do they expect to prove an alibi in case of failure?

A French aviator has succeeded in flying 102 miles in an hour. Luckily he didn't do any of the record-breaking coming down.

New Jersey has taken to dynamiting mosquitoes. The scientific crusade for their extermination has apparently wound up in desperation.

Some people believe implicitly in the prophecies of the katydid who refuse to believe the weather man.

LUMBER INDICTED

RETAILERS' BODY, SCOUT PUBLISHERS' AND SECRETARIES' BUREAU NAMED.

IN SUIT JUST FILED AT DETROIT

The Proposed Litigation Is Designed to End What Is Claimed to be An Unlawful Combine.

Detroit, Mich. — Charging conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce in lumber and its products, United States District Attorney Frank Watson filed a bill in the United States circuit court here to enjoin the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the Scout Publishing Company of this city, and the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information of Chicago from further alleged unlawful business methods.

It is alleged that members of the retailers' association endeavor to prohibit manufacturers or jobbers from shipping to competitors who are nonmembers of the organization. A manufacturer shipping to competing dealers is subject to a fine of ten per cent of the value of the sale, it is charged, and if the manufacturer refuses to pay the penalty the proposed retailers are informed of it. In case any association member continues dealing with the manufacturer, following notification that he has refused to pay his penalty, the member is subject to expulsion from the body.

The Scout Publishing Company issues The Scout, a lumber trade journal. It is charged that from time to time editorials were published advocating the principles of the retailers' association. The manufacturer or jobbers who observed the ethics of the retailers' organization.

The government also asserts that The Scout published the names of the shippers who engaged in interstate commerce and trade in a manner alleged to be in violation of the rules of the Retail Dealers' Association, thereby answering all purposes of a "blacklist" for the defendant organization.

Secretaries on Guard.

When a manufacturer or jobber failed to abide by the rules of the defendant organization, it is alleged that the secretary of the association would complain to the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information and the latter would in turn give notice to the several lumber dealers' associations throughout the United States, all of which the district attorney holds to be in restraint of trade. The Secretaries' Bureau of Information is also said to have kept The Scout informed of any violation of the rules of the retail dealers.

According to the government's bill the organized dealers do not object to the shipment of lumber to railroads or transportation companies or for sash, doors and blinds to hardware merchants who might keep a regular stock of such goods, providing the material is sold in not less than carload lots. The classes of competitors said to be most specifically opposed are mail order houses and farmers' co-operative societies.

Battleship Utah in Commission.

Philadelphia, Penna. — With its crew of more than 700 men standing at attention, the battleship Utah, one of the most powerful afloat, was placed in commission at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 1.—Wheat, September, $1.00¼; December, $1.02¾. No. 1 hard, $1.01¼; No. 1 northern, $1.01¼; No. 2 northern, $1.01¼; No. 1 durum, 96¼c; No. 3 corn, 51½c; No. 3 white oats, 42½c; barley, malting, $1.15; No. 2 rye, 80¼c; No. 1 flax, old, $2.21.

Duluth, Sept. 1.—Wheat, September, $1.01¾; December, $1.02¾. No. 1 hard, cash, $1.01¾; No. 1 northern, $1.01¾; No. 2 northern, $1.01¾.

South St. Paul, Sept. 1.— Cattle: Steers, $4.25@7.50; cows, $3.00@5.25; calves, $3.75@7.50; bogs, $7.00@7.35; sheep, spring lambs, $3.50@6.00.

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Announcement today of an increase in the visible put strength in the market for wheat. The advance of insurance rates, military preparation to make certain the neutrality of Belgian territory, and the pessimistic outlook for the resumption of negotiations regarding Mexico all joined to cause a rise in prices here. There were also reports from parts of Australia, the latter showing from the opposite hemisphere a scarcity of offers from Russia. The opening was a rise to 1@2¾c higher. December started at 1@1¼c, a gain of ¾c to 1@1¼c, but reacted to 93¾c.

The market later reacted because of heavy sales, but the effect did not last. The close was firm and unchanged. December sold at 93¾@94c.

Assertions that the crop is slow in maturing tended to make corn firm. Trade, however, was light and contemptible interest developed. December opened at 61¾@62c, sold off to 62¼c, and advanced to 62¾c.

Speculation was probably without avail. German import duties on corn led to a further marketing of prices. The close was firm at 63¼c for December, a net gain of ¾c.

Sharp buying orders were limited helped to lift oats. December started at 34¾c to ¼ up at 35¼@35¾c and ascended to 35¾@35¾c.

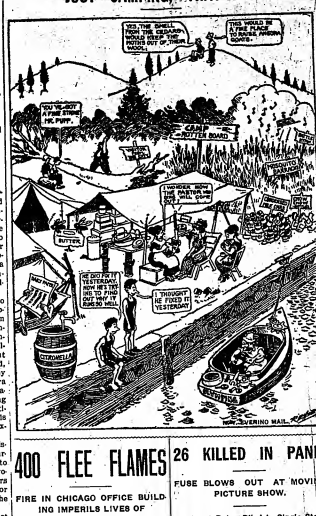
Slow loss selling acted as a weight on provision. First transactions were 10c lower to 7½c up, with January delivery $16@$16.05 for pork, $9@9.02½ for lard and $8.80 for ribs.

DISCUSS MOROCCO AFFAIRS.

French Cabinet Gets Report From Foreign Minister.

Rambouillet, France.—Premier Caillaux and his colleagues in the French cabinet listened to the narrative of Justin de Selves, the foreign minister, concerning the later developments of the negotiations with Germany on the Moroccan question. The cabinet approved in their final form the instructions to be given Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin.

JUST CAMPING. THAT'S ALL



400 FLEE FLAMES

FIRE IN CHICAGO OFFICE BUILDING IMPERILS LIVES OF SCORES.

COOL HEADS PREVENT PANIC

Elevator Operators Stick to Post Until Last Person Leaves Burning Structure — Police Rescue Telephone Operator Overcome by Smoke.

Chicago.—Fire starting in e storeroom of the Chicago and Alton Railway company in the Puiton building, Harrison street and Fifth avenue, imperilled the lives of 400 men, women and girls employed on the eighth and ninth floors.

Only a few were injured slightly, cool-headed men and women preventing e stampede that might have resulted in great loss of life. With scores of frightened women clinging to the fire escapes man in the street gave warning that there was great danger and prevented several from jumping.

A. B. Greig proved the hero of the elevators. He was the operator of one and he never left his post until the last person was out of the building. When he brought down the final "load" he had to be carried from his car, but quickly revived in the open air. The three other elevator men also did heroic work, all sticking to their cars till the last.

The loss is estimated at $25,000, not including priceless records of the Chicago & Alton railroad.

WOMAN TO RUN POSTAL BANK

Chosen to Manage Savings Concern at Los Angeles Because of Special Fitness.

Los Angeles, Cal. — When the postal savings bank opens in Los Angeles it is to be in charge of Mrs. B. C. Shelton, who for years has been assistant superintendent of the money order division. She was once connected with the auditor's division in Washington. Postmaster Harrison says he selected Mrs. Shelton for this responsible position because of her fitness for the place. It is said she is the first women to be placed in charge of a postal savings bank.

MAN KILLS BABIES AND SELF

Oxford Graduate's Dead Due to Grief Over Wife's Death—Uses Chloroform and Cyanide.

Thomeston, Me.—Grief over the death of his wife led Edward Benson, an Englishman and a graduate of Oxford university, England, who had been a resident of this town for the last six years, to murder his three children and then take his own life.

Two of the children were killed by the use of chloroform and the third by cyanide of potassium and chloroform. To make his own death certain the man went to the water's edge and there swallowed a quantity of cyanide of potassium and jumped in.

Iron Mine's Shops Burn.

Duluth, Minn.—Fire destroyed the machine shops of the Hawkins mine, belonging to the international Harvester company at Nashwauk, Minn., on the Mesaba iron range. The damage was $50,000.

Canada Seizes U. S. Schooner.

Ottawa, Ont.—The gasoline schooner Sarah of Seattle was taken into New Westminster Harbor in charge of a Canadian fishery protective cruiser while fishing, it is alleged, within the three-mile limit.

26 KILLED IN PANIC

FUSE BLOWS OUT AT MOVING PICTURE SHOW.

Dead and Dying Piled in Single Stairway in Frantic Rush to Escape.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Twenty-six persons were killed and sixty injured in a panic which followed the explosion of a moving picture film in the Grand opera house in this city. The dead and thirteen were children under fifteen years of age and seven were women.

Operator John McCullough had just thrown the title of the next series of pictures on the screen, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them," when the film exploded and his cabinets cabinet was filled with flame.

Some one yelled "Fire!" and the 1,500 people in the audience turned in their seats, saw the smoke and made a frantic rush for the one doorway leading to the narrow eight-foot stairway, with 50 steps leading up from a vestibule. Here the pitiful scene on 200 people crowded into the passage, awaiting the end of the performance to take the piece of those who had seen the show.

Immediately the narrow stairway was packed and jammed ten feet high with the dead and dying, the struggling injured and the screaming unhurt.

29 ARE KILLED IN WRECK

G. A. R. Veterans Returning From Rochester Meeting Among Victims of Accident.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Chicago, Buffalo & New York express on the Lehigh Valley railroad, loaded with Grand Army men returning from the Rochester encampment, was wrecked at Manchester. Twenty-nine persons lost their lives and 60 were injured. The sleeper was crushed by spreading rails. Two engines and two cars passed over the rails in safety. The third and fourth cars plunged over the bridge 60 feet below.

The disaster was due to spreading rails. The locomotive and the baggage car had passed over the trestle when the tracks gave way. A dining car filled with passengers at luncheon was the first to plunge headlong into the water. Two coaches followed, one standing end in the water with all its passengers hurled into a heap, which completely filled two-thirds of the car, crushing and maiming all who were underneath.

TO TALK ON CONSERVATION

Taft Will Be Only Speaker on Opening of September 25 at Kansas City Congress.

Kansas City, Mo.—President Taft will be the only speaker on the program of the national conservation congress at convention hall here the night of September 25. The congress convenes for its first session on the morning of that day, and the officials decided to set aside the entire time at the evening session for the president, who will speak on the general subject of "Conservation."

German Bankers Are Arrested.

Berlin, Germany.—Paul Kwiet and Martin Gans, the heads of the firm of Kwiet & Gans, e private banking house here, were arrested charged, it is alleged by the police officials, with embezzling $500,000 of the bank's deposits.

Human Chain Snaps; Man Dies.

Tucson, Ariz.—The breaking of a human chain formed in an attempt to rescue Harry D. Hidy of Belle Plaine, Ia., from drowning in the Santa Cruz river cost Hidy his life.

GALE FATAL TO 15

DAMAGE UPWARD OF $1,000,000; GREATEST LOSS IN SOUTH-EASTERN SECTION.

TWO DROWNED AT SAVANNAH

Hotel Guests on Isle of Palms Spend Night of Terror—Six Torpedo Boats Torn From Moorings and Driven Ashore.

Charleston, S. C.—At least 15 persons are dead as the result of the storm which swept this city. Conservative estimates of the damage place the loss at upward of $1,000,000. Both bridges into the city have been badly damaged.

The greatest damage was suffered in the southeastern section of Charleston.

Shipping has suffered heavily, but it is impossible at this time to fix the loss in dollars. Scores of launches have broken away and efforts are being exerted to catch them.

Heavy rains have contributed to the height of the water in the streets and yards caused by the abnormal tide, many lower floors being inundated and household effects being damaged.

The Clyde Line steamer Apache made port after a thrilling experience off this harbor during the hurricane. Passengers were life preservers for several hours and ware prepared to leave the ship at any moment.

It is stated by passengers that the stokers were kept at work at the points of revolvers, although the captain denies the tale.

Sevannah's parks are scenes of desolation as a result of the winds.

Two men are reported to have been drowned in Lazerette creek.

Augusta, Ga.— Seventy-five guests of the hotel on the Isle of Palms spent a night of terror while the storm raged. Congregated in the lobby, the only spot immune from the wind and rain, women wept and prayed, and one man had a pistol in readiness to shoot himself to avoid drowning.

Washington.—The storm which swept the South Atlantic left its imprint on the navy. Six torpedo boats were wrenched from their moorings at the Charleston navy yard and tossed as toys high upon the beach by the gale. Many buildings of the yards are believed to be wrecked.

DISHONESTY IN ARMY POSTS

Major-General Grant Recommends That They Be Managed by Civilians.

Washington. — The ravelation of irregularities in some of the post exchanges in the department of the east during the fiscel year, which ended recently, has caused Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant to recommend to the war department that post exchanges be placed in the hands of civilians.

Bad menagement and dishonesty hos been disastrous to the post exchanges, he says, causing the lose of funds and the trial of one officer, and several enlisted men. He attributes the trouble primarily to tha fact that the army officers, occupied with military duties, are unable to give the exchanges the proper attention.

SHIP SEA-CROSSING BALLOON

Monster Air Craft is Ready for Attempt to Fly Across Atlantic.

Akron, O. — Melvin Vaniman's balloon, with which he and five others will attempt to fly across the Atlantic ocean October 22, will be shipped from Akron to Atlantic City, having just been completed in a local rubber factory. As soon as the framework of the balloon is attached and balloon inflated in the mammoth hangar the airship will be christened the Akron with fitting ceremony.

The Akron in the only dirigible of the first class ever built this side of the Atlantic. It is 228 feet long, or about thirty feet longer than the American, which was lost in the ocean on a second trip. Walter Wallmen expedition last year.

CIGARETTE STARTS A BLAZE

Careless Smoker Drops Stub Among Light Fluffy Goods and Causes Fire in Cincinnati Hotel.

Cincinnati — The stub of a lighted cigaretta, carelessly thrown into a pile of excelsior, was filled with light fabrics last night caused a fire at the Burnet house, one of Cincinnati's leading hotels.

A ten-blow alarm, calling upon all available fire companies, was turned in, but the fire was extinguished with small loss. All of the guests were taken from tha building in safety.

Will Call Arizona Election.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Governor Sloan received from President Taft an official certification of the passage of the statehood resolution which authorizes him to issue a proclamation for an election of state officers and for a vote on the recall of the judiciary.

W. C. T. U. Hits Mrs. Resau.

Iola, Kan.—Judge D. B. D. Shaffer's action in sentencing Mrs. Ella Reese to work with the city chain gang has been indorsed by the W. C. T. U. of Humboldt, near here.

TWO DIE IN RACE

DRIVER BUCK AND MECHANICIAN JACOBS KILLED AT ELGIN.

Nearly 100 Persons Hurt When Grand Stand Collapses, Precipitating 2,000 to Ground.

Elgin, Ill.—Tragedy raced with the record-breaking speed demonstrated by and overtook one of the cars in which two men were careening around the road course. Just before the winner of the National trophy flashed across the finish line, one of the automobiles of the Pope-Hartford type, jumped into the air and turned a somersault. The mechanician, Samuel Jacobs, was killed instantly and the driver, David Buck, suffered injuries that resulted in his death a short time later.

The trophy was won by Lee Zengel in a National car, who ran at an average speed of 68.45 miles an hour, four miles an hour faster than the record of 1910.

Zengel sustained an engine killing speed for the 305 miles. His car ran in splendid luck, outstripping Ralph Mulford's Lozier, Ralph Da Palma's Simplex and Spencer Wishart's Simplex, three of the most touted cars in the race. Every one of them fell before the tremendous pace, leaving the trophy between Zengel, Grant and Hughes, who finished in the order named.

The crowd had a touch of excitement not on the program at the end of the first lap when the grand stand folded up like a window shutter and tobogganed 2,000 persons to the ground.

It is stated by passengers that the stokers were kept at work at the points of revolvers, although the captain denies the tale.

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BEATTIE CONFESSED, SAYS KIN

Accused Virginian's Cousin Paul Gives Damaging Evidence Against Defendant at Trial.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va.—Paul Beattie, cousin of the man now on trial for his life in connection with the murder of his young wife, made his effort to send Henry Clay Beattie, 19, to the electric chair.

Without tha least hesitation Paul Beattie declared that Harry Beattie had himself said that he killed the bride of a year. This testimony created a sensation not equaled since the opening of the Beattie case.

The prosecution sprung another surprise when it introduced as a witness, without warning, the Rev. V. Owen, mother of the slain girl.

The tactical, the survival of which was timed to coincide with the moment Sheriff Gill exhibited in the courtroom the clothing worn by Beattie on the night of the murdar. Mrs. Owen appeered and took the witness stand.

Prosecutor Wendenberg questioned Mrs. Owen as to her knowledge of the domestic life of the Beatties and brought out a point intended as relevant to the alleged motive for the murder, namely that Beattie's physical condition, due to dissipation, had caused much unhappiness to his wife.

The witness stated that on the night of the murder she had cautioned Mrs. Beattie not to go out alone with her husband.

TRIMBLE IS CHIEF OF G. A. R.

Illinois Man Is Unanimous Choice of Veterans at Annual Encampment at Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y.—Harvey M. Trimble of Princeton, Ill., was unanimously elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic when Col. John McElroy of Washington, his opponent, ended a bitter contest by withdrawing from the race. On motion of Colonel McElroy the votes cast were made a unanimous vote for Mr. Trimble.

On recommendation of the committee on resolutions the band are kilted. indorsed the Sharwood pension bill.

Los Angales, Cal., was selected by an unanimous vote for the 1912 encampment.

RACE TROUBLE IN MISSOURI

One Negro Killed, White Man Wounded in Fight Over a Pint of Whisky.

Huntsville, Mo. — Race trouble is feared as a result of a fight over a pint of whisky at a negro barbecue seven miles south of here in which one negro was killed and a white man and a negro were wounded.

John and Robert Robinson, Roy Burton and William Terry were the white men in the fight. Edward Evans, a negro, was shot in the hand and killed. John Domeron wee cut with razors. Two of the whites and six of the negroes were arrested.

Kaiser Has Narrow Escape.

Berlin.—The kaiser narrowly escaped injury in a collision between two trains, which occurred on the track adjoining that on which his special was standing. The accident occurred at Lusbec, Germany.

Lawson After 80,000-Acre Ranch.

Greeley, Colo.—Thomas W. Lawson, Boston financier, is negotiating for 80,000 acres of land 45 miles northeast of Greeley. He intends to raise fancy cattle and horses for exhibition and racing purposes.

Grierson's Triumph

By Hollis Otway

Grierson limped slowly along the track. Some 1,900 miles ahead was Chicago. At various intervals along the track were telegraph offices. Grierson had only to send a wire and transportation would be rushed to him, but this was not Grierson's way.

When he had left home with the touring company there had been a scene in his father's office that would have resulted in no open rupture had not both men held their tempers under perfect control.

Then he went down to the station to join the Harding Metropolitan Stars, and Gaswell Grierson turned back to his rosewood desk, trying to derive some satisfaction from the thought that the experience would cure the boy of his stage fever.

The crash came in Nevada. The manager had suggested to Jimmie that he could have a half interest if he would move the company, pointing out that with a railroad president for a father the procurement of passes should be a matter of great ease.

Jimmie's reply had not been marked by temperateness.

Then he had set his face east and more than 500 miles of ties and tracks had already been covered when he came into sight of Elcho.

Adorning the station platform were some of the boys from the baseball outfit and they were pleased to be facetious at his expense. Jimmie was too tired to be angry, and chaffed back as well as he could. At last Dusty Millar, the foreman, suggested that they needed a man.

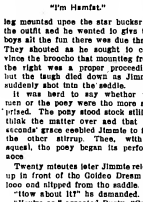
"I think I can fill the place," smiled Jimmie. "Want to take me on?"

"Can you ride?" demanded Dusty.

"I guess I can," was the modest answer. "It won't be any worse than walking, anyhow."

Dusty led the way to where the ponies were tethered and the amused population gathered to watch the fun.

With mettle aforethought, Jimmie climbed into the saddle from the off hand side. He knew that he was be-



"I'm Hamfat."

leg mounted upon the star bucker of the outfit and he wanted to give the boys all the fun there was due them. They shouted as he sought to coax the broncho that mounting from the right was a proper proceeding, but the tough died down as Jimmie suddenly shot into the saddle.

It was hard to say whether the men or the pony were the more surprised. The pony stood stock still to think the matter over and that ten seconds' grace enabled Jimmie to find the other stirrup. Then, with a squeal, the pony began its performances.

Twenty minutes later Jimmie relaxed up in front of the Golden Dream saloon and slipped from the saddle.

"How about it?" he demanded.

"You're on," assented Dusty. "Come inside."

But great was Jimmie's surprise when a couple of days later he was riding across the range, to be accosted by Grace Beavers, the niece of the owner of the ranch.

"Are you the Shakespearean cowboy?" she demanded, as she reined in her pony. "You are the man they call 'Hamfat' are you not?"

"I'm Hamfat."

"The colonel was telling me about you."

Later, when she came to know Jimmie better, she dropped the inquiring air and they frankly discussed the drama and ranch life while their eyes spoke messages that Jimmie longed to put into speech.

But it was not long before he cared speak of his love. They had been riding across the range and in attempting to cross a gully, Grace's horse had slipped and she was thrown. As she pitched forward Jimmie spurred his horse, but he was too late to save her and she struck the soft earth.

For a moment Jimmie thought that she was killed and he knelt beside her, reproaching himself for not having shown more care in watching her horse. Grace opened her eyes to look into his own and it needed no spoken word to tell each other that they loved.

For a moment she lay in his arms, too shaken to speak, and then she gently pushed him away.

"I am so sorry, Jimmie," she said pathetically. "I am so sorry that you care. I was interested in your Shakespeare at first and then—well, it was too late. I am uncle's ward, you know, and he would never give his consent."

More than once Jimmie was tempted to tell her who he was and so smooth the way, but he was a born fighter and he wanted to win on his own merits and not on the strength of his father's name, so he gritted his teeth and wondered how long it would be before opportunity came.

One morning the wrangler had sent him out to bring in some horses from the herd and long before the sun had risen he had started out with a string of ponies to be roped into the herd and fresh horses cut out.

As he jogged along he dreaded over bits of his former plays and sought to plan some coup whereby he might win Grace's consent to his speaking to her uncle. He was well toward the mouth of the gulch when there came the thunder of hoof beats and the herd already had come. There was a commotion among the horses of his string and in an instant Jimmie guessed the cause.

It was the famous Black Devil herd of wild horses, taking its name from the coal black stallion that led the band. They had made a descent upon the Blazing H herd, stampeded the ponies and added them to their numbers. Jimmie cut his string loose and turned tail. His own mount was fairly fresh, but he saw no hope to ride around the herd. On the other hand he could drift with them and gradually work his horse to the rear. It would be a hard fight to pull out from the bunch, but he believed that he could hold his pony.

The quirt fell across her flanks and the race was on. There were more than a hundred horses in the band, most of which had been stampeded by the half dozen belonging to the original bunch. According to tradition, they had been cavalry mounts in an Indian battle and had escaped during a massacre. Fleeing to the hills they had evaded recapture by the Indians and had reverted to their primal instincts, augmenting their numbers as opportunity offered.

To seek to ride through the herd would be suicide, and mindful of his old hunting days Jimmie lifted his horse along. He wanted to be free of the gulch before the band caught up with him.

As they swung 'round the mouth of the gulch he was several hundred yards in advance. He gave a glance forward and his heart stood still, for right ahead was a grey-habited figure upon the big roan. If the band ever caught Grace's horse she would probably be trampled to death.

Flying whip and spur he forced his pony toward her and she, in her terror, came galloping toward him. Her horse had long since become unmanageable and as they met it was all he could do to turn the roan's head to keep pace with his pony.

"It's all right," he shouted above the thunder of the hoofs. "Keep your head. Don't be afraid."

She smiled bravely at him, but at that moment the herd caught them, the stallion sweeping past, and the flatter of the horses streaming on either side. Jimmie longed to take a shot at the stallion, but with Grace to look after he dared not. By keeping a firm hand on her mount's bridle he kept beside her, but her horse was frenzied from his own and it became apparent that soon he must be outdistanced. They were in the center of the bunch now and were slowly falling back.

"Kick your stirrup," he shouted. "I am going to take you over here."

Slowly she slipped her feet from the stirrups and nodded to him. She could not trust her voice. Even his clear, reigning tones seemed faint and far away.

"Lean over," he shouted. "Now!" and, as he released the roan's bridle and the horse shot forward, he caught her by the waist and swung her to his saddle.

Dusky weighted his pony dropped back rapidly and presently they were clear of the herd. There was a sharp fight for mastery, but Jimmie won and presently the little pony was cantering slowly to right angles to the herd's course, plays and sought to plan some coup whereby he might win Grace's consent to his speaking to her uncle. He was well toward the mouth of the gulch when there came the thunder of hoof beats and the herd already had come. There was a commotion among the horses of his string and in an instant Jimmie guessed the cause.

It was the famous Black Devil herd of wild horses, taking its name from the coal black stallion that led the band. They had made a descent upon the Blazing H herd, stampeded the ponies and added them to their numbers. Jimmie cut his string loose and turned tail. His own mount was fairly fresh, but he saw no hope to ride around the herd. On the other hand he could drift with them and gradually work his horse to the rear. It would be a hard fight to pull out from the bunch, but he believed that he could hold his pony.

The quirt fell across her flanks and the race was on. There were more than a hundred horses in the band, most of which had been stampeded by the half dozen belonging to the original bunch. According to tradition, they had been cavalry mounts in an Indian battle and had escaped during a massacre. Fleeing to the hills they had evaded recapture by the Indians and had reverted to their primal instincts, augmenting their numbers as opportunity offered.

To seek to ride through the herd would be suicide, and mindful of his old hunting days Jimmie lifted his horse along. He wanted to be free of the gulch before the band caught up with him.

As they swung 'round the mouth of the gulch he was several hundred yards in advance. He gave a glance forward and his heart stood still, for right ahead was a grey-habited figure upon the big roan. If the band ever caught Grace's horse she would probably be trampled to death.

Flying whip and spur he forced his pony toward her and she, in her terror, came galloping toward him. Her horse had long since become unmanageable and as they met it was all he could do to turn the roan's head to keep pace with his pony.

"It's all right," he shouted above the thunder of the hoofs. "Keep your head. Don't be afraid."

She smiled bravely at him, but at that moment the herd caught them, the stallion sweeping past, and the flatter of the horses streaming on either side. Jimmie longed to take a shot at the stallion, but with Grace to look after he dared not. By keeping a firm hand on her mount's bridle he kept beside her, but her horse was frenzied from his own and it became apparent that soon he must be outdistanced. They were in the center of the bunch now and were slowly falling back.

"Kick your stirrup," he shouted. "I am going to take you over here."

Slowly she slipped her feet from the stirrups and nodded to him. She could not trust her voice. Even his clear, reigning tones seemed faint and far away.

"Lean over," he shouted. "Now!" and, as he released the roan's bridle and the horse shot forward, he caught her by the waist and swung her to his saddle.

Dusky weighted his pony dropped back rapidly and presently they were clear of the herd. There was a sharp fight for mastery, but Jimmie won and presently the little pony was cantering slowly to right angles to the herd's course, playing and snapping in the distance.

Jimmie smiled down into the girl's face.

"I guess it's all over," he cried cheerfully, "but you'll have to get another saddle horse."

"Want it awful?" she shuddered. "I thought we should both be killed —Jimmie," she said softly.

"You may speak to uncle if you want to. If he says 'no,' I'm going to marry you anyway."

"You don't have to marry me be cause I helped you out of a scrape," he protested naturally.

"It's not because you saved my life," she protested. "It's because you are so strong and brave—and lovable. And she stooped and kissed the tanned face.

Suspicious Dad.

"Pa, may I join the aggregation?"

"Not if it calls for another gown."

FIRE CELEBRATION

SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HOLOCAUST OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1894, WAS OBSERVED.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT HINCKLEY

Sand Concerts and Banquet to Visiting Officials to Mark the Day's Memorial Exercises.

With addresses by Governor Eberhart and others, band concerts and a banquet to visiting officials, residents of the new Hinckley, celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the holocaust of flame that swept over Pine county in 1894, destroying in one day —September 1—Hinckley, Sandstone and six other prosperous towns, causing the death of 418 residents and making 2,000 others homeless.

Famous in the annals of Minnesota for the devastation that it caused is the Hinckley fire, when the residents of the village, penned like rats in a trap, were smothered and buroed to death in the worst forest fire in the history of the United States. Lest we, when Chisholm and Baudette, with other Northern Minnesota villages, were visited by fires, the minds of Minnesotans traveled back in memory to the day sixteen years before when what had been a happy prosperous village was transformed into a "veritable hell on earth," in the words of a survivor, so quickly that but few escaped.

Warning of Approaching Danger Unheeded.

Not unheralded had been the catastrophe, for the woods had been burning for weeks and a heavy pall of smoke hung over the village, and hung in the sky, at times almost shutting out the light of the sun. Other towns in the neighborhood had been threatened, but beckfiring had saved them, and now and then a homesteader would come fleeing to one of the little villages of the district, his family and what worldly possessions he could scramble together loaded on a wagon dragged by a jaded team. But there had been no loss of life.

So the residents of old Hinckley somewhat inured to the ever-present danger, ignored it. Chroniclers since have held the entire blame for the great loss of life upon the persons themselves, for failure to heed the warnings and to leave the district.

For the summer had been unusually dry, no rain falling for three months, and the woods and underbrush were like tinder. Fortunately there had been but little wind, and the fire smoldered in the brush heaps, windfalls and old logs—only some dead, standing monarch of the forest, ablaze at night, serving as a beacon, locating the progress of the flames.

Sun Like Red Ball of Fire.

Hot and ominously still was the morning of September 1, 1894. The sun hung like a great red ball of fire in the sky; the air was fearfully oppressive—there was every indication of cyclonic conditions. Yet to these warnings the residents of Hinckley paid no heed—they were sturdy, hard fellows, those men of the north, ern pines, and they felt they could cope with an ordinary blaze.

And so they attended to their business as they had always done that morning. The first intimation the resident of Hinckley had that anything unusual might occur was about noon when the smoke samed to grow more dense, and was accompanied by considerable heat. Again they paid no heed, and chroniclers tell of little groups gathering here and there throughout the village, watching the southern sky and joking about their ability as firefighters.

But about about 2:30 in the afternoon, the storm cloud rose, like an almost perpendicular wall of black smoke, surging and roaring and fairly sweeping everything in its way to destruction. In Pine City, fifteen miles away, where it appeared to be only a short distance off, its roar was heerd-in Hinckley its progress was terrific. Following the wind had blown a gale from the south, and, gaining strength at 1:30, it reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour within a short time.

Heat of First Wave Fatal to Hundreds.

By the intense heat of the first wave most of the 418 persons were killed. Hinckley itself many of the victims were burned, but in the surrounding country many were found without a blister on them, the heat being such that the lives of the victime were snuffed out by poisonous gases generated by the flames.

A freight train on the Eastern Minnesota road reached Hinckley at 2:40, and waited for a southbound passenger, which arrived at 3:25, when a combination train was made up and proved to be the principal means of escape of the affrighted people.

A south-bound limited on the Duluth road, now the Northern Pacific line to Duluth, due at Hinckley at 4:05, ren through the smoke and flames to within about a mile and a half of the village. There it was met by refugees from the town, and its crew, learning of an unsafe bridge, was run back to Skunk Lake, a little lake near the track, about five and a half miles south of Hinckley, where its passengers passed through a frightful, yet successful bottle for their lives.

Gravel Pit Refuge for Horses.

Directly east of the town itself was a gravel pit owned by the Great Northern, about three acres in extent filled with three or four feet of water at the time of the fire. This was the nearest means of escape from the fury of the flames. Many deeds of heroism were recorded, of villagers who helped in the rescue of their friends, and especially of the crews of the two railroad trains.

The first news of the disaster reached the Twin City, relief expeditions were organized and special trains were equipped with supplies, physicians and nurses, were rushed to the scene. Senator Knute Nelson, who was then governor, immediately called a mass meeting, of which the late Cherles A. Pillsbury was made chairman. He also served on committee of the permanent relief committee, which established headquarters at Hinckley, dispensed money and provisions to the sufferers.

Country-wide Response to Appeal.

From all over the United States responded to the appeal for funds, and $185,000 was raised in a short time for the help of the refugees. This was sufficient to care for their immediate needs, and to a part of it was used to help rebuild the burned town.

Hinckley is now the center of one of the most prosperous communities in the northern part of the state, the ashes of 1894 having been converted meanwhile into thrifty dairy farms, and the village has a population of two or three times as many people as lived there before the fire.

PRIEST'S RETREAT AT WINONA.

Bishop Heffren Inaugurates Ceremony —Rev. Nugent in Charge.

Winona. — Seventy-three secular priests of the Catholic diocese of Winona entered upon a retreat of four days at the Yeagle Ladies' seminary. Rt. Rev. Bishop Patrick R. Heffron inaugurated the retreat with solemn benediction. Rev. Nugent of St. Louis was in charge of the religious exercises during the retreat. The names of the diocese in attendance at the retreat are:

Fathers J. N. Bartolome, Fulda; J. T. Cotter, Clairmont; S. J. Condron, Simpson; J. J. Culliton, Mapleton; J. H. Donovan, Albert Lea; H. Dasovskeski, East Chein Lake; William E. Griffen, Ellsworth; A. Gmalnder, Spring Valley; A. Hochsberger, Preston; R. Hughes, Mankato; R. Kasal, Jackson; D. J. Lavary; Plainview; J. Meier, Winona; S. Maddock, Chatfield; D. Mahoney, Winona; V. Havlichek, St. Cheries; A. Hennekes, Truman; G. Jaegen, Elmore; J. Kiely, St. Charles; P. McTeegua, Brownville; G. Murphy, Blue Earth; J. Madden, Fairmont; J. Flanagan, Pipestone; J. Mikalo, Wells; M. E. O'Connor, Wykoff; J. Pudens, Conception Junction; Thomas Quinlivan, J. Sand, St. Killen; J. Sherman, Worthington; J. Treanor, Waseca; M. Wurst, Wabasha; M. Greave, Lamberton; F. Fox, Janesville; L. Goesman, New Richland; J. Herrick, Waona; M. Kelley, Minnesota Lake; M. Jostock, Rose Creek; P. J. Kiernan, Owatonna; T. McDonough, Rushford; H. Matonock, Somerset; A. Molore, Kellogg; F. Mueller, Mazeppa; J. O'Connor, Lake City; J. Parisher, Winona; J. Pivo, Owatonna; M. Riordan, Preston; N. Schmidt, Rollingstone; J. Schmitt, Owatonna; J. Van Der Heyden, Caledonia; J. Zabner, Woodstock; C. Koagel, Minneiska, and F. T. English.

PREPARING FOR CLUB WOMEN.

Mrs. Highee at Sauk Center Arranging for State Meeting.

Sauk Center.—Mrs. C. G. Highee of St. Paul, president of the Federation of Minnesota Women's clubs, was in this city arranging preliminaries for the annual convention of the federation which will be held in this city September 29 to 30. Mrs. Highee assisted in arranging details for the entertainment of the visitors. Delegates will be entertained in the homes of Sauk Center residents during their stay here.

SOY KILLS PET HERON.

Immense Bird Victim of Mischievous Kid.

St. Cloud.—A blue heron, measuring five feet nine inches from the beak to toe, was killed by Lee Brockway, aged 13. The bird was probably the pet of the man in charge of the government dam at Gull lake. It has a broken leg fastened to its leg by iron rings which was stamped: "U. S. Dam, Gull Lake," and on the reverse side: "Taylor, M. C."

Rushing Dan Patch Line.

Faribault.—The surveys appointed by Judge Childress to value the land wanted for right of way by the Dan Patch line between Faribault and Northfield have completed their work. Settlements were made with most of the farmers along the line, without condemnation proceedings. The amounts fixed by the appraisers range from $150 to $2,100. The work of grading between this city and Northfield is being pushed rapidly and it is expected that cars will be running into Faribault by the fall.

ROCHESTER'S NEW SCHOOL

HANDSOME STRUCTURE HAS EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

Opening of Building Marks Important Epoch in City Educational History.

Rochester.—When the Rochester school opens on September 4, its high school will assemble in its handsome new structure just completed. The building has been fitted with every convenience for a successful school course, and will cost about $140,000. Besides the class rooms, laboratories and superintendent's office, there is a splendid gymnasium with shower baths and lockers for the girls and dressing rooms for class plays and other public functions. The building is fitted with modern ventilating devices as well as a vacuum cleaning system operating by electricity.

The opening of the new high school in Rochester marks an important epoch in her educational history, for while arrangement has been made for the regular high school course, the building has been constructed with a view of broadening the curriculum, which will give a practical training along any line, and four new departments have been added this year, domestic science, manuel training, agriculture and a normal training course of one year for high school graduates desiring to secure first grade teachers' certificates. A commercial department hes also been provided for.

The regular corps of teachers for the usuel high school course consists of Prof. C. L. Woodfield, the superintendent of schools; Prof. Edward Shusy, high school principal; Prof. C. D. Sullman, director of athletics; Miss Agnese McClinton, Maud Schafer, Adelia Swanson, Jena Neubit, Ethel Hure, and Mergsurita Tremain, teachers in the science and languages; Mise Mauda Lillis, lestructor in music; Miss Genevieva Trautman, drawing.

For tha new courees, the following have been engaged: Prof. John Hay, the Manhattan, Kan., agriculture; Prof. Roy Sprigg, of Lewieton, manual training; Mrs. Pearl B. Edwards, of Spring Valley, normal training, and Mise Cecollina Mullen, of Lewiston, domestic science.

NORMAL TERM IS ENDED.

Summer School at St. Cloud Graduates Nine.

St. Cloud.—The State normal summer school in St. Cloud closed, when nina graduates were presented with diplomes.

The members of tha graduating class were preceded by fifty members of the Alumni association who marched in and took seats on the platform. Mise Irene Swesson sang two solos, with Miss Zona Taylor as accompanist. President Shoemaker delivered the address and presented the class to tha normal board. Resident Director C. L. Atwood responded for tha hoard and presented the diplomas.

In presenting the class to the normal board, President Shoemaker in his remerks to the class members spoke of the growth of the local institution which has now 2,300 alumni. Resident Director C. L. Atwood presented the diplomas for the board.

Tha following were tha graduates:

Advanced Course—Joseph Roy Campbell, St. Cloud; Florence Bertrude Oliver, Selah, Wash.; Dassa Leona Terry, Parker's Prairia, Beda Tonnell, St. Cloud.

TO SURVEY RED LAKE.

Purpose is to Ascertain Its Feasibility for a Reservoir.

St. Paul.—Robert Follansbee, head of the United States geological survey, which is working in combination with the State Drainage commission, is in tanta survey, says that Red Lake would be surveyed this week to ascertain whether it be feasible to use it as a reservoir.

The survey of Little Fork river, in Koochiching county, has been completed, and it was found possible to use it both for storage of water and for power. The other surveys started this summer will be finished before the fall, is tha opinion of Engineer Follansbee.

"Minnesota is far ahead of the other states in its geological survey," said Mr. Follansbee. "The state drainage department and the United State geological department work together. Minnesota is one of the few states in the country that has a geological department, and the Legislature of the state should be praised for making an appropriation towards the maintenance of this department."

HEADS SEATTLE SCHOOLS.

Edward T. Quigley of Minneapolis Is Selected.

Seattle, Wash.—Edward T. Quigley, long connected with the University of Minnesota and a resident of Minneapolis, has been elected superintendent of the Seattle public schools and will enter on his new work at the opening of the fall term of school. Quigley comes here highly recommended and is to get an increase in salary

LIFE SAVED BY FRIEND'S ADVICE

"About three years ago I suffered with spendicitis and after having an operation performed it left me with a severe case of kidney trouble. I was doctored by several physicians and getting no relief I took the advice of a friend and purchased a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. After taking the contents of the first bottle I felt greatly relieved and decided to continue it. After using the contents of three more dollar bottles, I experienced a complete cure.

I cannot recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root too highly to anyone suffering from kidney or bladder trouble.

Yours very truly,
B. P. HILAM.
Cartersville, Ga.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this July 12th, 1909.
JOS. S. CALHOUN,
Notary Public,
B. Co., Ga.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Proves What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidney and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty cents and one-dollar.

Horse Sense.

"He has plenty of horse sense."
"Why so?"
"He never bets on one."

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolisalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to W. V. Cole & Son, Rhode River Falls, Wis.

Not Much of a Water User.

Hewitt—Gruet spends money like water.

Jewett—I thought you sold he spent it freely.

Reckoning by Degrees.

It was ona of those warm eprlog days when the temparature suddenly seems unbearably terrible. Jonah, four years of age, broke off her play to plead thus with her mother:

"Oh, mother, please let me take off some of my clothes! I'm a whole petticoat too hot!"

Would Purchase Index Finger.

One of the most unusual documents which hee ever appeared in a newspaper was one which the other day made known the wish of Mrs. Reginald Weldorf, a wealthy lady of Philadelphia, for a new lodex forefinger. Mrs. Waldorf's right forefinger was amputated after becomiog infected by an accidental cut with a rusty knife. She appealed to Dr. Fred B. West, who advertised for a finger. He nemea no price, but seye his patient is willing to pay liberally.

GENEROUS.



The Pedestrian—That brick you just dropped hit me on the head.

The Bricklayer (on the scaffold)—That's all right—you can keep it.

FOUND RIGHT PATH
After a False Start.

"In 1890 I began to drink coffee. "At that time I was healthy and enjoyed life. At first I noticed no bad effects from the indulgence but in course of time found that various troubles were coming upon me.

"Palpitation of tha heart took unto itself sick and nervous headaches, biding troubles followed and eventually my stomach became so deranged that even a light meal caused ma sarious distress.

"Our physician's prescriptions folled to help me and then I dosed myself with patent medicine till I was thoroughly disgusted and hopeless.

"Finally I began to notice that coffee was the cauea of my troubles. I experimanted by leaving it off, except for one small cup at breakfast. This helped some but did not altogether relieve my distress. It satisfied me, however, that I was on the right track.

"So I gave up coffae altogether and began to use Postum. In ten days I found myself greatly improved in many nerves steady, my head clear, my kidneys working better and better, my heart's action rapidly improving, my appetite improved and the ability to eat a hearty meal without entiegy or suffering-restored to me. And this condition remains.

"Leaving off coffee and using Postum did this, with no help from drugs, as I abandoned the use of medicines when I began to use the food drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1903, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Senator Clapp in an interview at Long Branch last week said: 'Knowledge that he has no chance for reelection has made Taft ill tempered, distatorii and bull headed\". \"Taft don't know how to handle the people,\"Clapp continued,'and nobody knows this as well as Taft himself.The knowledge has made him sour,reevish and fretful."

The State Forest Rangers are likely to do lots of good in preventing fires Big fires start from small fires that are set out by careless people who don't care if it does get away from them and burn the whole country up. A forest ranger, or patrolman are in the same position regarding fires as a game warden is about games. If law violators about setting out fires know that there is a man in the locality watching for a chance to catch the bugs, and put them over the road,they will not he so likely to set out fires.

If the unexpected should happen and Canada should not indorse the Reciprocity treaty,wheat would jump upward about 25 cts. a bushell, which would expose Taft in all his nakedness to the Northwestern farmers. Canada sees the advatage to their farms by this treaty, but some of the "old heads" are afraid that it would lead to them being annexed to the U.S.,and that they would have to live under the same laws as them wild Americans do, who are likely to lynch a man before breakfast, call their president a traitor, and picture him out as an old tramp with a big patch on the back of his pants.

That Dam Log Jam.

There does not seem to be any hope of the war department doing any thing to make the lumber companys open their log jam and dam so as to let the water out of Red Lake into the river. The jam is about five miles loog and the lake has drifted sand in between the logs so as to shut off the water from coming out of the lake. But what can be done about it? Nothing! The lumber companys have complet control of the situation, and there is not a newspaper between Grand Forks and Sunbeam that DARE publish one line of tronth about how they have shut off this river by damming up the outlet, where water comes from the lake into river. But why dare they not publish the facts? Because the lumber companys threaten to take their mills out of their towns, if they do. There is not now over six inches of water in the river, and by January 1st, there will not be a live fish in it, from Thief River Falls to Red Lake, and next spring the stink of them will drive the people out of the country, but we may as well prepare to take our medicine, for the lumber Kings are the boss, and the people can be damned.

Will the government connell them to open the river or not? There will be no use for them to say next spring that they did not understand the situation, as the facts are before our Congressmen, Steenerson, both of our Senators from Minnesota and the war department at Washington D.C. If that log dam stays in this river some of the Socialist speakers tell the trouth.

Twel ve corn binders were core binders were sold in Crookston last Saturday by the firm of A. J. & A. McKinnon. to farmers rasiding in the surrouding territory. Who says we are not raising corn in northern Minnesota?

Bear in mind the first annual fair of Red Lake County is to be held as Red Lake Falls Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 20, 21, and 22. Make it a point to be there, for it will be a hummer.

DIARY OF A BRIDEGROOM.

Mo Begins to Learn on Third Day of His Honeymoon.

WE'VE been married almost three days now. Today she informed me a dozen times that she is sure I smoke too much. Two of her second cousins and a man who used to live next door to her folks twenty years ago died from tobacco heart.

Did a little butter with her gown today; hooked it right the second time, but my hands were sticky, and I smudged the fabric. She reminded me that I was to buy the new ones hereafter and it would pay me to be careful.

Had another surprise. Mamie has an insatiable appetite for spring onions. I was forced to eat three to self defense. She even served them for breakfast.

Mamie asked me to look if her white shirts showed yesterday morning. I told her they didn't. It annoyed her terribly later in the day when she discovered that they did.

So far, outside of the bellboys, the captain, mate, head waiter and waiters and all the passengers, I don't think anybody suspects that we are bride and groom. The orchestra played the wedding march when we went into the dining room last evening, and Mamie spent the entire meal hour trying to pick out the couple it was intended for.

Went up to the smoking room for an hour this afternoon. When I got back to the stateroom I found Mamie crying. She said she just knew I didn't love her any more because I forgot to kiss her goodby.

Sat on something sharp this afternoon; later discovered it was rice. I wish people would boil their rice before throwing it.

For the nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-sixth time I have insisted her that I think our house will be all right when we get back.

Also for the nine thousand five hundred and sixty-fourth time I have told her that I think the cut glass pickle dish her Aunt Elizabeth sent us is really beautiful.—Detroit Free Press.

Suspicious.

"Let me show you 'Love Letters of Wise Men,'" said the clerk in the book emporium.

"Are they signed?" asked the cautious bookworm.

"Yes, indeed, every one of them."

"Then they must be forgeries. Wise men never sign their names to love letters."—Chicago News

Dividing the Danger.

"Help, help! I'm drowning!" shrieked the young woman in the surf.

The men on the shore seemed to hesitate. It was an old dodge, and they knew it. But the young woman appeared really to be in distress. A manly young man, the best swimmer in the throng, spoke up:

"If I save her will somebody in the throng volunteer to marry her?"

"I will," spoke up a weak-kneed, pale faced youth, and immediately the work of rescue began.—Detroit Free Press.

The greatest danger of the man who has a command of language is that ere he is aware language will have command of him.—Puck.

Had a Reputation to Maintain.

Wifey (with magazine)—It says here that a steamship mile is 3,280 feet and a nautical mile 6,080 feet. Now, why are they different, John?

Hub—Why—er—you know, my dear, that things swell when in the water.—Boston Transcript.

Mysterious.

"There's something mysterious about the word 'psychic,'" said the student of occult things.

"Yes," replied the plain person, "and the most mysterious thing about it to me is the way they spell it."—Washington Star.

The Spirit of the Age.

He had earned a hundred dollars,
And he got it in a lump,
He, you understand, was married.
Home he hustled bones he carried,
Nor upon the way there tarried—
He went to it on the jump.

To his wife he showed the money,
And they counted it with care.
She could hardly keep from crying
As the dollars she stood eying
Where before her they were lying.
All disarmished yet and fair.

Then she turned and kissed her hubby,
And she said: "You darling man!
To the neighbors let us show it,
So that they shall surely know it,
Then let's hurry out and blow it
In as quickly as we can."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption, Sale to Purchaser.

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION

To Wm. H. Matthews: You are hereby notified that the following described pieces or parcel of land situated in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, Formerly a part of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to wit: Lot one (1) of Section Twenty (20) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) Range Forty Two (42) is now assessed in your name that on the 13th day of May A.D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the realestate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 25th, day of March A.D. 1907, in proceedings to inforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A.D. 1905, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece—or parcel-of land was sold for the sum of Six Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents; that the tax certificate issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of redemption from said sale given and served, that the amount requid to redeem said piece—or parcel-of land from said sale at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Fifty Dollars and seventy Two Cents (said sum being the aggregate amount of said sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum,delinquent taxes penalties, costs and interests thereon accruing subsequent to said sale and paid by said purchaser, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accruing upon said land subsequent to said sale); and that the time for redemption of said peice—or parcel-of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof of said service has been filed in my office.

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 16th, day of June A.D. 1911.

(Official Seal) A. A. Lstendreas,
County Auditor,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

RETURN OF SHERIFF PERSON NAMED NOT FOUND AND LAND VACANT.

State of Minnesota,]
County of Red Lake]SS.

I Charles Fellman, Sheriff of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and return that I have made and caused to be made diligent search for Wm. H. Matthews,the person named in the within notice and have been unable to find him in my said County; and that I have inspected and examined the land described in the within notice for the purpose of serving said notice upon the person in possession or occupancy thereof; and that there is no person in possession or occupancy of said land and the same is vacant and unoccupied.

Charles Fellman,
Sheriff,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Sept. 1st. 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 28 h, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jorgen Erickson, of Highlanding Minn. who on Sept. 26th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9225, Serial No.09224, for N.W. ¼ Section 18 Township 156 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bickman, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th,day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben Erickson, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ben Stkrud. Elos Sanders, Matt Erickson,of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Always Answered.

Children often are highly logical, though not quite to the adult standard. They intuit conclusions by those processes of "pure reason" which being quite unbiased by the opinions of others, sometimes result in startling truths.

Almost everybody, for instance, has heard of the little lad who, listening to the questions of an irreligious friend of the family as to what would happen if it were supposed that one good Christian should pray for an east and another for a west wind at sea, innocently answered that of coarse there'd be an awful tempest, but not every one has heard of the equally pertinent and naive solution recently offered by a thoughtful youngster for the ever perplexing problem of "Are prayers answered?"

The child was talking with another, who asked the weird and puzzling question, explaining at the same time that he didn't believe that prayers were answered, because he never got anything he asked for.

"You don't pray for the right things," answered little Mr. Wiseman. "Of course all prayers are answered, but sometimes the answer is 'Yes' and sometimes it's 'No.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Satisfied With Himself.

"Have any serious trouble with your new automobile?"

"Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—Cleveland Leader.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 4 1911
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. July 28th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ella Moe, Widow of Nils M. Moe, deceased,

of Rhode Minnesota, who on October 9th, 1901, made Homestead Entry No. 7794, Serial No 6010, for E. ½ of N.E. Section 30,Township 162 N. Range 43 W 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 15th, day of September 1911

Claimant names as witnesses:

Hans P. Gronlie, Syver Moxe, of Rhode Minn. Adolph Lindberg, Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 18.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ben K. Kvistad of Highlanding Minn. who on Nov. 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 8255, Serial No. 09393, for N. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 163 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bickman, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tallak Swenson Dale, Tobias Olson. Sjur B. Stolaas, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 18.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tallak Swenson Dale, of Highlanding Minn. who on Oct. 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 7715. Serial No. 6695 for Lots 4, 5, & W.½ E ½ N.½ Section 34 Township 163 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bickman Municipal Judge for the city of Thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tallak Swenson Dale, Tobias Olson, Sjur B. Stolaas, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

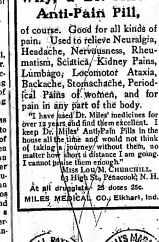
First Pub in the sunbeam Aug. 18.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Olson of Highlanding Minn. who on Oct. 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 7716 for Lots 5, 6, & E. ½ Section 33 Township 163 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bickman Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 25th, day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tallak Swenson Dale, Ben K. Kvistad Sjur B Stolaas, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

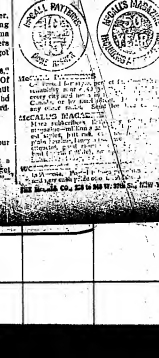


Take What Pill? Why, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill,

of course. Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxia, Backache, Stomachache, Periodical Pains of women, and for pain in any part of the body.

"I have used Dr. Miles' medicines for over 12 years and find them excellent. I keep Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in the house all the time and would not think of being without them. Whenever, no matter how short a distance I am going, I cannot point them out enough."
Miss Lou M. Churchill,
60 High St., Penacook N. H.

At all druggists 25 doses 25c.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



The Double Pattern Mechanical Magic Double Magazine Rifle is the most perfect repeating rifle ever made. It is the only rifle that can be changed from one pattern to another in a moment's time. It is the only rifle that has a double magazine, one magazine for each pattern. It is the only rifle that has a mechanical magic device which enables the shooter to change from one pattern to another in a moment's time. It is the only rifle that has a double magazine, one magazine for each pattern. It is the only rifle that has a mechanical magic device which enables the shooter to change from one pattern to another in a moment's time.

The Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. 324 to 340 W. 37th St., New York

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BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

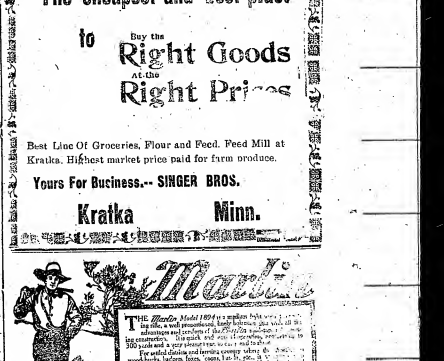
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Kratka Minn.



THE Marlin Model 1894 is a modern rifle in every sense of the word. Its simplicity, handiness, and reliability has made it the favorite with hunters and riflemen the world over. Its construction, quick and easy take down, and its accuracy at 100 yards and a fair power rifle for 200 yards.

For solid shooting and terrible execution when the woodchucks, before farm, rabbit, fox, wolf, deer, bear, at 50 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 are unexcelled. Send for free catalog describing Marlin rifles in detail. Mailed for 2 stamps postage. The Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

The Marlin Fire Arms Co.
New Haven, Conn.

Loving His Enemies.

There may be others, but a man who keeps selling corn in the house all the time and would not think of being without them, no matter how short a distance I am going. I cannot point them out enough.

Miss Lou M. Churchill,
60 High St., Penacook N. H.

At all druggists 25 doses 25c.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Suitable.

"An easy job will suit me, senator," "How about winding the clocks every week?"

"I might make that do. But what's the matter with tearing the leaves off the calendars every month?"—Washington Herald.

Put Him Wise.

"Did you give the waiter a tip?"

"Did I? Well, I should say I did! I told him if he didn't quit hovering around me while I'd eat his block off."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Bed.

The bed is a temple of paradoxes. We go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret. We make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.—Colteh.

When a Peanut Sprouts.

"Few persons are perhaps aware that a thing of beauty is a common peanut plant growing singly in a six or eight inch pot and grown indoors during the colder weather," said a florist. "Kept in a warm room or by the kitchen stove, a peanut kernel planted in a pot of loose mellow loam and only moderately moistened will soon germinate and grow up into a beautiful plant, extending its branches over the pot. The leaves close together like the leaves of a book on the approach of night or when a shower begins to fall upon them. The plant bears tiny yellow flowers. There is nothing else just like it."

Lengthy and Monotenous.

One of the most curious contracts entered into by an operatic artist was that agreed to by Parisetti., When he visited Spain, Philip V. was suffering from mental depression, from which nothing aroused him until the arrival of Farinelli. The queen was so delighted to see her royal spouse once more interested that she engaged Farinelli at a salary of $10,000 to remain in Madrid. This he did, singing the same four songs to the king every night for ten years.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A young driveing team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn.

Pay up your back subscription.

A baby girl was born to Mr. Mrs. W. L. Rodman on August 31.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Singer Bro. will start work on their new bratha store building next week.

Wanted, teams and men to break from 80 to 90 acres of land. Wm. Broekmar, Roland Minn.

Martin McAndress drove up from St. Hilaire last Friday for an overnight visit with his son Walter and family.

Mrs. Andrew Ellingson was a passenger on yesterday morning stage on her way to the town of Hlokory for a weeks visit with friends and relation.

Morgan Vaughn bought a fine matched farm team last week that are just about the right size and bolt for a general purpose team.

For Health and Energy Eat CREAM OF RYE
For Breakfast. Reduces Cost of Living. Free Silver Spoon in Every Package. Ask your Grocer for a Package.

Parties wanting to advertise should not forget that THE SUNBEAM is the paper that has the circulation among the famers, in eastern Red Lake and Penning ton Countys.

James O'Brien was up to see Griffith's dredge work last Sunday. We fellows living on the south side havo to go on the nor th side whon we want to see a working dredge, for we have nothing but the setters on the south side of the river.

We hear that the dredge setters on ditch 47 havo gone to Dakota to make a "grub stake." A hen can not set on a nest all the time, but must get off to get something to eat. Grub got so scarse with them that the cook had to go home to get dinner.

Next week we shall publish some of the reports made on the conditions of Red Lake and the closing of the outlet by the lumber companys, as reported from Thief River Falls. Have you farmers heard that Red Lake was drying up. But it will take raiso soon.

Miss Vughn returned home on last Sunday from her western visiting trip to Montana. She is a carefnl observer of the country as she passes trough it, and says the Red River Valley has them all beat for crops and a healthy and prosperous appearance.

We made a visit to the Griffith floating dredge last Sunday, which was working near Highlanding. This dredge is running steady night and day and is doing fine and fast work. The ditch that they are digging will drain a lot of fine land in the northern part of Highlanding township.

The weather has been so unfavorable that there has not been much threshing done the past week, but grain is turning out fine. Mike Kolakie threshed one field of wheat that went 22 bushells an acre and one field that went 18½ bushells. Oats are yeilding from 40 to 60 bushells per acre, and all the grain is No.1.

Edward Singer has been appointed state fire patrolman for this district to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Herbert Swift, who having a first grade certificate is teaching our Highlanding school. Mr. Singer will make a good man for the position, and our district were fortunate to secure the services of Mr. Swift as teacher, as first grade teachers are rather scarse in this county.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

More rain, more rest.

Mrs. Lillo was visiting at Mrs. Jensons on Sunday.

Mr. Joe Simonson, of McIntosh and Mrs. Albert Scribner from Eyhro Canada, are visiting their brother A. Rolandson.

Mr. Olson, from Dakota, has taken a homestead near Clearwater and will build and move onto the land with his family this fall

This weather looks bad for threshing.

Miss Amiebell Rolandson and her aunt Mrs. Scribner are visiting relatives at Thief River.

Mr. Andrew Leivig is inspecting the creamery well, as they have run short of water.

Mr. Mrs. Otto Dahl left for the State Fair on Monday.

Miss Tillie Rindal visited Miss Nellie Short on Sunday.

Mr. Andrew Hanson is attending to Mr. Dahls store and post office this week, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Dahl at the State fair.

MORE SETTLERS.

I have got some friends, who with their families inteud to make their future home in this vicinity. Anybody knowing of any government land worth filing on can secure some good neighbors by notifying the under signed. As the first new settler, Mr. K Kartzer has arrived from western Washington and seems well satisfied with the country. He is an expert carpenter and will be glad to get contracts for building as soon as he has completed the grainery for me.

Please direct any answers pertaining to this to,

George Leimers,
Roland Minn.

Anyone knowing of an vacant lands should notify Mr. Leimers, as it is for the interest of people living in the country to get the vacant lands taken up and made homes of by actual settlers.-Ed.

Too Much For Him.

Voltaire could not speak much English. The reason why he refused to study the language is this: It was drilled into him that "plague" was pronounced "plig," which he thought very pretty and acceptable. But right on top of it he was introduced to "ague," which his teacher said must be called "a-gue." Finding it impossible to reconcile the difference, he went off into a philosophical tantrum and dropped the study.

A Bit of a Brag.

Lawyer—Are you acquainted with any of the men on the jury? Witness—Yes, sir; more than half of them. Lawyer—Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them? Witness—Say, if it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together.—Milwaukee Journal.

Deserving of Pity.

"There goes Rockum. Every time I think of that man's financial embarrassment it makes me yearn to help him."

"Financial embarrassment?"

"Yes. He's got so much money he doesn't know what to do with it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Main Thing.

Politicul Leader—How does Bump stand? Henchman—All right, I guess. He belongs to the same political party as we do. Political Leader—Confound it! That's no sign. Is he with us or against us?—Puck.

About the Same Thing.

Scribbler—Can you suggest a simile for giving advice? Scrawler—How would pouring water on a duck's back do?—Philadelphia Record.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods.

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We keep A Snpply Of Mower Guards, Sections And Rivits

Leave Your Orders With Us For Binding Twine.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

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W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

TREE TRUNK CANNON.

Wonderful Wooden Hids Wound Guns of the Antilles.

The mention of wooden guns suggests a company of boy soldiers commanded by a captain who wears a tin sword. The revolutionary soldiers of Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, however, have from time to time made cannon from tree trunks and applied them to practical purposes. In the Antilles there grows a peculiar tree with a winding grain, so tenacious of fiber that to split it by ordinary means is almost an impossibility.

When wanted for artillery purposes the tree is felled, a section some five feet in length and one foot in diameter is selected and cut, the bark is removed, and uneven places on the surface are dressed down.

The embryo cannon is then placed on rude trusses and a bore burned in it, a process that serves further still to harden the wood. While the bore is being burned green ox hides are cut into long strips by beginning in the centre and working toward the outer edge as one would peel an apple.

When all is in readiness one end of this rawhide band, which is about three inches in width, is spiked to the wooden cannon near the breech. A lever or bar is attached to the butt. Two or three negroes grasp the arms of the bar and slowly turn the hollowed log on its axis. The band of green hide is kept under a strain, and in this way the core of the cannon is wound with one of the toughest materials, wire excepted, in the world.

The first layer of hide is tightly wound to the muzzle of the growing gun and back toward the breech again until a number of layers have thus been wound on and the promising piece of artillery has grown several inches in diameter.

It is then placed in a draft of dry, hot air and allowed to harden. When the hardening and curing process is complete the persevering inhabitants have a fairly serviceable weapon.

One of those homemade wood and rawhide cannon used during the last Cuban insurrection is said to have withstood 104 charges of powder before becoming useless. The projectiles for it were made of scrap iron, broken stone and fire hardened clay balls.—St. Louis Republic.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p. m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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REAL JAVA COFFEE.

You May Get a Cup Almost Any Place Except In Java.

It seems strange that in the far east where tea and coffee come from, it is very difficult for the traveler in nearly all places in India, the Straits Settlements and elsewhere in the orient to procure a cup or really good tea or coffee. This, says Sir Frederic S. Isham, the novelist, although seemingly paradoxical, is only on a par with conditions in so many of our little American hamlets and villages where good butter, rich cream and good chickens for the residents are practically unobtainable, all of them having been "sent to town."

In Calcutta I heard an American in the best hotel there say to the waiter: "If this," indicating the contents of a cup before him, "is tea, bring me coffee. If it is coffee, bring me tea." And the waiter (an Eurasian, who had no sense of humor, took away the drink and phlegmatically brought something else—equally bad, no doubt.

So after India, Burma and the Malay peninsula we waited with bated breath for the coffee of Java. "Java coffee!" The excellence of it was a childhood tradition. The coffee "mother used to make" was compounded of real Java. In Java surely we should find a nectar of the gods. What did we discover? An extract of coffee served in little custers! It would have made the gods drink and phlegmatically brought something else—equally bad, no doubt.

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Don't go to Java for real Java coffee. You may find it in Ypsilanti, Mich., or Paris, O., but you won't find it in Java—not for money.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

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NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

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Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samul Gilbeau Vic. Pre.
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Specifics cure by acting directly upon the diseases, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

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6	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facenche	.25
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10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
—	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

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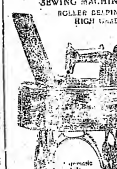
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The New and Enlarged Edition of Webster's International Dictionary of English, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc., has 2380 quarto pages with 5000 illustrations. It also has 25,000 new words, new Gazetteer of the World, and a new Biographical Dictionary, all edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, bringing the work fully up to date. It received

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Breaking It Gently.

Beginner—Now you've seen my style do you think you can tell me what sort of a golfer I shall make? Professional—Yes, sir. I yon can stand the shock.—World of Golf.

The Real Truth.

The truth about mothers in-law is that they have kept many a son-in-law from having to work for a living.—Galveston News.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHY BE WEAK?

Why suffer backache, headache, dizziness, weariness, urinary irregularities and other troubles that arise from disordered kidneys? Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands. John O. Sedalin, Modesto, Cal., says: "I was so weak I staggered like a drunken man. I ran down in weight from 176 to 137 pounds. I had practically no control over the kidney secretions and the pain in my back was terrible. I became a



nervous wreck and was given up by our best physicians. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and steadily improved in a few months' time I was back at my old weight. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I give them the entire credit."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BABY'S FUTURE.



Mrs Justwed—Did you ever notice how much baby bollers and kicks about?

Mr. Justwed—Yes; I think he'll be a baseball player when he grows up.

HANDS WOULD CRACK OPEN

"About two months ago my hands started to crack open and bleed, the skin would scale off, and the good flesh would burn and itch dreadfully. When my hands first started to get sore, there were small blisters like water blisters which formed. They itched dreadfully, it just seemed as though I could tear the skin all off. I would scratch them and the skin would peel off, and the flesh would be all red and crack open and bleed. It worried me very much, as I had never had anything the matter with my skin. I was so afraid I would have to give up my employment.

"My doctor said he didn't think it would amount to anything. But it kept getting worse. One day I saw a piece in one of the papers about a lady who had the same trouble with her hands. She had used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was cured. I decided to try them, and my hands were all healed before I had used one cake of Cuticura Ointment. I am truly thankful for the good results from the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, for thanks to them I was cured, and did not have to lose a day from work. I have had no return of the skin trouble." (Signed) Mrs. Mary E. Brelg, 2522 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 6 K, Boston.

Risked Punishment for Dog.

A pleasing story of a prisoner's love for his dog comes from North Yorkshire, Wash. Michael Short, sentenced to the street chain gang to work out his fine, escaped with two other men recently, but somewhat to the surprise of his overseers turned up again for work the next morning. Mike explained to the officer that acts as foreman that he had left his little dog tied beneath his bed at home and that he had stolen away to liberate it, as it had been three days without food or water.

Imprint at to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Good Reason.

"Why did Jagsby leave the cast of that tank drama?"

"Because he wanted to be the tank."

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE the Antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes. For Swollen, Hot, Sticking, Aching Feet. At Druggists, 25c. Sent by mail. Don't accept substitutes. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Let us return to nature, and her varacities and integrities

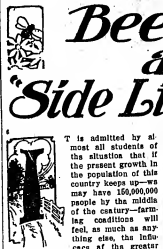
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat will not live under the same roof with Hamlins Wizard Oil, the world's best liniment for the relief of all pain.

And a lazy man will take any kind of a job he can't get.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup for Children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

We live by admiration, hope, and love.—Wordsworth.

Bee Keeping and other "Side Lines" on the Farm



T is admitted by almost all students of the situation that if the present growth in the population of this country keeps up—as may have 150,000,000 people by the middle of the century—farming conditions will feel, as much as anything else, the influence of the greater congestion. The expected sequel is the total disappearance of the big farms. Indeed, for that matter, the "bonanza farms" that excited the wonder of the world a decade or two ago have been produotly disappearing in later years and probably the next generation will find scarcely one of them left unless it be in the most isolated sections of the country.

Now, of course, Uncle Sam's vast domain can support double or tripic our present population without any suggestion of that crowding which is noticeable in Europe, where some of the countries have a population that averages 500 or 600 to the square mile. At the same time the new turn of affairs will tend to bring into favor here the small farms that have long been the standard agricultural holding abroad. Probably we shall not have many farms as small as the majority of those in Europe nor will the small farm be as universal in the New World in our time as it is across the big pond, but withal it is manifest that the era af the small farm is dawning. Given a small or moderate size farm, two general plans of deriving a livelihood therefrom present themselves to the American farmer. He may specialize, as so many of his brothers of the soil are doing—that is, concentrate all his energy and investment on the production of one product, in handling which he aims to become an expert, or, if he ha bastitates to thus put "all his eggs in oan basket," he may carry on diversified activities. Which of these plans is best cannot be determiaed by any rule of thumb. Each individuai case must ha a law unto itself. Much depends upon the size and location of the farm; its proximity to markets; tha size of the farmer's family; the labor problem in tha locality, and finally on the temperament of the farmer himself. Even given two farms af equal size, side by side, the owner of one might be qualified for specialization where his neighbor would attain better results by favoring that variety which to many people is the spice of life.

Probably, says an agricultural expert, in the case of the average, well-located small farm the ideal policy theoretically, is that which prescribes specialization, but also plans for one or more "side lines," which will contribute to the farm income almost from the start and may ultimately develop into an important factor from a financial standpoint. This means, in effect, that the farmer should concentrate largely upon one product or group of products, which can derive the benefits that almost always accrue from undivided attention, but that he or members of his household should have minor or supplementary sources of income, such as bee keeping, poultry raising, etc., which, while well worth while, would not represent sufficient investment or present serious enough problems to distract the mind of the farmer from the main business in hand. With this latter consideration in view, it is especially fortunate when the "side lines" on the farm are such that the whole responsibility for them can be taken over by the women and children of the household without bothering the farmer with the matter at all during his busy season.

Ottimes a "side line" becomes a double blessing, because it discloses a means of making use of waste products on the farm. It is being discovered that the neglected "by-products" of our farms bold proportioaately as much wealth as the "by-products" that have been utilized so successfully in the manufacturing world. As illustrations af the application of this principle on the farm there may be cited the cases of the farmer who now make lavish "pin money" by preparing preserves and jelly with the surplus fruit and vegetables that would otherwise be wasted, and of the country housewives who in their leisure momeats make cushions and all manner of saleable novelties (not forgetting fancy bats from the corn stalks) that are worse than useless. Similarly, ona rural resident is growing rich from raising water lilies on her little farm, and in the south and southwest some lugnatious people have taken up "ostrich farming" and are selling the plumes from the birds at prices that make the enterprise well worth while.

Poultry raising is a side iiaa that comes to mind the mlauta mention is made of any such activities. There have been thousands of instances where chickens, allowed to run wild on the farm, have ultimately been the means of swelling the family bank account, and to pursue the subject still further, it may be cited that many a farmer or farmer's wife who began to "keep chickens" solely with a view to marketing the poultry has been surprised in due course to find that the eggs, to which scarce a thought had been given as a source of revenue, have rivaled the dressed fowl in the income yield. Particularly has this been the case in recent years when eggs have brought as high as sixty cents a dozen in city markets. Eggs as a "by-product" would yield even bigger dividends if care were taken to gather them at least twice a day and to get them to market somewhat more promptly, for, as it known, "guaranteed 24 hour eggs" will always bring five or ten cents a dozen more than the ordinary run of fresh eggs.

Without disparaging the merits of poultry as a side line, however, it may be suggested that bee keeping is perhaps the most truly ideal incidental occupation on the farm. Indeed, the experts strongly advise that bee keeping be not made a sole occupation, although there are many localities where an experienced bee keeper can make a good living by devoting his entire time and attention to the work, once he has the requisite knowledge. The beauty about bee keeping is that by beginning on a small scale the bees can be made to pay for themselves and for all additional apparatus, as well as to return some profit all the while. It may as well be admitted, however, that for all its advantages there are few occupations that require more study to insure success than does bee keeping. In years when the available nectar is limited, surplus honey is secured only by judicious manipulation, and it is only through considerable experience that the bee keaper can, under such circumstances, carry out the proper manipulation to save his crop.

All authorities on the subject emphasize the fact that the only way to make bee keeping a profitable business is to obtain naught but the first-class product—honey comb honey or carefully prepared and neatly packed extracted honey. Under good management the average annual honey yield per colony will probably he 35 to 30 pounds of comb honey, or 40 to 60 pounds of extracted honey. Such yields can be expected only, however, when bees are kept in hives of up-to-date type, with movable frames. Plain boxes may ha wall enough to start with if the bee keeper is not able to afford say investment for the superior apparatus, but all such make-shifts should be discarded at the earliest possible moment, as in such environments the bees will produce only a restricted amount of honey and that of inferior quality. The problems of American bee keapers have been considerably simplified of late years through the passage by various states of laws providing for the annual or county inspection of apiaries for bee diseasa control.

Another "side line" that has attained in favor in the rural districts almost as rapidly as bee keeping is found in tha raising of pigeons, doves, etc. The backbone of this industry is found, of course, in the raising of squabs for the market that has developed of recent years in all our large cities, but there is also much headway made in raising the fancy varieties of pigeons for disposal as pets. Indeed, tha whola pet stock industry in all its branches may be advantageously carried on as "side lines" on farms. Shetland pony farms bava become a recognized institution in various parts of the country these past few years; rabbits and guinea pigs yeild an income to many a farmer boy, and there are dozens of farmers' wives who derive profit as well as pleasure from raising blooded cats, gold fish, canaries and other furred or feathered household companions. In woodland districts the making of rustic furniture offers a profitable occupation for the men in the long winter days, and the women and children can employ their time to equal advantaga in the production of pine pillows and those bark and grass novelties for which trara is always a good market at remunerative prices.







Spring Styles

"Have you any ancestors, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs O'Brien.

"And phwat's ancistors?"

"Why, people you sphrung from."

"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brian," said Mrs. Kelly impressively. "Oi come from the rale shock av Donnybues that sphring from nobody. They sphring at thim."

Then a place of meeting is appointed. The two men, tha insulted and insulted, the offender and offended, stand face to face, and each recites his poem. His friends and servants form a chorus. Each one tries to raise the laugh against his adversary. Each man speaks in turn, whipping the enemy with epigram and quip, and after two hours of its wordy battle the meeting gives the victory to bim of the two adversarias who has amused the whole assembly most.

Very Unusual.

"The woman who did the shooting is an actress, of course?"

"No."

"Authoress, then?"

"No, just an ordinary individual."

"Hum," said the city editor, "this is a bigger sensation than I thought."

Have Their Good Traits

English Humorist Puts "In a Good Word for Felins Pets of the Household.

Cats have the credit of being more worldy wise than dogs—of looking more after their own interests, and being less blindly devoted to those of their friends. And we men and women are naturally shocked at such selfishness. Cats certainly do love a family that has a carpet in the kitchen more than the family that has not; and if there are many children about they prefer to spend their leisure time next door. But, taken altogether, cats are libeled. Make a friend of one and she will stick to you through thick and thin. All the cats that I have had have been most firm comrades. I had a cat once that used to follow me about everywhere, until it even got quite embarrassing, and I had to beg her, as a personal favor, not to accompany me any further than down to High street. She used to sit up for me when I was late home and meet me in the passage. It made me feel quite like a married man; except that she never asked where I had been and then didn't believe me when I told her.

Another cat I had used to get drunk regularly every day. She would hang about for bones outside the cellar door for the purpose of sneaking in on the first opportunity and lapping up the drippings from the beer cask. I do not mention this habit of hers in praise of the species, but merely to show how almost human some of them are. If the transmigration of souls is a fact, this animal was certainly qualifying most rapidly for a Christian. For her vanity was only second to her love of drink. Whenever she caught a particularly big rat she would bring it up into the room where we were all sitting, lay the corpse down in the midst of us and wait to be praised.—Jerome K. Jerome, Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow.

A Greenland Duel.

It is rather a pity for the gayety of nations that French men of letters cannot fight their duels as duels are fought in Greenland. In Greenland when one man has been insulted by another the adversaries each compose a satire in verse. This each man recites to his household until the servants and the women know it by heart.

WAS NOT THE WHOLE THING

Sweet Girl in Error When She Imagined Herself Sole Empress of His Heart.

She imagined his room with her photograph smiling down at him from over the mantel, while mother of her photos looked demurely at him from a leather case on the dressing table.

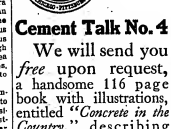
She could see him often standing in front of her mirrored likeness and making vows of constancy and fidelity. She knew he would rather part with anything he had than those likenesses. But they had quarreled and she felt she must ask him to return her photographs, and she wrote him accordingly.

When she received his reply she nearly fainted. Here is what the wretch wrote:

"Dear Mabel: I would like awfully much to return your photos, but, honestly, you girls all dress and pose so much alike for the camera that I can't tell any two of you apart. If you like, I will send you over 300 or 400 photos that I have of miscellaneous girls and you can pick yours out. Hoping this will be satisfactory, I am, sincerely, etc., etc."—Royal Magazine.

A Sandwich Filling.

A delicious filling for sandwiches or crackers is made by mixing equal parts of cream cheese and snappy cheese with French dressing to a smooth paste; then stirring in it chopped red peppers or chopped olives. This paste should be very creamy and put on thickly, at least a quarter of an inch. It is nice between salted wafers or on thin rounds of brown or rye bread.



Cement Talk No. 4

We will send you *free* upon request, a handsome 116 page book with illustrations, entitled "*Concrete in the Country*," describing how to build various things out of *concrete*. It tells in plain, simple language how permanent, enduring structures can be built on your place with *cement*, sand, gravel or crushed stone. It will pay you to write for this book today and it will cost you nothing except the postal card. Up-to-date people are now building fence posts, barn floors, foundations, cisterns, sidewalks, cellars, stairways, feeding floors, and so on, of *Portland cement concrete*. Things built of *concrete* are permanent, cheap, sanitary and satisfying. They cannot be destroyed by fire and make permanent, handsome improvements on any place. Write us today for the free book. *Universal Portland cement* is handled by representative dealers everywhere.

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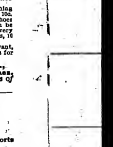
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That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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Pettits Eye Salve

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL REFLATION TO THE WOMAN

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Illustrations by Dennison Metcalf

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blockade billiard room. The husband, in a maudlin moment, tells the story to his wife, but the chivalrous boy pins a note to the body taking the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted the youth puts her astride his own horse and, leading her, starts across the desert. Suddenly the woman thrusts her escort into a snow drift and rides on. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire in New York. He is engaged to marry the beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and co-operates with her in her work. Gormly becomes owner of a steamship line and finds himself involved in pier and track extension plans by grafting officers, backed by the Gordon Traction company. An automobile accident on a lonely road brings Gormly and Miss Haldane to her country home. Gormly makes the impromptu party comfortable. In a confidential talk with Gormly, Miss Haldane outlines on her settlement work, and hopes that he shall benefit mankind with his wealth and business talents. He tells her that he has political aspirations. He will be mayor of New York and redeem the city from corruption. Mr. Haldane in a long desired interview with Gormly, makes an indirect proposition to compromise the fight which the latter has been waging in the newspapers against the Gordon Traction company. Mr. Haldane is suspected of being the tool of Gormly boldly announces his plan of campaign to Haldane.

CHAPTER VI.

Gormly Announces His Candidacy.

The ball into which Miss Haldane stepped early the next morning had been transformed into a perfect bower of winter beauty. There had been no time to buy anything; but the most available pine trees on the place, of which there were several, had been ruthlessly sacrificed, and under Gormly's personal supervision the hall, a magnificent apartment under any circumstances, had been lavishly decorated with the fragrant evergreen in honor of Christmas.

Gormly had been busy during the night. He actually did not slept a wink. So soon as he had got the party safely to bed, he had gone to the stable, and in default of anyone else who could do so, he had himself ridden across the country through the snow and storm, which was even then dying out, to notify the people at the Haldane place of the predicament of the family and to arrange that maids and men with proper clothing should be brought over to his own cottage early in the morning.

Ilence Miss Haldane was under no necessity of appearing in evening costume at eight o'clock in the morning, or of making a guy of herself in Mrs. Mullen's extraordinary attire. She had learned, of course, from her maid how the news had been brought and how she happened to be there with the change of apparel.

Miss Haldane had not slept very well; for one reason her thoughts had dwelt unceasingly upon that strange conversation she had had with her host. She had awakened earlier than the rest, had dressed immediately, and had descended to the hall in hope of seeing him. Her pleasure and satisfaction sparkled in her eyes as she extended her hand.

"How delightfully Christmasiike is the room; how good it smells!" she said after the first words of greeting.

"I am glad indeed that it pleases you," answered Gormly, smiling. "And if you will permit me, I will repeat my words of last night, or early this morning, and wish you again a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year as well."

"And I will give you back your wish with interest," returned Miss Haldane, "as I did last night. I am sure that we are all intensely grateful to you for your forethought in having the maids and clothes brought over. Felice, my maid, has told me that you rode over yourself very early this morning to carry the news of our plight, and to bring them. It must have been hard riding."

"It took me back to boyhood days, Miss Haldane."

"In the west?" asked the girl.

"Well, yes," was the somewhat reluctant answer, "although the greater part of my boyhood was not spent in the west."

"And the ride in the storm, was it like the other rides and storms you have experienced?"

"This was a very mild affair compared to those. I could wish it had been harder."

"Why?"

"This time I was riding for another woman, a different woman."

Miss Haldane rather thrilled to the direct statement; but womanlike she cheeged the subject.

"Did you have this Christmas arrangement of pines made in the hall?" She asked irrelevantly.

"For you—and your party," interposed Gormly with a perceptible break after the pronoun so as to allow the fact to permeate thoroughly. "I wish," he added, "that circumstances permitted me to signalize the season by offering you an adequate Christmas present.

"I have, however, something that may possibly interest you, which I may venture to hope you may regard as a personal tribute from me in lieu of such a gift."

"And what is that?" asked Miss Haldane, her curiosity getting the better of her discretion.

"It is here!" said Gormly, extending to her a copy of The New York Planet of Christmas morning, which had been brought over from the station by special messenger by his direction.

"The morning paper!" exclaimed the girl, with a laugh.

"Not so much the morning paper, interesting though it usually is, but something that appears therein."

"What is that?"

"Allow me."

He took the paper from her, opened it until he came to the advertising section, and then handed it back to her, in bold type covering a whole page she read the following:

"Mr. George Gormly offers himself to the people of New York as a candidate for the mayoralty in the forthcoming election. Mr. George Gormly submits the following as his platform:

"Honest administration of the laws in the interest of the people; the preservation of all the rights and privileges of the people; the operation of the public franchises by the people, or if by corporations, the due safeguarding of the rights of the people; the abolition of graft; a non-partisan administration in which "Honesty" and "Honor" shall be the watchwords, which shall be conducted on business principles in the ancient and admirable acceptance of those words.

"Mr. George Gormly pledges his business and personal honor, which the people of New York who have dealt Haldane, her curiosity getting the better of her discretion.



He Handed Her the Paper.

with him for a quarter of a century have had ample opportunity of testing, that, if elected, he will administer the affairs of the city honestly and with the same care and ability with which he has striven to carry on his own business to the satisfaction of the public. He would advise the voters, if they are in doubt as to what his business methods are, to refer to their mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters who have been patrons of his store.

"In the hope that better days are drawing for New York, Mr. George Gormly has the honor to wish his friends, and those whom he must to be his great regret characterize as his enemies, a very Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year."

Eleanor Haldane read this extraordinary announcement aloud. Then she handed the paper back to him and extended her hand, joyfully exclaiming,

"It is perfectly splendid. It's the finest thing I have ever heard. Nothing could have delighted me more. I am so glad to see you irrevocably committed to the step! I am sure you will be elected, and—"

"What, my dear child," broke in the cold voice of Mrs. Haldane, who was just descending the stairs, "is giving you such joy, may I ask?"

"Mother," said the young woman, turning to her and lifting the paper from the table, "what do you think? Mr. Gormly has announced himself as candidate for mayor of New York at the spring election."

"Indeed," began Mrs. Haldane loftily, surveying Gormly through her lorgnette, "I am quite surprised."

"I think it's awfully jolly," broke in Miss Stewart, who had followed the elder women into the hall. "I didn't know that gentlemen mingled in politics as a rule. I thought it was all reserved for the Bowery society."

"What you don't know about the politics of New York would fill a large book, Miss Stewart," said Livingstone Haldane, who had entered the room with Dr. Deveaux at the same time.

"I am afraid it will be a sad day for the men," said the doctor, "when the women begin to take intelligent interest in men, not merely as men but as politicians."

"What has started the political discussion?" queried young Haldane.

"Mr. Gormly has," answered his sister. "He has announced himself as candidate for mayor of New York."

"And I said that I never knew that gentlemen went into politics," interposed Miss Stewart.

"They often enter," said the doctor, "as gentlemen; but infrequently leave with the same degree."

"That's right," answered Livingstone. "It is rather a nasty game to play."

"But don't you think," asked Gormly, "that if a few more gentlemen would play it, it would become a cleaner game?"

"Of course, it would," assented the vivacious Miss Stewart. "Mr. Haldane, why don't you enter it yourself?"

"By Jove!" exclaimed the young man, "that wouldn't be a half bad idea, would it, sis? Father's always talking to me about a career and all that. I wonder why that wouldn't be a good game!"

"Its expensive enough as a pastime," said Dr. Deveaux, "to rank with horse racing and automobiling and other pleasant enjoyments of the harmless rich."

"I should not think," said Mrs. Haldane ponderously, "of allowing my son to—associate himself with—"

"Mother," cried her daughter, "you forget that Mr. Gormly—"

"Quite so, quite so," said the lady vaguely; "but for persons in—er—trade."

"Yes," said Dr. Deveaux, "politics as a rule is made up of harlot and sale, I believe."

"If that's the case," interposed young Haldane facetiously, "I'll get father to buy me the office, and—"

His sister turned on him contemptuously, "Livingstone," she said, "this is a serious matter. The people of New York have been robbed right and left in every way. Everybody knows that. We have the worst administration that has ever disgraced the city. Mr. Gormly, for the sake of the people, is going to try to make things different."

"They all say that," laughed Livingstone. "I don't mean anything personal of course, Mr. Gormly."

"Say whatever you like, Mr. Haldane," returned Gormly composedly. "I expected that the notice would cause amusement; indeed I wrote it for that purpose. And while much that you have said, Dr. Deveaux, about politicians and the political situation is generally true, I wish to assure you that I reserve harder end treats for my business, and if I cannot be elected by the votes of the people on a plain, straightforward issue such as I present, then I shall cheerfully devote the rest of my life to minding my own business."

"The man who minds his own business," said Haldane the elder, who had entered unobserved by the rest of the group, and had listened long enough to catch the drift of the conversation, "as a rule is not cut out for a politician. The chief function of the politician is to attend to the business of other people, and the successful politician is the one who can keep all persons the people that their business needs attention; and generally, that no one can give it such attention as he himself; that he is the one indispensable man."

"I do not assume to be the only man who can give New York a business administration; who can stop graft and stealing, who can safeguard the rights of the people; who can stand for justice and equal opportunity, the administration of the law, and the abolition of privilege. There are doubtless thousands of men who could be trusted to do those things, or at least to make a brave attempt in that direction; but none of them has come forward with an offer to do so."

"You are fully committed to the enterprise, I see, Mr. Gormly," said Haldane gravely.

"Absolutely."

"Well, I supposed as much after our conversation last night. Nothing can alter your resolution."

"Nothing; at least nothing that is likely to be offered."

"Eleanor," said Haldane—at which Mr. Gormly started violently, the word came in so pat—"what do you think of this scheme?"

"Father, I think it is splendid, glorious!" said Mr. Gormly's niece, her attention lest night, as he seems to have told you. I have always said that the man who does something is a large way for his fellow men is after all fulfilling more nearly than any other the highest obligations and privileges of his manhood."

"My dear child," said Mrs. Haldane disapprovingly, "are you intending to enter the political field?"

"Not on the same terms as Louise; but so far as wishing Mr. Gormly success in his enterprise, I am fully committed thereto."

"For you wish to gain your sister's good opinion, Mr. Haldane," said Miss Stewart, "I see that you will have to do something."

"Would that also gain yours?"

"It is very doubtful," was the reply. "You see I haven't that innate predisposition to like you which would naturally be a family characteristic."

"Jesting aside, Mr. Gormly," said Haldane, "I suppose that you realize the tremendous nature of the undertaking you have set to yourself, if you are in earnest."

"I never was more in earnest in my life. I think I realize perfectly."

"Every vested interest, every political influence will be against you."

"Certainly."

"And what will be for you."

"I shall be," said Miss Haldane impulsively.

Gormly bowed. "With you and right on my side, Miss Haldane," he said not ungracefully, "I am sure of a majority."

"Don't delude yourself," continued the older man gravely, "with the belief that because your gallant, somewhat quixotic, declaration wins the support of a certain section of the community, which like my daughter here, is made up more or less of dreamers and theorists, that you are thereby making possible the achievement of your desire."

"I think," returned Gormly, "that all my life I have been something of a dreamer." When I was a young clerk in an obscure store on the east side, I dreamed of that Broadway building, and the dream has come true.

"And I dream dreams of a regenerated New York as well," continued Gormly swiftly. There is one power which is above every other force or organization in communities like ours, if it can only be awakened to its responsibilities and made to feel its force; and that power—"

He stopped and looked smilingly at the elder woman.

"Is the people," cried her daughter with enthusiasm. "And that power I am sure you are going to have."

She stretched out her hand to him impulsively. Gormly took it, bowed over it, and but kissed it.

"I am going to try for it, at least," he said smiling gratefully at her.

"Sir," said the quiet voice of the butler at this moment, "breakfast is served."

"We will breakfast with you, Mr. Gormly," said Haldane on condition that you will take your Christmas dinner with us." He spoke with the utmost cordiality and cordiality in a manner so foreign to his usual hearing that his son and his wife looked at him with amazement. The host continued the elder man, "that my wife joins me most heartily in this invitation. My dear—"

His voice took a slight touch of sharpness, scarcely perceptible, but quite sufficient to awaken the astonished Mrs. Haldane to action.

"Quite so," she said vaguely, not in the least understanding why she was accord portals of the Haldane home should be opened to this upstart outsider. She did not know that Haldane intended to fight this man to the bitter end, and as a preliminary there to be felt it advisable for many reasons to invite him to dinner—such are the conditions of modern life—"we should be charmed, I am sure, if Mr. Gormly would honor us," she continued, as she accompanied him toward the breakfast room.

But Gormly, though he saw an interested second to the invitation in Miss Haldane's glance, was wise enough to decline. He preferred to be in the position of one who confers favors rather than receives them at this stage of the game.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Woman's Danger Periods Made Safe

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Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Here is proof:



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"I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it has worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish this letter."—Mrs. Nathan B. Greaton, 51 No. Main St., Natick, Mass.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.



Cornwallville, N. Y.—"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time for a change of Life, nervousness, and a fibroid growth.

"Two doctors advised me to go to the hospital, but one day while I was away visiting I met a woman who told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and I know it helped me wonderfully. I am very thankful that I was told to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Wm. Boughton, Cornwallville, N. Y., Greene Co.

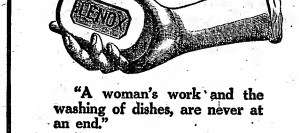
The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as those above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.



Lydia E. Pinkham

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



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COPAN, THE MOTHER CITY OF THE MAYAS

By SYLVANUS G. MORELY



THE ruins of Copan are situated in the valley of the Copan river in the western part of the Republic of Honduras only a few miles from the boundary of Guatemala. Mountains, the foothills of the Cordilleras, reaching an altitude of some 2,500 feet, surround it on every side, their lower slopes overgrown with a wellnigh impenetrable thicket of low trees and bushes, and their summits sparsely covered with pine. The valley at this point is about a mile and a half wide, and it is upon this rich river plain that the ancient Maya metropolis was built. The river here flows east and west, now skirting the northern foothills, and again having crossed the plain, rushing along the base of the southern slopes, a modest stream, easily forded in the dry season, but a raging, swollen torrent frequently overflowing its banks after the rains have set in. This pleasant valley surrounded on all sides by mountains of considerable height, peopled with an abundance of never failing streams, and renowned for its fertility, offers a striking contrast to the parched waterless plains of northern Yucatan, which form the general environment of northern Maya sites. With the former the water supply was never a question of moment, but with the latter its satisfactory solution is a few places only, absolutely determined the distribution of the aboriginal population. And yet, unlike as these two regions are, the Maya civilization, which overspread both of them, was of sufficient homogeneity, as we shall see, to follow in each one much the same lines of cultural development. At the very beginning of our study of Copan we find ourselves confronted with a grave difficulty, namely, the entire absence of aboriginal tradition concerning the place, which consequently renders a reconstruction of the historical background impossible. In Yucatan we were able to piece together somewhat of the early history of the principal cities, such as Chichen Itza, and Uxmal, from the account of native as well as Spanish writers, many of whom derived their information from those well acquainted with the former history of the country. And while this information is often quite fragmentary, nevertheless it sheds a very considerable light on the pre-Columbian history of these two northern sites, and in a measure, at least, dispels their darkness and obscurity which so completely enshrouds almost all the other great centers of the Maya culture.



FACE OF STEP IN THE TEMPLE



A WELL-PRESERVED STELA



RESTORATION OF DOORWAY TO INNER CHAMBER OF GREAT TEMPLE.



WEST SIDE OF DOORWAY LEADING TO THE INNER CHAMBER.

Concerning the former history of Copan, however, we know absolutely nothing, excepting the tradition of very doubtful value given below. In 1567, or thereabout, Diego Garcia de Palacio, an official of the Audiencia of Guatemala, visited these ruins and later described them in a letter to Philip II., the then king of Spain. In this communication, after a description of the different buildings, he says he endeavored to ascertain who the former inhabitants of the city were:

"I endeavored with all possible care to ascertain from the Indians, through the traditions derived from the ancients, what people lived here, or whether they have any bad heard from their ancestors concerning them. But they had no books relating to their antiquities, nor do I believe that in all this district there is more than one, which I possess. They say that in ancient times there came from Yucatan a great lord, who built these edifices, but that at the end of some years he returned to his native country, having them entirely deserted."

Unfortunately, the reliability of this tradition is disproved by too many different lines of evidence to permit our accepting it. In the first place, the structures of Copan are far too numerous and massive to have been built within the span of a single life; and its elaborately sculptured monuments are far too intricate to have been carved in one generation with the tools available. Had that "Great lord from Yucatan" lived twice the allotted three score years and ten, his life, even then, could not have embraced one-fourth of the period of building activity at Copan.

Again, as we shall see, the hieroglyphic inscriptions at Copan indicate that it was far older than any of the Yucatan sites, and that it probably had been abandoned many years before the rise of the great northern cities. Still another reason for doubting that Copan was colonized from Yucatan arise when we examine the historical data bearing on each. All the early writers, native as well as Spanish, with the exception of Palacio, above quoted, pass over the great southern metropolis in absolute silence; but when they come to describe Yucatan nearly all of them mention the two largest of the ancient cities there, Chichen Itza and Uxmal, and in some instances even give brief outlines of their history.

The striking absence of tradition relating to such an extensive site as Copan can only indicate one thing—that its fall and subsequent desolation had outlived the memory of man even at the time of the Spanish Conquest in 1530; and a generation later, when Palacio visited the place, it had been forgotten so long that he was unable to find out anything about its former history except the very dubious tradition given above.

The ruins are more easily reached today from Guatemala than from Honduras, in which latter Republic they are located. They are on the Guatemala Northern railroad at Zacepa, and either by horseback or cart, journeys eastward for two days, stopping overnight at Jocotan. The actual distance traveled cannot be more than 30 or 40 miles at the outside, but the road is so rough and winds through country so mountainous that it takes two days to reach the ruins after leaving the railroad. The modern village of Copan, where one can secure accommodations of a sort, is about three-quarters of a mile from the main group of ruins. It is built over a part of the site of the ancient city, and has two beautifully sculptured altars standing in the plaza under a large tree. Several other sculptural monuments are to be found in various pigsties and chicken yards throughout the village, and there is another group of two or three, a short distance to the northwest in the "campo santo" or burying ground.

Taking the path leading to the west from the village, a fifteen minutes' walk brings one to the entrance on the west side of the Great Plaza, the largest and doubtless the most important court in the city. This imposing area, some 200 feet long by 250 wide, is surrounded on three sides by a terrace 10 to 15 feet high. The interior sides of this are stepped so that standing in the center of the plaza the effect is that of a sunken court surrounded on all sides but one, with tiers of stone seats or benches. The southern or open side is occupied by a small pyramid about 20 feet high, which, standing midway between the ends of the terrace, appears to inclose the area. The pyramid, because of its central position with reference to the Great Plaza, must have been a much more important structure than its size would now seem to indicate. Standing on its summit and looking northward, a great spectator auditorium lies at one's feet. Tier upon tier of stone benches rising around its sides, and five great monumental stelæ, posted like gigantic sentinels guarding its sacred precincts.

STONE AND IDOL

This mound, so conspicuously located on the open side of the Great Plaza, attracted the attention of the English traveler and archæologist, Mr. A. P. Maudsley, who visited Copan in 1885, spending several months there in photographing and making molds of the sculptures and in studying the ruins. He cleared its sides and excavated it. The summit, he says, is very small, and shows no signs of any building ever having stood there. Digging through the floor he sank a shaft into the interior of the pyramid and found at a depth of six feet from the top an earthen pot which contained several jade beads, a few pearls, a jade spindle whorl, perforated disk, and some roughly carved pieces of pearl shell. The bottom of the pot was covered with some finely ground cinnabar and several ounces of quick silver. Fragments of human bones were taken out during the course of these excavations and, finally, at a depth of nine feet below the level of the plain, a skeleton of a jaguar was uncovered.

The use of this pyramid without a building of any kind surmounting it must forever remain a mystery. Perhaps here in full view of the assembled inhabitants of the ancient city were practiced the bloody rites of human sacrifice; or perhaps the decrees of rules or the omens from above were handed down. Who can say now? One thing stone seems reasonably certain; the close proximity and commanding relation of this pyramid to such a vast operatic auditorium as the Great Plaza indicates that it formerly played some very important part in the life of Copan.

The most interesting feature of the Great Plaza, however, is not this pyramid, but the great sculptured monuments, which are scattered here and there around the inclosure. Of these, five are now standing and three lie prostrate. They average not far from 12 feet in height and are about 3½ feet in breadth. The general treatment of them all is much the same. The side facing the plaza is uniformly sculptured with the likeness of a human being sometimes of one sex and sometimes of the other, carved in very high relief, which, in places, amounts to sculpture in the round. The clothing and headdresses of these figures are exceedingly ornate.



SEATED FIGURE (PARTIALLY RESTORED) IN CENTER OF STAIRWAY

The sides and backs of these monuments are usually covered with hieroglyphics, though this latter is not a constant feature. Near each one of them, usually just in front, there is a smaller block of stone, sometimes round and sometimes square. These, because of their close connection with the larger monuments, have been called altars, and it is not unlikely that they may have served some such a purpose. They are elaborately sculptured with grotesque figures and in some cases with hieroglyphics also.

Leaving the Great Plaza and its interesting monuments behind, and proceeding southward about 100 yards, we enter a narrow court 220 feet in length by 135 feet in width. This inclosure has been named "The Court of the Hieroglyphic Stairway," because of its most remarkable feature—an imposing flight of stairs ascending the pyramid at its southern end. This stairway, including the elaborately sculptured balustrades on each side, measures 32 feet in width. Its steps, which average a foot in height, have their vertical faces covered with hieroglyphics.

The monumental stairway, rising steeply for 90 feet, its steps and balustrades elaborately sculptured, and full-size human figures occupying its center at regular intervals clear to the summit, must have presented in former times a striking appearance and offered an effect but little short of stupendous.

Ascending the steep slope which forms the southeastern side of the court of the Hieroglyphic Stairway, we find ourselves on the summit of a broad terrace overlooking the Eastern Court. This inclosure, though somewhat small (about 125 feet square), originally must have been one of the most beautiful parts of the city, judging from the elaborate sculptures now strewing it in great profusion. On its south side rises the highest pyramid at Copan, the summit 118 feet above the level of the river. Across the greater part of the western side extends a broad, rather low stairway, flanked by two life-sized rampant jaguars sculptured in high relief. This flight of steps leads to a broad terrace overlooking another court. The remaining sides of the Eastern Court are occupied by high terraces, which support a number of ruined structures. One of these on the northern terrace was excavated by Mr. Maudsley, who found there a beautiful interior doorway nine feet wide, over which there is an elaborate frieze supported at its ends by crouching human figures of heroic size, the whole being carved in high relief almost amounting to sculpture in the round.

The structures on the eastern and remaining terrace have for the most part disappeared, their destruction having been due to a change in the course of the Copan river, which now washes the exterior base of this terrace. This cutting away of the great substructure of the main group of buildings by the river is one of the most unfortunate and at the same time deplorable features at Copan, since ultimately, if not checked, it can mean nothing more nor less than the total destruction of the city.

But this wholesale demolition is not being accomplished without its accompanying lesson to archæology. This great vertical wall, cut by the river all along the eastern side of the main group, is the largest cross-section of an architectural mass in the world. Here, like an open book, one may read the successive periods of the city's growth. At different levels from the hollows upward throughout the rubble hearting of the substructure there are horizontal strata of cut stone pavements. These are the pavements of different plazas dating from successive epochs of the city's history, and they clearly demonstrate that the growth of Copan has been gradual. As time passed and the population increased, newer and larger structures and plazas were built to meet the needs of the growing city. These constructions, as we see from the cross-section of the substructure, were built directly above the older ones. When it became necessary to build a new plaza its rubble foundations were laid on the paving of the old plaza which it was to replace, and thus the highest of the substructure slowly increased. A careful study of the floors of these successive plazas would doubtless teach much as to the different epochs of the city's occupancy, and might even reveal important facts relative to its history.

Before closing this description, it may not be out of place to explain here our reasons for having called Copan "The Mother City of the Mayas." Briefly stated, it is because of the greater antiquity of its hieroglyphic inscriptions as compared with those of every other Maya city now known. This greater age of Copan is indicated, not only by the actual dates recorded in its earliest inscriptions, but also by a cruder technique in their execution. Later, in the best period of the southern Maya civilization, sculpture, however, appears in the earliest monuments at Copan, where the relief is so low that it amounts little more than to incised lines, the sculptor apparently not feeling sure enough of his technique to attempt anything more ambitious.

Aside from this question of technique, however, the dates themselves recorded on these more crudely sculptured monuments are much earlier then those on the more elaborate ones. The earliest historic date at Copan preceded the earliest historic date of all the other great Maya cities by intervals ranging from 20 to 200 years, or, expressed in terms of Maya chronology, from one to fifteen katuns, the Maya "katun" being approximately equal to 20 of our own years.

For these two reasons, then, the more primitive character of its earliest monuments and the actual priority of its earliest dates, we have called Copan "The Mother City of the Mayas."

WINDY CITY APPALLED HER

Young Western Girl Draws Up an Indictment of Chicago and Its People.

Chicago—The restraints and conventionalities of the city and the freedom and naturalness of the country are as antipodeans as the east and west of Kipling. Take the average healthy-minded person from the atmosphere of the mountains, the plains, the forests and lakes and place him in the rush and strife of a great city, with the noises of tumultuous life in his ears and knowing that while there is much of virtue and goodness among the rushing thousands that go by there is also much of selfishness and duplicity and deception and hate and envy and mellcousness, and he will wish to he back egain where men is more natural and living more of a joy.

That is the experience that Silver Dollar Tabor recently had in Chicago. She grew up in the unconventional west and from childhood was accustomed to wearing men's clothes and handling a pistol. Much of her time was spent about the mining camps and she was known as "the queen of the miners.

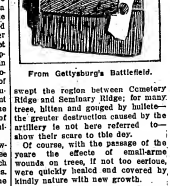


When she visited Chicago she had had no personal knowledge of a big city and she now wishes to forget the knowledge she acquired. She found Chicago big and ugly. Its air compered with her own mountain air was impure. She hated the constant dodging of automobiles and street cars and believes she would he safer shooting grizzly beers than walking the streets. But she found other things disagreeable. She found, she says, that money is the god of Chicago and that manhood and womanhood and character are not appreciated at their true worth. There is too much artificiality in the men and women of the big city, and she is severe in her condemnation of them for wasting devote themselves to amusements. She says work in the west is fun—in Chicago it is purgatory; and it was with a light heart she returned to the west where people are natural and may be polite and courteous and complimentary without being hypocritee.

BULLET IN THE TREE'S CORE

Piece of Wood Bearing Missile From the Leadenswept Field of Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Pa.—This piece of wood with a bullet imbedded in it is a piece of a tree that stood on the battlefield of Gettysburg in what was called the "slaughter pen." It is a feiut reminder of the musketry fire which at times



From Gettysburg's Battlefield.

swept the region between Cemetery Ridge and Seminary Ridge; for many trees, hitten and gouged by bullets—the greuter destruction caused by the artillery is not here referred to—show their scars to this day.

Of course, with the passage of the years the effects of small-arms wounds on trees, if not too serious, were quickly healed and covered by kindly nature with new growth.

Vast Cave Is Discovered.

Hartland, Conn.—Trout fishermen who have been following the Farmington river through the Tunxis valley here have discovered a hitherto unknown cave along the river's bank. The cave is of immense proportions, spreading in several directions far beneath the earth.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

"Spuds" Cause Split in Sharp Family



PITTSBURG, Kan.—"Them potatoes sort to be peeled before they are boiled," said wife No. 2 to wife No. 1, when the pair were getting Peter Sharp's dinner ready the other day. "Well, I guess I know better than you, for I knew him before the Chicago fire in which he lost me," declared wife No. 1, as she tossed the "murphies" with their jackets on into the boiler. "And what was good enough for him then is good enough for him now."

A row started right there and now Peter Sharp is sorry he found his first wife and took her back to live with him and his second wife, whom he married when he thought his spiritual spouse had perished in the blaze which wiped out Chicago in 1871.

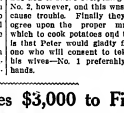
For Peter's home hasn't been a place of joy since he made the compromise which brought the two women under his roof. Some time ago wife No. 1 found out that her husband, who went out of her life forty years ago, was still alive and had married again. She received the acquaintance so long interrupted and Peter hardly knew what to do.

Then a happy thought struck him. He had been married for a number of years—nearly forty in fact—to wife No. 2, and she suited him perfectly. He had no desire to return to conditions as they were before the fire.

So, as a solution to the problem, Peter decided to have two wives to hold a conference with him. He told them how they were old and penceable folk and could live together in peace and amity without jealousies that beset younger persons.

So the bargain was struck and wife No. 1 was installed in the Sharp household in all her ancient glory. She had to share everything with wife No. 2, however, and this was bound to cause trouble. Finally they couldn't agree upon the proper manner in which to cook potatoes and the result is that Peter would gladly find someone who will consent to take one of his wives—No. 1 preferably—off his hands.

Aged Farmer Loses $3,000 to Fiance



CHICAGO.—No wedding bells will ring for William Dennis, 82 years old, a retired Wisconsin farmer who came to Chicago to be married to a woman whom he had met two weeks before at a county fair. The day after his arrival here Dennis appeared at the detective bureau and reported that his intended wife had disappeared, taking with her $3,000, which he had entrusted to her care.

Dennis told the police that the young woman, known to him only as Blanche, left him in the La Salle street depot on the pretext that she was going to telephone to a wealthy sister.

Dennis, according to his story, told the police he met the woman at the county fair, where she conducted a fortune telling concession. Dennis told the police that he took a liking to the woman and proposed marriage to her. "She accepted me," he said, "and we made preparations to come to Chicago and get married."

They came in on the interurban electric railroad. Then they took a Northwestern elevated train around to the La Salle street depot. Mlle. Blanche said she wanted to telephone her sister in Grant Park. "You stay here, honey, while I telephone to my sister, who will meet us with her automobile," said the woman, according to the story told by the aged man. "I'll call up Muriel and tell her I have captured my mate," explained the blonde stepheress. "She will send her French car right over for us. We will be in time for luncheon. I feer you may be getting hungry." Whereupon she had placed for "safe keeping" the $3,000 of Dennis.

Cigarette Betrays Girl in Male Garb

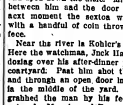


ST. LOUIS.—The manner in which "Willie" Wright lighted a cigarette attracted the attention of Patrolman Daily, and now, incidentally, "Willie" is Ada.

Bailey saw "Willie" at Third street and Washington avenue. He wore blue overalls, black sack coat and brown cap and stopped at the corner to light a cigarette. The nonchalance of the mouth which held the cigarette first arrested Bailey's attention. Then he observed the small white hand which handled the match. "Willie" held the match between the tips of the thumb and index finger at the extreme end and drew it across a brick wall with a long sweep of the arm. It did not light until it had been scratched several times. Then, instead of leaving the cigarette in the mouth and puffing it into a light, the smoker held it at arm's length until it became ignited and choked and coughed when the puffing began. The contortions of the face alone were a study.

"What is your name?" he asked, going up to the smoker. "Willie Wright," was the reply in a soft voice. The policemen lifted the cap and light tresses fell about "Willie's" shoulders. "Oh, I don't care," ponted the owner of the hair. "That cigarette has made me sick, anyway." At Central District station the prisoner said she was Ada Wright, eighteen years old, 2809 South Broadway. "I got a letter last week that my mother is sick in Bloomington, Ind., and needs my help," she continued. "I had only $8.45, so I thought I would beat my way on a freight train and get a little money left for my mother when I got there.

Bogus Worshiper Would Rob Poor-Box



NEW YORK.—The attempted robbery of a poor-box in the church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in East Twenty-eighth street, was followed by an exciting chase of the thief which ended in his capture.

Solemn high mass had just been celebrated. Father McCabe, the parish priest, had gone home, but the church was open. Lately money has been missed from some of the collection boxes and William Mangia, the sexton, has been on the watch for thieves. Standing behind the altar he saw a man cater by the Twenty-eighth street entrance and go up the aisle to the altar of the Sacred Heart, where he knelt as if in prayer.

On the center aisle is a large poor-box, which usually contains a very considerable amount in votive offerings. Walking softly down the middle aisle Mangia saw the pretended worshiper pull from his pocket a jimmy and screwdriver and force open the poor-box door.

Hastily grabbing the coins it contained, the man jumped to his feet and sped down the aisle. Mangia was between him and the door and the next moment the sexton was felled with a handful of coin thrown in his face.

Near the river is Kohler's brewery. Here the watchman, Jack Halpine, sat dozing over his after-dinner pipe in a courtyard. Past him shot the thief and through an open door into a loft in the middle of the yard. Halpine grabbed the man by his feet as he entered. Mangia and Rosenthal soon ran up and the man was captured after a fight.

A modest man never blows his own horn. He lets his fool friends hire a brass band to head his procession.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

FOE OF FOOD EXPERT WILEY



According to the evidence before the house investigation, Solicitor George F. McCabe is the man who has been trying to oust Dr. Wiley from the bureau of chemistry of the agricultural department. Although he has been the active adversary of Dr. Wiley for a long time, it is only recently that McCabe has been brought further into the limelight. When the pure food and drugs act went on the statute books McCabe became "solicitor" of the agricultural department. Congress specified that the board of chemistry should be the arbiter of questions arising under the pure food and drugs act. Wiley was head of the bureau. But McCabe said in effect that the "solicitor" of the department, the position he was occupying, should be the actual arbiter of the questions involved in the act. That was the beginning of the struggle for supremacy. Young McCabe is the son of a railroad engineer of Utah, and came to Washington in 1899. He passed a civil service examination in Utah, which entitled him to a position in the treasury department at $55 per month. He took the job and decided to study law. His salary was raised to $100 per month before he had been in the treasury department many months. In 1901 he was transferred to the agricultural department.

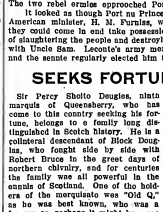
NEW CHIEF OF GRAND ARMY



Judge Harvey M. Trimble of Princeton, Ill., who has been elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is one of the best known of living Grand Army men. He served with the famous Ninety-third Illinois and accompanied General Sherman on his march to the sea. The election was made unanimous when Mr. Trimble's rival, Col. John McElroy of Washington, D. C., withdrew after a heated contest.

Judge Trimble was born in 1842 near Wilmington, Clinton county, O. The family removed to a farm near Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., in October, 1842, and remained on this farm until 1867, when they removed to the city of Princeton. His early education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by a pumtiel course at Eureka college, Illinois. While a student in this institution he entered the army in the summer of 1862, in the Ninety-third regiment of Illinois volunteers, of which regiment he became the sergeant major. He participated in all the campaigns of his regiment.

HAYTI'S LATEST PRESIDENT



Just at present "Gen." Cincinnetus Leconte claims the right to be called president of Hoiti. He's a mulatto with a reputation for black lust. When old Nord Alexis was president in 1908 Leconte was minister of the interior in his cabinet. A black man named Simon got up a revolution and for months there was bloodshed in Hoiti. Leconte ordered ten gunboats sympathizere with the revolution to be taken from their beds in Port au Prince, marched them to a cemetery, stood them up in a row, shot them to death and buried them on the spot. Nevertheless the revolution succeeded. Old Nord Alexis was driven into exile and Simon was made president. Of course Leconte had to flee from the blood-stained black republic. He took refuge in Jamaica and began intriguing for the downfall of Simon and his own elevation to the presidency. In May he returned and began what proved to be a successful revolt. In the meantime "Gen." Antenor Firmin was heading another revolt. The two rebel armies approached Port au Prince from different directions.

It looked as though Port au Prince was to be given up to repine, but the American minister, H. M. Furniss, went out to the rebels and told them they would come in and take possession, but if they began the old program of slaughtering the people and destroying property they would have to reckon with Uncle Sam. Leconte's army marched in, he was proclaimed president and the senate regularly elected him for the term of seven years.

SEEKS FORTUNE IN AMERICA



Sir Percy Sholto Douglas, ninth marquis of Queensberry, who has come to this country seeking his fortune, belongs to a family long distinguished in Scotch history. He is a collateral descendant of Black Douglas, who fought side by side with Robert Bruce in the great days of northern chivalry, and for centuries the family was all powerful in the annals of Scotland. One of the holders of the marquisate was "Old Q," as he was best known, who was a famous or, perhaps it might be more truthful to say, an infamous, man about town in the days of George III.; and another holder of the title of marquis of Queensberry was the eighth marquis, who was deeply interested in sports and who drew up the rules which modified the old code of the London prize ring.

It was "Old Q" who dissipated the Queensberry fortune and since then the family has been poor. The present marquis has tried his hand at many occupations. He has been a midshipman in the navy, a sheep farmer and gold miner in Australia, a speculator on the London stock exchange and a manufacturer of cement. A few years ago he went through bankruptcy proceedings.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Confronted by Currency Legislation



WASHINGTON.—Recently there has been a distinct revival here of interest in banking and currency legislation. There are at least three reasons for this, which may be enumerated as follows:

1. The announcement that on organization to be known as the National Citizens' league is being formed to advocate some sort of federal reserve association.

2. The organization in New York city of the National City company, with capital stock of $10,000,000, as an adjunct of the National City bank, and for the purpose of acquiring and holding stock in other banks.

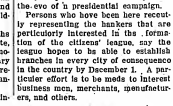
3. The movement on the part of the Insurgent Republicans in the senate, and supported by some of the Democrats, to compel the national monetary commission to close its affairs and report to congress not later than January 1, 1913.

The activities mentioned would indicate that banking and currency legislation will become a live topic in the autumn, and probably will receive much attention at the next long session of congress. It is not believed, however, there will be any legislation soon. The prevailing view is that it will take congress several years to decide what it wishes to do about the creation of a national reserve association.

It is evident that the conservative Republicans in congress will have a plan of their own; that the Insurgent Republicans will have views which they will wish to embody in a bill, and that the Democrats also will desire to present a measure. So it would seem that there is likely to be much discussion of various plans during the next 12 months. Neither political party will, it is assumed, be ready to proceed with this subject on the eve of a presidential campaign.

Persons who have been here recently representing the bankers that are particularly interested in the formation of the citizens' league, say the league hopes to be able to establish branches in every city of consequence in the country by December 1. A particular effort is to be made to interest business men, merchants, manufacturers, and others.

Plans for the Canal Fortifications

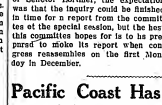


GIBRALTAR may be robbed of the distinction of being the most impregnable fortress in the world if the plans of the fortification board in the Panama canal zone are adopted. As a preliminary, looking toward this end, the war department has ordered the 16-inch gun now stored at Sandy Hook proving ground to the canal zone. Although the gun was constructed ten years ago, no more powerful weapon has been produced in the world. Its range is beyond 16 miles and its projectiles, here-to-fore-piece, weigh 2,400 pounds, and could easily destroy a battleship before it reached a point near enough to do damage to the canal locks or other portions of the waterway. Later on more guns of this caliber will be placed there.

Super-dreadnoughts, according to the calculations of ordnance experts, can be sunk easily by the 16-inch gun at distances of 16 miles from the mouth of the canal. This is also the limit of the range of the great gun, but it is about as far as "hits" can be made. The projectile of the gun is virtually an aero-torpedo. It will weigh 2,400 pounds and will carry about 160 pounds of high explosives. There is not the least doubt that even at an extreme range of 16 or 16 miles the projectile will penetrate the heaviest armor plate on the largest battleship. After the projectile has passed through the armor plate the 160 pounds of high explosives which it contains will be discharged. The detonation would create a miniature earthquake and destroy a city.

What is sought by the war department and the joint board is to equip the fortifications with such powerful guns that the enemy's fleet can be kept so far from the canal that it cannot drop shells or projectiles into the waterway.

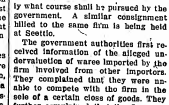
Many Inquiries are Left Unfinished



THE special session of congress to meet in the 16-inch gun of legislations unfinished, leaving many of the committees that were conducting inquiries to report next winter.

When the senate voted to conduct a second investigation into the election of Senator Lorimer, the expectation was that the inquiry could be finished in time for a report from the committees at the special session, but the best this committee hopes for is to be prepared to make its report at the next congress reassembles on the first Monday in December.

Pacific Coast Has a Customs Scandal



AN investigation of alleged undervaluation fraud involving several millions of dollars has been instituted by the customs authorities at the port of San Francisco, Cal. Disclosures which, it is said, will eclipse in magnitude the recent customs frauds exposed in New York, are promised by the federal officials. The investigation centers around some of the biggest importers of Oriental wares in the United States, and it is alleged that some government officials are in it, too.

The government activity includes the principal seaports of the entire Pacific coast and extends to Japan, where secret service agents have been busy for the last few months amassing evidence of the alleged frauds. Field at the custom house in San Francisco there are at present 500 cases of Oriental wares consigned to a single firm. The goods, which consist principally of crockery, alleged to be vastly undervalued, are being held, pending the determination as to exactly what course shall be pursued by the government. A similar consignment billed to the same firm is being held at Seattle.

The government authorities first received information of the alleged undervaluation of wares imported by the firm involved from other importers. They complained that they were unable to compete with the firm in the sale of a certain class of goods. They further complained that the firm was driving chinaware offered from Germany from the market of the country.

Acting on information received, the customs authorities were ordered to detain shipments en route from Japan and consigned to the firm in question. Similar action was taken at Seattle.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

FAITHLESS CORN.

Corn has decided to do without the respect and admiration of the people. The promise of the crop at the period following early seeding was unexcelled, and every eater of meat and eggs in the land could congratulate himself that this promise was equal to the realization of last year. The immense crop of 1910 had cheapened food considerably, and another large one this year would have had a tendency to settle prices for a couple of years or more, provided no real shortage occurred in the crops of those years, says the Providence Journal. But the current stock of information about the 1911 crop makes the prospects for such a substantial arrangement for trade and business wherever dependent on the crop anything but bright. Beef and hogs, with poultry, will do the corn-eaters most directly affected. There is danger of a repetition of the highest prices for them, and of the possible maximum charge once more for eggs and fresh fowls. Three months ago the promise under which them all have been sold since last fall brought a large supply of cheap corn into the market. Today the indications are of a rise to the figures of last summer and of September and October of lost year. It is possible that the warm weather and drought conditions have not seriously hurt the crop and that the quotations for corn will fall off correspondingly when the real facts are shown to be more propitious.

Among the other interesting pieces of news set afoot this summer was one coming from the shoemakers of Boston to the effect that women's feet are growing larger. The shoemakers do not like this, as more leather is thus required for every pair of shoes turned out. Chicago, having heard the word from Boston, has explanations ready. A large retailer of woman's footgear in the Windy City admits that women's feet are growing larger, but says this is due to outings and athletics. For several years, he declares, women have been taking more exercise, doing more walking, playing more games.

Last year there died in the United States of pulmonary tuberculosis about 180,000 people! Multiply this number by three and a fraction—the ratio of India's population to our own —and you will find that these terrible figures covering the loss of life from this plague in India, when analyzed, show that out of a thousand men, women and children in the United States, practically as many die of consumption in the ordinary year as died of the plague in India during the past six months of epidemic. It really seems as if civilized America ought to be able to do a little better than that.

A practical joker at Atlantic City wanted to scare the crowd with an imitation of a drowning man. It took an hour to restore him after the scare had become a real one. The water is an element which does not lend itself kindly to this peculiar form of humor.

The highest paid woman in government service is announced, though somewhat needlessly, to be engaged in the occupation of making money. She is in actual charge of making coins at the mint.

A rich woman from New York angrily declined to become a patron of a Los Angeles hotel when she was informed that her doggie would not be permitted to receive manage treatments in the barber shop. Aren't some hotel keepers independent!

After she had jabbed her hatpin into a man's eye a San Francisco woman scolded her victim for having his eye where it interfered with her hatpin. We feel almost sure that she belongs to the class of women who regard all men as brutes.

The chicken, as well as the dog, has had its day. A St. Louis hen hopped into a motor car and wrecked it. Possibly this is the solution of the old conundrum: "Why does a chicken cross the road?"

A New York woman says she hangs her head in shame because America is not producing more great poets. Poets are born, but we can't expect them at the rate of one a minute.

A Pennsylvanian minister has quit his pulpit to become a carpenter. Hate to think what he'll say when he hits his thumb instead of the nail.

One of the biggest elephants in captivity is said to have broken its leg. Evidently he tried to stop a freight train.

Society women who take up aviation should remember that a massive figure is not adapted to the aeroplane.

NAILING IT DOWN



INDICT RICH MEN

NATHAN ALLEN AND JOHN R. COLLINS ARE CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING JEWELS.

GEMS ARE GIVEN TO WOMAN

Wisconsin Manufacturer and Tennessee Coal Operator Must Answer to Accusations Contained in True Bills Returned by Federal Grand Jury.

New York.—Separate indictments accusing two reputed millionaires of smuggling diamonds, pearls and other gems valued at more than $300,000, and which were found in the possession of Mrs. Helen Dwelle Jenkins, have been secretly returned by the federal grand jury here.

The indictments, which have been kept under seal for two weeks by the United States district attorney and now only made public, are against the following:

Nathan Allen, millionaire leather manufacturer of Kenosha, Wis., who has for years had friendly relations with Mrs. Jenkins and who is said to have purchased most of the jewelry in Europe and brought it over for her.

John R. Collins, wealthy coal operator of Tennessee, who is also said to have purchased jewels in Europe intended for Mrs. Jenkins.

Three counts are included in each of the indictments returned against Allen and Collins. They charge smuggling and conspiracy to smuggle.

Mrs. Jenkins lived in Sheridan road, Chicago, for a year or more, and it was during this time that the alleged smuggling is declared to have taken place.

These jewels, valued at $170,000, were given to Mrs. Jenkins in 1909, and for two years the revenue officers have been collecting evidence that they were brought from Europe without the payment of duty. Mrs. Jenkins, Collector of the Port Loeb and Deputy Surveyor Parr were witnesses before the grand jury that investigated the case a month ago.

William W. Smith appeared before United States District Attorney Wise shortly after the indictments, which were found August 23, were made public and said that the two defendants would positively appear this week.

KICKS OFF A BOY'S SCALP

Jeffersontown (Ky.) Mule Causes 15 Stitches to Be Taken in Lad's Head.

Louisville, Ky.—Eleven-year-old Charles Polk, playing in the garden of his father's house at Jeffersontown, got too close to the family's mule for the animal's liking and now his scalp is sewed on. The steel-shod feet of the hybrid ripped the skin from the boy's head. Fifteen stitches were required to hold the scalp in place.

BAILEY OUT OF SENATE RACE

Texan Will Not Be a Candidate for Re-election to Upper House of Congress.

Houston, Tex.—In a signed statement issued here, Senator Joseph W. Bailay announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the United States senate.

Carnegie Gives Up $100,000.

Washington.—A contract for improving the grounds of the Pan-American building at a cost of $100,000 was awarded to Norcross Bros. & Co. of Worcester, Mass. Andrew Carnegie furnished the money for beautifying.

Bankers Meet at Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y.—The annual convention of the American Institute of Banking has opened here. President

PONTIFF HAS RELAPSE

VATICAN CIRCLES ALARMED OVER CONDITION OF POPE.

Authoritatively Stated His Holiness Is Suffering From Uraemic Poisoning in Addition to Gout.

Rome.—There is great uneasiness in Vatican circles over the condition of the pope, his holiness having suffered another relapse. So serious is his condition that Professor Marchiafava has been asked to resume his daily visits.

While it is announced that the relapse is due merely to a reentrence of the gouty symptoms that so greatly annoyed the pontiff and caused him extreme pain two or three weeks ago, it has been learned from an undoubted authority that in addition to the gout the pope is suffering from consequent uraemic poisoning.

The first indication of the relapse came Wednesday when the pope complained for the first time in nearly two weeks of severe pains in his right knee. Professor Petacci was instantly summoned and to his surprise found the knee greatly swollen. This condition, in conjunction with the advanced age of the pontiff and his debilitated condition, are regarded in a very serious light by the papal archiatrs, who at once requested his colleague, Professor Marchiafava, to resume his daily visits.

The pope's sisters and niece, who were enjoying a holiday at Frascati, in the Alban Hills, have returned hurriedly to Rome.

REFUSES TO MARRY ASTOR

Newport Methodist Minister Turns Down Offer of $1,000 to Perform Marriage Rites.

Newport, R. I.—Clergymen of the Baptist church and the Methodist church declined to perform a ceremony marrying Col. John Jacob Astor and Miss Madeline Force.

Col. William P. Sheffield, Newport attorney for Colonel Astor, offered $1,000 to Rev. Dr. Edward A. Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist church of Newport, to perform the ceremony. Doctor Johnson is ill and in sore financial straits. But eyes are forcing his retirement, at least temporarily, from the ministry, and he is in need of money, but despite this fact he would have nothing to do with the marriage.

This is the first intimation that Colonel Astor and Miss Force contemplated marrying so soon.

TAFT CANCELS GOLF TILT

President Had Arranged to Play Officials of Country Club.

Denver, Colo.—That President Taft does not expect to have time for his favorite game in the course of his coming "swing around the circle" was indicated in a telegram received here by President Johnson of the chamber of commerce, in which he is asked that a golf foursome, in which had been arranged between the president and Maj. Archibald Butt, his military aid, and President A. O. Foster and Walter Fairbanks of the Denver Country club, be eliminated from the president's Denver program.

Old Backer of Sullivan Dies.

New York.—John H. Cusack of Brooklyn, who was John L. Sullivan's backer when the former champion was defeated at New Orleans in 1892 by James J. Corbett, is dead. He is said to have lost $68,000 on Sullivan in that fight.

New City Hall for Brooklyn.

New York.—Plans are being drawn for a $3,000,000 municipal building for Brooklyn. The structure will be

CLASH ON TREATY

PRESIDENT AND COLONEL ARE FAR APART ON ARBITRATION COMPACT.

TAFT URGES ITS ADOPTION

Roosevelt in Periodical Attacks Document as Hypocritical and Deficient, Says It Is Constructed Too Loosely to Be Understood.

Hartford, Conn.—President Taft in an address here scored the majority of the senate's foreign relations committee for its "narrow view" in regard to the senate's power to make treaties and defend the peace pacts now pending before that body.

Simultaneously there was made public in New York an article by Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the Outlook characterizing these conventions as "silly and impractical; protesting against the binding of the United States to arbitrate questions of national honor, declaring that the American people would not observe such an agreement and that advocacy of it, therefore, was hypocrisy.

He declares there are certain things in the proposed agreement that the United States never would attempt to recognize and that the document is constructed so loosely that it never could be determined just what certain parts of it meant.

President Taft endeavored to show in his address that would accrue to the high contracting parties from completed arbitration and the support which his movement was receiving from peace societies and commercial organizations.

Perhaps the most significant part of his address was as follows:

"I call your attention to the unfortunate circumstance not only to ourselves but to the whole civilized world, but only for today, but for ages to come, if the final adoption of this reasoning by the senate committee is to prevail.

"Steadily throughout the world the burden of the creation of armies and of the navies grows heavier and heavier, and this competition has grown more fierce that in crushing the life and the hopes of the people.

"But steadily, too, and of late even more rapidly, has grown the hope that an escape from these burdens may be found, that in some measure at least the peaceful methods of settling disputes among individual men may obtain among nations, in some measure. I say, let us not be too extravagant in our dreams and our prophecies, and yet who can say what the end of such a movement may be?

"Now, wherever good men and women the world over are looking and praying for the dawn of this great day of peace, their eyes turn first with hope and confidence to the great republic of the west, to the land of the people are of peace and justice, industry and freedom, to the land which already has more than once used the peaceful method of arbitration for the settlement of its difficulties with other nations.

"In this great movement we are the hope of the world. These hopes by the proposed narrow construction of the senate's power to make a treaty we are now to strike down. To the men and women who are struggling and longing we say, 'Look not to us for leadership.' We cannot follow.

"For remember, if the senate cannot now bind us to abide the judgment of an arbitral court in any matter, there is practicable it can never bind us, and if the senate cannot bind us in advance to submit cases, and the peace-loving people is forever incapable of taking a step along the great path which all the world wishes to tread, and along which all the world thinks America best fitted to lead."

PLOT TO BLOW UP NAVY YARD

Authorities Find Three Sticks of Dynamite in Charlestown Plant.

Boston, Mass.—The police are investigating what appears to have been the work of a crank in the Charlestown navy yard with dynamite. Three large sticks of the explosive were found secreted about the framework of a huge floating derrick. Officials of the yard declare that the plot to wreck the plant might have resulted in the death of more than 200 men, mostly laborers, who were at work on the monster derrick and other apparatus near by.

THREE KILLED BY TROLLEY

Hungarians Stand on Track and Fail to See Approaching Car.

Detroit, Mich. — Three unidentified Hungarians were killed and another was seriously injured by an interurban trolley car near Ecorse, a suburb of Detroit. The men were standing on the track and apparently failed to notice the car.

Missouri Takes Policeman's Slayer.

Seattle, Wash.—William Schmuhache, who shot and killed Policeman William Smith in Joplin, Mo., November 12, 1909, left for Missouri in custody of Sheriff Arch McDonald of Jasper county, Missouri.

Man Killed by Coughing.

Milwaukee.—Thomas F. Ramsay, former Democratic assemblyman, aged fifty-three, died suddenly after a spell of coughing. He was one of the three Democrats elected the day Senator

CHINA IS IN TURMOIL

ADMIRAL MURDOCK IS INSTRUCTED TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

Serious Crisis Arises in Szechuan, China, Over Railroad Policy of the Government.

Washington. — Instructions have been cabled to Admiral Murdock to bring American gunboats into play to guard American citizens during the crisis which has arisen in Szechuan, China, a province which ordinarily is turbulent and which lately has become much wrought up over the government's railroad policy.

A formidable international naval array is on hand in Chinese waters, and all the nations are preparing to act. American Charge d'Affaires Williams at Peking cabled the state department that the situation had become critical, public meetings in various cities, accompanied by the closing of shops and schools and refusal to pay taxes, having culminated in serious disorders.

American missionaries have informed Mr. Williams that none of them have yet left their posts, except the American and British ladies have left Cheng-Tu for Chung King.

SLEEPING CHILD IS STOLEN

Family Too Poor to Pay Ransom—Police Can Discover No Motive For Kidnaping.

Madison, Wis.—Anna Lamberger, seven years old, daughter of Martin Lemberger, a laborer living at 2 South Pinckney street, was kidnaped while asleep. Wide search has so far revealed no trace of her or the person who took her.

Her parents fear she was taken by some degenerate or insane person, and probably murdered and the body sunk in one of the lakes surrounding the city. The police have no theory.

The Lamberger family lives in the center of a district inhabited by Italians and Russian Jews, but the police do not suspect any of them, as the parents are too poor to pay a ransom and so far as known have not incurred the enmity of their neighbors.

MEXICO REBEL CHIEF TAKEN

Juan Salgado is Captured After Battle in Which Ninety-Nine Men Were Killed.

Mexico City.—Juan Salgado, the head of the new revolt in the state of Guerrero, was captured after a two hours' battle near the town of Arguelo by Colonel Federico Morales, commanding the federels. Ninety-nine men are reported to have been killed on both sides during the engagement.

Emilio Acosta, head of the revolution in the state of Vera Cruz, was captured by the state police at Panuco, in the state of Tamaulipas. These two captures appear to have put a damper on the revolts in that part of Mexico.

AUTHORITY TO STRIKE GIVEN

Executive Board of Shopmen Delegated the Right by the Union.

Chicago.—Full authority to declare a strike of the Illinois Central shop workers was delegated to the executive board of the Federation of Shop Employes by the officers of the international union, but it is not likely that any definite action to this end will take place before Sunday, when there will be a meeting of international officers again to take up the situation with delegates representing the federation.

ATTACKS OKLAHOMA LAW

Cotton Broker's Counsel Says Labor Unions Violate Statute.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Attorneys for members of cotton firms indicted for conspiracy to control prices of cotton in Oklahoma attacked the validity of Oklahoma's anti-trust law before the supreme court, arguing that the anti-trust law by exempting labor unions from its provisions legalizes boycotts and is, therefore, in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

OIL MAN CHARGES KIDNAPING

Says His Heir to Rich Wells Was Held by Man Who Sought to Keep Control of Him.

Little Rock, Ark.—Thomas Gibbeneee, oil operator; Robert Wilson, Roy Burt and Cassie Vowell of Tulsa, Okla., were arrested at Newport, Ark., and charged with kidnaping. H. M. Walker, stepfather of Buck Self of Mounds, Okla., who was with the men, charges they sought to keep control of his stepson, who will come into possession of valuable oil lands.

Sunday School Body for Zurich.

London, England.—Zurich, Switzerland, has been selected as the place for the holding of the world's seventh Sunday school convention in 1913. The last convention was held at Washington in May last year.

Orders Express Rates Cut.

Chicago.—An order directing a cut in express rates throughout Illinois, amounting to 33 per cent, was issued by the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission. The reduction will be

AFTER 7 YEARS SUFFERING

I Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Waurika, Okla.—"I had female trouble for seven years, was all run down,



could not sleep and was so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different things but did me no good. I got so bad that I could not even day or night. While in this condition I read Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and began to use and

wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. In a short time I had gained my average weight and am now strong and well."—Mrs. SALLIE STEVENS, R. F. D., No. 8, Box 31, Waurika, Okla.

Another Grateful Woman.

Huntington, Mass.—"I was in a nervous, run down condition and for three years could find no help.

"I owe my present good health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier which I believe saved my life.

"My doctor knows what helped me and does not say one word against it."—Mrs. MARY JARVETTE BATES, Box 194, Huntington, Mass.

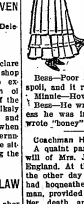
Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacement, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, and nervous prostration.

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

For the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swellings, Milk Leg, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, Poisoned Wounds, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Blood Poisoning, etc. Price, 25 cts. per box. ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE CO., Dept. A-6, St. Paul, Minn.

KODAK adds enjoyment to every sport or recreation. Kodak way is easy and simple. Kodaks $5.00 to $100.00. Ask us for a copy of the Kodak catalogue. Free. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

UNFORTUNATE.



Bess—Poor Jack! He never could spell, and it ruined him.

Minnie—How?

Bess—He wrote a verse to me heiress he was in love with, and he wrote "boney" for "bonny"!

Coachman Had to Earn Bequest.

A quaint paragraph is found in the will of Mrs. Julia Hall of Brighton, England. At the reading of the will the other day it was found that she had bequeathed £100 to her coachman, provided he is in her service at her death, and if he do not die through or from the effects of a carriage accident when he is the driver."

New Disappointment.

First Summer Girl—So you thought a man was coming?

Second Summer Girl—Yes; but as we got a closer view we saw it was only a bird.—Puck.

A LADY LECTURER

Feeds Nerves and Brains Scientifically.

A lady lecturer writes from Philadelphia concerning the use of right food and how she is benefited and banished the strain and wear and tear of her arduous occupation. She says:

"Through improper food, frequently digested, my health was completely wrecked, and I attribute my recovery entirely to regular use of Grape-Nuts food. It has, I assure you, proven an inestimable boon to me.

"Almost immediately after beginning the use of Grape-Nuts I found a gratifying change in my condition. The terrible weakness that formerly prostrated me after a few hours of work, was perceptibly lessened and is now only a memory.—I endorse it.

"Ten days after beginning on Grape-Nuts I experienced a wonderful increase in mental vigor and physical energy, and continued use has entirely freed me from the miserable indigestion and nervousness from which I used to suffer so much.

"I find Grape-Nuts very palatable and would not be without the crisp, delicious food for even a day on any consideration. Indeed, I always carry it with me on my lecture tours."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DEATH BEFORE 100 YEARS IS SUICIDE

Prof. Munyon Says Ignorance of Laws of Health Explains Early End of Life.

NOTED SCIENTIST HAS ENCOURAGING WORD FOR DESPONDENT MEN AND WOMEN

"Death before 100 years of age has been reached in nothing more or less than slow suicide. A man (or woman) who dies at an earlier age is simply ignorant of the laws of health."

This startling, original and rather unorthodox statement is made by Professor James M. Munyon, the famous Philadelphia health authority, who is establishing health headquarters in all the large cities of the world for the purpose of getting in direct touch with his thousands of converts.

Professor Munyon is a living embodiment of the cheerful creed he practices. Virile, well poised, active and energetic, he looks and acts more like a man in the late forties than one built which he declares is the normal one. He said:

"I want the people of the world to know my opinions on the subject of health, which are the fruit of a life-time devoted to healing the sick people of America. There isn't a man living who has done more than I have to help people in this State alone who have found health through my methods. Before I get through there won't be a building big enough in Ionne my cured patients in this city alone.

"I want, most of all, to talk to the sick people of the invalids, the discouraged victims of nerve-wearing, body-shaking diseases and ailments—for these are the ones to whom the message of hope which I bear will bring the greatest blessing.

"I want to talk to the rheumatics, the sufferers from stomach trouble, the ones afflicted with that terrible curse, catarrh. I want to tell them that they can be cured, even if their cases are chronic incurable as a result of nervous troubles. I want to talk to the men who are 'all run down,' whose health has been broken by overwork, improper diet, late hours and other causes, and who feel the creeping chills of serious, chronic illness.

"I want to tell them the story of hope. I want to tell the people of perfect things. I want to astonish them by showing the record of cures performed through my new system of treatment.

"I have taken the best of the ideas from all schools and embodied them in a new system of treatments individualized adapted to each particular case. I have studied the cause of disease, and have made startling discoveries, very few thought of modern science. The success which I have had in these treatments in this city and all over America proves its efficacy. Some invalids come, give away my new medical science moves. I know what my remedies have done for the people of this city. I know what they will do for the people of this city. Let me prove my statements—that's all I ask."

The continuous stream of callers and mail that comes to Professor James M. Munyon at his laboratories, Fifty-third and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa., keeps Dr. Munyon and his enormous corps of expert physicians busy.

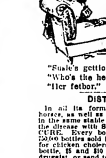
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A Reply Was Revised.

"They have grown very touchy on Alaskan matters in the interior department since the trouble of the Pinkham claims," said a coal man the other day.

"I had occasion some time ago to write to the department about an Alaskan matter that had no bearing on the situation. I have just received an answer that does not commit anybody, but it had on it the initials of at least six persons, showing that this reply had been thoroughly considered and revised before it was started in my direction. I guess they are on the lookout for bombs."

THE HAPPY MAN.



"Finale's getting merried."
"Who's the happy man?"
"Her father."

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in the same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over fifty testimonials from druggists. Safest for chicken cholera. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. B and $5 the dozen. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Book free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases. Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

The Recoil.

Tobacconist—You learned long ago how to pack a barrel of apples, didn't you, Uncle John?

Horticulturist—Sure thing, Billy; same as you packed that box of cigars I bought of you the other day—all the nice ones in the top row.

The Congressional Way.

"How did Congressman Wombat acquit himself in the congressional ball match?"

"He struck out twice and then got leave to print a base hit."

A cold on the chest weakens your lungs. Tubercular Germs attack the weak spots. Keep your lungs strong by curing colds quickly with Hamlin Wizard Oil and you will not get Consumption.

Couldn't Help Him.

"I haven't a place to lay my head."
"I'm sorry, but we're all out of bread rests."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Do not yield to misfortunes, but meet them with fortitude.—Virgil.

COLLIER CRITICIZES

MAGAZINE EDITORIALLY AS SERVE SPECULATORS ARE GETTING CHEAP MINNESOTA LANDS.

AUD. IVERSON MAKES A DENIAL

Says Statements Made by Weekly Are Overdrawn—Purchasers Limited to 320 Acres Each.

The last number of Collier's, dated September 8, indulges in sharp editorial criticism of the policy of Minnesota in respect to her public lands, which, it asserts, have become the prey of hungry speculators and trusts by reason of the repeal by the last Legislature of a law passed in 1905. The New York magazine also indulges in a covert assault on the integrity of state officials in their relation to the public lands. To this attack State Auditor Iverson entered e vigorous denial.

The Minnesota correspondent of Collier's becomes less hostile when he permits the people of the North Star State to indulge in self-congratulations over the good roads movement, officially considered. The editorial referred to follows:

Farmers Not Getting Lands, Says Editorial.

Once more let us impress upon the people of Minnesota the fact that their public lands are not going into the hands of farmers.

There was slipped through the last Legislature a law removing all the safeguards from the sale of public lands, and the speculators' paradise.

The pine interests and lumber companies, the steel trust and some offcials have been active from the people are acquiring and will further acquire the timber lands, and the settler is to get the cut-over, burned and stumpy agricultural land, very few thought of modern science. The success which I have had in these treatments in this city and all over America proves its efficacy. Some invalids come, give away my new medical science moves. I know what my remedies have done for the people of this city. I know what they will do for the people of this city. Let me prove my statements—that's all I ask."

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HAVILLL SURRENDERS.

President of Bowlus Bank Says No One Will Lose Money.

Little Falls—O. H. Havill, for which a warrant had been issued as president of the First Stats Bank of Bowlus, charging him with accepting deposits after his bank was known to be insolvent, surrendered himself to Sheriff Armstrong of Morrison county. The sheriff held a warrant at the instance of Kelsey M. Chase, state book examiner. Mr. Havill was bound ever in the sum of $4,000 for hearing Sept. 14.

Mr. Hevill, who was formerly president of the Merchants National bank of St. Cloud, was accompanied here by several friends. The following St. Cloud men furnished his bond: D. Ahelen, H. C. Erwin, Robart Herrison, J. P. Leiser and C. S. Bunnell.

The following statement was given out by Mr. Havill:

"I believed and knew that the First State bank of Bowlus was solvent, for I personally investigated its condition and at the proper time I will be prepared to prove it. Until that time I ask the public and my friends to suspend judgment. Immediately after receiving information that the Stats Bank of Royalton was involved, I want to Bowlus on Aug. 3, and personally made on examination of the bank. I found the book solvent, with more than double the reserve cash on hand required by law.

"As a further precaution, I consulted Mr. Chase and requested that he make an examination for the purpose of securing his advice as to what ought to be done in case there was a run on the First State bank of Bowlus, as a result of the failure of the Stats Bank of Royalton. This was forced because of the fact that a large part of the stock of the Bowlus bank was owned by myself, but by the officers of the insolvent bank of Royelton.

"The failure of the bank at Royalton, as was feared, brought about a condition of things that made it necessary to close the Bowlus bank for the protection of the depositors, but I am just as confident now as I was at the time that the First State bank of Bowlus was not insolvent as long ee deposits were received. I am not seeking to avoid any responsibility; I fearlessly accept it, for I have violated no law nor doan any dishonest act."

ASSESSMENTS INCREASED.

State Begins To Feel Credit of Moneys and Credits Law.

Assessments under the new moneys and credits law will reach $100,000,000 this year in spite of the difficulties that have been encountered in its enforcement and the large number of reassessments that have been ordered, according to a rough estimate prepared by the state tax commission yesterday.

Compared to this sum, which is considerably in excess of that anticipated before the work of assessing began, is the amount returned in 1910 under the old system, $142,000,000, as large a sum had ever been returned under the old law.

Almost two-thirds of this $100,000,000 will be returned by Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis counties alone. approximately $65,000,000 according to scaned under this head in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, according to the commission's rough estimate.

The establishment of a lower rate of taxation on moneys and credits, while failing in this respect in a number of instances, has served generally to call out upon the tax sheets large amounts of personal property of this character that had never been returned before. The commission had anticipated a large iacreasa in the return this year, but the returns, though unequal and requiring reassessment in many cities of the state, far exceed preliminory estimates.

In more than 200 districts of the state special assessors, in the next month, will complete a reassessment of moneys and credits. It is believed by the commission that the absolute failure in some cities of the state to return any remount under this head was due largely to ignorance of the provisions of the law, which will be explained by the special assessors. In others little secret is made of the fact that it was due to the negligence of the assessors. Most of the special assessors have been at work for two weeks, but others will be appointed this week and a month will ensue before the work is completed.

DR. DUMAS RE-ARRESTED.

Bemidji. — Dr. D. F. Dumas, the mayor of Cass Lake, Minn., was rearrested by Deputy United States Marshal Tuffis on a federal warrant issued July 21, charging him with conspiracy to rob the postoffice at Puposky on the morning of June 17. The mayor was taken into custody at Cass Lake on his return from Bemidji where he had gone to consult his attorney. He was arraigned in Bemidji before United States Court Commissioner A. J. Simon.

The father of Dr. Dumas has been summoned from Minneapolis and will be prepared with other defenders of his son to furnish bail in any amount required. The bail will be furnished and Dr. Dumas will again he given his liberty.

IRON RANGE HISTORY IS SOUGHT.

Steel Probing Committee Chairman In Duluth for Study.

Duluth. — The history of the Minnesota Iron range from the time of the Merritte down to the present day will be gone into by the congressional committee which is investigating the United States Steel corporation, according to Chairman Stanley of Henderson, Ky., chairman of the committee, who arrived in Duluth to examine the steel corporation's holdings.

SEASON IS OPENED

NOW LAWFUL TO SHOOT WILD DUCK, GEESE, PRAIRIE CHICKEN AND ALL AQUATIC FOWL.

DITCHES HURT DUCK HUNTING

Drainage Commission Work Spoils Nesting Places. Many Non-Residents Will Hunt.

The hunting season in Minnesota opened for wild duck, geese, all aquatic fowl; turtle dove, snipe, prairie chicken, pinnatad, white-breasted or sharptailed grouse, woodcock, upland plover and golden plover, the hunters having taken possession of all likely spots.

Sportsmen who have been looking over the hunting grounds report that through the activity of the State Drainage commission many of the favorite pesses will not be fruitful this year because the drainage ditches, which have aided the farmer to an unlimited extent, have spoiled the nesting places of the aquatic birds. It is expected not so many ducks will be brought down this year as formerly.

This condition obtains in several localities in Rosau county, according to Sam F. Fullerton, former executive agent of the State Game and Fish commission, who is something of a hunter. Another sportsman said he had received a report from Lac qui Parle county that his favorite pass near Correll had been obliterated by drainage ditches. It is the consensus of opinion that most of the duck hunting this year will be confined to the northern part of the state.

Lots of Prairie Chickens.

Howavar, tha fact tha ducks probably will ha scarce will work no hardship on the hunters who go after prairie chickens. Reports coming to the State Game and Fish commission show these birds, which are found rather scarce for two seasons, will be more plentiful this year.

Many Non-Resident Hunters.

The game commission has also sold a great many hunting licenses to nonresidents who are willing to pay the fee of $10 for the privilege of bagging fifty ducks or forty-five other game birds. This is the same limit fixed for resident hunters also.

The ducks season will last three months, but the season for the upland game will close November 7, ellowing but two months to get a supply of prairie chicken.

Separate Big Game License Required.

It will cost more to hunt both large and small game this year, owing to the passage of an amendment to the game laws by the recent Legislature prohibiting the issuance of big game licenses until November 7, three days before the opening of the big game season.

It will cost an additional dollar to obtain this license this year. In former years the two classes of licenses were included in the first permits issued, and cost $1. The game commission had this amendment passed, not only to increase the revenue but to protect the game.

NOT AFRAID OF PACT.

Northwest Minnesota Farmers Raise $46-an-Acre Crops on $23-Land.

St. Paul.—"When a person can buy a piece of land for $23 an acre and get a crop that brings $40 an acre the first year, there are farmers are doing in Marshall and Roseau counties, be is not going to worry much about reciprocity with Canada," declared Canada," said W. J. Brown of Warren, former attorney of Marshall county and prominent among Minnesota politicians at the Merchants hotel.

"The people of our section of the state do not like reciprocity agreement, theoretically, because they think the farmer got the short end of the stick, but practically they are not worrying much about it. They think they can raise just as big crops on this side of the line as on the other side, and that competition cannot hurt them.

"Some of the people in the towns are more bitter against it, but the farmers in our country that were so poor ten years ago you could not collect a dollar from them are getting rich now. With barley running 40 bushels to the acre at $1 a bushel, with wheat going 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, with flax at $2.60, and a bumper crop of potatoes at about $1 a bushel, they are not worrying about Canada crops destroying our profits."

Mr. Brown said the La Follette movement is not strong in his section of the state. In a few townships that a few years ago cast a solid vote for John sonn. progressive Republican clubs are being organized, but otherwise there is nothing doing, he said.

SCHOOLS CONSOLIDATED.

Five in Steele and Rice County Combined in One.

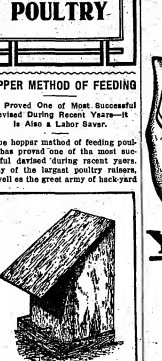
Faribault.—School Districts Nos. 5, 6, 7, 50 and 81 of the southern part of Rice and northern part of Steele counties have been consolidated. One large graded school will be established at Midford. After the election of a board of education a special election will be called to vote on an issue of $16,000 to bonds to erect the new school. Out of 144 residents of the district

POULTRY

HOPPER METHOD OF FEEDING

Has Proved One of Most Successful Devised During Recent Years—It Is Also a Labor Savar.

The hopper method of feeding poultry has proved one of the most successful durded during recent years. Many of the largest poultry raisers, as well as the great army of back-yard



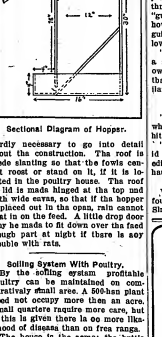
Exterior View of Hopper.

fanciers and farmers in gensral, are adopting it to the exclusion of all other systems.

The feed hopper is a labor savar, writes H. V. Tormohlen in the Country Gantleman. Aside from the fact that it saves labor and time, it has the advantaga over other systems of keeping food continuously before the fowls, thus insuring the flock against underfeeding and overfasding as well, for fowls raised with hoppers keep them all the time will not require as much in the main as fowls fad at regular intervals.

Ths open hopper, too, has been an invitation to English sparrows and rats to make the poultry quarters their home. Cement floors and foundations, however, will generally stop the rat nuisance, and if the feed hopper is placed well back in the poultry house sparrows will stay out.

The old adage, "Necessity is the mother of invention," proves true in this instance. After much experimenting with different styles of hoppers the one shown herewith has been found very satisfactory. Instead of having tha front of the hopper slant back in the customery way, which causes the feed to clog, the hopper has the slanting board in the rear. In theory this principle is easily seen to be the hsiter of the two and in practice it hes more than justified tha contention. Tha dimensions are given in inches on the diagram, so it is



Sectional Diagram of Hopper.

hardly necessary to go into detail about the construction. The roof is made slanting so that the fowls cannot roost or stand on it, if it is located in the poultry house. The roof or lid is made hinged at the top and with wide eaves, so that if the hopper is placed out in the open, rain cannot beat in on the feed. A little drop door near the bottom to fit down over the feed trough part at night if there is any trouble with rats.

Soiling System With Poultry.

By the soiling system profitable poultry can be maintained on comparatively small area. A 50-hen plant need not occupy more than an acre. Small quarters require more care, but if this is given there is no more likelihood of disease than on free range.

The house is the same; the battle with lice the same; the additional work is in growing the green food, cleaning the runs and keeping them well littered and the soil pure by turning it over. Most of the droppings will be taken out with the litter, so there is little dangar of the soil becoming impregnated with filth when diligence is exercised.

Cleaning Brooder and Coop.

Keep your brooder and coops clean. Disinfect at least once a week by spraying or dusting with some coarse powder. Pure fresh air is essential to the life of the chicks. Be sure that you have a properly coostructed brooder.

Feeding Soft Food.

Almost any kind of an incubator, if given the proper care, will hatch chicks; but you must have a good



YOURS

Yours for uniformity.

Yours for greatest leavening power.

Yours for never failing results.

Yours for purity.

Yours for economy.

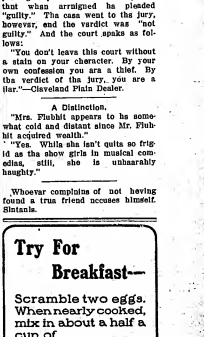
Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever-dependable baking powder.

That is Calumet. Try it once and note the improvement in your baking. See how much more economical over the high-priced trust brands, how much better than the cheap and big-can kinds.

Calumet is highest in quality —moderate in cost.

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition.

TROUBLE WAS OUT.



"At last, Miss Millis, I can say something that I have been turning to ask you for some time."

"What is it? What is it?"

"Has your cousin Erna enough money to merry on?"

Twice Convicted.

Another lawyer's story arrives. We are told that a man was charged with picking a pocket the other day and that when arraigned he pleaded "guilty." The case went to the jury, however, and the verdict was "not guilty." And the court spaks as follows:

"You don't leava this court without a stain on your character. By your own confession you are a thief. By the verdict of the jury, you are a liar."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Distinction.

"Mrs. Flubbit appears to be somewhat cold and distant since Mr. Flubbit acquired wealth."

"Yes. While she isn't quite so frigid as the show girls in musical comedias, still, she is unhaarably haughty."

Whoever complains of not having found a true friend accuses himself. Sintanis.

Try For Breakfast—

Scramble two eggs. When nearly cooked, mix in about a half a cup of

Post Toasties

and serve at once—seasoning to taste.

It's immense!

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. B. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

After reading the Minnesota Legislature of 1911, by Lynn Haines, it is no wonder that governor Eberhart refuses to call an extra session of that gang.

If game warden Munch, of Crookston hears of fish being caught unlawfully he promptly prosecutes. The facts are before him that the lumber companys have unlawfully shut off the Red Lake River, which means the catching of all the fish from the outlet to Thief River Falls, before next spring. Now just hold your ear near the ground and listen and hear what he says about it.

In his Beeds Budget, Newspaper for August J. Adam Bede, ex congressman says:

"Just now a whole kennel of setters and pointers are barking at the heels of the president while he is doing the world's life work." All right A dam, but you just stick your nose on as a candidate for congress and you will discover that the woods are chock full of setters, pointers, grey hounds, blood hounds and bull dogs. They are on your track J. Adam and you had better climb a tree.

A republican that would like to see the party win in the next campaign should have more sense than to favor the nomination of Taft, for we believe that if old Jeff Davis was allve he could get more votes for president than Taft could, and governor Harmon, of Ohio would defeat him so bad that he would never want to show his face again in the United States. But he could go up to Canada, shake hands with his friends, and raise wheat and barley. The farmers are after Taft and they are going to get him, and if they miss him at the nomination, they will get him in November. Don't nominate him if you want to elect a republican president.

A Famous Engineer.

Some of the excuses made by the government Engineers at St. Paul for not compelling the lumber companys to take their log jam out of Red Lake River are very amuseing. One duck by name of Joice who is of course in the pay of the government, with prehaps a little on the side from forging company, was sent up to investigate the conditions, only got as far as Thief River Falls, where he said he got a great deal of information (probaly at the mill companys office), that the tronhle was that Red Lake had sank three and one half feet below its normal summer level, a condition that has not been known before for 42 years.

Well would not that report make a man that knows the true situation smile? We have heard that there was some pretty big liers in Thief River Falls, but the man that told that story deserves a place at the head of the class. Stand aside all you noted liers and allow him to go to the head. However the facts are before the proper officials to take action to get a hole through that log jam, and until they have had time to act we shall refrain from publishing any more of the facts, but if those whose duty it is to open that jam show that they will not do their duty we shall place the facts before the people as they are, and will not call any names a little white.

If that seven senator amendment to the constitution ever comes before the people it will carry.

Taft will be followed in his speaking tour by progressive republican speakers, who will place the facts before the people, as they are.

All state ditching on the south side of the Red Lake River are at a stand still now, It would save a lot of hair pulling later on if the contractors and their hondsmen would get the walking dredge that is now on the north side to step across the river and dig some of these ditches. But of course you are the boss, until January 1st, and then the other fellows have an inning.

Bear in mind the first annual fair of Red Lake County is to be held at Red Lake Falls Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 20, 21, and 22. Make it a point to be there, for it will be a hummer.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Waxter Sex.

The young woman had spent a busy day.

She had browbeaten fourteen salesgeopls, bullyragged a floorwalker, argued victoriously with a milliner, and down the law to a modiste, shipped in the bud o taxi chauffeur's attempt to overcharge her, made a street car conductor stop the car in the middle of a block for her, discharged her maid and engaged another and other wise refused to allow herself to be imposed upon.

Yet she did not smile that evening when a young man begged:

"Let me be your protector through life!"—Life.

New Angle on Help.

"Why did you inquire particularly into the wardrobe of that girl you just hired?" asked one of two women who were leaving a employment agency.

"To find out how carefully she will guard against burglars," said the other. "My experience has been that a girl who has nice things of her own will look up more securely at night and keep a sharper eye out for sneak thieves in the daytime than one who has nothing of value to lose."—New York Press.

She Was Right.

"How effusively sweet that Mrs Blondey is to you, Jonesey," said Witherell. "What's up? Any tender little summer there?"

"No, indeed. Why, that woman hates me," said Jonesey.

"She doesn't show it," said Witherell.

"No, but she knows that I know how old she is. We were both born on the same day," said Jonesey, "and she's afraid I'll tell somebody."—Harper's Weekly.

The First Lighthouse.

The first lighthouse was erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, in Egypt. It was finished in 283 B. C. Its height was 550 feet, and the light, which was kept burning on top at night, was visible forty-one miles away. This tower existed for some 1,000 years, when it was destroyed by an earthquake.

The Idea.

"Can a married man acquire happiness?"

"Sure! You don't think that bachelors are the only ones that die, do you?"—Toledo Blade.

Wanted to Convert Utopia.

When the "Utopia" was first published it occasioned a pleasant mistake. This political romance represents a perfect but visionary republic in an island supposed to have been somewhere in the Atlantic, near these western shores.

"As this was the age of discovery," says Granger, "the learned Bufaens and others took it for genuine history and deemed it expedient to send missionaries thither to convert the people."—"Book of Queer Things."

Chattel Mortgages.

A man who gives a chattel mortgage should always examine it carefully to make sure it is not "on demand." Many money lenders who loan funds on chattel mortgages often try to have this clause inserted, and when it is the borrower may expect to part with his chattels at almost any moment. It is a trick by which advantage is often taken of the unwary.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption, Sale to Purchaser.

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

To Wm. H. Matthews: You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, Formerly a part of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to wit: Lot one (1) of Section Twenty (20) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) Range Forty Two (42) is now assessed in your name that on the 13th day of May A. D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the realestate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 25th, day of March A. D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A. D. 1905, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece or parcel of land was sold for the sum of Six Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents; that the tax certificate issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of redemption from said sale given and served, that the amount requid to redeem said pelce or parcel of land from said sale at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Fifty Dollars and seventy Two Cants (said sum being the aggregate amount of said sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum, delinquent taxes penalties, costs and interests thereon accruing subsequent to said sale and paid by said purchaser, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accruing upon said land subsequent to said sale); and that the time for redemption of said pelce or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty days after the service of the notice and proof of said service has been filed in my office.

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 16th, day of June A.D. 1911.

(Official Seal) A.A. Latendresse,
County Auditor,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

RETURN OF SHERIFF PERSON NAMED NOT FOUND AND LAND VACANT.

State of Minnesota,]
County of Red Lake]ss.

I Charles Fellman, Sheriff of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and return that I have made and caused to be made diligent search for Wm. H. Matthews, the person named in the within notice and have been unable to find him in my said County; and that I have inspected and examined the land described in the within notice for the purpose of serving said notice upon the person in possession or occupancy thereof; and that there is no person in possession or occupancy of said land and the same is vacant and unoccupied.

Charles Fellman,
Sheriff,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Sep. 1st, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 28 h, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jorgen Erickson, of Highlanding Minn. who on December 26th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 8255, Serial No.04393, for N.W. ¼ Section 21 Township 153 N. Range 43 W.5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described. before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of thief River Falls, at thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th.day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Ben Erickson, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ben Stiirud. Elos Sanders, Matt Erickson,of Highlanding Minn.

Authur P. Toupin,
Register.

Gilbert's Witty Comment.

Sir W. S. Gilbert's wit and humor were always ready. He was a fine raconteur and a good after dinner speaker. Rutland Barrington, the old Savoyard, said that "staying in Gilbert's house was like living in a literary fireworks factory."

Barrington played the Captain in "Pinafore." At rehearsal one day Gilbert, who was an autocratic and magnificent stage manager, told him to cross the stage, which represented the deck of H. M. S. Pinafore, and sit on a skylight "in a pensive attitude." Barrington obeyed orders, but unfortunately the skylight had only been rigged up temporarily, and the portly Barrington crashed through it.

"That's an ex-pensive attitude," said Gilbert in a flash.

Help the Children.

"There is nothing in all the world so important as children, nothing so interesting. If you ever wish to go in for some philanthropy, if you ever wish to be of any real use to the world, do something for children. If you ever yearn to be truly wise, study children. We can dress the sore, bandage the wounded, imprison the criminal, heal the sick and bury the dead, but there is always a choice that we can save a child. If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilence, ever work out of race's salvation, it will be because a little child has led them."—Dr. David Starr Jordan.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 15.1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. December 5th. 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Martin Hickadress. case of b-r-e of Mary Sullivan deceased. of St. Hilaire Minnesota. who on October 19, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 751, Serial No. 1150. for N.W. ¼ Section 19, Township 152 N. Range 41 W.5th Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described.before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 16th.day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl G.Olson,of Kratka Minn. 1. Oaksbne of St. Hilaire Minn. ; Walter McAndrews and William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Authur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 18.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Rev K. Kvisle, of Highlanding Minn. who on Nov. 7th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 8688. Serial No. 04964. for N. E. ¼ Section 24 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls Minn. at thief river falls Minn. on the 25th. day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tollak Swenson Dale, Tobias Olson, Sjur R. Stolaas, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Authur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Aug. 18.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tollak Swenson Dale, of Highlanding Minn. who on Jan. 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 7715. Serial No. 04695 for Lots 4, 5, 8, W. ½ S W. ¼ Section 18 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 25th. day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tollak Swenson Dale, Ben K. Kvisle Sjur R Stolaas, Dedrick A. Kolestrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Authur P. Toupin,
Register.

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself, with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know when I have taken a pill. Frequently being troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and find immediate relief in every case."

A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.

Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

are different from others. Many kinds of liver pills are "impossible" after one trial on account of their harshness. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills do not act by sheer force but in an easy, natural way, without griping or undue irritation. They are not habit forming.

If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return the price. Ask him.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

McALL PATTERNS
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RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.



Loving His Enemies.

There may be others, but a man who keeps edging across until he wants to live the bettermder loves his enemies more than most men.—Atchison Globe.

Suitable.

"An easy job will suit me, senator." "How about winding the clocks every week?"

"I might make that do. But what's the matter with clearing the leaves off the calendars every month?"—Washington Herald.

Pat'Him Wise.

"Did you give the waiter a tip?" "Did I? Well, I should say I did! I told him if he didn't quit hanging around our table I'd beat his block off."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Bad.

The bad is a bundle of paradoxes. We go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret. We make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.—Colton.

A Competent Critic.

A famous actor at an elaborate entertainment at a Fifth avenue millionaire's palace in New York rose to recite Mrs. Browning's "Dead Pan." As he announced his subject and prepared to begin he heard a lady near him say distinctly:

"What is the next piece? Something funny, I hope. Oh, yes—The Dead Pan! Dear me, how odd! Of course it must be funny—something about bad cooking, I suppose."

Playing Her Cards.

Tommy—May I stay up a little longer? Ethel—What do you want to stay up for? Tommy—I want to see you and Mr. Green playing cards. Mr. Green—But we are not going to play cards. Tommy—Oh, yes, you are, for I heard mamma saying to Ethel that everything depended on the way in which she played her cards tonight.

Cautious.

The young housekeeper was looking at some soft shell crabs squirming and wriggling in their bed of seaweed.

"They're very nice," said the dealer.

"Shall I send you a dozen?"

"Yes," answered the innocent, "if you are sure they are fresh."—New York Journal.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof will be received at this office.

For Sale. A 4 year driving team cheap if taken soon.
Leonard McAndrews,
Stillwater Minn.

Pay up your back subscription.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Wanted, teams and men to haul ice from 30 to 50 acres of land. Wm. Brockman, Rutland Minn.

Martin Hyland has been cutting S.L. Holmes hay this week, just to give brooks a little exercise.

Simon Solberg from McIntosh and Howard Falk Dahl was buying up stock for shipment in this neighborhood Monday.

There will be a harvest ball at John Redmerl's hall, in Deer Park township tomorrow night, Sept. 16th. All are invited.

School will commence in district No. 52, town of Deer Park, on Monday Sept. 18th, with Mr. Henry Mikaelson, of Evan Minn. as teacher.

Glen Martz was up from St. Hilaire this week looking over some of the county ditches, and hunting a few chickens on the side.

Two acres of standing corn for sale cheap. Inquire at this office. Just what you want for working oxen or pig feed.

For Health and Energy Eat CREAM OF RYE

For Breakfast. Reduces Cost of Living. Free Silver Spoon in Every Package. Ask your Grocer for a Package.

Gunder Asbjornson, of Malone made this office a pleasent call today, on his return home from the Highlanding creamery, of which he is one of the best patrons.

Parties wanting to advertise should not forget that THE SUNBEAM is the paper that has the circulation among the famers, in eastern Red Lake and Pennington Countys.

Mrs. George Singer had a very serious attact of pleurisy last Monday and Dr. Gabell was called, from Thief River Falls to visit her. She is reported to be much better today and on the road to recovery.

It looks funny to see a farmer that has lund in this country, and has lived here for five or six years to go out to Dakota threshing, while his neighbor across the road is raising 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. His head is in need of repairs Surely.

Edward Singer bought a fine roller feed mill out in Dakota, which he will put in at Rhoda, with a good heavy engine to run it, which will be a great convenience to farmers wanting to get feed ground.

Henery Enderlee and Tom Norby came out from Plummer on a hunting trip last Saturday and stopped overnight with M. E. Hyland in Deer Park township. Mr. Enderlee expressed his admiration of the fine crops in the eleven townships, and well he may for there is none better in Minnesota or any other state.

As Tufts speaking tour is to be a campaign of misrepresentation we presume he would like to get that fellow in Thief River Falls, who reported to the government Engineers that Red Lake was 3 ½ feet below the normal summer level. He would be a first class man to have along, if he wanted any first class lieing done. He might also get ahold of some of them fellows that used to go around telling the farmers that it would only cost five or six hundred dollars to buy county books for Pennington county, and about that amount to transcribe the records, but the lake man belongs at the head of the class.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Two Points!

Say! If anybody askes you why there is not more news in THE SUNBEAM, just tell them this: Hunt is a mossback farmer, who thinks he is a printer, and runs the whole business himself, and about the time he gets ready to set up a fine news item the steer "Dandelion" crawls under the fence and gets out of the pasture. Then we have to call the dog Sunbeam and chase him in, and then the hogs break out and we have to look after them, and old jack frost comes and kills our corn, but we got out every Friday "just the same," and visit more farmers homes, in eastern Pennington county than all the other newspapers combined. Ask the post masters!

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 15th. 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 13, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Rasmussen, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 6.65, for lot No. 4, sec. 3, and lot 1, N.W. ¼ section 3, Township 158 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilmon Mitchell, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Iver Solhlem, Andrew Sandland, Christian O. Nygaard, Torjus T. Rennestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

ARTHUR P. TORVIK, Register.

SUBMARINE SHIPS

Life Aboard These War Craft Is a Sequence of Discomforts.

TORTURE FOR THE NOVICE.

Between Choking For Air and Suffocating From the Fumes of Gasoline the Agony Is Excruciating—Added Terrors When Caught in a Storm.

Submarine boats have been developed to the point where they can cruise on their own power a radius of 800 miles in effective fighting trim. In storm and calm the submarines are capable of navigating the seas with credit to their inventors and constructors. With a fleet of these vessels stationed in the vicinity of any of our large coast cities it would be difficult for battleships to get within effective striking distance.

The first impressions received on descending into the hold of a submarine are those of discomfort and suffocation. The accommodations for a crew of thirteen even about right for half a dozen. One is in too close proximity to whirring machinery, too, to enjoy the sensation.

On all sides are arranged electrical devices and machinery to operate the craft and the torpedoes. A thin sheet of steel separates the visitor from the torpedoes, and the outside water is so close that one can almost feel its moisture.

When under way on the surface the submarine hums and trembles. The fumes of gasoline are almost suffocating. There is no escaping from them. Some of the men confined what is called "gasoline heart." If under water too long the fumes make one sick and dizzy.

A novice cannot remain in a submarine under water for any great length of time without suffering excruciating torture. In time, however, one gets used to it, and a trip may be one of enjoyment.

But it is when the submarine dives that the most unpleasant symptoms come. There are ten compressed air tanks supplied, and these furnish sufficient air to keep the crew alive a good many hours.

But did you ever live on compressed air? If not it will be a new sensation, especially if you are fifty feet below the surface of the water. There is a tingling sensation all over the body, a pounding of the eardrums and possibly a sense of nausea.

As the air is automatically regulated from the compressed air tanks one gets his share of the oxygen, but sometimes the supply may vary. It certainly does in different parts of the

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hickorg Hardware Paints & Fencewire,

We keep A Snpply Of Mower Guards, Sections And Rivits

Leave Your Orders With Us For Binding Twine.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

sailn. One may be choking for want of good air in one part and be exhilarated by a too abundant supply in another.

Sometimes when the engines are running to charge the batteries the fumes of the gasoline become so strong that men are rendered unconscious. They must be taken up on deck then to get a whiff of fresh air.

For this reason the batteries are only charged when above the water. Then, indeed, the man aboard the submarine might envy the aerial navigator flying above the sea with his abundance of fresh air to breathe.

Cooking under water is a pretty unpleasant and disagreeable work. The only appliance for this purpose is a small electric heater. This is just about big enough to heat water to make a cup of coffee and nothing else. The crew have their food cooked aboard the tender.

The submarine is built on the principle of economizing space in everything. There is no room for anything except the actual necessities. Every inch of space is given over to machinery. This is everywhere compact and efficient, but unutilized so often that one wonders what it is all for.

There is machinery for running the boat, for guiding it under water, for controlling it when it dives, for compressing the air tanks, for operating the torpedoes and even for regulating the power of vision above and below water.

When caught in a storm in a submarine life is really not worth living. It consists of a series of intense struggles to prevent death by being battered against steel walls or to keep from becoming involved in whirring wheels and dynamos. If you survive the ordeal you conclude that it is not necessary to wait for war to find bodies. It is with you all the time.—Harper's Weekly.

Glad He Left.

Actor—There was a thunder of applause when I left the stage. Bored Friend—Serves you right! You shouldn't stay on so long!

What the stars are to the firmament kind deeds are to the earth.

U.S.Mail.

The U.S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, P. M.

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REAL JAVA COFFEE.

You May Get a Cup Almost Any Place Except in Java.

It seems strange that in the far east, where tea and coffee come from, it is very difficult for the traveler in nearly all places in India, the Straits Settlements and elsewhere in the orient to procure a cup of really good tea or coffee. That says Sir Frederic S. Isham, the novelist, although seemingly paradoxical, is only on a par with the fact that in so many of our Pan-American hamlets and villages where good butter, rich cream and good chickens for the resident are practically nonobtainable, all of them having been "sent to town."

In Calcutta I found an American in the best hotel there say to the waiter: "If this," indicating the contents of a cup before him, "is tea, bring me coffee. If it is coffee, bring me tea." And the waiter (an Eurasian), who had no sense of humor, took away the drink and piteously brought something else—equally bad, no doubt.

So after India, Burma and the Malay peninsula we landed with bated breath for the coffee of Java.

The excellence of it was a childhood tradition. The choice "mother used to make" was compounded of rich Java. In Java surely we should find a nectar of the gods. What did we discover? An extract of burned cereal in little cisterns. It would have made the gods ill. Another fleeting hope!

Don't go to Java for real Java coffee. You may find it, in Yucatan, Mich., or Pasiel Oh, but you won't in Java.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF ORLE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEAR STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Tupin, Pres. Samuel Gibeau Vic. Pres.
Larry O'Neil, Abraham Foquire, T. L. Cruzen.
J. A. Tully, Cashier. T. L. Cruzen, Asst. Cashier.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents, "Hints to inventors," "Inventions needed," "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE,
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifics cure by direct, scientific appeal to the diseased part. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Write for free booklet.

	Price
1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
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8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Facesche	.25
9—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
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14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
18—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
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28—Nervous Debility	1.00
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77—Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual (144 pages) mailed free. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the famous

"Simplex"

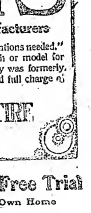
Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.



With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
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The "Rexpedient"

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RETAILS FOR $20.00
HIGH GRADE.



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AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

can well be claimed of a book that has the unqualified indorsement of the Executive Departments of the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, all the State Superintendents of Schools, nearly all of the College Presidents, Principals of Normal Schools, and Educators generally.

The New and Enlarged Edition of Webster's International Dictionary of English, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc., has 2380 quarto pages with 5000 illustrations. It also has 25,000 new words, new Gazetteer of the World, and a new Biographical Dictionary, all edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, bringing the work fully up to date. It received

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FREE—"A Test in Pronunciation," containing interesting and entertaining words for the whole family. Also illustrated pamphlet.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Where It Hurts.

"Say, I have an awful pain. I wonder if it is appendicitis? Can you tell me on what side one gets it?"

"Why, on the inside, of course."—Columbia Jester.

Bad Selection.

"Doodles the but that woman's mustache is bold."

"It is that. She should have used goldenrod powder."—Baltimore American.

Petroleum as Old as the Hills

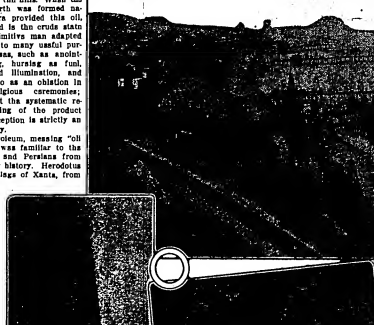
BY RUSSELL HASTINGS MILLWARD



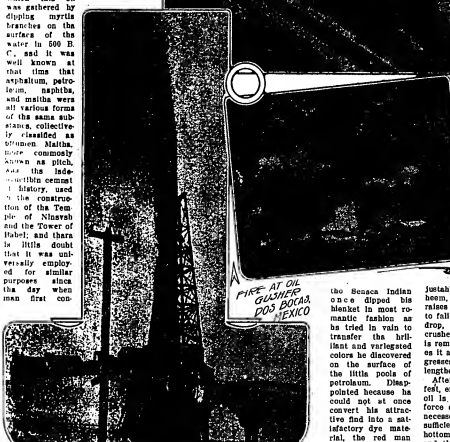
OIL TRAIN HEADED FOR MARKET

ETROLEUM is as old as the hills. When the earth was formed nature provided this oil, and in the crude state primitive man adapted it to many useful purposes, such as anointing, burning as fuel, and illumination, and also as an oblation in religious ceremonies; but the systematic refining of the product from its very inception is strictly an American industry.

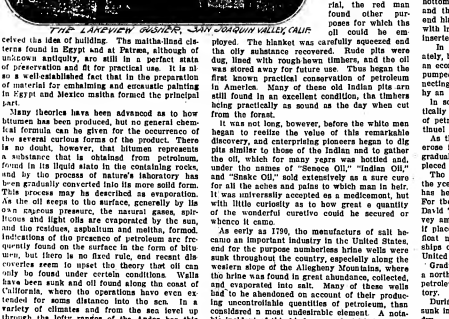
The name petroleum, meaning "oil from the rock," was familiar to the Greeks, Romans and Persians from the dawn of their history. Herodotus wrote of the Springs of Xanta, from which this oil was gathered by dipping myrtle branches on the surface of the water in 500 B. C., and it was well known at that time that asphaltum, petroleum, naphtha, and maltha were all various forms of the same substance, collectively classified as bitumen. Maltha, more commonly known as pitch, was the lodestone with the cement of history, used in the construction of the Temple of Ninevah and the Tower of Babel; and there is little doubt that it was universally employed for similar purposes since the day when man first conceived the idea of building. The maltha-lined cisterns found in Egypt and at Patrea, although of unknown antiquity, are still in a perfect state of preservation and fit for practical use. It is also a well-established fact that in the preparation of material for embalming and encaustic painting in Egypt and Mexico maltha formed the principal part.



OIL WELLS OF THE SEA AT SUMMERLAND, NEAR SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.



FIRE AT OIL GUSHER, DOS BOCAS, MEXICO



THE LAKEVIEW GUSHER, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIF.

Many theories have been advanced as to how bitumen has been produced, but no general chemical formula can be given for the occurrence of the several curious forms of the product. There is no doubt, however, that bitumen represents a substance that is obtained from petroleum, found in its liquid state in the containing rocks, and by the process of nature's laboratory has been gradually converted into the more solid form. This process may be described as evaporation. As the oil seeps to the surface, generally by its own gaseous pressure, the more volatile gases, spirituous and light oils are evaporated by the sun, and the residues, asphaltum and maltha, formed. Indications of the presence of petroleum are frequently found on the surface in the form of bitumen, but there is no fixed rule, and recent discoveries seem to upset the theory that oil can only be found under certain conditions. Wells have been sunk and oil found along the coast of California, where the operations have even extended for some distance into the sea. In a variety of climates and from the sea level up through the lofty ranges of the Andes has this remarkable "light of the world" been secured.

Petroleum, also known as mineral oil, crude oil, and stone oil, may be described as a liquid form of bitumen, found seeping from the crevices of rocks and floating about on the surface of the water. Its color varies from a light straw, through amber, red and brown, to a dark green and black. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons, or compounds of hydrogen and carbon, varying considerably, according to the locality in which it is found, in both composition and consistency, and of two distinct varieties, asphalt base and paraffin base, with many constituents.

The more volatile and inflammable portions of the raw product are separated by refining, each constituent being taken off and collected separately by gradually raising the temperature of the oil and passing the consequent vapors or gases through a series of condensers. The products from the paraffin bases are usually taken off as follows: Gasolines and naphthas, kerosene or standard white, as it is now known, other illuminating oils, light and heavy lubricating oils, paraffin, and greases of various descriptions. The percentage of each product recovered from the crude varies according to the character of the crude. A fair average of Pennsylvania crude oil ran as follows: Gasoline, 1¼ per cent; naphthas, 1¼ per cent; kerosene, 55 per cent; lubricating oils, 17½ per cent; paraffin, 3 per cent; and residue of pitch, etc., 10 per cent. Many variatias of petroleum require special treatment in order to eliminate sulphur and other objectionable elements. From the asphalt-base petroleum is deprived of a residuum employed in the manufacture of insulating, water-proofing and roofing materials. A residuum known as "coke" is also used as fuel and in the manufacture of carbons for arc lights and electric batteries.

Along the banks of a stream in Pennsylvania, now largely under the present Oil Creek, the Seneca Indian once dipped his blanket in most romantic fashion as he tried in vain to transfer the brilliant and variegated colors he discovered on the surface of the little pools of petroleum. Disappointed because he could not at once convert his attractive find into a satisfactory dye material, the red man found other purposes for which the oil could be employed. The blanket was carefully squeezed out of the oily substance recovered. Rude pits were dug, lined with rough hewn timbers, and the oil was stored away for future use. Thus began the first known practical conservation of petroleum in America. Many of these old Indian pits are still found in an excellent condition, the timbers being practically as sound as the day when cut from the forest.

It was not long, however, before the white men began to realize the value of this remarkable discovery, and enterprising pioneers began to dig pits similar to those of the Indian and to gather the oil, which for many years was bottled and, under the names of "Seneca Oil," "Indian Oil," and "Snake Oil," sold extensively as a sure cure for all the ailes and pains to which man is heir. It was universally accepted as a medicament, but with little curiosity as to how great a quantity of the wonderful curative could be secured or whence it came.

As early as 1790, the manufactors of salt became an important industry in the United States, and for the purpose numberless brine wells were sunk throughout the country, especially along the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains, where the brine was found in great abundance, collected, and evaporated into salt. Many of these wells had to be abandoned on account of their producing uncontrollable quantities of petroleum, than considered a most undesirable element. A notable incident of this kind occurred at Little Seneca Creek, near Burkesville, Kentucky, in 1829, when an attempt made to sink a well and secure what was supposed to be an unlimited supply of brine resulted in the striking of a mammoth oil gusher. Consternation and disappointment spread among the owners of the well as they witnessed the great quantities of oil flowing rapidly beyond the creek and into the Cumberland River, where it finally caught fire and burned for a distance of over fifty miles. When the fire was extinguished the oil flowed on as rapidly as before, and, with the exception of a small quantity which was later recovered, bottled, and sold under the name of "American Medicinal Oil," the product was wasted.

In 1846 Dr. Abraham Gesner discovered a method of extracting an excellent grade of illuminating oil from coal, and in 1854 he patented a successful illuminant, "kerosene," commonly known as "coal-oil." The improvement was a great over the animal and vegetable oils then in use, the objectionable odor and smoke being eliminated, that they were gradually set aside, and in order to meet on enormous and ever-increasing demand for the product, it became necessary to establish factories throughout the country for the extraction of this popular illuminating oil from coal. Altogether there were over 60 of these establishments in operation at one time, and the price of kerosene advanced rapidly until 1857, when it sold as high as $2 a gallon. The industry was short lived, however, for upon the discovery of petroleum in sufficient quantities to effect a competition as a basis from which illuminating oils could be manufactured, these kerosene factories were converted into refineries of crude oil, in order to prevent their total loss.

The great demand for kerosene and its consequent high price were the cause at attracting the world-wide attention of chemists and scientific authorities, and Yankee ingenuity was employed to discover the means of producing at a lower cost some other satisfactory illuminant from coal or petroleum. Researches in this line were continuous and untiring until early in 1895, when a complete and invaluable analysis of petroleum taken from an "oil spring" on Oil Creek, near Titusville, Pennsylvania, was made by the distinguished chemist, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr.

The manner of driving or sinking an oil well is simpler then is generally imagined. A steel drill, weighing anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, and measuring about 30 feet in length, is selected for the purpose. This is fastened to an adjustable line and connected with a heevy arm or beam, driven by an engine which continually raises and releases the arms and permits the drill to fall with great force into the hole. With each drop, and by its own weight, the drill literally crushes and pulverizes the rock into sand, which is removed with a "sand pump" from time to time as it accumulates in the boring. As the work progresses and the hole deepens the adjustable line is lengthened and the drill lowered as required.

After drilling to depths varying from 100 to 2,000 feet, and when a crevice is struck in the rock, the oil is frequently brought to the surface by the force of its own pressure, but it often becomes necessery, in case the flow of oil is not considered sufficient, to insert a charge of explosive at the bottom of the boring, "shoot" or blast the well, and thus increase the supply. After the drilling and blasting are completed, the well is then cased with iron pipe, known as a "lining," and a pump inserted.

In the old days each well was pumped separately, but the industry is now conducted upon such an economic and scientific basis that the wells are pumped in groups by a veritable network of connecting rods, extending over the fields and driven by an engine in a centralized station.

In some districts the oil fields have been practically honeycombed with wells and the production of petroleum greatly reduced or scattered by continuous pumping.

As the enterprise grew many complex problems arose from time to time, but they have all been gradually but effectually solved and the industry placed upon a conservative and economic basis.

The total flow of oil in the United States for the year 1895, the first of which any official record has been kept, amounted to only 2,000 barrels. For the year 1906 the production as estimated by David T. Day of the United States Geological Survey amounted to about 172,000,000 barrels, which, if placed in a single body, would be sufficient to float a gigantic fleet of 935 Dreadnought battleships of the new 26,000-ton Arkansas type of the United States Navy.

Gradually the oil derrick wended its way from a northeasterly to southwesterly direction, and the petroleum industry was extended over a vast territory.

During the year 1906 there were 16,906 wells sunk in the United States, of which but 2,251 were dry.

Extensive experiments have been conducted to determine the value of petroleum as fuel for power plants as well as for the navy and merchant marine, especially in England and the United States. Numerous merchant vessels have been fully equipped for burning oil se fuel, and, by practical test, it has been determined that oil will evaporate 20 per cent more water per pound than coal, is easier to handle and stow, offers no difficulty in burning, and, in the matter of economy, where coaling and its useless ashor is saved, smoke eliminated, fuel space economized, steaming and speed increased, labor reduced, discomfort to crew decreased, and a clean ship assured at all times. The crude oil of paraffin base is particularly desirable for fuel, and the only obstacles to its universal use are: (1) Difficulty in obtaining; (2) increased cost over coal. With the production of sufficient petroleum at a reasonable cost, there is little doubt that every ship afloat will be eventually equipped with oil burners and the coal grates pass from use.

The United States navy has equipped the battleships Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, Florida, Arkansas and Wyoming with auxiliary provision for from 400 to 600 tons of fuel oil each.

The new battleships now under construction at the Fore River Ship Building Company, Philadelphia, for the Argentine government, will also be equipped for auxiliary oil capacities of 600 tons each.

The usefulness of petroleum is almost unlimited. Besides the many grades of gasolines, naphthas, illuminating oils, lubricating oils, paraffin, and greases obtained from the crude oil paraffin base, filtered paraffin residues or concentrated fellings are also obtained. These jellies are universally employed as therapeutic agents in diseases of the skin, as a basis in the manufacture of medicated ointments for general household use, and also in the preservation of iron, steel and metals generally.

WHERE WIGGINS FELL DOWN

Employer Now Realizes That There Are Such Things as Grandmothers of Office Boys.

Outside his own cleverness there is nothing that so delights Mr. Wiggins as a game of baseball, and when he gets a chance to exploit the two at the same time he may be said to be the happiest man in the world. Hence it was that the other day, when little red-headed Willie Mulligan, his office boy, came sniffling into his presence to ask for the afternoon off that he might attend his grandmother's funeral, Wiggins deemed it a masterly stroke to answer:

"Why, certainly, Willie. What's more, my boy, if you'll wait for me I'll go with you."

"All right, sir," sniffed Willie, as he returned to his desk and waited patiently.

And lo and behold, poor little Willie had told the truth, and when he and Wiggins started out together, the latter lost only last one of the best games of the season, but had to attend the obsequies of an old lady in whom he had no interest whatever.—Harper's Weekly.

"WHY SHOULD I USE CUTICURA SOAP?"

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it is for skin troubles, but its great mission is to prevent skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylectic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair live and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 23 L, Boston, for a liberal sample cake, together with a thirty-two page book on the skin and hair.

When the Minister Scored.

In a contradiction to the Christian Register, Thomas R. Slicer tells this: "Some men the other night, in conversation with me, knowing I was a minister—and it is the spirit of the time to put it up to a minister in terms at least of gentle satire—said: 'We have been discussing conscience,' and one of them said, 'I have given a definition of conscience: it is the vermicular appendix of the soul,' and they laughed. And I said, 'That is a good definition; your case; you have saved know you have it until it hurts you.' Then they did not laugh."

Following the Simile.

"Life," said John W. Gates, valiant lover of conflict, "is a gamble."

And death? Why, death is the hazard of the die.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a scald stops when Cole's Carbolic Salve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scarring. 25c at Druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Too many people waste their time in condemning the work of others instead of spending it in trying to improve their own.

He who knows most grieves for wasted time.—Dante.



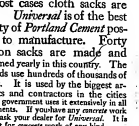
Cement Talk No. 5

The term "*barrels*" is usually used in speaking of quantities of *cement*. However, *cement* is seldom actually packed in barrels. A barrel is the unit of measure and simply means four sacks, each sack weighing 95 lbs. *Universal Portland Cement* is packed in paper or cloth sacks; in most cases cloth sacks are used. *Universal* is of the best quality of *Portland Cement* possible to manufacture. Forty million sacks are made and consumed yearly in this country. The railroads use hundreds of thousands of barrels. It is used by the biggest architects and contractors in the cities and the government uses it extensively in all departments. If you have any *cement* work to do, ask your dealer for *Universal*. It is the best for *cement* work of any kind.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

LEARN A TRADE AND EARN HIGHEST SALARIES

We teach Electricity, Plumbing, Brick Laying, Painting and Moving Picture Operating, by practical work. Short trades pay $3, Short N. Day. Long trades pay $5 to $10 per day. Can place graduates in every town. We secure positions for pupils. Write for free illustrated book on school.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Restores and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Pettits EYE SALVE — GOOD FOR Eye SORE EYES Salve

FOR BETTER FARM, FRUIT AND DAIRY LANDS, write THE HOMESEEKERS' GUIDE, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF CANAS PRAIRIE.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching all fine goods. Has no equal.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water



A BETTER SCORE

At trap shooting or game shooting. Your ability to shoot true under all conditions is made greater by the knowledge that your ammunition will do all that scientifically perfect powder and shot can do.

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION

Not Made by a Trust

is loaded with our own smokeless powders that produce a terrific smash velocity by generating high speed *all along the barrel*. The absence of the "flg explosion" makes for speed, accuracy and penetration, and does away entirely with recoil.

Your dealer sells Robin Hood shot shells and metallic cartridges—if not, write us. Ask for our catalogue.

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION CO.
7th STREET, SWANTON, VT.

What is Solvay Coke?

It is the heat element of a mixture of superior coals —carefully selected for coking purposes. The patented Solvay process has removed every impurity, leaving practically pure carbon—a perfect feul for household use.

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"The Fuel Without a Fault"

It can be used in any furnace, range, stove or grate suitable for coal and does not burn out fire-pots or grates. It is smokeless, sootless, clean and healthful—leaves no ashes to sift. It is cheaper than hard coal and goes farther.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke. Write us for folder and name of nearest dealer.

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY
Oneida-Abbot Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken Easterner in a western mining camp. They prepare to elope in a buggy filled with loot and are confronted by the husband, who has been robbed by his wife, but the real villain, boy play a hero to the body taking, and, shooting himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted. She puts the reins in her own and follows hanging to the buggy. She is at length overcome by heat, the tenderfoot presses her secret into a snow drift and, leaving her to recover, stumbles into the railroad station. He sees the train bearing the woman away. Twenty-five years later Mr. George Gormly, a multi-millionaire in New York, is courted by Eleanor Madison, a beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and co-operates with her in efforts to remedy terrible horrors of city life. He and finds himself frustrated in plot and track enterprise plans by startling effrontery, backed by the Gotham Traction company, a gigantic corporation which controls the Parkland Bank, owned by Gormly. It announces that it will purchase the New York and reform the city from corruption. Mr. Hudans in a long desired interview with Gormly, makes an indirect proposition to compromise the fight which the latter has been waging in the newspapers against the Gotham Traction company. Mr. Hudans is expected to bring a heavy bribe. Gormly boldly announces his plan of campaign to Hudans.

BOOK II.—THE BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.

CHAPTER VII.

The Outs Would Fain Take a Hand.

The political declaration of Gormly was the sensation of the hour; the sensation of many hours, in fact. It came at exactly the right time. The non-church going section of New York, from which the larger part of politics was unfortunately recruited —the truly good Christian being a man who leaves the doing of such duties to his ungodly neighbor as a relief—had abundant leisure to read the papers on Christmas morning, and every paper in the city contained that same announcement which Miss Haldane and the party at the cottage had read in The Planet.

Every paper contained also editorial comment then and thereafter. The administration papers ridiculed the proposition, and endeavored to laugh it out of court. Other men possibly as high in character had announced themselves from time to time with similar platforms. Their announcements had created mild sensations, their complaints had sometimes created more sensations; but the results had inevitably been defeat.

So the administration papers sought to whistle the new candidate down the wind of their disdain. Nevertheless, since George Gormly's money was as good as anybody else's in New York, they kept on printing his communications, in which his advertisements were alternated with his political manifestos.

The anti-administration papers, and those which strove so for as newspapers could to take a dispassionate view of the situation, were unanimous in their approval of Gormly's candidacy. They declared that his election would be the best thing that could happen for New York; they were also practically unanimous in their hopelessness of his success.

Gormly had carefully studied the situation. He was not disappointed in the least degree—and he realized that while such a proclamation as he had made would inevitably cause a tremendous discussion, it would have to be followed up by work. If it was to be more effective than a flash in the pan. He had learned that organization was the keynote of success, as overorganization was its death knell. He knew that the arrangement which secured all general principles, leaving the utmost liberty in details, was the one which was in the end bound to succeed, provided the factors upon whom dependence was to be placed were in any degree worthy of their responsibilities.

He was also aware that the active intelligence of the community, even allowing for the vast number of ignorant foreigners who were allowed without let or hindrance to fill the city, was very high. The first requisite for successful campaigning, therefore, is decided to be education. Knowledge, as of old, is still power.

The ideal method of enlightening the people to the seriousness of the situation and of convincing them of their ability to amend it was by word of mouth. Gormly had never been a public speaker. Fortunately he had plenty of self confidence, and he was quite capable of presenting a situation in a simple, businesslike way, so clearly that even the ignorant could comprehend it. A few months only would elapse before the spring elections that would determine the issue. No matter how assiduously he campaigned, he could reach only a portion of the vast conglomeration that made up political New York. It would be necessary for him, therefore, to keep telling the same story in the different papers of the city to reach those who did not hear his voice, and to drive home in the minds of those who had heard what they had listened to.

He was prepared to spend his money as well as himself for this end. [illegible] of the sentiment [illegible] managers of the [illegible] tention, a type like Gormly in politics, but a man of great ability and acumen, he made manager of his campaign. The party out of power through its leaders declared that it intended to make him its candidate; other smaller parties proposed to fall in line. It was pointed out by those interested that indorsement by these organizations would provide Gormly with an organization and be of immense benefit in taking off his hands the details and minutiae of political campaigning, about which he was supposed to know nothing; that it would at once provide him with a respectable following, and, as they claimed, lend dignity to his position. The purpose of this political party, whose influence was considerable and whose ramifications were many, whose leaders were men of experience, was of course thoroughly well-known.

The conference between these leaders and Gormly was short, sharp, and decisive. It took place in his own business office. The deputation was made up of a banker named Poole, who had a certain prominence in municipal affairs through his connection with the national committee of the party to which he belonged, who was a brilliant financier, a liberal giver, and a valuable member of the opposition; Benson the real leader of the party, the political boss so far as the outs and anything to boss; and Pitchett, an attorney as bright as he was unprincipled, who aspired to political preferment himself. The trio met Gormly in his business office. Poole was the natural spokesman. "We are," began Poole impressively,



Poole Was the Natural Spokesman.

"a committee, I might say a deputation, from the board of management of our political organization, who have been appointed to—ah—interview you about the mayoralty situation."

"We have," continued Poole with lofty dignity, "of course observed your announcement of your candidacy in the daily papers." Gormly bowed. "We have been struck with your peculiar availability for the office. Your large business interests, the fact that you are so well known to the people of New York, your undoubted probity, the evidence of good management and ability which we see around us, and—"

"And in short, we have come here to proffer you our support, and to say to you that our convention which is to be held next week will undoubtedly make you our candidate, and indorse your platform. And in fine we want you to lead us."

"Your convention is composed of deputies from all the voting precincts of the city, is it not, who are elected at regularly called primaries?"

"Certainly," was the answer.

"Well, how can you [illegible] committee—which has how many members?"

"A hundred," replied Pitchett.

"Exactly, a hundred. How then can you three gentlemen, or even the whole hundred of you, forecast the action of your convention which has not yet assembled?"

"It's easy to see, Mr. Gormly," said Benson half pityingly, "that you don't know anything about practical politics. The committee of a hundred will carry out the will of the party because the will of the party will be the will of the committee of a hundred; and the committee of a hundred will carry out the will of this committee visiting you, because the will of this committee is the will of the committee of a hundred. If I say—I mean if we say—that our party wants you for mayor, you can bet your last dollar that you're the man it wants. See?"

"I see," said Gormly. "In that case why have any convention at all? Why have any committee of a hundred? Why have anybody but you, Mr. Benson," he stopped long enough to make the pause appreciable, "and your coadjutors? Why have any people, as a matter of fact? Why don't you and Mr. Liffey, who I believe holds a somewhat analogous position to yours in the other party, get together with two able conductors like those you have brought and settle the question what the people are going to have?"

"Well, Mr. Gormly, since you put it that way," said Benson coolly, "it's was a little stronger than I am, if this city wasn't so hopelessly in Charley Liffey's grasp, that's about what we'd do. Now, we think that you've got certain elements of strength with the people that'll sort of balance things. I don't know whether you can be elected or not. I'm speakin' frankly now, gentlemen, and as a practical politician; but I believe you're more apt to be elected than anybody else, if we can get a fair count, or count the ballots ourselves, which is more or less doubtful with Liffey in power, and therefore we want you for our candidate, because we think we can win.

"Liffey has been in power so long that he ain't even decent. He ain't willing to take a fair, respectable graft; he wants everything. But when it comes down to talkin' business with the candidate in his private office, the best thing in the whole truth. Certainly it's important from one point of view that we should win this year. It may give us more power in the national convention next year. If we can deliver the goods in New York city, why, our voice is goin' to mean something, our influence is goin' to be worth something, and that accounts for Mr. Poole's presence here. As for Mr. Pitchett, he's one of the brightest young lawyers we've got. He knows which side his bread's buttered on. He wants to be district attorney and run with you, and you couldn't get a better campaigner to stand by your side. As for me, all the power we've got, which I admit ain't as much as we'd ought to have, I control. I put it at your disposal. Now what do you say."

"I protest," began Poole angrily; while Pitchett bit his lip, but managed to control himself better than the banker.

"Gentlemen," said Gormly, "it will hardly be necessary for you to continue the interview further on those lines."

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Benson.

"I mean that while I am, of course deeply touched by your hearty and spontaneous promises of support in this coming campaign, and while I appreciate highly the honor that you propose to me of making me your candidate, I regret to say that I must decline your proposition."

"What!" roared Benson. "You ain't goin' to run then?"

"I haven't said anything to that effect, have I?"

"But," interposed Poole, "you can't expect to succeed in any such organization back of you. Why, man, the ring that's against you, the influences that are opposed to you, both financial and political, is something that you can't imagine!"

"It requires much more than a candidate and a majority of votes to win an election."

"The ballots have got to be counted," said Benson, "and the money's got to be spent. In common with all the rest of us, I rend those accounts you're publishing from week to week, and it makes me sick to see so much good money goin' to waste. Not but what it's doin' some good; but a practical man like myself could administer it so much better. You could buy a voting precinct with what you spend on a single ad. Wastin' good money on the press! It's men you want to pay, and newspapers. That's the reason Liffey always gets the best of me. He's got more money than I can get, consequently he's got the men. But with your own contributions and the chances for success that you'll give the[illegible] there's lots of other men that'd be willing to take on our gettin' up power."

"I am not one of these men, Mr. Benson. I'll take no chances whatever on getting in power."

"Well, it's got to be Liffey's crowd or ours, and your fightin' Liffey's the worst from beginning to end. Therefore logically you belong to us."

"I cannot see the force of your reasoning," said Gormly, "and I tell you here and now that while I shall be very glad to have the votes of any or every man in New York, yet I will be beholden to no political party in the city. I have entered this campaign as an independent. If the people wish to elect me, they can do so; if not, not."

"Why, I told you, said Benson pityingly, 'that you might get elected; but you're not to be counted in.'"

"If I am elected," said Gormly, "you need not fear that I shall be counted out."

"You owe to be a regular nominee," said Poole.

"I shall be nominated by petition, gentlemen," said Gormly quietly. He pointed to his desk. "Look at that pile yonder. They are coming in every day."

"Signed by women and children and cranks, I suppose!" sneered Benson.

"I have a corps of young men," answered Gormly, "who personally visit every petitioner, find out if he is a voter and if he really means what he says when he asks me to run. Every name is verified and registered."

"Well, I'll be [illegible]!" cried Benson in great amazement.

"I am afraid if you continue in politics with your present views that you will be," said Gormly coolly. "As for organization, I have an organization of my own. We are discussing the issues and preparing to hold meetings and send out speakers all over the city."

"Who's managing the game?"

"One of my assistant managers in the store, Mr. Watson."

"What's he know about politics?"

"His experience [illegible] with your own has been little, but on different lines. He is learning rapidly, however, and I think before you get through, you will find him worthy of even your own steel, Mr. Benson."

"That's all very well," said the boss, greatly taken aback over the situation. "It does seem as if somebody's got a hend on his shoulders around here."

"It might be concluded that I had myself," said Gormly genially; "but we'll pass that by."

"But in spite of all these things, you'll be beaten as sure as fate. I tell you, you've got to fight the devil with fire. Of course, while I agree with these gentlemen here that purity in politics, which has been called an iridescent dream, whatever that means, is to be desired, and if we could win without money and without resortin' to the dodges that have made the party in power infamous, we'd be glad of it."

"But as it is, it can't be done. Now, every man is supposed to be in politics for what he there is in it. What you're in it for, we don't quite know, but admitting that you're more or less disinterested, so are we. Ain't that so, gentlemen?"

"Certainly, certainly, to h- sure," and therefore we offer you our assistance."

"I accept your offer, as I can[illegible] permit myself to be allied with any political party, or to be known speaking by as the nominee of that party."

"Mr. Gormly," said Benson after a long pause, "what's to prevent us from nominatin' you anyway, and makin' you the nominee of both parties?"

"Nothing that I know of can prevent your doing such a thing; but nothing can force me to accept your nomination.

"But Mr. Gormly——" began the banker.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Equal to the Crisis.

The wives of Napoleon III.'s marshals played a great part during and after the second empire. When Marshal Bazaine was planning his escape from the late Sainte Marguérite his wife assisted in the plan and came in the boat to meet him.

When General de Cavignac died in exile and disgrace on the Riviera his wife was determined that he should at least be buried in the family vault at Pere La Chaise. In order to accomplish her object, with the aid of a faithful servant she had the corpse arrayed in a huge travelin' cloak and plitted into a railway carriage. With such a companion beside her, this woman made the journey alone, in defiance of the law. These [illegible] for have been [illegible] ants which her [illegible]

SPENT HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

A Case of Terrible Kidney Trouble and How It Was Cured.



Charles E. Berg, 815 N. Sixth St., Walla Walla, Wash., says: "A sharp pain like the stab of a knife caught me while stooping and after that it was with me constantly. I became so bad I had to take to my bed. My face swelled and my kidneys were in terrible shape. I lost weight, and was bothered by dizzy spells. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently and I believe they saved my life."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S."

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Where It Points.

"For whom is she wearing black—her late husband?"

"No, for her next. She knows she looks well in it."—Judge.

If you have occasion to pick your company, use a magnifying glass.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality, Largest in Variety, Unequaled for Shoes, Harness and Leather. Polishing stone of all kinds and colors.



GOLD DUST KING for soft ladies shoe dressing (not for patent leather). Cleans and polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 25c. Liquid combination for cleaning, polishing and preserving all tan shoes, 25c. Odor-less, 10c. ELITE combination for cleaning, polishing and preserving [illegible] shoes, 10c. Waterproof dubbing to oil black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth. Same as "Ebony Kidine" size 9 cents. Whittemore's Shoe Polishes are not keep the kind you want, send us his address and 10 cents for a large assortment.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 2323 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. *The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.*

CAREY ACT land is not waterproofs. Open to entry in tracts of 160 acres at $1 per acre in Payette or Boise counties, Idaho. Water on new line 15 annual installments. Address Carey Act Land Office, Idaho Irrigation Co., Boise, Idaho.

CASTORIA

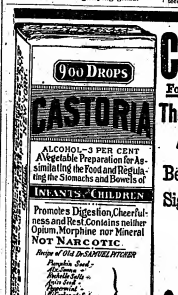
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W.L.Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W.L. Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS



The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are worn, wanted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for mail order catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. $2.50 to $5.00 saved. ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will [illegible] TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes



Give Lenox Soap a trial and you will find that it is absolutely satisfactory for general household use.

The quality is high. The shape is convenient. The price is low.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

MODERN METHODS OF TRUCK GARDENING

THE summer of 1911 is likely to be long remembered in many agricultural communities in the United States as a season of unusually high temperatures and scanty rainfall. The disadvantages of such weather conditions bore most heavily, however, upon a large proportion of the people engaged in truck gardening. More seasonable temperatures and the life-giving rain appeared in time to save the staple crops in most districts, but too late, unfortunately, to mend matters completely for the truck gardeners. Some of the truckers escaped a curtailment of income, but it was only because their holdings were favorably situated or because they had their private systems for irrigating. To the man who, thanks to such facilities, was able to raise half a crop or better the high prices that ruled for such products offered ample compensation for the smaller yield.

Unfavorable conditions such as here recently prevailed doubtless cause more consternation in the trucking industry than in any other branch of soil tilling. The fruit grower who has had any experience comes to expect the inevitable "bad years" and to view them with some complacency, and even the grain grower does not look for the same ratio of profit from every harvest. However, the truckers, particularly those operating small farms or "patches," are wont to count upon each year's productiveness at a maximum and are correspondingly disappointed when dame nature does not arrange things to their liking.

One explanation, too, of the emphatic complaints that are heard with reference to trucking conditions in an unfavorable year is found in the number of newcomers in the field—men and women who prior to their present venture had never had experience in forming of any kind. The lines told in recent years of the profits and delights of trucking, the ease with which the products can be disposed of, and the comparatively small outlay required for a five or ten-acre "intensive farm," have combined to lure into the field many people who, woe be them, had no fund of experience to draw upon. Particularly has this been the case with our large cities where many small truck farms have been started by city folks, either as the "side line" of some city occupation or with a view to obtaining an anchorage that would later permit migration in the country.

As in poultry raising and other supposedly "get rich quick" vocations there have been a number of more or less bitter disillusionments of late years in th field of trucking, but, by and large, the industry has developed tremendously. It has come to be appreciated by many of the uninitiated that in truck gardening no more than in any other field can rewards be obtained without hard work and that here, as elsewhere, some experience is necessary and that a man must expect to pay for such experience if he has not acquired it at the expense of somebody else before he struck out for himself. Moreover, the up-to-date trucker has come to realize that he must devise means to circumvent nature when she frowns just as the fruit growers have discovered expedients for dodging frosts and other nuances.

One truth that is happily being brought home in many people engaged in or contemplating trucking is that in faith capital is of immense advantage just as it is in every other walk of life. To be sure, the trucker who leases his holdings or buys "on time" at favorable terms can set up in business for a surprisingly small cash capital and it is this possibility which has attracted to the field so many men with very small bank accounts and women suddenly thrown on their own resources. At the same time the new entrant who starts with a "neat egg" has a tremendous advantage and, for one thing, he will not be piously so much at the mercy of the whims of nature as his fellow trucker who has none of the modern aids now considered essential to successful trucking.

The trucker with capital has, it goes without saying, a full complement of the tools and equipment which, in trucking as in more extensive forms of farming, save time and labor—an especial consideration if a man is attempting to operate a truck patch single-handed. More important yet, the trucker who is able to lay out some money on his property will have some sort of a drainage and irrigating system which will carry off surplus water in the case of torrential showers and will, on the other hand, enable him to "water his gardens" when a rain famine comes. He will have more or less pretentious green houses that will enable him to raise early vegetables and to give his garden stuff an early start under glass. And he may even have facilities for raising some products in shade or partial shade. And so there might be continued almost indefinitely the enumeration of the innovations that have bettered modern trucking conditions, all the way up to the facilities on those large truck farms where we find miniature or narrow gauge railways traversing the trucking area and affording the means of transferring the vegetables, berries, etc., in one handling from the pickers to the hosts or railroad cars that are to convey them to market.

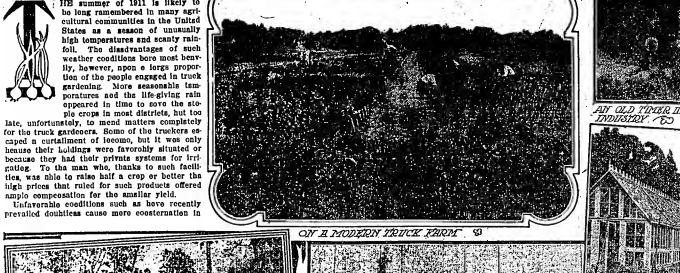
A notable characteristic of modern methods of trucking is the extent to which specialization is being practiced. We still have, of course, farms by the thousand where everything from onions to pumpkins are raised, but we also find, to an increasing extent, progressive men who are devoting their whole investment and energy to one product and endeavoring to secure that extra quality which specialization produces and which always means higher prices when the ultimate consumers learn of its presence. This explains the "lettuce farms" where nothing but lettuce is cultivated and the "celery farms" in Michigan and elsewhere that concentrate on this capricious product and the "watermelon patches" of the south—and so on through a long list.

As a sequel to this era of specialization has come the practice of many truckers to dispose of their products direct to the consumers. Of course this means added profits, for not only does it cut out the middleman's margin but in many instances the trucker finds discriminating city folks willing to pay him more than the prevailing prices in order to obtain products of superior quality and which they can depend upon as fresh. Some truckers in these fashionable hotels do not demand "cut rates" because they buy by quantity. They are so glad to be assured of dependable vegetables of the highest grade that they pay as much as the same stuff would bring at retail in the same city.

An interesting "side line" that has developed in connection with twentieth century trucking is the canning and preserving industry. We see this tendency exemplified in two ways. First, there is a disposition on the part of the big canning firms that "put up" tomatoes, corn, etc., to raise their own vegetables and to not a few instances in late years the canning factories have been moved "to the fields" to be near the source of supply. Secondly, and more significant, is the disposition of truckers to put up in glass or tins their surplus products and to market them direct. The ways they have taken to pickling and preserving for the great outside public are well. In many instances where the responsibilities have become too much for the women folk on the truck farm outside help is called in—school girls eager to earn vacation money or boarders who are willing thus to pay their way; and factory folk from the neighboring towns who are out of work temporarily, are willing to the summer "shut downs."

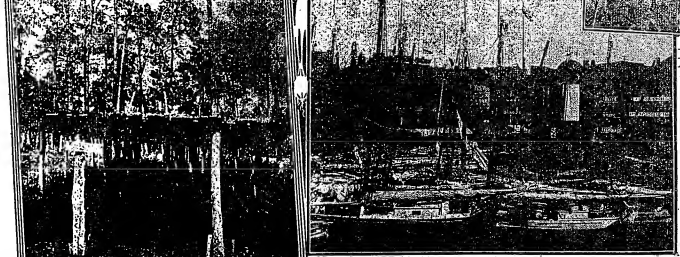
Time was when the average farmer's wife was wont to declare that it did not pay to can or preserve for the market, however much pride she might take in such work for the household and however much gratification she might feel when her jams and stewed fruits won fancy prizes for these "by-products" if they can have the assurance that they are getting pure products of superior quality put up without the use of injurious preservatives in the sanitary surroundings of a respectable home. Furthermore, the country folk who go in for home preserving on a large or small scale will find that no considerable portion of the buying public will give up more than a proportionately increased price if the products are put up in glass jars, or bottles, instead of in tin cans.

Of the modern methods of trucking which are yet open to improvement mention may be made of the methods of storing for the late winter trade. For instance it seems to be generally admitted that the methods now in vogue for keeping celery are defective for commercial purposes. Truckers are working to solve the problem, however, and ultimately will succeed. So, likewise, they are striving for economies in other directions. For example, means have lately been discovered for utilizing the greenhouses or cold-ing houses for vegetable raising oil through the summer instead of allowing them to stand idle throughout the interval. Some crops are found to do better under glass even in midsummer. Finally it may be noted that even the potato has been standing as a truck crop in late years and thousands of acres are annually planted in early varieties of potatoes which are harvested as soon as they attain suitable size and rushed to market.



AN OLD TIMER IN THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY

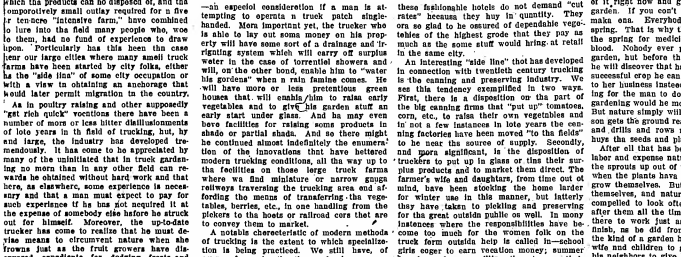
A SMALL GREENHOUSE OR FORCING HOUSE



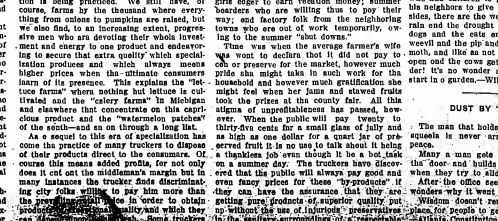
ON A MODERN TRUCK FARM



TYPICAL SCENE AT A PRODUCE WHARF



CULTIVATION UNDER SHADE ON AN AMERICAN FARM



PLENTY FOR STARVING VEGETABLES

GARDEN TROUBLES

This is the season when gardens grow. Gentle reader, have you a garden? No? Oh, you live in a city flat where there wouldn't be room to stond a garden up edgaways? Well, move out of it, right now and go where you can have a garden. If you can't have one any other way, make one. Everybody makes garden in the spring. That is why there is such a demand in the spring for medicine that will correct bad blood. Nobody ever plonted bad blood in his garden, but before this novien is done with it you will discover that bad blood is obout the most successful crop he can raise. If nature attended to her business instead of hanging around waiting for the man to do most everything himself, gardening would be more attractive and popular. But nature simply will not do a thing until o person gets the ground ready and lays it off in plots and drills and rows and beds and things and hops the seeds and plants them.

After all that has been accomplished ot great labor and expense nature takes hold and shoves the sprouts up out of the soil; but no more, for when the plants have got a start once they will grow themselves. But they won't take care of themselves, and nature doesn't, so the man is compelled to look after them. He has to look after them all the time, too, because if he isn't there to work just as hard from then to the finish, as he did from the beginning to then, the kind of a garden he will have will cause his wife and children to giggle at him and prompt his neighbors to give him the horse ha-ha. Besides, there are the weeds and the bugs and the rain and the drought and the chickens and the dogs and the cats and the pigs and the holt weevil and the pip and the scale and the codling moth, and like as not somebody leaves the gate open and the cows get in and— Well, by thunder! it's no wonder all our troubles get their start in o garden.—William J. Lampton, in Judge.

DUST BY THE WAYSIDE.

The man that holds one dollar until the eagle squeals is never arrested for disturbing the peace.

Many a man gets safe in office, then slams the door and builds a fire under the voters when they try to slide down the chimney.

After the office seeks the man it sometimes wonders why it went so far for so little.

Wisdom doesn't remain long enough in one place for people to get well acquainted with it.—Atlanta Constitution.

COUNTRY SCHOOL OF TODAY

Three Hundred Structures of the Modern Type Building in Kansas This Year.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas has finally decided that the old-fashioned, unsanitary, ill-lighted and poorly-appointed schoolhouse does not produce the best results, and years new and thoroughly modern schoolhouses are being built in the country school districts this year than ever before. Mora school districts hove issued bonds for naw buildiugs this yesr than vers ever offered to the state school fund commission before, and tha bonds ara for larger amounts,



AND TYPE OF SCHOOLHOUSE



MODERN COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE

which meon better schoolhouses than usuol.

The ordinary schoolhouse has cost from $500 to $800. It was simply a big box, of straight lines, with four windows on each side, a door at ons end and o stove in the center. But the new buildings cost from $1,200 to $2,000, and they are thoroughly modern in lighting, with furnace heat, some oven with steam heat, and with genuine slots blackboards. Every conveniences known to the city schools is being installed in the country schools also.

There are many boys and girls now in the high schools and colleges of the state who got their common school education in one of these old-fashioned bex schoolhouses and there are a few who went to school in sn old sod schoolhouse. There ore a few of these old sod schoolhouses still standing but not a single one is in use in Kansos now. All hove been replaced by the modern structures.

Since the first of the year more than 300 school districts have issued bonds for schoolhouses. In every instance tha bonds ware issued for new buildings. The old ones were used last winter for the last time and when the children started to school this fall they went to a new building with every comfort that is possible to give them. Some districts do not have to issue bonds for the new structures.

TREES GROWING ON A TOWER

Lofty Dome of Indiana Court House Surmounted by Trees Which Birds Planted.

Greensburg, Ind.—Trees are growing on the tower of the court house, 175 feet above the ground. Many years ago, seeds dropped by birds and which fell into crevices of the slate roof of the lofty dome of the tower, germinated, and each year, the young trees became larger. Of the present group, tha principal tree is about twelve feet in beight and is os full of leaves, and as healthy, apparently as its fellows



Planted by Birds.

growing far below with mother earth to nourish them.

The growth of the trees on the roof, hos loosened the slate as the roots extended nlong the rafters. It is feared that there will be considerable damage to the building in the course of time. Some of the authorities believe that the trees should thrive with opparently but a trifle of earth.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1911. NO. 26.

INDIGNANT AT THE INJUSTICE

Scholars Would Not Stand to See Much-Loved Teacher Not Getting Her Rights.

The following incident told of a public school teacher of cheery manner and marked ability, noted for her success in leading backward or newilling pupils along the rocky road to knowledge.

In laboring with so especially trying class she was wont to encourage the members by such confident remarks as "Of course we can do it!" "Of course we can learn this lesson as well as other people. If we try!" As exasperation time drew near and the little ones become more nervous, she changed her tune to "Of course we're going to pass!" The children did pass, duly, but, natural pleasure in the unexpected success having evaporated, were sulky and disagreeable almost beyond belief. It took their new teacher a long time to get at the root of the misunderstanding, over which they whispered in corners and because of which they treated her like a bitter enemy. At last, however, she drew from the most pliable youngster this indignant, tearful admission.

"We ain't a-goin' ter study no more in this darned ole school. Here, we come up from Miss Blank's room, an' she stays down there all alone, when she knows as much more than we do. It's a plum shame that they didn't let her pass, too!"

Too Little Ton.

Smiley—That lesmae down the street will have to change his name if he wishes to do any business.

Wiley—Why? What's his name?

Smiley—Littleton. Some people might not notice it, but I am afraid most folks would shy at a name like that on an ice-dealer's sign.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

In Cold Storage.

"I am afraid, your honor, this prisoner is a bad egg."

"Hm! Then we'd bettar put him in the cooler."

Do you ever have Headache, Toothache, or Earache? Most people do. Hamlins Wizard Oil is the best household remedy and liniment for these everyday troubles.

True Philosophy.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.—George Macdonald.

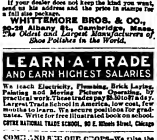
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Friendship is the flower of a moment, sad the fruit of time.—Kotzebue.

Too many officeholders who pretend to be working for their country are merely working it.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety. They make Leather Waterproof, by retaining those of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively remains Gilt. Blacks and Polishes in the act of application. Comes in Bronze, Chestnut and Colorless. Per bottle, 25 cents.

DANDY combination for blacking and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. No. "Nine" size, 10c.

CHIEFTAIN combination for blacking, tops and polishing all kinds of black shoes. Polish with a cloth and leave no dull spots. "Daisy Kicker" size 10 cents.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his name and address and the price in stamps and we will supply you.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
Sole Agents for Canada, Boston, Mass.
Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

LEARN A TRADE AND EARN HIGHEST SALARIES

We teach Electricity, Plumbing, Brick Laying, Painting, and Moving Picture Machine Operating. Position secured or money refunded. Largest Trade School in America, low cost, few months to learn. We secure positions for graduates. Write for free illustrated book on school.

COYNE BUILDING, 39 E. Illinois Street, Chicago

COMPLAINT OF EYES.—We rule the Hard Coin Article, Pebbles and Crystal in the Spectacle Lens, Shell Frames, Gold Filled Spectacle Frames, Solid Gold Spectacles, Optical Instruments, and all others, best prices and best satisfaction. Any skilful optician can fit you. For detailed information address: Albert E. Bagley, Lowell, Mass.

FINEST KODAK FINISHING

and supplies by mail. We develop any size film or pack. Trial offer 10 cents; 10 or 12 exp. 20 cents. Any size pack 20 cents. Voegeli Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 38-1911.

WILEY IS UPHELD

PRESIDENT OVERRULES RECOMMENDATIONS OF PERSONNEL BOARD AGAINST EXPERT.

PRAISE FOR CHIEF CHEMIST

Taft's Decision Says the Broadax Issues Raised May Results More Radical Action, Indicating a "Shakeup" in Chemistry Bureau.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft made public a memorandum which completely vindicates Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, from the charges preferred against that official by a cabal in the department of agriculture and severely condemns persons responsible for the trouble to which the pure food expert has been subjected.

Mr. Taft declares his purpose to overrule the recommendations of the personnel board of the department and Attorney General Wickersham that Doctor Wiley be dismissed and concludes with this significant reference to the house inquiry into the charges against the chief of the chemistry bureau:

"The broader issues raised by the investigation which have a much weightier relation then this one to the general efficiency of the department, may require much more radical action than the question I have considered and decided."

This is regarded as a forecast of summary measures when the president returns to Washington in November.

In his opinion making it known that the "condign punishment" for Doctor Wiley, which Mr. Wickersham held to be necessary, will not be meted out, the president voices no word of criticism for the chemist, but many a word of praise. There is no indication in it that Mr. Taft feels that he "turns down" the attorney general by not accepting his recommendations. He explains that Mr. Wickersham's findings in the case were made with less complete data than that before him when he took it up.

In addition to the recommendation that Wiley be allowed to resign, the personnel board held that Rusby should be dismissed, that Kebler be reduced and that Bigelow be allowed to quit the service. None of these recommendations is upheld in the president's opinion.

Kebler is reprimanded for "disingenuous conduct." In his letter writing to Rusby. Bigelow is held to have been "overzealous," and a reprimand by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is ordered by the president. Rusby is held to be a nullities as Wiley in this particular matter.

A charge against him, however, of securing the appointment on the consular "secret service" roll" of a physician and expert "whom he could use in his work at a very small stipend when he himself was called away," the president holds to be "not especially creditable."

BANK ROBBED OF $315,000

Five Crackamen Blow Safe at New Westminster, B. C., Bind Chinese Caretaker and Escape.

New Westminster, B. C.—Five master crackamen, in flight with $315,000 in gold and bills stolen from the vault of the Bank of Montreal here, are being sought by the police, who have as their only clue the story of a frightened Chinese caretaker who was bound by the robbers as soon as he entered the building.

Content with the bills of large denomination and the gold they could easily transport, they left on the watchman's bed $20,000 in gold, while in the looted vault they left $15,000, with small coins and bills scattered about. When Chong Koh, the caretaker, entered the building, and was captured, bound and gagged, the members had completed their work. The Chinese worked himself free after the bandits had departed sad notified the police.

MAINE VOTE IN BALANCE

Now Appears That Repeal of Liquor Prohibitory Amendment Has a Majority of 134.

Portland, Me. — An apparent majority of 134 votes for repeal of the liquor prohibitory amendment of the Maine constitution was announced in an official statement issued by Secretary of State Cyrus W. Davis as the outcome of Monday's election. The secretary's report is based on signed returns from 509 clerks.

Certain discrepancies which indicate errors by town officials in returning the vote are not taken into account in the secretary's report, as the law requires the secretary of state simply to tabulate the figures as received.

An official recount will probably be necessary to determine the result.

CHENG-TU BESIEGED

BRITISH CONSUL DETAINS MISSIONARIES WHO WOULD QUIT.

Troops Within Walls of City Have Several Engagements With Rebels—Many Latter Slain.

Peking. — Cheng-Tu, capital of Sze-Chuan province, is under siege, and most of the missionaries are within its walls, according to the latest advices received by the Chinese foreign board and the foreign legations. The 1,800 troops garrisoned within the city have had several sanguinary engagements with the besieging rebels.

A dispatch from the prefect of Jan-Chau, about seventy-five miles from Cheng-Tu, dated September 12, said that the troops were firing upon the rebels from the Cheng-Tu walls and that the besiegers had lost many men. The belief is held there that the garrison is capable of resisting the attacks of any number of organized rebels from the outside.

The British consul is reported to have refused permission to five boatloads of missionaries to leave the city.

The Canadian Methodist compound within the city has open access around its own walls. It is believed that the foreigners have taken refuge within this compound, which is considered the strongest and the most easily defended.

Chung King, China. — American and British citizens in the province of Szechuen have been ordered by the British consul, who is temporarily in charge of American interests in this district, to seek places of safety immediately, as the situation in that province is becoming very grave. There are many American missionaries in the rebellious province.

HUNNEWELL BOWS IN SHAME

Commercial Club Appeals to Governor to Stop Row Between Mayoress and Councilmen.

Topeka, Kan. — Shamed by the unsavory aspect of the controversy between Mrs. Ella Wilson, the mayor of Hunnewell, and the town council men there, the Commercial club of that town has appealed to Governor Stubbs to stop the row because of the alleged unsavory advertising Hunnewell is receiving.

There is much agitation of a plan to start general ouster proceedings against the mayor and the members of the council.

NAT GOODWIN AGAIN WEDS?

Gossip at Los Angales Says the Bride is Marjorie Rambeau, an Actress.

Los Angeles, Cal. — A report is current here that Nat Goodwin, the actor, has married Marjorie Rambeau, who was playing in the company with which Goodwin was recently out until two weeks ago. Neither Goodwin nor Miss Rambeau could be found. The report found ready credence among close friends of Goodwin, who hastened to congratulate him—but were unable to find him.

O. K. JOHNSON-WELLS FIGHT

Directors of Earl's Court Decide to Allow Heavyweight Battle in London, Despite Churches' Protests.

London. — The directors of Earl's court, which is controlled by the American amusement promoter, Colwin Brown, decided to allow the Johnson-Wells fight to take place, having been advised that the holding of the contest will not conflict with the terms of their license. The Church Army and other religious bodies have petitioned the county council to prohibit the fight.

SEVEN KILLED, 14 INJURED

Flat Car on Which Fifty Laborers Were Riding is Sideswiped by Freight Train.

Cleveland, O. — While riding home from their work on a flat car, seven out of fifty laborers were killed and fourteen men were injured, half a dozen probably fatally, on the Lake Erie & Pittsburgh railroad, in the southern outskirts of the city. Their train was sideswiped by a freight. All of the men are foreigners.

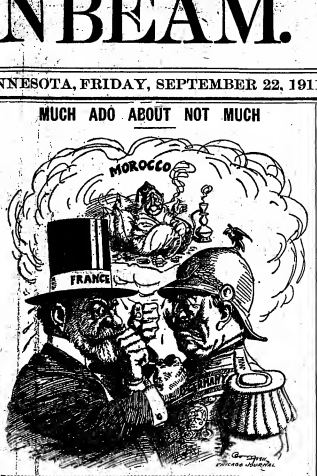
RAISERS TO DICTATE PRICES

Fort Worth Congress Plans to Control Marketing of All Cattle—To Have $3,000,000 Capital.

Fort Worth, Tex. — A plan to beat the so-called beef trust at its own game was adopted by the consumers and producers' congress executive committee here.

The new organization, supported by the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, will incorporate a selling company with a capital of $3,000,000.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOT MUCH



STOLYPIN IS SHOT

RUSSIAN PREMIER FATALLY WOUNDED WHILE ATTENDING THEATER AT KIEV.

CZAR IS IN ADJOINING BOX

Nihilist Fires Two Bullets at Prime Minister, One Lodges in Spine—Police Arrest Assasain and Prevent Panic in Playhouse.

Kiev, Russia.—Premier Stolypin for the third time is expected to survive the attack of an assasin. Fired upon at close range as he sat defenseless in his chair at the municipal theater, the premier escaped with two wounds, neither of which, it is said, necessarily is fatal.

The bullet penetrated the body, grazing the liver and lodging in the spine. The second shot, fired as his assailant dashed from the box in trying to make his escape, struck the premier in his hand as he fell to the floor.

Emperor Nicholas and his retinue occupied an adjoining box at the time the shooting occurred.

The premier's assailant, who is supposed to be a member of the band of Nihilists that have recently made several attempts on the premier's life, was arrested by the police as he tried to make his escape through the theater lobby.

Instantly the whole house was in an uproar.

Premier Stolypin, avidently seriously wounded, fell across a chair, while friends in his party came at once to his aids and physicians were instantly summoned from the body of the house.

Cries of "the premier has been assasinated" rang through the house and it was with much difficulty that the police were able to prevent a panic.

A few minutes later the premier was carried to his apartments at the Hotel Volva, where he is under the care of physicians.

"I have no doubts that attempts will be made upon my life," said M. Stolypin, when he accepted the premiership in July, 1906, "but I hope that order will be restored and stability established in Russia before they are successful."

Representative government has been its avowed aim and strong-handed reforms have been his policy.

On August 25, 1906, a bomb was thrown into his country house at Aptekarsky island while he was holding a public reception.

The explosion killed 32 persons and wounded a much larger number, insteding the premier's daughter of fifteen and his son of three. The daughter was crippled for life.

Stolypin, who was in his office at the moment came off unhurt.

PEACE CONGRESS PUT OFF

Prevalance of Cholera in Italy Causes Postponement of the International Meeting.

Washington. — The international peace congress, which was scheduled to be held at Rome September 25, has been postponed because of the cholera epidemic in that country. Announcement to this effect was made in a cablegram received by Secretary Trueblood of the American Peace society, from Doctor Gabot, secretary of the International peace bureau at Bern.

HELD FOR BIG THEFT

FEDERAL OFFICERS ARREST S. A. POTTER, ALLEGED "CON" KING.

Loot Totals $1,500,000—Alleged Gold Brick King Arrested After Long Search.

Chicago.—S. C. Potter, alleged leader of a band of confidence men, who is said to have earned $1,500,000 through sales of "gold bricks" and green goods, was arrested by federal authorities. Seated in a Turkish chair in the parlor of his luxurious home at 1223 East Fifty-second street, Potter was smoking a cigar and reading a newspaper when the officers arrived.

The sum of $50,000 offered for Potter's release was refused, and the prisoner was taken to the county jail following a preliminary hearing before United States Marshal Hoy.

Potter was arrested by C. F. De Woody, division superintendent of the United States secret service here, on charge of operating a confidence game in Wisconsin. In addition, his operations are said to have covered the principal cities of the world and his loot to have amounted to not less than $1,500,000.

Potter and his friends are reported to have cleaned up $1,500,000 in cash in the last few years, and have carried on their schemes successfully in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

ETNA'S LAVA PERILS 300,000

Many Towns on Slopes of Volcano May Be Swept by Great Molten Streams.

Catania, Sicily. — The eruption of Mount Etna threatens to be of greater proportionse than that of 1879. It is reported that 79 new fissures have opened. The central crater is throwing out an immense amount of cinders.

The river of lava, which is moving slowly northward, hes extended eight miles from its source. It is approaching the railroad stations seven es far away as Molo and Alcantara, which have been abandoned.

The eruption meane s great financial lose to the peasantry who inhabit the slopes of Mount Etna, more than 400 square miles in area. This land supports a population more dense than that of any other portion of Sicily or Italy. There are 65 cities and villages in the entire area, and the number of inhabitants who obtain an excellent agricultural living from the fertile lava beds totals more than 300,000.

The earthquakes continue terrifying the people for miles about.

CONFESSES HE KILLED GIRL

Fearing Mob Ex-Convict Pleads Guilty to Annie Lemberger's Death—Sentenced to Prison for Life.

Madison, Wis.—John A. ("Dogskin") Johnson, former convict end former inmate of the state insane asylum at Meedota, pleaded guilty to the charge of having kidnaped and murdered little Annie Lemberger, seven-year-old daughter of Martin Lemberger, on September 6, and whose body was found le Lake Monona three days later.

Immediately he was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Donovan. Twenty minutes later Sheriff Brown and Under Sheriff Fege departed with him in an automobile for the state penitentiary at Waupun. The whole proceedings did not last over half an hour.

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Elwood, Ind.—"Your remedies have cured me and I have only taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was sick three months and could not walk. I suffered all the time. The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right side, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. SADIE MULLEN, 3728 N. D. St., Elwood, Ind.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drug out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

LOT WAS IMPROVED.



Fred—I love you a whole lot.

Tess—Frank told me yesterday that he loved me a whole house and lot.

Left Him Far Behind.

Childish precedents of greatness are interesting—perhaps because they are at once so like and so unlike the standards of grown folk. Many an adult, for instance, hee been proud with no more reasonable basis then thet which little Johnnie displeyed in attempting to "top" the boasting of a juvenile comrade.

"I've got a reel railroad train, with an engine that goes, an' a reel, live pony, an' a really, truly gun, sir—"

"That's nothing!" interrupted the lad's disgusted listener. "Once I knew a boy that set up until 11 o'clock twice in one week!"

In Seclusion.

"Is your mistress at home?"

"Ate you the bookeeper lady?"

"No, indeed!"

"Then she ain't at home, mum."

There le always a big place weiting for the men who le faithful in a little one.

The Flavour of Post Toasties

Is so distinctly pleasing that it has won the liking of both young and old who never before cared much for cereal food of any kind.

Served direct from the package—crisp and fresh, and—

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

What Ails The State Fair.

The state fair faces a deficit of about $50,000, which the next legislature will be asked to appropriate and make the tax payers foot the bill. The trouble is that the common people, and the farmers in particular have not, and will not attend that fair. No man wants to go to any fair, or any other place of amusement, if he is not welcome. That fair has been nothing more or less, for the past three years than a place for the farmers of this state, and the country merchants, and editors to go and be insulted, by an army of dudes, fitted out with a big star to show their Authority. We visited that fair two years ago, in company with a country merchant expecting to stay three days but he only attended one day and he hasn't been back since. We went the second day, about two o'clock, we quit, and returned home that evening. Last year when they began to send their newspaper advertising we declined to publish it, as we did not feel justified in advising our subscribers, who are mostly plain people to go down to that fair to be insulted by a lot of young twin city dudes, who part their hair in the middle, and set that their panties don't bag at the knee. That is the gang that has cleaned out the farmers attendance at the state fair, and now when they did not go down they want them to send the money down by way of the legislature. If the fair management owe them dudes a job, they had better provide a long bench for them to sit on, out at one side where they will be out of sight of the farmers. Then employ a few men that have a mustache, and a little ordinary brains to meet the farmers, show them gentlemanly treatment, and let them understand that they are welcome visitors, and they will soon all be as sure to go to the fair as they are now to stay away. It is not the price of admission that has driven the farmers of this state away from the state fair, but that army of dudes, of St. Paul and Minneapolis, who has given the old moss backs, as they call them, to understand that they are not wanted there, and the farmers have stayed at home, and the management did not miss them until they counted their cash.

Canada voted on Reciprocity yesterday. We have not heard but you can tell by the price of wheat. If it's up they defeated it. Down they adopted it.

Ole Solberg, of Otter Tail county, "the man behind the plow" has joined the ranks of the progressive republicans, which will be another thorn in the side of the stand patters.

When a candidate for congressional three looms up he will have the search light turned on him to see how he stands on the progressive idea. We do not believe the people of this district would favor a man for election to this important office who did not favor the progressive ideas of our Congressman Steenerson. It would be far better to allow the tenth chair due Minnesota in the lower house of congress remain Vacant than to have it occupied by a Taft republican, at this stage of the game.

Our County Commissioner P. C. Wold is well pleased with our newly fitted up court house, and says that it will do the county good service for a number of years, which should put the bonding ghost to sleep, for some time.

J. Adam Bede may be the next stand pat candidate for congressman at large. It would be fun to see Ole "the man behind the plow" go up against him. Would don't the dust fly. But take this for a tip and bet on Ole to win.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Pay up your back subscription

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Sep. 23, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 14th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ljot Sigurdson, of Highlanding, Minn. who on Oct. 18th 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 758, Serial No. 01270, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 25th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben Kvesle, Tobias Olson, Sjur Sustad, Tom Jacobson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt, Deceased.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. To Henry Arndt, Anna Arndt, May Arndt, Clary Vaughn, Stella Arndt, Sadie Arndt, Will Arndt and all other persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; THEREFORE YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 18th. day of October 1911, at Ten (10) o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of Said Court, this 15th. day of September 1911.

[Court Seal] Wilhiem Michelet,
Judge of Probate.

Ira C. Richardson, Attorney for Petitioner,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 22, 1911.
Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota September 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Even H. Odegaard, of Wanke Minn. who on November 8th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1797, Serial No. 04262, for Lots 1 & 2, S.½ N. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 151 N. Range 39 W., and S.½ E.½ Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 26th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses.

Christ Thompson, of Lillo Minn. Knut O. Larson, John O. Larson, of Badoll Minn. Nels Rhein, of Wanke Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 22, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. September 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Nilson, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 26, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 778, Serial No. 00398 for S.E. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 4th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Thom M. Thorson, of Highlanding Minn. Jacob Nelsen, of Sunbeam Minn. Kristin O. Vatne, Olaf O. Vatne, of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice of Expiration of redemption. Sale to Purchaser.

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.

To Wm. H. Matthews: You are hereby notified that the following described pelce-or parcel-of land situated in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, Formerly a part of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to wit: Lot one (1) of Section Twenty (20) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) Range Forty Two (42) is now assessed in your name, that on the 13th. day of May A.D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the realestate tax judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 25th. day of March A.D. 1907, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A.D. 1905, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece—or parcel-of land was sold for the sum of Six Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents; that the Certificate issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me at my office as the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of redemption from said sale given and served, that the amount requid to redeem said peice—or parcel-of land from said sale at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of Fifty Dollars and Seventy Two Cents (said sum being the aggregate amount of said sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum, delinquent taxes penalties, costs and interests thereon accruing subsequent to said sale and paid by said purchaser, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accruing upon said land subsequent to said sale); and that the time for redemption of said peice—or parcel—of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof of said service has been filed in my office.

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 16th, day of June A.D. 1911.

(Official Seal) A. A. Latendresa.
County Auditor,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

RETURN OF SHERIFF PERSON NAMED NOT FOUND AND LAND VACANT.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake } SS.

I Charles Fellman, Sheriff of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and return that I have made and caused to be made diligent search for Wm. H. Matthews, the person named in the within notice and have been unable to find him in my said County; and that I have inspected and examined the land described in the within notice for the purpose of serving said notice upon the person in possession or occupancy thereof; and that there is no person in possession or occupancy of said land and the same is vacant and unoccupied.

Charles Fellman,
Sheriff,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Sep. 1st, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 31st, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jorens Erickson, of Highlanding Minn. who on December 26th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1075, Serial No. 04334, for N.W. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben Erickson, of Thief River Falls Minn Ben Sitrud, Elias Sanders, Nat Erickson of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 15th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 13, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Halvorson, of Brandenburg Minn., who on October 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 658, Serial No. 00216, for Lots 3, 4 & S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 3, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 9th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Per Soltun, Andrew Sandland, Christian O. Nygaard, Torjus T. Hennestvedt, all of Brandenburg Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Livingstone.

Of Dr. Livingstone it was said by Stanley that the missionary lived for years among the most cruel and ignorant savages in the world, but he never died a shoe in anger, never exhibited or showed up temper as he said." His manner was that of a "cool, wise old hero who felt offended and looked grave."

Circumstances Reversed.

Unkempt Smith—Mister, would youse kindly help a poor lad on to a job? I'm down and out. Jocular Citizen—Brace, certainly. Just climb the fire escape on that skyscraper across the street and walk in on the top floor. Then you will be at rest, my lad.—Judge's Library.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 15, 1911.
Department of the Interior.. U. S. land Office at Crookston Minn. September 6th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Martin McLandress, one of heirs of Mary Sullivan deceased, of St. Hilaire Minnesota, who on October 10, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 751, Serial No. 1106, for N.W. ¼ Section 10, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 16th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl G. Olson of Krattka Minn. L. Dalaine of St. Hilaire Minn. Walter McAndress, and William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 18.
Department of the Interior. U. S land office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 16th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ben K. Kvisle, of Highlanding Minn. who on Oct. 26th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 758, Serial No. 01270, for Lots 4, 5, 8, W. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief river falls Minn. on the 20th. day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben K. Kvisle, Tobias Olson, Sjur Sustad, Tom Jacobson, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Aug. 18.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 16th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Tollak Svenson Dale, of Highlanding Minn. who on Oct. 26th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 754, Serial No. 01268, for Lots 4, 5, 8, W. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 34 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief river falls Minn. on the 25th. day of September 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tollak Svenson Dale, Ben K. Kvisle Sjur Sustad, Jodrick A. Kolstrand, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Our Little Boy of Fits."

A family can suffer no greater affliction than to have a child subject to fits or epilepsy. Many a father or mother would give their all to restore such a child to health.

"I am heartily glad to tell you of our little boy who was completely cured of fits. He commenced having them at 10 years of age and had them for four years. I tried three doctors and lots of medicine, but all to them said he would not be cured, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills made a complete cure. He is now hale, hearty and fat. It has been three years since he had a spell. I shall always use Dr. Miles' Remedies when ever I can. You are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit and any one writing to me I will gladly answer if they enclose stamp for reply."

F. M. BOGUE, Windfall, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is just what it is represented to be, a medicine compounded especially for nervous troubles, such as fits, spasms, St. Vitus' dance, convulsions and epilepsy. These diseases frequently lead to insanity or cause death. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven most effective in relieving these dreaded maladies.

Sold by druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

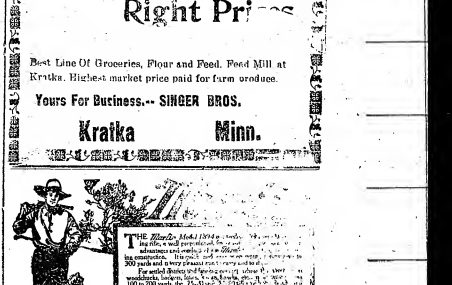
Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.



The Orange in Spain.

It is considered a very healthful thing to eat an orange before breakfast. But who ever heard an orange well? One must go to Spain to see that done. The senorita cuts off the rind with her silver knife, then, putting her fork into the peeled fruit, she detaches every morsel with her pearly teeth and continues to eat the orange without losing a drop of the juice and lays down the core with the fork still in it.

Unpalatable.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was fond of a joke, and his keen wit was, moreover, based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Because the meat of him was hackbone and the rest was grit."—Youth's Companion.

Going the Rounds.

Husband of Tomorrow (receiving wedding present)—That awful crockery fiddler! Wife of Tomorrow—Yes, dear. You saw it in the Brown's. They got it as a wedding present and gave it to the Smiths at theirs. It's the limit of presents. But never mind, Harry's wedding comes off so

Exaggerated Ego.

One of the loudest liars in this world is the sixteen candle kind of man to go to keep from mistaking himself for a lighthouse.—Galveston News.

Passion For Music.

Mrs. Brown—Did you say your son has a passion for music? Mrs. Jones—Every time I slug him into one.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Box Was Good.

Wife—Wasn't that a good box of cigars I gave you on your last birthday? Husband—Yes; I never saw a better box, my dear.

Below the Average.

Apropos of loss of friends somebody was saying one day before Morgan, the great calculator of lives, that they had lost so many friends, mentioning the number, in certain spans of time. Upon which Morgan, coolly taking down a book from his office shelf and looking into it, said, "So you ought, sir, and three more."—Thomas Moore.

Willing to Risk It.

Uncle—My dear boy, it's a fact that the bacilli on paper money have caused many a death before now. Nephew—Yeah, uncle, but you might let me have a few, anyhow. I'm very fond of life.—

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A young driving team cheap, if taken soon. Lenard McAndress. Sunbeam Minn.

Pay up your back subscription.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof

Wanted, teams and men to break from 30 to 80 acres of land. Wm. Strickmar, Roland Minn.

Stephen Singer is threshing his crop of flax raised on his Kratka homestead to day.

T. S. Jacobson, of Highlanding reports 23 bushels of wheat to the acre on his entire field.

Walt McAndress has been enlarging his grainry this week, to make room for the big crop.

For Health and Energy Eat CREAM OF RYE
For Breakfast. Reduces Cost of Living. Free Silver Spoon in Every Package. Ask your Grocer for a Package.

Martin Hylend and S.L. Holm are helping to move the Griffith dredge up to Horseshoe lake this week.

The Oscar Swanson threshing machine is now as far north as Ole Skrellanda place and with fair weather will be in this neighborhood the first of next week.

Parties wanting to advertise should not forget that THE SUNBEAM is the paper that has the circulation among the famers, in eastern Red Lake and Pennington Counties.

Singer Bros. has employed the services of K. Kratzer as head carpenter on their new Kratka store and the work will be rushed to completion this fall.

Sheriff Labres was up this way yesterday, and forgot a dollar, which he left lying on our table. Would it into our pocket and save him a year credit on subscription.

C.L. Clark and Wilson have completed their road work in the town of Star and are moving down onto the grade running north from Highlanding, which they have a contract to level.

We shall start building on our new homestead next week, where we will make our home. The land corners on the Sunbeam farm, and will make us about a quater of a mile walk to get to our office. But who wouldn't be a homesteader?

James O'Brien and Henry Boss commenced breaking on our new homestead to-day, and we propose to get after our share of them big eastern Pennington county crops, which never faile. 20 bushels of wheat or 15 bushells of flax to the acre looks pretty good to us.

Mr. K. Kratzer, from western Washington was down to Thief River Falls Tuesday and filed a homested entry on three forty's on section 7 in Deer Park township. He says this country looks good to him, compared to Washinton, and has sent for his family and will make his home here.

The fellow in Thief River wood reported that Red Lake had sank three feet is defeated as a liar, by some duck in that city, who reported to the Game and Fish Commission on Aug. 18th, that Red Lake River was open from its source to its mouth. Stand aside you lake liar and let the riverman go to the head, for you are beaten.

This school district No. 37 has a teacher with a first grade certificate and is fully qualified in all the higher branches. Parents of advanced shcolars who do not feel able to go to the expense of sending their children away to high school can send them to the Highlanding school, and be sure they will find a teacher who can teach them.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Highlanding now have a bridge across Red Lake River, and boats are out of date.

Some of the farmers are talking of building dams across the river, so as to hold water for their stock this winter.

Ben Kvistie, Tobias Olson and Tallak Dale will go to Thief River Falls Monday to make final proof on their homesteads.

L.M. Haug has severd his connections with the First State Bank of Thief River Falls and has removed to 425 Temple Court Minneapolis and has organized the Haug Security Co., which will do a large farm loan business.

While there has been frequent light showers the past month, there has not been any heavy rains and the grass is getting to very dry, so be careful about setting out fires. Steam threshermen should keep screens over the smoke stacks of their engines when crossing the prairie, so as not to set fire to the grass

STATEMENT OF THE HIGHLADING CREAMERY.
FOR JULY.

Cream Received	25,456.
Avr test	26-11
Butter Fat	6.648
Butter made	7,934.
Overun	1,286.
Price paid for butter fat 25 1/2 c.	
Receipts.	
Butter Shipped	$1,874,26.
Sold Patrons	$17,44
Elsewhare	$8,06.
Other Sources	$7,41
Balence from last month	$37,67
Disbursments:	
Paid Patrons by check	$1,614,89.
Butter	$17, 44.
Running exnenses	207,17.
Sinking fund	55,98.
Bal. at the end of month	49,36.
Bal. $1,944,84.——1,944,84.	

Guy Melius, Sec.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

This week we again drop back to a four page paper. This move was made necessary by the none payment of subscription. If some of you don't like it scratch your head and think how long it is since you paid any subscription, and the publisher of this paper has to put up the cold cash to a newspaper company every month. In addition to that we are paying postage on a large number past due subscribers who seem to be disposed to let us do the worring. We know that old friends and paying subscribers, who take the paper and pay for it, for the part we publish will accept the change kindly when they understand the situation, but a lot of them who owe from four to eight years subscription, are likely to be so med that they will rush down to the post office and tell the post master to stop the paper, as they won't take a four page paper when they should have an eight page, all complete on time. Our paper is as much a legal paper as a four page paper as an eight page, and it has been a case throwing the money made in one department away in the other department, for the past two years, so we concluded to stop it.

We Carry A Full Line Of Dry Goods.

Shoes, Groceries, Hickorg Hardware

Paints & Fencewire

We keep A Snpply Of Mower Guards, Sections And Rivits

Leave Your Orders With Us For Binding Twine.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W.G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

Quieker.

"How are you makin' out?" asked one Pullman porter

"Well, I used to think I was doin' pretty good," replied the other, "but after seein' a train held up by a road agent the other day I feel a good deal like throwin' this old whiskbroom away and gettin' a revolver."—Washington Star.

Modern Children.

"How old are you, Elsie?"

"Nine years."

"And you, Evan?"

"I am twelve."

"Really twelve? You are wonderfully well preserved!"—Pliegende Blatter.

Talked Too Much.

Wife (reproachfully)—You forget how you once breathed your love in my ear and promised that my every wish should be gratified.

Husband—No, I don't, but I wish now I'd followed the hygienic rule of keeping my mouth shut while breathing.—Boston Transcript.

Billiards.

"Have you heard the billiard cesus drum? Well, here it is:

"What made the red ball blush?

"Why, when it saw the two white kiss in the corner."

How "Thon" Would Work.

"Thon" is the word which has been suggested for use as an English pronoun of common gender, a luxury which the English language has thus far had the fortitude to forego. It was considered suitable for English because it came from the Greek. Its use may be illustrated as follows:

If a parent desires to spank thon's this or her, as the case may be child thon the ur she should take thon (him, her or it) across thon's knee. Then thon should remove thon's slipper, and after explaining to the child the reprehensibility of thon's conduct thon should apply the slipper to that portion of thon's anatomy which from time immemorial has been dedicated to that purpose.

It may easily be seen from the above how "thon" affects great clarification.—Lippincott's.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

HE PUNISHED GRANT.

The Cadet Was Guilty of Dismounting Without Leave.

While a student at West Point U. S. Grant excelled in mathematics and horsemanship. He jumped his horse over a bar five feet six inches high, which made a record for the academy and a close second to the highest jump ever recorded in America. He received little honor for some of his efforts, however, notably in the case recalled by Nicholas Smith in "Grant, the Man of Mystery." But perhaps the humor of it reconciled him.

The riding master was one Hornberger, "an amusing sort of tyrant," and on one occasion, whether seriously or as a joke, he determined to "take down" the young cadet.

At the exercise Grant was mounted on a powerful but vicious bronco that the cadets fought shy of and was put at leaping the bar.

The bar was placed higher and higher as he came round the ring till it passed the record. The stubborn rider would not say "enough," but the horse was disposed to shy and refuse to make the leap.

Grant gritted his teeth and spurred at it, but just as the horse gathered for the spring his swelling body burst the girth, and the rider and saddle tumbled into the ring.

Half stunned, Grant gathered himself up from the dust only to hear the "strident, cynical voice" of Hornberger calling out:

"Cadet Grant, ex delimits for dismissing dismounted."

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEAR STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. F. Timm, Pres. Samuel Gilbeau Vice Pres.
Larry O'Neil, Arthur Paquine, T. L. Crozon.
J. A. Tetu, Cashier. T. L. Crozon, Assist. Cashier.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE,

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the diseases, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

No.	CURES	PRICE
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"



We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 25 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines

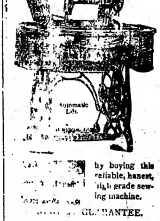
Electric Cleaner Co.

68 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROYALLY HELPING. HIGH GRADE.



by buying this reliable, handsome, high grade sewing machine.

GUARANTEE.

Sewing Machine Co.

ILLINOIS.

Easy Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $124.75 Up.

ORGANS $17.00 up.

SEWING MACHINES $7.50

STOVES and RANGES

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

all kinds at 60 cents up.

SAFES and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $5.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers on the Pacific Coast, have unlimited capital and sell from the workshop to the fireside at one profit. We pay freight to your station in the United States. No other manufacturer will let you have a piano for 3 years while using it, then exchange it for another if you wish. Write for Illustrated and Free Catalogue

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AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

can well be claimed of a book that has the unqualified indorsement of the Executive Departments of the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, all the State Superintendents of Schools, nearly all of the College Presidents, Principals of Normal Schools, and Educators generally.

The New and Enlarged Edition of Webster's International Dictionary of the English, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc., has 2380 quarto pages with 5000 illustrations. It also has 25,000 new words, new Gazetteer of the World, and a new Biographical Dictionary, all edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, bringing the work fully up to date. It received

THE GRAND PRIZE

the HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

FREE—A Test in Pronunciation," interesting and entertaining for the whole family. Also illustrated pamphlet.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Another Quibble.

"Don't you hate to sleep in an upper berth?"

"No; I like to sleep when I have to take an upper berth."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Appropriate.

"Here's a hairpin in the soup, waiter," said the mad diner.

"Yes, sir. It's all right. It's hair soup, sir."—Yonkers Statesman.



Cement Talk No. 6

Repairs are the bane of the property owner. Today it is new porch steps, tomorrow it will be a new sidewalk, soo. it will be a well curb. Why not cut out bothersome patching? Why not build those things once and for all, using *concrete*? It will stand the frost, rain and sun for years, if you make it carefully. Use clean, coarse sand, well graded gravel or crushed stone and *UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT*. Mix carefully and stop that repair nuisance. The best dealers sell *UNIVERSAL* and are proud of its record of successful work. Ask them for helpful booklets and prices or write us.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

ADDED 'EM UP.



Hix—You said your gun would shoot 900 yards.

Dix—I know I did.

Hix—It's marked to shoot only 450 yards.

Dix—I know, but there are two barrels.

A Trifle Withered.

In his native tongue no one could have made more graceful speeches that Monsieur Hinc; but when he escaped compliments in English he was not quite so successful.

"Have I changed in the five years since we met in Paris?" asked the elderly woman who desired above all things to be thought younger, much younger, than she was.

"Madame," said the courtier, his hand on his heart, "you look like a rose of 20 years!"—Youth's Companion.

No Doubt About It.

"Do you consider yourself good enough for my daughter?"

"I am if, as you say, she is like you."

A HIT

What She Gained by Trying Again.

A failure at first makes us esteem final success.

A family in Minnesota that now enjoys Postum would never have known how good it is if the mother had been discouraged by the failure of her first attempt to prepare it. Her son tells the story:

"We had never used Postum till last spring when father brought home a package one evening just to try it. We had heard from our neighbors, and in fact every one who used it, how well they liked it.

"Well, the next morning Mother brewed it about five minutes, just as she had been in the habit of doing with coffee without paying special attention to the directions printed on the package. It looked weak and didn't have a very promising color, but nevertheless father raised his cup with an air of exceptancy. It certainly did give him a great surprise, but I'm afraid in place of a very pleasant one, for he put down his cup with a look of disgust.

Mother wasn't discouraged though, and next morning gave it another trial, letting it stand on the stove till boiling began and then letting it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and this time we were all so pleased with it that we have used it ever since.

"Father was a confirmed dyspeptic and a cup of coffee was to him like poison. So he never drinks it any more, but drinks Postum regularly. He isn't troubled with dyspepsia now and is actually growing fat, and I'm sure Postum is the cause of it. All the children are allowed to drink it and they are perfect pictures of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Executive Department.

Proclamation.

That the fire waste is increasing year by year and becoming more and more appalling within the State of Minnesota is certain.

I.

To determine by a congress of representative men, interested in the preservation of the wealth of our state, what the loss of property has been by reason of fire, the causes therefor, and how such waste can be reduced, will contribute greatly to the advancement of the state and to the economic welfare of its people. The magnitude of loss of property by fire, as well as the cost of fire prevention, is not grasped by the average man. It is estimated that approximately one-half a billion dollars is annually expended by the people of the United States for this purpose.—a sum one-half as great as the entire budget of our federal government. Nearly two hundred fifty million dollars represents the loss by fire. A sum which would be equaled if a per capita tax of $2.71 were collected from every man, woman and child in the United States. In no European country does the per capita loss exceed 60 cents.

During the past fifteen years conflagrations incidents that approximately two billion dollars and twenty thousand lives have been "sacrificed to fire." Minnesota has borne too great a part of this enormous loss of property. The loss of timber in our state by forest fires is almost beyond computation. Property destroyed by fire is a total and absolute loss. Every indication points to an increase of loss by fire in our state during the year 1911.

II.

The season of the year when fires are wont to increase in number is at hand. The heating stove of the householder is again to be utilized, and the smoke therefrom must penetrate the swellow's nest before escaping. It is believed that more than fifty per cent of our fire loss is due to incendiarism or negligence. Much can be done for the prevention of fires by criminals, or through carelessness. Carelessness in the use of fire and lights in householdkeeping is common. Carelessness in the use of matches is universal. Inflammable rubbish in factories is too often found. Dark and dirty hallways where matches are scratched and where cigar and cigarette stubs are thrown are too frequently the cause of fires. Tenants visit dark basements by means of candles, or old-fashioned oil lamps. Unsafe oil stoves are sold and employed. Oily waste is not rarely found in packing houses, factories and lumber yards. Property is not carefully watched and those things which produce fire are improperly guarded.

III.

It is meet that our people should be instructed and caused to realize that fire waste is impoverishing our commonwealth. Taking into account these vital considerstions for the welfare of our state, I hereby do proclaim the eighth day of November, 1911, as, by known as Minnesota Fire Prevention Day, and urge that it be so recognized and observed in all degrees. Ments of the state, in all public and private institutions of learning, and by all organizations and persons interested in the social and economic uplift of our people. It is urged that the fire-loss, as the strongest factor in the development of public sentiment, impress the importance of this movement upon our people.

And I do further proclaim the holding of a Minnesota Fire Prevention Congress, to be held in the Palm Room, Saint Paul Hotel, in the City of St. Paul, on said eighth day of November, and earnestly invite the entire citizenship of the state to participate and co-operate in carrying out the plans of this gathering, that its purposes may be fully realized.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereto affixed at the Capitol, in the City of St. Paul, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1911.

ADOLPH O. EBERHART,
Governor.
(Seal.)
Attest:
Julius A. Schmahl, Secretary of State.
A. M. Hayes, Executive Clerk.

8-Cent Sugar Predicted.

New York, N. Y. — An extraordinary jump in the price of refined sugar was announced here by the American Sugar Refining company and Arbuckle Brothers, the largest distributors in the country. The American advanced the price 10 points to $4.70 per hundred, while the Arbuckle raise is 25 points in the market to 7 cents per pound. Dealers in eagles anticipate further increases in prices, and it is reported that retailers are preparing to raise their prices to 8 cents a pound.

Ohio Convicts Try To Escape.

Columbus, Ohio. — Three prisoners, among them Otis Hurley, known as the "poison demon," attempted to escape from the Ohio state penitentiary only to be stopped by a shot from the gun of a guard.

Held as a Fugitive from Justice.

New York, N. Y.—Samuel Cohen, arrested here on complaint of the Chicago police, who accuse him of having stolen a $2,000 Amati violin, was held by a magistrate in $5,000 bail for examination as a fugitive from justice.

MINNESOTA BRIEFS

Week's History in Gopher State Told in Paragraphs.

DURNED TOWNS NOW PROSPER.

Baudette and Spooner Develop Wonderfully Since Fires.

Duluth.—W. A. McGonagle and H. V. Eva, members of the state Red Cross relief committee for the border district, returned from Baudette and Spooner, after attending to the last details in connection with the relief work to which the two cities and the surrounding country were reduced by the forest fires last October.

A fair is being held at Baudette this week. Fodder corn aight to twelve feet high, oats, potatoes, all sorts and garden truck, all well developed and in good quantities are in sight.

"I was surprised and delighted by the developments," said Mr. Eva. "The tar-paper shacks that were erected by the relief committee have become parts of substantial houses. Additions were made and the whole completed, so that the temporary shelters that were provided are now the kitchens of houses that are in most cases better than those that stood on the sites when the flames swept down on the towns last fall.

NEWS NOTES.

Brainerd.—The Pillager fair will be held Sept. 21-23; the Pequot fair Sept. 27-29; Park Rapids fair Sept. 13-15; Motley fair, Sept. 14-15.

Lake City.—The barn on the farm of George Lamont of Book Center, was struck by lightning and burned. Four valuable horses were cremated.

Hastings. — At the last week's meeting of the city council a franchise was granted the Interurban Construction Company, to operate its proposed trolley lines which will be extended from Ivor Grove to Hastings.

Minnesota Lake.—The council has established the price of liquor licenses at $1,500 and limited the number of saloons to two. This raises the same revenue that six saloons brought in several years ago, when the license was $500.

Bemidji. — This Beltrami county grand jury completed its consideration of evidence in the Dumas case and reported to Judge Stanton. As there were four documents handed to the judge, it is presumed four indictments were returned.

Karlstad.—The town and surrounding country have been alive with business since the chicken season opened. It was reported that the chickens were numerous this year, as the weather has been favorable for hatching, but the hunters say that, although there is enough for a pretty fair shoot, they are by no means as plentiful as reported.

Little Falls. — An urgent plea for the initiative, referendum and recall, as the first means of the people securing privileges that are rightfully their's, definitions of progressives and "standpatters," and a thrust at the recent Bankers rate decision were features of a speech by Congressamn Lindbergh at the Morrison County fair here.

Red Wing.—D. M. Neill, Red Wing, president of the Minnesota Federation of Commercial clubs, will attend the third national conservations congress at Kansas City, Sept. 25-27, as the personal representative of Governor Eberhart. Fifteen delegates-at-large have been appointed from Minnesota and it is expected that the majority will attend.

Mankato.—L. A. Stacy, of Algona, Iowa, has begun suit in United States court in this city against the city of St. James to recover $2,500 damages for injuries received on a defective sidewalk and fell. He says the bona in his lama leg was fractured.

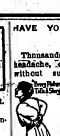
Winona.—A movement has been started for the construction of a new steamer to be operated between Wabasha and Lansing, Iowa, on the place of the La Crosse, which has been in service this year. Captain Louis Munts of the La Crosse has started a canvass among merchants in the river towns touched. Some $25,000 will be required. Owners of the La Crosse will put in the $10,000 represented in the boat and wharves.

Warren.—Nels Mann, one of the wall to do farmers of the township of Bloomer, ten miles northwest of town, has installed an electric lighting plant on his farm. The plant was installed by his son, who is an electrician, and is similar to the outfits used in small towns, but in addition to the generating machinery there is a storage battery, making it necessary to use low voltage. The batteries, when they are fully charged, will light an ordinary farm residence for about two weeks. The generator is run by a small gasoline engine. Mr. Malm's residence also has a heating plant and hot and cold water in different parts of the house.

St. Paul. — Appointment of 2,000 farmers as delegates to the Farmers' National congress, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, is urged upon Governor Eberhart by Eric Olson, vice president of the congress in Minnesota. The congress is to be held October 12 to 16. Last year 175 dalegates were appointed.

Faribault.—The 1911-12 term of the Minnesota school for the daaf opened here. Students have been arriving for several days. The new auditorium and additional school and working rooms, which were completed last spring, are now available.

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?



Thousands suffer from backache, headaches and weakness without suspecting their kidneys. Mrs. Leigh Cross, Church St., Morrilton, Ark., says: "For weeks I was all doubled over with pain. I became so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling and my ankles were swollen in nearly twice their natural size. None of the doctors understood my case and I felt myself sinking lower day by day. I improved rapidly through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and at last was entirely cured."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S."

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

CONTAGIOUS.



Gayhore—When my wife saw the condition I was in when I got home from the club last night it just staggered her!

Hartley—I'm not surprised. You know you drank enough for two, old man!

PHYSICIAN SAID ECZEMA CAME FROM TEETHING

"When my little girl was about eight months old, she was taken with a very irritating breaking out, which came on her face, neck and back. When she first came down with it, it came in little watery-like fastars under her eyes, and on her chin, than after a few days it would dry down in scaly, white scabs. In the daytime she was quite a worryance and would dig and scratch her face nearly all the time.

"I consulted our physician and found she was suffering from eczema, which he said came from her teething. I used the ointment he gave me and without any relief at all. Then I wrote for a book on Cuticura, and purchased some Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the drug store. I did as I found directions in the Cuticura Booklet, and when she was one year old, she was entirely cured. Now she is three years and four months, and she has never been troubled with eczema since she was cured. (Signed) Mrs. Freeman Craver, 311 Ash St., Syracuse, N. Y., May 6, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-p. Book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 2 K, Boston.

Qualified Prayer.

Marion's mother was ill, and the aunt who took her place at the head of the household plied the children with unaccustomed and unwelcome dislike articles of diet. One day, after being compelled to eat onions, Marion refused to say grace.

"Then you must sit at the table until you are ready to say it!" was the aunt's stern judgment. An hour or so later, when the brilliant sunshine and impatient calls of her comrades together comprised an irresistible appeal, Marion capitulated—thus:

"Oh, Lord, make me thankful for having had to eat horrid old onions, if you can do it. But I know you can't."

Don't Expect Kindness.

There are six sorts of people at whose hands you need not expect much kindness. The narrow minded think of nobody but themselves, the lazy are too indifferent, the busy have not time to think, the dull disregard appeals for kindness, the poor have neither spirit nor ability, and the good natured fool is not capable of serving you.—Homa Notes.

Witsiy Sarcasm.

"I hear they are wearing nothing but old clothes at Plunkville nowadays," said Mrs. Fangle. "Are you for us go, wife."

"Yes. I can take saran trunks of old clothes. If old clothes are the racket, I can make a splurge."

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolsalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Such a plaitiuda of n world, in which all working horses can be well fed, and innumerahla working men dia starved.

Being a vice-president is almost as unimportant as being the bridegroom at a church wedding.

The Trouble With Humor.

E. N. Brown, president of the National Railways of Mexico, discussing in New York a railroader who was always out of work, said: "He is too quick with his tongue—that's the trouble. He has a ready wit that he is too apt to use upon his boss." Then, with a laugh Mr. Brown uttered this epigrammatic and true saying: "

"Repartee has lost as many men their jobs as it has made others their reputations."

The Hero's Lament.

Achilles lamented his vulnerable heel.

"It means my wife will always make me wipe my shoes off when I come in the house," he cried.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

$900 Imported Percheron Stallion, $600 Imported Percheron Mare, combined; just landed, very heavy at 2 years old; sold in pieces, broke to harness. E. E. Smith, Lacyer, Kansas.

Bettis Eye Salve

It's Use Will Quickly End Weak, Sore Eyes

Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial,

Gentle and Effective.

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. in the Circle, on every Package of the Genuine.

DO NOT LET ANY DEALER DECEIVE YOU.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS PAST, AND ITS WONDERFUL SUCCESS HAS LED UNSCRUPULOUS MANUFACTURERS OF IMITATIONS TO OFFER INFERIOR PREPARATIONS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES AND COSTING THE DEALER LESS; THEREFORE, WHEN BUYING,

Note the Full Name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE. REGULAR PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE. ONE SIZE ONLY. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.



MINIATURE PICTURE OF PACKAGE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS THE MOST PLEASANT, WHOLESOME AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLES, HEADACHES AND BILLOUSNESS DUE TO CONSTIPATION, AND TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS IT IS NECESSARY TO BUY THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE WHICH IS MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.



Free—To Lenox Soap Users

If you use Lenox Soap and would like a copy of a 68-page book—"Approved Methods for Home Laundering," send us a Lenox Soap wrapper, tell us that you want a "laundry book," and we will send it, absolutely free.

The book is exceedingly practical. It was written by a well-known authority on laundry matters, and covers the subject thoroughly.

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W.L.Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W.L.Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS



The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L.Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, 146 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

COLT DISTEMPER

One be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others made immune to SPOHN COLT DISTEMPER. Don't borrow the disease by doctoring sick horses in your stable. Keep well horses well. Spohn Distemper Compound is the only preventive and cure. Has been used successfully for all forms of distemper for over 20 years. Not only used by horse owners, but by the leading horse importers, breeders, trainers and managers of public stables. Send for free booklet, testimonials, etc. Sold by druggists, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut above used by permission of Dr. Spohn. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Accept nothing else. Spohn Medical Co., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can tell how to dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1911. NO. 27.

SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but it Paid



Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was no good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted and finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me.

"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman if that medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANETZKE, 1903 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit.

Women who are passing through the critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It's one kind of tough luck to strike oil when boring for water.

When we read the lives of distinguished men in any department we find them always celebrated for the amount of labor they could perform.—Everett.

Most Expensive Hat.

The most expensive hat in the world is said to be a wonderful creation belonging to Princess Mitlosch Bukbarest, one of the richest and most fashionable women in Roumania. The hat, which is worth about $1,000, is of black tagal straw and is very large. It is lined with silver lace and covered with a number of perfect white ospreys.

Red Cross Christmas Seals.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will this year for the first time has national agent for the American Red Cross in handling the sale of the Cross seals. A new national office has been opened in Washington, and an initial order has been placed for 50,000,000 seals, although it is expected that double that number will be sold. The charge to local agents for the seals will be 12½ per cent. of the gross proceeds, the national agent to defray the seals and advertising material, and taking back all unsold seals at the end of the season. Postmaster General Hitchcock has approved of the design of the seal. Owing to the fact that many people last year used Red Cross seals for postage, the post office department has given orders that letters or packages bearing seals on the face will not be carried through the mails.

FOOD AGAIN

A Mighty Important Subject to Every One.

A Boston lady talks entertainingly of food and the changes that can be made in health by some knowledge or that line. She says:

"An injury to my spine in early womanhood left me subject to severe sick headaches which would last three or four days at a time, and a violent course of drugging brought on constipation with all the ills that follow.

"My appetite was always light and uncertain and many kinds of food distressed me.

"I began to eat Grape-Nuts food two or three years ago, because I liked the taste of it, and I kept on because I soon found it was doing me good.

"I eat it regularly at breakfast, frequently at luncheon, and again before going to bed—and have no trouble in 'sleeping on it.' It has relieved my constipation, my headaches have practically ceased, and I am in better physical condition at the age of 63 than I was at 40.

"I give Grape-Nuts credit for restoring my health, if not saving my life, and you can make no claim for it too strong for me to endorse." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A LANDSLIDE KILLS RECIPROCITY PACT

CONSERVATIVES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION SWEEP ALL BEFORE THEM.

MAJORITY OF MORE THAN FIFTY

Agricultural Vote Almost Solidly Against Reciprocity—Savan Ministers in Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet Lose Out.

Montreal, Ontario. — The Laurier government and reciprocity suffered an overwhelming defeat in the Canadian elections. By a veritable landslide the Liberal majority of 43 was swept away, and the Conservative party secured one of the heaviest majorities, upwards of fifty, that any Canadian party ever has had. Seven cabinet ministers who had served with Premier Laurier were among the defeated candidates.

The results with a few of the distant constituencies estimated, were:

Provices.	Lib.	Conserv.
Ontario	13	70
Quebec	36	27
Nova Scotia	9	3
New Brunswick	8	5
Prince Edward Island	2	2
Manitoba	1	9
Saskatchewan	7	3
Alberta	6	1
British Columbia	0	6
Total	82	132

Opposition majority, 50.

The Liberals lost ground practically in every province of the Dominion. Where they won, their majorities were small. Where the Conservatives woe, their majorities were tremendous. Ontario, the leading province of Canada, declared almost unanimously against the administration and reciprocity.

Robert L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, shortly will become the prime minister of Canada. He will be supported in parliament by a working majority of members far more than ample for his purposes.

Past Not to Be Introduced.

The government defeat means that the Fielding-Knox reciprocity agreement, ratified by the American congress in extra session, will not be introduced when the twelfth parliament assembles next month, and that a revised basis of trade with the United States, looking to closer commercial relations, will not be possible in the immediate future. The Conservatives are committed to a policy of trade expansion within the empire and a closed door against the United States.

Although re-elected in two constituencies in Quebec, the defeat of the Liberal party also means the retirement from public life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who for more than two decades has directed the destinies of the Dominion. Several times during the recent campaign the venerable premier said that defeat of his party at the polls meant the end of his career; that he never would consent to lead a minority in opposition to a Conservative government.

A Liberal membership of 53 from Quebec was cut down to 36, which, taken alone, seriously threatened the supremacy of the party. But it was in Ontario that the Conservatives won their greatest victories.

Opposition Sweeps All Before.

Spurred on by appeals to patriotism and the cry that reciprocity was the entering wedge for annexation, the Conservatives swept nearly everything before them. Ontario, which in the last parliament was represented by 35 Liberals and 51 Conservatives, will send a delegation to the next parliament of 13 Liberals and 70 Conservatives. A notable feature of the defeat was the opposition's capture of two Liberal Liberal seats in Saskatchewan.

Landslide is Unexpected.

The landslide was not expected by either side. The Liberals were confident that they would be returned by the people with an increased majority, for they believed that reciprocity would be most acceptable to the Canadian electors. While the Conservatives claimed that they would have a majority, they did not expect that it would be so large or that the general verdict of the country would be given so decisively against the government.

They feared that reciprocity would prove popular with the farmers of Ontario and the farmers and fishermen of the maritime provinces, and, while confident that they would win the cities, they were dubious as to the result in rural constituencies. However, in Ontario especially, the agricultural vote went almost solidly against reciprocity, and in the maritime provinces it did not prove to be the popular issue expected.

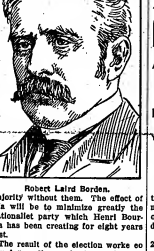
The farmers and fishermen of the East do not appear to have placed the high value upon the American market which was anticipated. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister, was safe in two counties, the Conservatives made a great harvest of ministerial heads; thirteen members of the Laurier cabinet sought re election and seven of them were defeated.

Makers of Pact Defeated.

Minister of Finance Fielding and Minister of Customs Patterson, who made the reciprocity bargain with the United States, failed to win their elections. Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia; Mac Kenzie King, minister of labor; Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture; George P. Graham, minister of railways, and William Templeman, minister of inland revenue, also went down to defeat.

The ministers who survive the landslide are William Pugsley, of New Brunswick, minister of public works; Charles Murphy of Ontario, secretary of state; Frank Oliver of Alberta, minister of the interior; Premier Laurier; Rudolphe Lemieux, minister of marine and fisheries, and Dr. H. S. Beland, postmaster general in the province of Quebec.

The splendid majority of followers obtained by R. L. Borden in the English provinces will make him practically independent of the French nationalist group, for he has a working



Robert Laird Borden.

majority without them. The effect of this will be to minimize greatly the Nationalist party which Henri Bourassa has been creating for eight years past.

The result of the election works especially complete a disorganization of the Liberals within the empire and will remain in office for many years before their authority can be seriously challenged. The former Conservative government held office for 18 years and the Laurier government, which has just been turned out, followed with 15 years of power.

The verdict is looked upon as a triumph for the cause of protection and a victory for the manufacturers of Canada, who openly and avowedly were opposing the government because they feared the removal of duties upon natural products would be followed by an attack upon the protection which Canadian manufacturers have enjoyed for many years.

Laurier Expected to Resign.

Ottawa.—The result was a complete surprise to both parties in Canada's capital. The Liberals expected a victory, the Conservatives did not hope for the landslide which occurred in their favor.

It is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, will tender to Governor General Earl Grey his resignation within the next two weeks, although not required to do so until defeated by an adverse vote in the house.

Cavalier Expected to Yield.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. — Confirmation is given by local attorneys to the story of Sidney Hurrle' trip to Paris to settle the Cavalieri-Chanler affair. Chanler's attorneys are firmly of the belief that when Harris returns he will have Cavalieri's signature to a settlement for $70,000 and an absolution of the marriage contract. The statement that $70,000 would be the price is said to be absolutely true, though as a bonus for a quick waiver $10,000 more may be given.

American Buys Castle.

London, Eng. — It was announced that Tattershall castle, in Lincolnshire, a medieval structure dating from the fifteenth century, has been purchased by an American millionaire. The old castle will be pulled down and re-erected on Long Island.

Waterloo, Iowa, Sept The Upper Iowa Methodist conference took occasion to denounce Secretary Wilson for accepting the honorary chairmanship of the National Brewers' association.

THE REASON WHY



The Sugar Trust, after squaring up with the government for its custom house scales steals, and getting on an honest basis once more, rose to as high a moral plane that it raised the price of sugar.

BOGROFF TO HANG

ASSASSIN OF RUSSIAN PREMIER IS TRIED BY A COURT-MARTIAL AT KIEV.

FACES HIS FATE CALMLY

Young Revolutionist Hears Death Sentance Pronounced Without Flinching—Thousands Attend Stolypin's Funeral.

Kiev.—The court-martial which tried Dmitry Bogroff for slayjng Premier Stolypin sentenced him to death on the gallows. Bogroff heard his doom without a tremor.

The court-martial was attended by 20 officials, six of them having been witnesses of the shooting, among them Minister of Justice Chtchegolvitoff. In view of Bogroff's plea of guilty, however, none of them was called to the stand and only Colonel Kulibaka, chief of the secret police, was examined. It was through the instrumentality of Kulibaka that Bogroff gained admittance to the theater to assassinate M. Stolypin.

Bogroff declined counsel. Every one was amused at his calmness and the firmness of his voice as he related the history of his life. He also described how he had deceived the police in getting the opportunity to assassinate the premier, but did not betray any of his accomplices.

The sentence must be confirmed by the commander of the military district before Bogroff can be hanged.

The funeral of Premier Stolypin was held in the Pechersky monastery and was the occasion for universal mourning. Deputations came to Kiev from all parts of the empire to attend the ceremony and laid over 200 wreaths on the catafalque.

CELEBRATE TAKING OF ROME

Parade Features Anniversary of Fall of Temporal Power of Papacy—Many Denominations Present.

Rome. — The forty-first anniversary of the taking of Rome by the Italian troops and the fall of the temporal power of the papacy was celebrated here. One of the features was a great parade participated in by hundreds of societies, most prominent among the Free Masons; many foreign delegations were present. Many Methodist delegates to the European conference now in session here also took part in the celebration.

THREE IN CANOE DROWNED

Young Woman of Houghton, Wis., Swim Nearly to Shore, When Strength Fails.

Houghton, Wis. — Mary Henderson, Rose Fourten and Ellen Lumbers, between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, were drowned while canoeing. Annie Henderson reached shore, the only one to escape when the party's craft capsized. The bodies of the three were found about twelve feet from shore. They had swam almost to safety when their strength gave out.

LINER IS RAMMED

OLYMPIC BADLY DAMAGED IN COLLISION WITH CRUISER.

Largest Passengor Vessel Afloat Turns Back to Port With Large Hole Near Stern.

Southampton, England.—The steamship Olympic of the White Star line, the largest vessel afloat, which left here with a large crowd of returning American tourists, lies off Calshot Castle badly damaged as a result of being rammed by the British cruiser Hawke.

The collision occurred off the north side of the Isle of Wight. A great hole was stove in the starboard quarter of the Olympic, but the 2,000 passengers escaped unharmed. Captain Smith immediately signaled for Ports mouth to send him tugs, then drove at full speed for the mud banks off Osborne bay.

There was great excitement, but no panic, on board the liner, the passengers of which were reassured by the officers. The weather was somewhat thick and there was a squall at the time of the accident, but the here was not sufficient to obscure either vessel from the other.

The Olympic sailed from Southampton, bound for New York by way of Cherbourg and Queenstown. The first cabin passengers numbered 724. Among them were between twenty and thirty American millionaires. All told there were nearly 3,000 people on board.

MADISON OF KANSAS IS DEAD

Insurgent Kansas Congressman Is Stricken Suddenly in His Home.

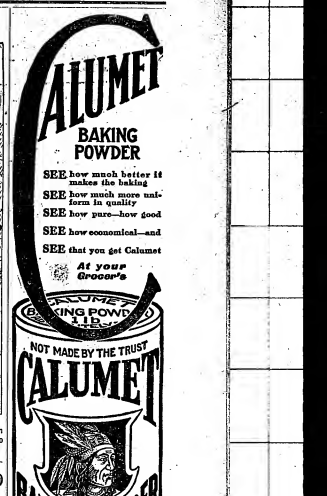
Dodge City, Kan.—Edmond H. Madison, representative from the Seventh Kansas district, and one of the most influential "insurgents" in congress, died at the breakfast table at home here.

Pontiac, Mich.—President Taft was shocked to learn of the death of Representative Madison. He was to have been a guest of the congressman during his visit in Kansas next week and in Syracuse last Saturday declared that Judge Madison was a large degree responsible for the inauguration of the present tour across the continent.

SAYS HE IS TRAIN ROBBER

Man at Neenah, Wis., Gives Up to Police for Hold-Up at Buffalo, N. D.

Neenah, Wis. — The local police took into custody a stranger who says he is one of the three train robbers who held up the Northern Pacific fast passenger train at Buffelo, N. D., several weeks ago. He goes by the names of Pat Crowe and John Young, he says. The sum of $12,000 was stolen from the express car at the time of the robbery and the stranger was shot. A reward of $10,000 was offered for the arrest of the men. It is expected an officer will arrive here from Buffalo to identify the man if possible.



His Christmas Check.

Al Ryne, the hospitable filet gless worker of Ledgord, Pa., and formerly organizer of the Socialist local at that place, was being congratulated by the boys at the glass factory.

"Yes," said Al, "my uncle out in Tiffin is mighty good to me. The day before Christmas he sent me a check for $100 just as a little Christmas gift."

After the usuel congratulatory comments had been duly made all around, Al added:

"Yes, he certainly is a fine old fellow. In the postscript of his letter containing the check, he said:

"'Dear Al, if you manage to get this check cashed, please send me $4. I need a pair of shoes.'"—The Comfog Notion.

Secretive Family Bible.

Tommy was a venturesome lad, but nobody had ever credited him with sufficient courage to shake hands in contradiction when the Sunday school visitor, who wished to show off his knowledge of Biblical history, asserted that Sarah, Abraham's wife, was the only woman whose age was recorded in the Bible. Seeing the disapproving motion of the little head in the front row the visitor reiterated: "Serah was the only woman whose age is recorded in the Bible." Then Tommy spoke right up: "There was three more that I know of," said he. "Who?" asked the astonished visitor. "Mother, grandmother and Aunt Lucy," said Tommy.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Roman Gossip.

Munny (the village hanker)—What do you suppose the young fellows in ancient Rome did to pass the time?

Phunny (the villege philosopher)—Oh, I don't know. I suppose they used to bang around and talk about what a punk town Rome woe.—Puck.

Needed at Home.

Brow—That is the worst behaved kid I ever saw. Do you know his parents?

Jones—His father is one of those scientific management experts.—Puck.

The Pure Food Law stopped the sale of hundreds of fraudulent medicines. They could not stand investigation. Hewiles Wizard Oil has stood the test of investigation for nearly sixty years.

Sunshine is worth more than gold, when it is real sunshine and not forfire.

If a man owes a lot to his wife it's because she is a poor collector.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Taft is the boy that can pass tariff legislation so it is plain enough so the farmers can understand it.

Canada defeated Reciprocity by a decided vote and when the news came over the wire wheat raised six cents a bushell. Much obliged Mr. Knuck, and the next time old taft gives us a dig we will let you know.

There will be a tremendous increase in the acreage of grain sown in eastern Pennington county next year. Although we are somewhat distant from market the splendid crops raised this year incouraged the people to break up more land to raise more wheat, and flax.

Some of the northern Minnesota newspapers, who had their columns loaded with state fair advertising last summer, are now busy telling about the large attendance at the state fair. If they had such a big attendance why the sixty thousand short, which they want to bleed the taxpayers for at the next session of the legislature? The facts of the matter is, that a large part of the crowd were dude guards and politicians with passes, and now they want the people to pay the expenses.

The initiative, referendum and recall is a question that will not down in the next campaign. It is called the Socalist and Populist and crank ide, but it will come and that at no great distant day. The cornorations tremble at the word of referendum, for they know that it will end their power to control legislation and the decisions of the courts. We supported Taft for president, and would vote now to fire him out by the slack of his pants, if the devil was going to take his place, for it would be impossibilities for him to raise anymore hell on earth than old Taft has.

A Great Spectacle.

"In the Andes, half a thousand feet higher than Pike's peak, is to be found the Peruvian Garden of the Gods, admired by every traveler fortunate enough to visit it," writes William V. Alford, F. R. G. S., in the Century. "It is locally called the Rock forest, though in no sense of the word is it a forest. It simply resembles one when viewed at a distance of ten miles. The traveler may be forgiven the error of thinking it a forest as he sees it for the first time and forgets that he is no longer where trees grow, but within half an hour's ride of the highest city in the world, Cerro de Pasco, perched, like a condor, on the high peaks of the Andes.

"The Garden of the Gods in Colorado boasts of a few spectacular rocks. But they are few in number, and the area which they cover is not large. The Andean garden covers nearly 100 times the ground and in beauty and interest surpasses its northern counterpart in the same ratio."

New York's Famous Library.

The New York Public library is the most complete institution of the kind in the world. Besides the fatal circulating library and children's library there are: Lecture room and classroom of the library school, exhibition room, eighty feet square, for the display of bibliographical treasures; reading rooms for current periodicals, having a capacity of 7,000 periodicals; technology room, in which 50,000 volumes are shelved; two rooms for the science collection, in which are shelved 50,000 volumes relating to mathematical and natural sciences; a library for the use of the blind, six study rooms for special students and investigators, special reading rooms for the consultation of the Slavonic, Jewish and similar collections, a reading room for economics and sociology, shelving about 20,000 volumes; public document room, which contains about 20,000 volumes, etc.

Changes in Word Meanings.

Many common words have once had a meaning very different from the one we now give them. "Silly" once meant blessed. "Thou silly lamb" the poet writes. "Fond" meant foolish, a "fond father" was a foolish father, Milton writes.

Doth God grant day labor, Hight denied? I fondly ask.

"I foolishly ask." A "messenger" was one who was passing along the highways—a foot traveler. Now it means one carried by public conveyance. A journey meant a day's travel.

"Dyed think 'twas a journey to Twickenham town." Now a journey may mean a trip across coujinens or around the world.

"Rather" is the comparative form of an old word, "rathe," meaning early. "The rathe primroses."

Now we have made it mean "somewhat," and we have lost the first meaning entirely when we say, "You are rather late."—McCall's Magazine.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 22, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Cyookman Minn. Sept. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ajer Sigurdson, of Highlanding Minn. who on Oct 1st 1904, made Homestead Entry No 765, Serial No. 04225, for S. W. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 26th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Ben Kvesio, Tobias Olson, Sjur Steinar, Tom Jacobson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt, Decedent:

THE STATE OF MIINNESOTA, To Henry Arndt, Anna Arndt, May Arndt, Clary Vaughn, Stella Arndt, Sadie Arndt, Will Arndt and all other persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled: THEREFORE YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 18th. day of October 1911, at Ten (10) o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of Said Court, this 15th, day of September 1911.

[Court Seal] Wilhiem Michelet,
Probate Judge.

Ira C. Richardson, Attorney for Petitioner,

Thief River Falls, Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 22, 1911.
Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota September 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Even H. Ofteth, of Alvarado Minn. who on November 8th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1245, Serial No. 04838, for Lots 2, 3, S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 153 N. Range 38 W. and S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 26th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses.

Christ Thompson, of Lilio Minn. Knut O. Larson, John O. Larson, of Rudell Minn. Nels Rian, of Wascie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 22, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. September 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Nelson, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 25, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 778, Serial No. 04388 for S.E. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhem Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Tilief River Falls Minn. on the 25th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Thom M. Thorson, of Highlanding Minn. Jacob Nielsen, of Rosheal Minn. Klaus O. Vatne, Olof O. Vatne, of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption, Sale to Purchaser.

Office of County Auditor, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION

To Wm. H. Matthews: You are hereby notified that the following described peice-or parcel-of land situated in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, a County a part of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota; and known and described as follows, to wit: Lot one (1) of Section Twenty (20) Township One Hundred Fifty Three (153) Range Forty Two (42) is now assessed in your name; that on the 13th, day of May A.D. 1907, at a sale of land pursuant to the resistate tax judgement, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for said County of Red Lake on the 28th, day of March A.D. 1907, in proceedings to inforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon realestate for the year A.D. 1905, for said County of Red Lake, the above described piece—or parcel-of land was sold for the sum of Six Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents; that the tax certificate issued for said land at said sale has been presented to me as my office I as the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of redemption from said sale given and served, that the amount requid to redeem said peice-ur parcel-of land from said sale at the date of this notice exclusive of the costs and charges of this notice, is the sum of Fifty Dollars and seventy Two Cents (said sum being the aggregate amount of said sum for which said land was sold at said sale and interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum, delinquent taxes penalties, costs and interests thereon accruing subsequent to said sale and paid by said purchaser, and all unpaid delinquent taxes, interest, costs and penalties accruing upon said land subsequent to said sale); and that the time for redemption of said peice-or parcel-of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof of said service has been filed in my office.

WITNESS My hand and seal of office this 16th, day of June A.D. 1911.

(Official Seal) A. A. Lutendress.
County Auditor,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

RETURN OF SHERIFF PERSON NAMED NOT FOUND AND LAND VACANT.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Red Lake } SS.

I Charles Fellman, Sheriff of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify and return that I have made and caused to be made diligent search for Wm. H. Matthews, the person named in the within notice and have been unable to find him in my said County; and that I have inspected and examined the land described in the within notice for the purpose of serving said notice upon the person in possession or occupancy thereof; and that there is no person in possession or occupancy of said land and the same is vacant and unoccupied.

Charles Fellman,
Sheriff,
Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Sep. 1st, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 29, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jorgen Erickson, of Highlanding Minn. who on December 26th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1025, Serial No. 04385, for N.W. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 39 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bisland, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at thief River Falls Minn. on the 30th day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben Erickson, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ben Sivrud, Elon Sanders, Matt Lokensgard, of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 15th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 13th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Bjornson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 658, Serial No. 04263, for Lots 3, 4, & S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 8, Township 153 N. Range 37 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 24th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Iver Solliden, Andrew Sandland, Christian O. Nygaard, Torjus T. Hemmestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Murder in Spain.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

Going Down.

Jones (as the launch capsizes)—I—wish I had been a better man. Brown (with a gurgle)—I wish I had been a better swimmer.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Success.

"What is the key to success?"

"The ability to make people pay."

"Pay for what they get?"

"No; pay for what you tell them they

A Theory and a Fact.

The late Senator Frye attributed his robust health to correct habits and fondness for sport and the outdoors. Two months each year he egaged at his camp by the Androscoggin the lush delights of hook and gun. If there was one achievement of his life of which he was inclined to boast it was that of having caught the largest square tailed trout ever taken with a fly. But some time ago it came to this boast was challenged by no less an authority than Professor Agassiz. That great naturalist asserted that the Maine scamter was in error, for it was a scientific fact that no trout must ever attained the weight mentioned—seven pounds. The following season the scientific was fortunate enough to catch a six pound specimen of the same species, which he packed in ice and sent to Professor Agassiz. The professor acknowledged his defeat in the following laconic line: "The theory of a fleshless ticked to death by ice!" "That," commented Senator Frye, "is the only case I have ever heard of in which a theorist ever paid the slightest attention to a stubborn fact."—Boston Transcript.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 15, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., September 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Mc And ress, one of heirs to Mary Sullivan deceased of St. Hilaire Minnesota, who on October 19 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 751. Serial No. 1158, for N. W. ¼ Section 10, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bisland, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 16th. day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl-d Olmscad of Kattle Minn. I. Delahoe of St. Hilaire Minn. I Walter McAndress. and William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 20th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Lindberg, of Roland Minnesota, who on November 29, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 9276, Serial No. 04371, for Lots 4, 5, & 6 Section 31 & Lot 5, Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th. day of November 1911

Claimant names as witnesses.

Adolph Lindberg, John Olson, Jernnand Ryland, of Rhoda Minn. Christian O. Lindberg, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

"I Suffered Years With My Back."

Backache resulting from weak kidneys, a bad cold or other cause, usually renders the sufferer unfit for work and often results in permanent disability.

"I suffered for years with my back, or kidney trouble, and have tried a number of remedies from different physicians. More than a year ago, one of our local druggists induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

and after using them some three months I found a decided improvement in my kidneys, and I am glad to say that I hope soon to be fully restored to health." J. P. ALLEN, Ex-Judge City Court, Glasgow, Ky.

As long as pain is present in any part of the body rest is impossible and the system becoming weakened is exposed to any form of disease to which the sufferer may be inclined.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

by steadying the irritated nerve centers, make refreshing sleep possible, thereby enabling the body to recover lost strength. As a remedy for pain of any description Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are unsurpassed.

Sold by all druggists under a guarantee assuring the return of the price or the original package if benefit is not derived.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

A Berlin Kaffeh House.

There is, or was, in Berlin a certain cafe where rudeness is the keynote of the waiting staff. Every patron who enters this restaurant is hustled roughly into a seat, abruptly interrogated as to his wants and finally has to submit to seeing his food thrust before him with as little ceremony as one might show to a surly dog. This cafe is, of course, one of the many "freak" restaurants which abound on the continent, and the entire scheme of rudeness is simply a device to attract customers in search of a new sensation, which undoubtedly they secure.

The Cause of It.

"What's all this fuss about?" asked the policeman, stepping between the two young men.

The one that had got the worst of it was mopping the blood from his nose pointed to the other fellow. "He can tell you how much it he wants to," he said, "but you'll find it's because

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS PURE SNUFF CAN BE SOLD IN MINNESOTA LEGALLY

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

AMERICAN SNUFF CO., 111 Fifth Ave., New York

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

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KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.



Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a modern light weight rifle with a well proportioned full length gun with a comfortable amount of drop. It is a rifle that will be used constantly by lots of persons, summer or winter. It is handy and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled distance and hunting mostly where the shots would be in bushes, bridges, trees, etc., at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 in the Model 1894 are powerful enough and quick to secure game. The factory recommends for the Model 94 also in .38-55 and can be finished in any small size.

The perfect rifle absolutely needs the "Micro-Sight" rear sight on the tang. It contains 148 sights and will shoot about as fine as any rifle made, and come to know exactly what shoot in. Write for free catalog.

The Marlin Arms Co.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A young driveing team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress,
Snoboam Minn.

Pay up your back subscription.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Another shower of rain yesterday has again hung up threshing operations for this week.

Walter McAndress finished threshing Monday. His wheat averaged 21 ¼ bushells an acre of No. 1.

Andrew Nelson will thresh out the grain in the Highlanding neighborhood next week.

Mrs. George Singer, who has been very sick for the past two weeks is now on the way to recovery.

Read the new add of Vaughn Bros. & Co. published in another colum and when you get ready to buy give them a call.

Wanted, teams and men to break for from 30 to 60 neres of land. Wm Brockmar, Roland Minn.

For Health and Energy Eat CREAM OF RYE

For Breakfast. Reduces Cost of Living. Free Silver Spoon in Every Package. Ask your Grocer for a Package.

As soon as a farmer gets any spare time now days he starts breaking, as they want more of them big crops next year.

Wm. Rodman has been threshing in the Sjur Stolaas and Ben Shaw neighborhood, in Deer Park this week.

On account of the partial failure of our corn crop we tried to stave off payment of some of our bills but couldent make it.

The Swanson threshing rig is now as far west as James O'Briens and will work west into the Hedeen and Olson neighborhood next week.

Anton Radnecki came up from Deer Park today to make application to make final proof on his homestead, as his seven years is ont in December.

Taken up: Three spring calves. Two white and one red. Owner call and get them and pay for this notice. A. B. Mandt, one mile south from Kratka post office.

Parties wanting to advertise should not forget that THE SUNBEAM is the paper that has the circulation among the famers, in eastern Red Lake and Pennington Countys.

As soon as the fall rush of work lets up we shall put in our branch telephone line to connect with the Lillo and Highlanding line, then by doing a little "rubbernecking" we expect to obtain all the news.

Simon Solberg returned from Pennington county Monday were he shipped out 8 car loads of cattle. Simon is alway busy. He has bought a new hay press and expects to press a lot of hay. —McIntosh Times.

Call again Simon as you pay fair prices for stock.

Fred Haug, him of Dan Patch fame, has bought the Alfred Swanson farm on section 29 in this township for two thousand and five hundred dollars. We do not know whether he will improve it or not, but if he don't the country won't loose much, as Swanson only kept it to look at, and got pretty good pay for looking.

Stiner Johnson threshed 30 bushells of No 1 wheat to the acre on one of his fields this week. This puts the town of Kratka in the lead for a wheat yield, but how are you fixed for potatoes down there? We dug up a potato last Saturday that tiped the post office scales to exactly two pounds and five ounces, and if you Kratka farmers have a biger tater let us know.

STATEMENT OF THE HIGHLANDING CREAMERY, FOR AUGUST.

Cream Received	17,978
Avr test	26-42
Butter Fat	4750.
Butter sold	5799.
Overun	1049.
Net price rec. for butter sold □ 24,-29 cts.β	
Receipts.	
Butter Shipped	$1384.98
Sold Patrons	$10,84.
Elsewhere	$6.98.
Other Sources	$5,25.
Balance from last month	$49.36
Disbursments:	
Paid Patrons by check	$1,184.25
Butter	$16, 84.
Running exsences	153,90.
Canning fund	40,32.
Bal. at the end of month	68,10.
Bal. $1,463,41.——1,463,41.	

Guy Mellus, Sec.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington] S. S. District Court,
C. Heilleman Brewing Company, Plaintiff,
vs
Edward E. Olson, Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is now on file in the office of the Clerk of Court of the District Court in and for the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgement against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-two & 44-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent, per anum from the 27, day of May, 1910, togeather with the costs and disbursements at this action.

Stanton & Rawberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.
9-30,11-6.

The Three Pigs.

There were three pigs in a poke. The overcrowding was scandalous. Each seconded for the evil in a different manner.

The first pig said, "The overcrowding is terrible; it is because we are in a poke."

The second pig said, "This overcrowding is disastrous; it is because we are pigs."

The third pig spoke as follows: "The overcrowding is undoubtedly appalling, but you are both mistaken as to the conditions that have caused it. It is not due to our being in a poke; neither is it due to our being pigs. The evil is the direct and inevitable outcome of certain spasmodic variations of the law of economic utility."

The other two pigs were much impressed and without more ado elected the third pig leader among them. Still the overcrowding remained as bad as ever.—Life.

Dueling.

It is generally agreed that dueling took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first formal duel in England was that between William Count of Eu and Godfrey Bayard about the year 1096. Dueling was at its height in France about 1300, though it was pretty popular as late as 1626, in which year Francis I. sent a challenge to Charles V. In England dueling was checked in the army in 1722 and gradually disappeared from civil life with the coming of a more enlightened public opinion. Dueling was never as popular in this country as it was in Europe, but nevertheless many famous duels have been fought here. The last duel that is said to have received its death sentence when Burr killed Hamilton. The decline after that was steady until it practically died ant.—New York American.

An Aged Iceberg.

"When I was in the arctic," announced General A. W. Greely, "I found an aged floe berg in which the yearly stratifications of growth could be traced with great accuracy. I measured them and by careful calculation was able to discover that the oldest layers of that ice probably dated back to the years when Solomon was building his temple. That temple, massive as it was, has utterly perished and left no trace in its exact site. But that ice was still in existence when I was in the polar seas, and it may be there yet. You see, a bit of fresh water ice, once immersed in a salt sea that has a constant temperature of about twenty-eight degrees, cannot very well perish. It is a sort of perpetual cold storage plant, colder than its own melting point. And that accounts for the long endurance of what in our climate would have lasted perhaps but a few brief seconds."

She Laughed

But the Day Came When She Laughed No More

By MARY V. BLACKISTON

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

The evening I landed in the little town in Arizona where I proposed to take up my residence I was sitting at supper with my friend Charnley when the stillness without was broken by a laugh. To say that it was a laugh is nothing. It was the melodious piping of a bird, the swelling of a note from an organ, the ripple of water over rocks—any, every sound that could express merriment. It was feminine, girlish, and one who heard it would at once become impressed with the perfect innocence of her who laughed. My host, seeing that I was interested, smiled at me.

"Who is that?" I asked.

"That is our laughing girl, as we call her. Her proper name is Elsie Jenks. Some call her our pain killer, others our mocking bird. The latter are pessimists, assuming to detect at times in her laugh something beneath its mirth expressive of the inevitable doom that awaits us all—something derisive. Indeed, at times late at night, when Elsie has been coming home from a dance, I have heard her break into one of her sudden peals of laughter and have fancied after it died away that a mocking echo faliured it."

"It seems to me," I replied, "the embodiment of optimism."

"Such is the general effect upon us. When we get the 'blues,' if we can hear Elsie Jenks laugh we are lifted out of our despondency. If an invalid becomes discouraged Elsie is sent for. Usually another person goes with her on such occasions—Ben Horheson. Ben is a very good fellow. He has a way of saying funny things in a peculiar monotone. Put Elsie and Ben at the bedside of one about to give up



PARSED

NEARLY EVERY SHOT TOOK EFFECT.

the fight for life and Ben will say something ridiculous, followed by a peal of laughter from Elsie, the two together electrifying the sick one and bringing about a reaction."

"Is there any relationship between these two merry ones?"

"Lovers. You wouldn't think it, would you? Opposites usually monopolize mote. A morose man often chooses a cheerful woman, and vice versa. With these two it's just the reverse. Ben says that all he was brought into the world for was to make Elsie laugh, while Elsie says that her part in life is to bring out Ben's jokes, declaring that if it wasn't for her they would be lost upon an unappreciative world."

Later I met both of these young people, and they seemed to me to be the creators of optimism. They were evidently made for each other, o Paul and Virginia, so wrapped in each other as to be uninterested in others. And yet I doubt if either realized how absolutely they were united. I never heard that there was any engagement between them, and sometimes I wondered if this love had ever been spoken, even realized, for I can understand how love may be so pure as to be, like genius, unconscious.

"What would become of this town," asked a crusty old fellow, "if them two should be eliminated?"

I lived in the place a couple of years, during which I had a fixed regards for existence. Every one was tempted to give up trying to make a town of it, but whenever a person signified an intention to move an Ben Harheson would crack a joke and Elsie Jenks would burst into a laugh, and the discouraged one would brace up and conclude to persevere awhile longer. Indeed, it was said that Ben and Elsie were literally the life of the town. But for them the town would die.

Arizona at that time was suffering from rough. Billy the Kid flourished, and there were more, if not equal to him in bardihood, at least of his kind. Some one suggested that if Ben Harheson were made sheriff he would find a way of getting on the soft side of the villains and stopping the nuisance. When the matter was proposed to Ben he said he could do nothing without Elsie. He might say a lot of things calculated to placate the fiends, but if Elsie were not present to help with her laugh they would all fall flat. However, he was persuaded to accept the position, since Elsie thought there might be cases wherein they could work together.

The first person Ben brought in was Jack Hennessy, a desperado whom the sheriff caught so stupefied with liquor that he was incapable of making any resistance. Ben put him in jail to sleep off his drunk and when he got sober Ben and Elsie went to see him. If Hennessy had not been behind bars he would have torn them to pieces. Jack made fun of him, and Elsie laughed. It was not long before the prisoner caught the infection and laughed, too, and within half an hour was holding his sides with merriment.

"What's that?" asked one passing the jail.

"Oh, that's Ben Horheson and Elsie Jenks. They've got that bloodthirsty Hennessy to laughing, and he can't stop."

Having thus opened the better side of the villain's nature with the wedge of laughter, Ben and Elsie were kind to him, with the result that on their securing a release and their fellow townsmen's promise that Hennessy should not be prosecuted for his crimes he left the jail and become an ardent admirer of Elsie. There were many other converts won by the lovers, and every man converted stuck to an honest life. Since Ben and Elsie in this way captured the principal devils in that region the citizens of the town, being free from having their places of business raided, found themselves in a position to make a living and began to prosper.

From that time the mirthful pair were worshiped by those they had served. I did not hear anything about preparations for their union during their work on criminals, but after they had made nearly a dozen good men out of as many bad ones they were married. There wasn't a person in the place who didn't give them a wedding present, and a man who had started a bank gave a thousand dollars, saying that the couple's service to him had been worth many times that sum.

So Ben and Elsie went to housekeeping with every man, woman and child in the town their friend. Many a sunshiny night before going to sleep I heard Elsie's laugh ring out on the still air. One night after it had died away I heard that "mocking echo" Charnley had spoken of. I was plunged by it from balmy optimism into the fright pessimism. The final dissolution which awaits us all was made vivid to me as never before. "After all," I sighed, "for every laugh there is a sob."

The occasion of Elsie's laugh was this: Ben was going out to bring in a desperado. Elsie looked worried. To cheer her Ben cracked a joke which was followed by the laugh I heard.

The next afternoon Ben was brought in mortally shot by the men he had attempted to capture and died in a few hours in his wife's arms.

I had scarcely heard that Ben was dead when I saw Elsie galloping along the street, followed by every convert who and Ben had made. I derived the errand on which they were lent, and, being mounted, I determined to go with them. The men who had killed Ben—called Mississippi Jake—got word that revenge would be taken upon him for the murder and gathered a dozen or so of his pals to put up a fight. We came upon them crouched on the other side of a bridged spanning a creek and were received with volley.

The crackle had not subsided when Elsie gave a laugh so wild and piercing that it froze me with horror. I was at the mocking echo I had heard the night before, only instead of an echo it was a wail, the wail of a broken heart.

Simultaneously with this, Elsie' galloped forward, cocked pistol in each hand, dismounting the rest of us who endeavored to ride ahead of her. In a change like that it was not to be expected, wild as she was, that she would do much damage to her enemies. But her mind was intent on revenge, once that it conquered madness. She shattered every chamber of the two revolvers, and with so true an aim that nearly every shot took effect.

I saw her take up from behind a law stone wall where she deposited her dead hot of him I knew to be Mississippi Jake. The last dis eyes beat on our woman leader and, raising a rifle, was about to fire at her when I quickly drew a bead on him and dropped him.

That ended the fight. The villains that were left alive were but few—scattered in an adjoining wood.

Then we rode back to town, the whole of the latter at a canter. She rode through the streets lined by citizens, all with heads bowed, and entered her father's house alone.

Since then I have talked with Charnley about this slaughter case. He says, dariig which I had a fixed regard for existence. Every one was tempted to give up trying to make a town of it, but whenever a person signified an intention to move an Ben Harheson would crack a joke and Elsie Jenks would burst into a laugh, and the discouraged one would brace up and conclude to persevere awhile longer. Indeed, it was said that Ben and Elsie were literally the life of the town. But for them the town would die.

Arizona at that time was suffering from rough. Billy the Kid flourished, and there were more, if not equal to him in bardihood, at least of his kind. Some one suggested that if Ben Harheson were made sheriff he would find a way of getting on the soft side of the villains and stopping the nuisance. When the matter was proposed to Ben

"Elsie Jenks? Why, she never laughed after that. Her laugh was her life. Without it she was dead. Her father died soon after, and she went to live with her mother's people in Kentucky. I have never heard from her since."

"Is she living?"

"I don't know. I have never heard that she is dead."

"Then she may be living yet?"

"Yes, she may be living yet."

"Will she ever laugh again?"

"I think not."

Perhaps she will. Sometimes we pick up the thread of happiness after it has been dropped, but no one ever lived who did not finally drop it forever.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn,
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. San'l Gilcan Vic. Pre.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Paiquire, T. L. Cuyer.
J. A. Tuttle, Cashier. T. L. Cuyer, Asst. Cash'r.

We Carry The Fosston All Wool New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS.

Sweatere for Men Ladies and Children. For Good Warm Foofware Buy The BALL BAND.

CALL ON US. IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE DeLAVEL CREAM SEPARATOR.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.
Highlanding Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.
Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, P. M.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep.29,1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Emrick K. Rinn, of Erie Minnesota, who on November 16th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 8784, Serial No. 03833 for Lots 3, 4, & S½ N. W. ¼ Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole O. Johnsgaard, Andrew Hanson, John Dahlen, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Hanson, of Erie Minnesota, who on November 16th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 8785, Serial No. 04318, for S. E. ¼ Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridi n, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole O. Johnsgaard, John Dahlen, Emrick K. Rinn, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Two Ambitions.

"My ambition is to earn $5,000 a year."

"My ambition is to earn more money than my wife can spend."

Ready to Do Her Part.

Mother—Mary, that young man of yours is too forward. He must be set upon. Mary—I have that to me, mother. I'll see that he is.

Not Much of Heaven Is Visible as We Have Eyes to See.—William Whitney.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
McCALL PUBLISHING CO. 236-246 WEST 37th STREET NEW YORK

McCALL'S MAGAZINE is the most influential fashion authority in the world. Its fashions are authentic, practical, economical and reliable. Its fiction is by the best writers. Its household and miscellaneous departments are helpful and instructive. Its pattern service is unequaled. Subscription price, including any one pattern, 50 cents a year. Sample copy and premium catalogue free.

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Both published by the McCall Co. Subscription price of both, $1.00 a year. Sample copy of either free.

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A Publication of Authority, Originality and Individuality. Practical, helpful, progressive and new ideas in Fashions, Fiction, Home Building, Household Economics, Social Usage, Current Events, Foreign Travel, Special Articles, Etc. Subscription price, including any one pattern, 50 cents a year. Sample copy and premium catalogue free.

THE McCALL CO., 236 to 246 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

10 Days Free Trial
In Your Own Home
of the improved
"Simplex"
Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal after free trial offer.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.



With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both the hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
1164 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

WHEN CUPID WAS OFF DUTY

Lover's Bad Cold That Led to Most Unfortunate Misunderstanding With Girl.

Sweet was the lass, low was the gas; it was the evening she expected him to put across the big question.

He did not look well. Something seemed to be troubling him. He tried to say something, but the words stuck in his throat, and the girl, noticing this, turned the gas eyes lower.

Suddenly he turned to her and cried, "I'm a dub!"

"No," she said, fondly. "You don't appreciate yourself as well as some others do, perhaps. Tea bee!"

"Yes," he persisted stubbornly, "I'm a dub!"

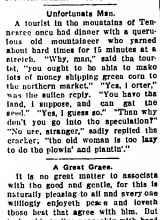
"No," she maintained.

"Yes," he almost shouted. "I'm a dub!"

She was a sensible girl, and so, realizing that he ought to know best, she thanked him kindly for warming her in time and handed him his hat. It was only after the door slammed behind him forever that she realized the awful truth.

He had contracted a nasty cold, and what he had been trying to say was, "I'm in love!"

NATURAL HISTORY.



"Do giraffes catch cold when they wet their feet, papa?"

"Of course, my son—but not until the next month!"—Hettere Welt.

Unfortunate Man.

A tourist in the mountains of Tennessee once had dinner with a querulous old mountaineer who ranted about hard times for 15 minutes at a stretch. "Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping green corn to the northern market." "Yes, I orter," was the sullen reply. "You have the land, I suppose, and can gat the seed." "Yes, I guess so." "Then why don't you go into the speculation?" "No ure, stranger," sadly replied the cracker; "the old woman is too lazy to do the plowin' and plantin'."

A Great Grace.

It is no great matter to associate with the good and gentle, for this is naturally pleasing to all and every one willingly enjoyeth peace and loveth those best that agree with him. But to be able to live peaceably with hard and perverse persons, or with the disorderly, or with such as go contrary to us, is a great grace, and a most commendable and manly thing.—Thomas a Kempis.

Folly of Vain Regrets.

The late John W. Gates, an incurable optimist, harped continually on the futility of pessimism. One of Mr. Gates's partners, still quoted on the Chicago Stock Exchange, ran:

"He who nurses foolish hopes may be an ass, but he is not such an ass as he who nurses vain regrets."

Plenty of Biz.

"How is your son, the young doctor, making out?"

"First rate, since he learned to adapt himself to circumstances. He started out as lung specialist, but he's a great nipple specialist now."

Few of us can do more than one thing well. Many a man who has no difficulty in making money is a dismal failure as a speeder.

Easy Breakfast!

A bowl of crisp

Post Toasties

and cream—
the thing's done!

Appetizing
Nourishing
Convenient

Ready to serve right out of the package.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST

VICTIMS STREWN ALONG TRACKS BY C. & N. W. PASSENGER AT NEENAH, WIS.

WHEN TRAIN HITS HAY RICK

Collision Comes in the Fog of Early Morning.—Of Eight Others Hurt, Three Are Fatally Injured.

Neenah, Wis. — Whirling along at the rate of a mile a minute, a Chicago & Northwestern passenger train, half an hour late, crashed into a hayrack loaded with thirty-one young people here, killing twelve of them outright and injuring eight others, one of whom died shortly after and three of them so badly that they are believed to be fatally hurt.

A big hillboard along the railway tracks obscured the view from the locomotive as well as from the wagon. Dust and fog did the rest. Nine of the thirty-one people on the hayrack escaped without a scratch, and so did both horses. Nobody on the train suffered except from the jar.

Bodies Strewn Along Tracks.

Armless, legless and headless bodies covered the right of way as the train of nine coaches was brought to a stop 899 feet from the scene of the accident. Several of the bodies were mutilated so badly that identification was possible only by fragments of clothing. Six bodies were discovered on the engine pilot where they law until removed by the train crew and passengers.

Two others of the persons killed were hurled through a flagman's shanty with such force as to overturn the little structure. One of these was Miss Mabel Finn, who was projected through one of the side walls of the house and was still alive when removed. She died a few hours later. Another of the victims killed was thrown high over a barn 50 feet from the right of way.

The party were returning from the farm of Peter Hanson, where the young people had gone to attend the celebration of a wedding anniversary, when the accident occurred. All but two, who were from Chicago, were residents of Menasha, Wis.

Baho Was Hurled 50 Feet, Unhurt.

Among the occupants of the hayrack who escaped were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brizinski and child of two years. They were seated in the front of the rack, the mother holding the child in her lap. About half way back in the wagon sat Harry Swartzbauer. The latter was hurled about 50 feet and rendered unconscious. When found by rescuers the Brizinski child was in her arms, having escaped unscratched. The parents of this child were injured only slightly.

Peter Hanson, driver and owner of the horses attached to the ill-fated rig, managed to hang to the reins and was the only person on the rack who was not temporarily stunned by the collision. He managed to hook in both directions along the track, but did not observe the onrushing train until his team had reached the track. He whipped up the horses, but managed to get the wagon only half way across.

The train was nearly half an hour behind schedula. The fact that the engine stopped on the second corner from the intersection where the collision occurred, a distance of more than 899 feet, is evidence that the speed was great. It is said, however, that the rails were slippery from the rain and made the stopping of the train difficult.

On the outgoing trip the hayrack contained 40 persons, but the ride was uncomfortably crowded and on the return trip an additional wagon was obtained. Eight of the party occupied the second vehicle, which followed about a mile behind.

A farmer, his wife and two children recently were killed in a similar accident at the same crossing and during the last eight years nearly two dozen persons have lost their lives at the same place.

Pennsylvania Flyer in Collision.

Pittsburg, Penn. — The Pennsylvania Eighteen-hour flyer between Chicago and New York, was in collision thirty minutes after leaving this city, killing one trainman, injuring four others and one passenger.

Train Hits Auto; Three Killed.

Owosso, Michigan. — Mr. and Mrs. Frank Almendinger, of Flint, Mich., and Miss Mary R. Baughman, of Lansing, were killed and Burr J. Warner, of Flint, was seriously injured when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Grand Trunk passenger train.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.—Wheat, September, $1.11⅛; Dec., $1.15⅛; No. 1 northern, $1.11⅛; No. 2 northern, $1.09⅛; No. 1 durum, 98c; No. 3 corn, 58c; No. 3 white oats, 46c; barley, malting, $1.16; No. 2 rye, 90c; No. 1 flax, old, $2.26.

Duluth, Sept. 25.—Wheat September, $1.13; December, $1.14⅞; No. 1 northern, $1.11; No. 1 durum, 99c.

South St. Paul, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Steers, $4.75@7.00; cows, $2.50@3.75; calves, $3.50@8.00; hogs, $5.50@6.30; sheep and lambs, $3.25@5.00.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.



Mrs. Roley—Poor dear, he hesn't said a word for three weeks.

Dr. Bull-Prop—Well, you don't want him to croek, do you?—Exchange.

HANDS BURNED LIKE FIRE

"I can truthfully say Cuticura Remedies have cured me of four long years of eczema. About four years ago I noticed some little pimples coming on my little finger, and not giving it any attention, it soon became worse and spread all over my hands. If I would have them in water for a long time, they would burn like fire and large cracks would come. I could lay a pin in them. After using all the salves I could think of, I went to three different doctors, but all did me no good. The only relief I got was scratching.

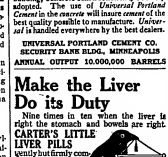
"So after hearing so much about the wonderful Cuticura Remedies, I purchased one completa set, and after using them three days my hands were much better. Today my hands are entirely well, one set being all I used." (Signed) Miss Etta Nartker, R. F. D. 2, Spring Lake, Mich., Sept. 26, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 2 L, Boston.

Didn't Break It Around Her.

Ella—Our friend, the pitcher, has a glass arm.

Stella—I didn't notice it when he called on me last evening.



Cement Talk No. 7

Newspapers print nearly every day the story of some *fire disaster* involving the complete destruction of great property values sometimes the loss of human lives. The annual fire losses of the United States are measured by the millions; in fact, it is stated that over two hundred and fifty millions' worth of property was wiped out by fire in the United States last year. While it is true that the conflagrations by fire and the fighting systems are often inadequate, the main trouble lies in *flimsy, non-fireproof building construction.* Experience has proved that fireproof construction is both practicable and economical. In some industries fireproof building is compelled by law. Reinforced *concrete* has come to the front as the most important agent in building against fire. The use of *cement* in building is becoming more and more common, due to its fireproofness, durability and economy. When building anything from the back porch steps to an office building, concrete construction may be safely adopted. The use of *Universal Portland Cement in the concrete* will insure *cement* of the best quality possible to manufacture. *Universal* is handled everywhere by the best dealers.

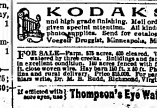
UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Sallow Skin and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes an luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

KODAKS

and high grade finishing. Mail orders given special attention. All kinds of photographics. Send for catalogue. Voorhees, Doughty, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Farm, 315 acres, 400 cleared. Well watered by creek running through farm. Buildings in excellent condition. 30 acres fenced with hog fence; balance with 3 to 5 wire. Hay goes with it. Price $30 per acre. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Write owner, Wm. Bell, Richmond, Virginia.

If attacked with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

MINNESOTA BRIEFS

Week's History in Gopher State Told in Paragraphs.

Minneapolis. — F. A. Stephens, former scoutmaster of St. Mark's church troop of Boy Scouts, has been sentenced by Judge Booth to an indeterminate term in the state prison for forgery.

Truman.—A horse and buggy were stolen from the C. N. Boynton farm three miles west of here. The thief abandoned the rig near Welcome and the horse ran into a fence and was savaraly injured. The thief escaped.

Bedger.—Contract for the construction of Ditch No. 10 has been let to the Kohlar Contracting Co., of Little Falls, at 12 cents per cubic yard and $70 a day for leveling road. The total amount of the contract is $21,460.82. Hennepin Bridge company was awarded the contract for the culvert work.

Windom.—This vicinity was visited by one of the worst rain and wind storms ever experienced in this section. The wind did a good deal of damage and totally destroyed the new grandstand on the county fair grounds and did minor damages to smaller buildings. The loss to the fair association is estimated at $3,000.

Rochester.—Roy Beker, for nine years steward at the Rochester state hospital, has resigned to enter the real estata business with his father at Fergus Falls. Masonic orders have united in presenting him was a gold pastmaster's jewel at a banquet in his honor. He is succeeded at the state hospital by John Misner, a former employe at the state institution.

St. Paul.—State Treasurer Walter J. Smith sent notices to all state banks having state funds on deposit, directing them to turn over all state money by Oct. 25. The October disbursements will be very heavy and the credit of state funds $2,150,799.45.

Moosa Lake.—Floyd Ireland, a boy of 16, was shot dead here by Victor King, a companion, aga 14. The boys were shooting at a target and young Ireland fired first and went to inspect his shot. The rifle, left in King's hands, was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering Ireland's head and penetrating the heart. The parents of the boys are well-known residents of this place.

Menhato.—As a result of the recent activity of the State Dairy and Food commission in this section, the farmers living near the city, A. J. Spaulding and A. A. Schmitt, sold fines of $15 and costs each for selling butter that was not up to the required standard. The complaint was made by Inspector C. A. Holquist. The farmers expressed surprise that they were selling poor mitk and pleaded ignorance of the law.

Winona.—The Marshall county Fair Association held its fifth annual exhibition last week. The city was crowded with visitors and exhibitors. Tha numarous rains this fall have held up threshing operations, but a few farmers are feeling blant over the great yields of their season's work. Much plowing has been done, and many farmers are purchasing gasoline plowing rigs to ho ahlo to handle all their plowing in the fall.

Winona.—The Winona Tri-County fair wes held here last week under auspicious circumstances. For several days all of the roads leading to the city and stretching for miles into Wisconsin and Minnesota drained into the fair grounds, where it is announced mora exhibits of farm products and stock are on display than ware ever before collected in Southern Minnesota. The four days' program was crowded with events. Governor Eberhart, Acting Governor Morris of Wisconsin, and D. W. Lawler of St. Paul spoke.

High cost of canned fruits and tomatoes has caused M. C. Cutter, purchesing agent for the state board of charities and corrections, to call a meeting of state institutions during the present quarter. The contracts were let upon in August, but all were so high they were rejected and new bids wil ha asked for. Even prunes were priced at 12 cents a pound, when the state customarily has bought them for 5 and 6 cents. Mora than 7,000 pounds were bought, however, because of their need. This is only half the amount usually purchased.

Mankato.—A change has taken place in the ownership of the stock of the Free Press Printing Company, Jay W. Trua retiring and disposing of his one fourth interest to the other three proprietors, E. W. Hunt, M. D. Pritz and Frank Hart. Mr. Trua left for Oklahoma City, Okla., where he has purchased an interest in the printing and binding establishment of the Hommas Wilson-Trava Company, of which he will become president and manager. Mr. Trua has been connected with the Free Press Printing Company for fifteen years, first as traveling salesman and later as ona of the proprietors E. F. Searling, who has been city editor of the Daily Free Press ever since the paper started twenty-four years ago, also retires.

Sleepy Eye.—Rev. H. J. Hjeland has resigned as pastor of the Congregational church and will eloso his work here Oct. 1. On Oct. 21 he will start on a trip around the world, through the Mediterranean and Suez canal to India, Siam, China, Japan, East Indies and Hawaii and home.

Austin.—William E. Kundy, a pioneer and veteran of the First Minnesota volunteers, is paralyzed from his shoulders to his feet as a result of a fall from a ledge while ha was returning from a fishing trip on the Rum river. He fell a distance of six feet and struck on his head. He cannot live.

THE DECEIVER.



Sargsant—"Ah! Take Murphy's name for talkin' in the ranks.

Corporal—Wy, sergeant, 'e weren't talkin'.

Sergeant—Wasn't 'a? Well, cross it hout and put 'im in the guard room for deceivin' me.—The Tattler.

TOMMY MURPHY,

The great horseman who is winning most of the big races for fast trotters with that farm horse. Tommy record 2:07¼ at Lexington, Ky., and 2:07¼ at Peoria, Ill., and is entered for all the big Decmber and coming I have ever known. I have used it a number of years." All druggists or send to manufacturers, 50c and $1 a bottle. Spohn Medical Co., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

His Idea.

"An Akhound is the best men of his kind' isn't he, pop?"

"I believa so, son."

"Then, pop, if I kill more flies than all tha other fellows, I will ha an Akhound of Swat!"

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cuticle Carbolsalve is applied. Heals quickly. Take preventive measures against blood poisoning. Sample, write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Bean-Porridge Hot.

"Would you call soup an edible?"

"Yes, an audible edible."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Somehow wa can't help feeling sorry for an ax-hero.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety. They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively shines. Black and Bronze. Ladies' Patent Colors. Black and Tan Shoes Leather or clothing. 2c. "French Gloss" 25c.

BANDY combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "Star" size, 10c.

ELITE combination for dressings who take pride in their appearance. Black, White, Canvas and tans to fit high shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth, 25 cents. "Baby Elite" size 10 cents.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for prompt supply.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
90-96 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

Get Your Hunting Supplies NOW

Buy your guns, shells reloading outfits, Hunting Clothing, Coats, Vests, Hunting Pants, Waiting Boots, "Scimoo and Leather" Hunting Boots, Decoy Ducks, Hunting Implements, Hand Axes, Knives, Axes, Rifles, Revolvers, Ammunition, Etc.

W. E. BURKHARD COMPANY
819 Robert Street St. Paul, Minn.
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG 179

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

For the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Open Sores, Varicose Veins, Scalds, Burns, Boils, Carbuncles, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Insect Bites, Milk Leg, Sweet Sores, and all forms of Skin Diseases. 25c. per box. Sold by dealers or MEDICINE CO., Dept. AG, St. Paul, Minn.

CAREY ACT landand water rights. Open for entry. Write Carey Act Board, Boise, Idaho. Map 25c. Booklet free. Illustrated annual irrigation number, 50 cents. Address STATE OF IDAHO ACTS AT CAREY

Pettit's Eye Salve SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

A GENUINE WANTED—Big money, easy, little work, sure. Write quick for terms and particulars and particulars of valuable article. Experience unnecessary, exclusive territory, mailorer formula. Box 53, Grantsburg, Ill.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 39-1911.

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION NOT MADE BY A TRUST

Come—join the merry throng of pleased gunners who have quit seeking for the one best ammunition because they've found it.

If you are a judge of ammunition, Robin Hood will be a revelation to you. Instead of a big explosion and half the force on "kick" our smokeless powders burn progressively all along the barrel and give the load a tremendous velocity as it leaves the gun.

Prove for yourself that R. H. shoots further, gets there quicker and hits harder. Get our Shot Shells or Metallic Cartridges from your dealer and make a note of results. Send for our interesting booklet

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION CO.
7th STREET, SWANTON, VT.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W.L.Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W. L. Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS

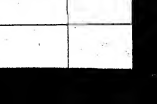


The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

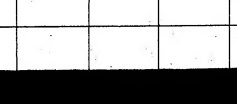
If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for mail order catalog. Shoes from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. **$5.00 SHOES will positively not wear OUGLAS, 165 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes**



ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $3.00 or $3.50 SHOES will positively not wear



Lenox Soap will do anything that any laundry soap will do.

Use it in the laundry, or for washing dishes, pots, pans, floors —anything that can be cleaned with soap and water.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1911. NO. 28.

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

Munyon's Stomach Treatment Performing Miracles.

MUNYON TELLS YOU HOW TO GET WELL FREE OF CHARGE

"A few days ago I received a letter from a young man, who states he is 27 years of age, and has occupied several important positions, but owing to ill health and inability to sleep he has been unable to concentrate his mind upon his work and has consequently been dismissed from the employment of his father. He goes on to say that he is a young man of steady habits, but for years has suffered from dyspepsia, which has so affected his nerves that he is unable to sleep, and that it is not confined to his part, nor lack of interest in the business, but is growing progressively worse, as he already gives many symptoms of nervousness.

"In the letter a number of those peculiarly situated requested an answer this letter publicly, hoping that it may be the means of helping many who may be affected in this way.

"In the first place, the stomach must be made well before the nerves can be made so, for the nerves depend upon a strong digestion. As nervousness is not to be capable of doing his best who is in any way troubled with insomnia or loss of nervousness. The greatest governors have been men of iron nerve and indomitable will. They have had perfect digestion, and while able to eat well, and digest well.

"It is said that Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo because of a bit of bad digestion. Grant's enormous reserve power was due to a well stomach, and Abraham Lincoln said that he did not know that he had a stomach. Horace Greeley used to say, 'I have a day, eat a hearty meal, get up in the middle of the morning, go to bed and sleep soundly until 9 o'clock and get up refreshed, ready for a new day's work.'

"Pros. Tait is another type of healthy manhood. When those for one moment that he would be the President of the United States today had he been a victim of dyspepsia, or afflicted with nervous ailments, and that Miss Helen Gould, the father's protection, and her physical frailties are due to weak and deranged stomachs.

"No business house would care to employ a dyspeptic representative to sell goods, for them on the road. One-half the sales would be lost in a single day, earning from the world people will never get beyond these figures, for the reason that they are irritable, fretful. They lack the nerve power and commanding strength that comes with a good stomach.

"Munyon's Nerves to bear a dyspeptic stomach. No matter how much nerve force he is bound to reflect his blues and jaundiced condition. He will unconsciously inoculate his hearers with his melancholy feelings.

"No one would think of entrusting an important trial case in the hands of a dyspeptic lawyer, any more than he would think of a dyspeptic doctor. It is that of a dyspeptic, that one of a dyspeptician who is nervous, irritable and dyspeptic. Men must have good digestion, strong nerves and vital manhood in order to render a clean, strong service, either to medicine, law or business.

"I believe that more than half of the divorces can be traced to ill health. Munyon's Stomach Remedies and Stomach Treatment, for dyspepsia and all forms of indigestion and nervousness. It marks old stomachs almost as soon as they use it, marvelous power for digesting food and getting the best out of it makes for good rich, red blood. This, in turn, strengthens the nerves, builds up the glands and tissues, and thus surely prolongs life and make it a pleasure instead of one of the things allotted to man.

Professor Munyon makes no charge for consultation or medical advice, and will say to pay. Address Prof. J. M. Munyon, Munyon's Laboratories, 53rd and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tower That Dominates Paris.

The belfry tower of the basilica of the Sacred Heart is beginning to assume construction behind the dome of the sacred edifice. When finished it will dominate Paris from a total height of 218 meters. This tower itself, 92 meters high, stands on the highest point of Montmartre at an altitude of 125 meters. Its completion will bring to a close the most important construction in church architecture which has been undertaken for about a century.

Inflammatory Rheumatism may make you a cripple for life. Don't wait for inflammation to set in. When the first slight pains appear, drive the poison out with Hamlins Wizard Oil.

There are cures for the dope and rum addictions, but the self-addict never gets left for he is patient.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The fact that beauty is only skin deep shouldn't influence a woman to be shallow.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnatural, unnecessary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stimulate bile, and restore perfect menstruation. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, or millions know.



SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DEFIANCE STARCH cooks to work with and stitches stitches stitches.

300 DEAD IN PENNSYLVANIA FLOODS

Breaking of Huge Paper Mill Dam Sends Torrent of Water Down the Valley

COSTELL AND AUSTIN DESTROYED

Flames, Caused by Bursting Gas Mains, Break Out In Wreckage of Ruined Villages, Adding to Horror of the Catastrophe, as Soon as the Floods Had Subsided.

Austin, Pa., Oct. 3.— While men were at their work, women busy in their homes or shopping, and children at play in their yards or in the streets, without the least warning the great dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, located a mile and a half above here, swept down the valley of Freeman, and before the inhabitants had time to realize what had happened, between 250 and 300 of them had been snuffed out.

Nearly half a billion gallons of water, freer from the reservoir formed by the recently built dam, rushed with great velocity down the narrow valley and crushed frame, brick and concrete structures alike into nothingness, and with them were whirled to by death those persons who were unfortunate enough to be caught in the rush of water.

The wall of water in a few minutes had swept through the town of Austin, leaving devastation and death in its wake, and struck Costello, a few miles below here, where practically every building in that town was destroyed. Only three or four perished, as news of the breaking of the dam reached Costello in time to allow most of the residents to escape to higher ground.

Survivors in a Frenzy.

Hundreds of men, women and children searched through the ruins of the village for their families and friends. The only light was the glare of hundreds of houses which caught on fire from broken gas pipes almost before the flood had passed. Chaos reigned from the moment the mighty wall of water tore through the town.

The Bayless Pulp and Paper Company's dam, which was 520 feet long and 40 feet high, was 18 feet thick at the base and held back 400,500,000 gallons of water. For the first time since its construction two years ago the water ran over the top, and many people from Austin and the surrounding country had gone out to the dam to see the unusual sight, and it was while they were watching the overflow that with the first break in the dam occurred.

There was nothing to indicate that the dam was about to give way, when with a sharp report, a hole appeared in the west end. In a moment water poured through, and it was practically seen that the hole was getting larger. In a minute it was 20 feet wide and extended almost the entire height of the dam. Then there was another report, and it seemed as if the whole structure was giving way.

Flee to High Ground.

With a cry of alarm, the people fled to the nearest high ground, and persons scattered in every direction. It was apparent that all the great body of water behind the dam was going out. Some were caught, and before it was hardly realized the water was roaring down Freemen Run, a wall 50 feet high and sweeping everything before it.

The sound was deafening. Harry Davis, a locomotive engineer, reached a telephone and notified the operator at the exchange. She called as many persons as possible, but the time was short. The raging flood tore down the little valley carrying death on its debris-covered crest. Hundreds of women and children were caught in their homes and drowned or were crushed before they knew what had happened. Houses went down before the mighty onrush of water and gas pipes, bent and broken, released their dangerous fluid.

Before the water had passed on its terrible course through the town a dozen fires were burning in as many places and the cries of injured and imprisoned persons joined in the terrifice thender of the flood.

Much of the debris lodged against the shops of the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad and there the fire raged fiercest. Many men were caught here, and few, if any, escaped with their lives.

The course of the flood was through the business center of the little village. A majority of the buildings were of wood and those which were not immediately wrecked by the torrent were soon to flames.

So sudden was the onslaught of water that many persons had no time to flee to the hills, but others received the warning sed, believing it was fire, hastened to the center of the town, only to be caught in the flood and swept away.

The flood passed quickly, leaving desolation in its wake. Houses had been crushed and tossed about like toys, while hundreds of bodies had been carried down on the crest of the surging torrent.

With the passing of the water, those who had fled to the hills hastened to return to their ruined homes in search of relatives and friends. Here and there bodies had been cast up along the path of the torrent and 130 bodies were recovered in a short time. Some of them had been so badly battered by the tossing debris that they were beyond recognition, while others had been carried along with no apparent injury.

Many were caught in burning buildings, and it will be days before the real extent of the calamity will be known. It is believed that no less than 850 persons perished and some estimates are higher.

Fire Adds to Horror.

A dangerous situation developed immediately after the water had passed. Austin is piped for natural gas, and the great force of the flood tore the mains from its streets, and the largest pipe in town burst in the business section. The gas gushed out and in a twinkling had taken fire.

The flames leaped to a height of twenty feet, and, blown by a strong wind, were communicated to the nearest house. In ten minutes a dozen other pipes had burst and were pouring their inflammable fluid into the air. Men who had rushed forward in the hope of doing some good were overcome and fell, while others were caught in the flames and incinerated. The street became a glowing hell, and there was no salvation for those who chanced to be near. How many perished there is not known, but one estimates places it at a score.

Austin had little fire protection at best, and with no one left to man the little apparatus the town possessed, the programs of the flames was unhampered. Rapidly they swept along, always fed by the continued supply of gas from bursting mains, there was no staying their progress. They licked up what the water had left.

Down at the shops of the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad, history was in the making. The buildings were located below the business section on the banks of Freeman Run, and were more substantial than most of the houses which had been swept away by the flood. Within the great mass of crushed and broken timbers, representing houses but a few minutes before, came crashing down they lodged against the shops. The impact was so great that the walls were crushed in, but the framework stood and formed a barrier against which debris and jetsem of the flood found lodgement.

Men Caught at Machines.

Here also the gas pipes burst, and as the shops were in operation, fire quickly was communicated to the inflammable substances mean. Men were caught before they could leave their machines. Some of them were crushed to death without a warning, but others less favored of fortune were pinned down and not most horrible deaths in the flames.

Nearby was the plant of the Standard Lumber Company, which had on hand a large stock of store wood. It was the fuel the flames most desired, and when the pipes burst there and the burning gas broke through the building it was soon destroyed. Here, too, debris had piled high, and here luckiest one who had been swept down stream mat death.

For hours the merciless shops and the lumber plant burned, and the odor of burning flesh was so strong as to drive many persons from the scene. How many died here never will be known, but, counting the employes of the plants and the persons in the flood, it will eat fall short by 200.

But worst of all were the cries of the women and children. Most all the men were at work and they went at home alone. They had heard the warning sent out by the telephone girl at least some of the people saw the fire bell rang and thought it was a fire. Some of them rushed to the business section, and were caught in the water, for the flood traveled like a race horse. Those not drowned were crushed by the crumbling buildings, and others were caught in the flames.

Little children playing in the yards at home were caught up by the water and tossed about on the flood like playthings. Cattle and horses were swept off, and even the sidewalks were torn up. And over and above it all were the shrieks of the hundreds of poor people who could not escape.

Only Four Buildings Left.

One thousand buildings were torn from their foundations and crushed in the flood or destroyed by fire. The water sands its way through the business section of the town, and left only four buildings standing.

Food and Supply Soon Exhausted.

Until help comes from the outside, little can be done to ascertain the loss or succor the injured. Those so fortunate as to live above the line of the flood were called to help the survivors in the valley and the food supply was soon exhausted, as every grocery store with the exception of one in the neighborhood was swept away. Many went without, and a scanty meal, and unless help comes they will have no breakfast today.

Among the principal pieces destroyed was the plant of the Empirium Lumber Company, not a vestige of it being left. A part of the plant of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, whose dam gave way, also disappeared under the raging waters, and the Commercial hotel and Davis house went down before the rush. The White house, another hotel, was burned, and it is believed that a number of persons perished with the building.

One of the spots where the force of the flood was felt most severely was at the Pennsylvania and Freeman Run with another small stream in the middle of the business section. The primary election was in progress in the building not far away, and many men were in the vicinity. They did not heed the warning shout and all of them are believed to have been carried away. Not a trace of the building which the election was held held could be seen.

Man in Auto Gives Warning.

At Costello, which was practically destroyed by the raging water, the people were warned by a young man who sped through the valley in an automobile shouting to the people to take to the hills. His course was over a rock road through the narrow valley. There he maintained the power, rushing water and arrived at the little village in time to spread the news before the flood arrived.

The first alarm of the dam breaking was given by a bell telephone lineman, who saw the advance of the water from the top of a pole. He tore down the receiver and ran to warn Galeton with his feet ost and then fled to the hills, barely escaping with his life.

The dam that broke was about half a mile above the town. It was 620 feet long and 80 feet high, and held the water for more than a mile. The dam was constructed of concrete and stone. Only a year ago it threatened to give way, but the demege was repaired in time to prevent a catastrophe.

Heavy Rains Swell Stream.

Heavy rains in the hills that surrounded the town, had been falling for 24 hours, and the smallest brooks in small brooks that feed the Sinnamahoning caused a sudden, swift rise of the stream. It came in a frightful gray way with a terrible roar as a great volume of water rushed into the main stream from the little tributaries. The thunder of the crash came so swiftly that the people in the peaceful village below, walled by high hills, had no warning of their impending doom. The deluge hit with full force every building immediately in its track and either carried them down or wrecked them before their occupants were aware of what had happened. Incedents of instances people were drowned in their homes without knowing what had caused the disaster.

A sudden step flee been put to all traffic within a wide area of the stricken section. Railroads have discontinued their trains eed help is being rushed to the valley over country automobiles, wagons and other hurriedly contrived conveniences. Coudersport, the nearest town of any size, has started every able-bodied man to the assistance of the village. Scores of bodies have been rescued and are now being hurried to Coudersport.

The dam was completed in November, 1909, by the paper company at a cost of $150,000. The company's plant, of which the dam was part is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Johnstown flood, which is re called by the Austin, Pa., disaster, occurred on the afternoon of May 31, 1889, and 2,142 lives were lost and property was damaged to the extent of more than $10,500,000.

WAR IS DECLARED

ITALY OPENS HOSTILITIES BY SINKING DESTROYER OF TURKEY'S NAVY.

TROOPS LAND AT TRIPOLI

Ruler of Ottoman Empire Fails to Return Satisfactory Reply to the Ultimatum of King Emmanuel and Latter Acts Quickly.

Saloniki, European Turkey.—An Italian torpedo boat destroyed a Turkish destroyer in the harbor of Prevesa, in Epirus, and landed troops. The Turkish authorities are sending a battalion of troops to Prevesa.

Rome.—War was officially declared between Italy and Turkey at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, Italian time. At that hour the 24 hours of grace allowed Turkey in which to reply to the ultimatum of the Italian government expired, and no satisfactory reply had been received from the Ottoman empire.

The Turkish ambassador was given his passports by the Italian government at the hour war was declared. His government had instructed him to demand them, and the papers were made out when the cry "Avanti Soldati" went up in the streets and crowds began to parade the Italian flag past the Turkish embassy.

In a conference ministers held for 40 minutes the Turkish charge d'affaires informed Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian minister for foreign affairs, that Turkey had decided not to oppose the landing of troops by Italy at Tripoli.

He expressed the hope that should troops be landed, Turkish subjects in Tripoli would be spared the humiliation of treatment usually accorded a conquered people.

Admiral Aubrey has been placed in command of the entire land and sea forces of Italy in its campaign to end Turkish suzerainty in northern Africa.

Acting under orders from the minister of marine the Italian fleets have begun to sweep the Mediterranean and troops have been landed at Tripoli.

Italian cruisers have established a complete blockade of the African coast. Cruisers are also patrolling the coasts of Albania, Macedonia and Syria to guard against any Moslem uprising against Europeans.

Thousands of troops have embarked on 40 transports for Tripoli. The expeditionary force will be under the command of General Caneva.

It was announced from the foreign office that Italy will provide for the safety of the persons of all foreigners in Tripoli and Cyrene.

Constantinople.—The Turkish cabinet resigned.

Said Pasha, president of the senate, has been appointed grand vizier and Hakki Pasha foreign minister.

The government has decided not to oppose on armed resistence to the occupation of Tripoli and Barca, but to take no measures against Italian residents in Turkey. The government hopes by adopting that attitude that Italy will not treat the Tripolitans as conquered people.

Public indignation has been intense since the Italian demonds were made known.

The government has decided to enforce martial law in Constantinople for the present. It is feared the rupture with Italy may lead to riots.

Telegrams from various towns of the empire announce that the Moslem youths are volunteering for a war against Italy.

The war ministry has received a dispatch from the Ista Turkish military attache at Perie, who has assumed command of the forces at Tripoli, stating that the Italians began the disembark, but the Turks succeeded in shaking the first two barges. It is rumored also that Italian forces have landed both at Tripoli and Benghazi.

HITCHCOCK POSTMAN IN AIR

Head of Post Office Department Carries Pouch of Letters on Trip in Aeroplane.

New York.—Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general of the United States, qualified as an aerial mail carrier on Long Island. The postmaster took a seat beside Capt. Paul Beck of the United States army, in the latter's aeroplane at the Nassau boulevard aerodrome, carrying seventy-eight pounds of mail matter. The two made a seven-minute flight to Mineola, where, upon signal, the postmaster general dropped the mail sack to one of Uncle Sam's carriers.

Morocco Affair is Settled.

Paris.—Germany has decided to accept the French proposals for the settlement of the Moroccan question. The informatioe was communicated to the French ambassador to Berlin, M. Cambon, by Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter, the German minister of foreign affairs.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Prized in Quality. Largest in Variety. Best for Dressing and Shining any polishing shoe of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes Better and Quicker than any dressing ever without rubbing. Produces Quick, Lasting Polish. Will not injure the most delicate shoe. Softens all kinds of leather and makes it wear longer. Sold everywhere or sent on receipt of 25c. Size, 2½ oz.

BLACK combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look well dressed and to retain all of black shoes. Polish with a brush and produces a lasting, brilliant polish.

If your dealer does not have the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 32-34 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. *The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.*

TRAPPING TIME IS SOON HERE SO GEY POSTED WE FURNISH FREE CORRECT QUOTATIONS ON RAW FURS

A POSTAL CARD TODAY BRINGS A LIST. TAGS FREE

NO COMMISSION CHARGED AS WE ARE DIRECT BUYERS.

THE HOUSE THAT RARELY LOSES A SHIPPER

LOTZ BROS. 153 IS ELM ST. ST. LOUIS

Circumlocution.

"I am inclined to think," said the man who speaks with firmness though with caution, "that our friend Mr. Grafton Grahm was created on the Sabbath."

"For what reason?"

"We are told that an honest man is the noblest work of the Creator, and also that on the seventh day the Creator rested."

The Simple Life.

Anna Ziarla Wilhelmina Pickering, in her "Memoirs," edited by her son, tells a Yorkshire incident which contains a great deal of human nature. Variety spices life; the plain is monotonous, until its extent entitles it to the name of prairie or desert, and it gains interest through vastness.

There was an old couple in the village whom I used to call Mr. and Mrs. One day, when I found them sitting, each on either side of the fire, the old man said to me:

"Well, t' missis and me, we've been married nearly forty years, and we've never had ons quarrel."

The old woman looked at me, with a face resigned, but triumphant.

"It war verie conscientiouse, but verie dool."—Youth's Companion

When we look back now upon some of the things we used to worry about, we wonder what the hidden commissions were doing all that time!

SOUND SLEEP

Can Easily Be Secured.

"Up to 2 years ago,"a women writes, "I was in the habit of using both tea and coffee regularly.

"I foued that my health was beginning to fail, strange nervous attacks would come suddenly upon me, making ma tremble so excessively that I could not do my work while they lasted; my sleep left me and I passed long nights in restless discomfort. I was filled with a nervous dread as to the future.

"A friend suggested that possibly ten and coffee were to blame, and I decided to give them up, and in casting about for a hot table beverage, which I felt was an absolute necessity, I was led by good fortuna to try Postum.

"For more than a year I have used it three times a day and expect, so much good has it done me, to continua its use during the rest of my life.

"Soon after beginning the use of Postum, I found, to my surprice, that, instead of tossing on a sleepless bed through the long, dreary night, I dropped into a sound, dreamless sleep the moment my head touched the pillow.

"Then I suddenly realized that all my nervousness had left me, and my appetite, which had fallen off before, had all at once been restored so that I ate my food with a keen relish.

"All the nervous dread has gone. I walk a mile and a half each way to and from every day and enjoy it. I fled an interest in everything that goes on about me that makes life a pleasure. All this I owe to the use of ten eed coffee and the use of Postum, for I have taken no medicine." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 29 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year to advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Rear Admiral Schley, the hero of Santiago, dropped dead in New York October 2nd. Now we suppose some nervous old ladies will wonder what in the world would become of this country if Spain should attact us now. To bad but it can't be helped; but if they should pitch into us, they wouldn't get a thing done to them.

The Thief River Falls Times is doing a laudable act in calling attention to the bad condition of the roads east of that city. It is a common expression up this way, that the nearer you get to Thief River Falls the worse the road gets. We don't know whether Thief River Falls considers this as any of their, or our business, but we do know that about all the grain from the east end of the county will be marketed at Okjee, or Plummor, as it is an impossibility to hawl a load of wheat over them roads.

What the people want is the recall of judges, and until they can get that right there is not much use to pass laws through the legislature for the benefit of the common people that are against the interests of the corporations, as his honor? will prounpy declare them unconstitutional, and when his honor says so, it is so if it issues so. If we had had the recall of judges the people of Minnesota would be only paying 2 cents a mile car fare, or old Judge Sanbor would be doing business behind a farmers dung fork and we would have a man in his place that could look at the coostitution without being provided with a pair of green goggles by the railroad company s

That state ditching law needs "fixing." As it is now it makes monkeys of the farmers and tax payers and opens a road for graft for officials and ditch contractors. Had we had any law 20 years ago when we petitioned for ditch 47 that we were just providing an eternal resting place for an old dredging machine that petition would never have been filed by us. After January 1st, the whole control the ditching operations in this county comes under the control of the Pennington County officials and is to be hoped that they will do a little better. In the meantime our advice to farmers is, to keep your names off from them county ditch petitions. No matter how bad you want a ditch, you are not going to get it by signing one of them petitions, but are just signing your name to start to do it. If they don't do it in a reasonable time the contract is let to another contractor, and if he don't complete the contract his bondsman have a reasonable time to complete the contract, and if they don't complete the contracts it goes to let to another contractor and so on for no end, and you can continue to waste water and pay ditch taxes. Keep your names off from them petitions until there is a change in the law or the present system of letting contracts.

Pallaring With the Eternal Vorities.

The uncle from the west took his little Boston nephew on his knee. "Washington," he said, "were there was a man"—

Then he still exists, Uncle Peter," interrupted the little Boston boy. "No sentient, reasoning being within whom the vital spark has found a lodgment on this mortal plane ever ceases to be, albeit his activities may seek expression in another form. Annihilation is abhorrent to the aesthetic sense. Matter may vanish from the sight, but the elements of which it is composed are imperishable. In like manner the intangible essence that constitutes the real man, the ego, survives all changes and mutations. It is the indestructible, semipiernal self, that persists through the ages. A little reflection, Uncle Peter, would convince you that the time worn phrase, 'once there was a man,' is a solecism."

Uncle Peter after a little reflection put the hay down from his knee and began to talk of something else.—Chicago Tribune.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 22, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ljot Sigurdson, of Highlanding Minn. who on Oct. 18, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 758, Serial No. 04770, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ike Kvesta, Tobias Olson, Sjur Stolsas, Tom Jacobson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Raymond Arndt, Decedent:

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To Henry Arndt, Anna Arndt, May Arndt, Clary Vaughn, Stella Arndt, Sadie Arndt, Will Arndt and all other persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled;

THEREFORE YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required, to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Room in the City of Thief River Falls in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, on the 16th, day of October 1911, at Ten (10) o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of Said Court, this 15th, day of September 1911.

[Court Seal] Wilhiem Michelet,
Probate Judge.

Ira C. Richardson, Attorney for Petitioner,

Thief River Falls, Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 29, 1911.
Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota September 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Even R. Olsrud, of Wylie Minn. who on November 7th, 1903 made Homestead Entry No. 1265, Serial No. 02362, for Lots 2, 3, 8, S.W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Section 2 Township 151 N. Range 39 W., and S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota; on the 26th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses.

Christ Thompson, of Silin Minn. Knut O. Larson, John O. Larson, of Rudell Minn. Nels Hines, of Wanka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 22, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 14th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Nilson, of Highlanding Minn. who on October 30, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 778, Serial No. 04283 for S.E. ¼ Section 7 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhiem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnsgaard, John Dahlen, Emrick K. Rhue, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Emrick K. Rhue of Erie Minn. who on November 16th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 894, Serial No. 04283 for Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 1 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhiem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnsgaard, Andrew Hansen, John Dahlen, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington] S. S. District Court,
14th, Judicial District.

C. Heileman Brewing Company,
Plaintiff,

vs

Edward E. Olson,
Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is now on file in the office of the Clerk of Court of the District Court in and for the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take Judgement against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-two & 44-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent, per annum from the 28th day of May, 1910, togea ther with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Stanton & Rowbotham,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

S-30, 11-6.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Sep. 1st, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Aug. 28th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Jacques Erickson, of Highlanding Minn. who on December 28th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1025, Serial No. 04289, for N. W. ¼ Section 6 Township 158 N. Range 40, W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bisbop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 19th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben Erickson, of Thief River Falls Minn. Bee Rikreid, Ries Sanders, Mats Ericsson, of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 15th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 13th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Olafur Bjornsson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 938, Serial No. 04243, for Lots 6, 7, 8, S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 3, Township 158 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhiem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 26th, day of October 1911.

Claimant name as witnesses:

Ivar Solheim, Andrew Sandland, Christian O. Nygaard, Torjus H. Hemmestveit, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

The Popular Tea Spot.

Perhaps the average reader would find it difficult if not impossible to state offhand the denomination of the bullet which represent a larger proportion of our currency circulation than any other. The outstanding circulation amounts to something more than $2,845,000,000 and consists of notes of twelve denominations, ranging from $1 to $10,000. There are outstanding 154,411,835 one dollar bills. But another 150 odd dollar notes hold more than $10,000,000 of the largest item in the currency circulation. There are 22,100 notes of $10,000 each outstanding, a total of $221,100,000. But the most important is the ten dollar note, of which 9,860,461 are in circulation, representing a total of $98,904,610. So the ten spot is your Uncle Samuel's favorite theme.—New York Mail.

Management.

"I don't see, Ella, how you manage with your housekeeping money. If I give you $20 you seem a lot, but if I get down to my last $5 or so much you seem to get along with it."

"Why, dear, it's perfectly simple, Harold. When you give me a lot I never try to pay the debts I get into when you don't give me so much."

Women on the Stage.

The earliest mention of actresses was in 1111, when Conrat in his "Cymbidien" gave this description of a production at the Theater of Venice, Italy: "I saw women act. A thing I never saw before. They performed with as good a grace, action, gesture, as ever I saw any masculine actor."

The Horizon.

"How rapidly the horizon lifts!" remarked a young lady.

"Yes," sighed her humorous companion: "I've just swept it with my eye."

There is a restlessness in inactivity; we must find occupation for kings.—Landor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 15 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin McAndrew, one of heirs of Mary Sullivan deceased, of St. Hilaire Minnesota, who on October 10, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 751, Serial No. 1156, for N. W. ¼ Section 19, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bisbop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 16th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl O. Olson, of Kratka Minn. I. Dalshoe of Sunbeam Minn., J. Walter, McAdreas, and William G. Hulse, of Sunbeam Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 20th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Lindberg, of Roland Minnesota, who on November 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 978, Serial No. 04271, for Lots 4, 5, 6, Section 31 & Lot 5, Section 32 Township 156 N. Range 40 W 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of November 1911

Claimant names as witnesses:

Adolph Lindberg, John Lindberg, Bernund Rysad, of Rhoda Minn. Christian O. Lindberg, of Roland Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

"I Suffered Intense Pains in My Left Side."

Do you realize it is better to be safe than sorry, that it is the best policy to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen?

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy cured Mrs. C. C. Gokey, of a stubborn case of heart disease, such as thousands are now suffering with. Read what she says:

"Before I started taking Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy I had been suffering with heart trouble for over five years. I had grown so weak that I was impossible for me to do thirty minutes work in a while. I also suffered intense pains in my left side and under the left shoulder blade, could not sleep on the left side, and was so short of breath that I thought I should never be able to take a full breath again. The least exertion would bring on most distressing palpitation. I had nearly taken a full bottle of the Heart Remedy before I could see any change in my condition, but after I began to sleep well, & a good appetite, was improved so much that when I had taken six bottles I was entirely cured."

MRS. C. C. GOKEY, Northfield, Vt.

If you have any of the symptoms Mrs. Gokey mentions, it is your duty to protect yourself.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy.

is what you need. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask your druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Love and a Ring.

The story of one woman's pride and devotion comes out of a jeweler's shop. A young man bought an engagement ring. Apparently he was an impecunious young man. At any rate, he ordered an imperfect diamond in less than a week his fiancee called at the store.

"Is this a flawless diamond?" she asked. "I want an honest answer."

She got it.

"I thought so," said she. "Poor fellow! I don't blame him. He did the best he could. I don't care for myself, but I have friends who are good judges of diamonds, and it would mortify me too for them to find out that he gave me a cheap ring. Will you take this stone with bad reparee it with a first class diamond? He will never know the difference. I will pay the bill."

The switcheroo was effected, and that young woman is now proudly showing an engagement ring that for splendor cannot be outdone on the whole west side.—New York Herald.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS PURE SNUFF CAN BE SOLD IN MINNESOTA LEGALLY

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

AMERICAN SNUFF CO., 111 Fifth Ave., New York

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.



Madia

The Madia Mfg. Co.
41 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A young driveing team cheap, if taken soon.
Lenard McAndress,
Sunbeam Minn.

Pay up your back subscription.

The weather is very fine today.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

C. L. Clark was transacting business at Thief River Falls on Monday.

Wanted, teams and men to break from 50 to 60 acres of land. Mr. Brockman, Roland Minn.

The weather has been so bad the past week that threshing has been at a standstill.

Henry Arndt and Walter McAndress are getting well along with their fall plowing. Early fall plowing is the best.

Marshall Shed is doing the carpenter work for Wm. G. Hunt on the new house he is building on the homestead.

There has not been any heavy rains thus far this fall to soften up the ground so as to hinder the moving of threshing machines.

James O'Brien has had the extra machine hands grubbing and clearing land while they are laying up for bad weather. A good idea.

Those who threshed early had the best of it, for weather, but we have our Indian summer coming, yet which must mean some fair weather.

We are in need of money very bad just now and are calling on our delinquent subscribers to pay up. Please remit when you get your statement.

A stranger pointed to that old ditching machine on ditch 47 and said: "Is that a floating dredge?" We told him no, that it was a setting dredge.

They have got ditch 47 dug far enough to dump all the water from 4 mile south of them onto Mostue and Overvold with a sudden dash, and there the old ditcher stopped.

For Health and Energy Eat
CREAM OF RYE.
For Breakfast. Reduces Cost of Living. Free Silver Spoon in Every Package. Ask your Grocer for a Package.

Taken up: Threespring calves. Two white and one red. Owner call and get them and pay for this notice. A. B. Mandt, one mile south from Kratka post office.

Parties wanting to advertise should not forget that THE SUNBEAM is the paper that has the circulation among the famers, in eastern Red Lake and Pennington Countys.

The lumber companys solved the bridge problem by shutting off Red Lake River at the head of it. They have found it cheaper to make ARRANGEMENTS with the war department at St. Paul than to be compelled to open it up, but some of them ducks may discover that there is a god in Israel before next spring.

We understand that some of the threshing machine hands on the north side had to go down to the Highlanding stores and buy a lunch for breakfast, as the farmer had finished threshing the night before. Pretty small business that, as the farmers must feed the laboring men, if they expect them to stay in the country and help thresh.

Although we have had lots of rain the roads are not very bad, even that road this side of Thief River Falls, along by that school house about three miles this side of town is said to be in passable condition, in fact we have only heard of one farmer getting tip ed off the grade and having his load dumped in the ditch this fall and that isn't bad.

That Log Jam.

We are pleased to note that a few other newspapers dowe the line, Below Thief River Falls are are taking up the matter of the lumber companys blocking up Red Lake River with logs. We reliably informed that there is about twenty five million feet of logs in the jam and that it is about seven miles long commencing right on the head of the river. As these facts are denied by tools and hirelings of the lumber companys, so in order to satisfy our selves we will visit the place and have some views taken of the river and jam as it is. There could be a hole made through the logs to let the water out of the lake into the river, but the lumber companys will not go to the expense of doing it, if they are not compelled to.

A GOOD COLLECTOR.

The Eleven Towns wants subscribers to pay in advance after Jan. 1st,—Take our advce don' you do it, let him walk back to Pennsilvania. He talks about ex cutting down the size of their paper and that he is doing business at the same old place, with about two hundred due on subscription. Add one thousand to that John and then talk about money due on subscription. He also takes a swipe at the Plaindealer Pioneer, but if the subscribers don't pay Quist any better than they pay us, he should get out a blank paper, John seems to be looking for trouble, and sub scription is in advance. If he was as good an editor as he is collector he would be o.k.

Roland News.

Miss Nellie Short and and Julia Rindahl spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs Axel Gustafson.

Mr. Carl Rindal has been spending a few days visiting his parents at Fertile.

Mr. Andrew Hauson, A. Rolandson and Jim Rystad made a business trip to Red Lake Falls last Friday.

Emel Linvik is working for Andrew Letvig digging wells.

Miss Ida Lillo started teaching school in the Rindal district last Monday.

Ole Sunude, from Hill River is up this way looking for land.

Axel Hanson made a trip Wanke Suaday, returning Monday.

Nesland Bros, are building a barn for Tona Johnson.

Miss Gena Gundersen and Alma Fore visited Miss Annie Bell Rolandson last Sunday.

Osmond Mandt, Andrew Brovold and Mr. Luthus made a trip to Red Lake Falls last Friday.

There is a new butcher shop at Roland. Call on or write A. J. Hanson.

It is the rule of rules and the general law of all laws that every person should observe those of the place where he is.—Montaigne.

Capitals We Have Had.

It is asserted sometimes that the United States has had five capitals, but the statement is not correct. The United States has had but three capitals—New York, Philadelphia and Washington. In the period preceding the adoption of the constitution no place was legally constituted a capital, in a loose and unofficial sense it is possible to describe as a capital any city which was the seat of government. Taking the sessions of the Continental congress as establishing a seat of government in the Revolution and the confederation, the following cities may loosely rank as capitals: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York. The articles of confederation were passed by congress in Philadelphia, and the federal convention charged to prepare a constitution convened at the same place.

Shocked the Parisian.

"We came through with flying colors," boasted the middle aged man who had returned from his first visit to Europe. "About the only serious mistake of the trip was made by my wife. She drove the clerk in a Paris shop to indignation and despair by inadvertently asking if the dress trimmings she was looking at were imported. The girl scarcely took her hand off. 'Imported?' she said. 'Where from?'"—New York Sun.

The Case of Johnny Turner

It Illustrates a Coming Solution of a Social Problem

By EDWARD B. TRAINOR

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

One day in the fall of 1850 two boys, Edgar Thorpe and Johnny Turner, aged respectively seventeen and sixteen years, were hunting in the woods of Missouri. Thorpe came into camp in the evening with a bottle of whisky, and the two began to drink. Turner had never tasted spirits of any kind. He had no memory of what happened at the time, except that he and Thorpe quarreled, till he was sobered by seeing his friend fall dead with blood oozing from a bullet hole in his forehead. Then he knew he was a murderer.

To confess the crime meant months in jail before being brought to trial, and the least punishment that might be expected was a term of years in state prison, and possibly he might swing. The courts do not admit the influence of liquor as an excuse for



HE BEGAN AT ONCE TO UNBURDEN HIMSELF.

crime. Johnny didn't know this. He was too young to know anything about such matters. He was seized with a desire to get away as far and as quickly from the scene of his crime as possible.

Leaving the body where it lay, he struck out into the woods, walking all night. He has been through many horrors since, but he says that the first night after the murder was the most frightful of all. In the morning, needing something to eat, he stopped at a farmhouse and heard persons talking about the sea battle in Manila bay that had just occurred. Here was a chance for him to bury his identity. He would volunteer in the army and he sent to fight the Spaniards.

After eating a scant breakfast he went on till he struck a city to which he found the people excited over the news from Manila. Seeking a recruiting station, he offered himself for enlistment. The recruiting officer looked at him dubiously, wondering if he was of a proper age to join the army, but he was eager to fill up his company, and, since Johnny made one of five men he tacked for the purpose, the boy was accepted, going on the roster under an assumed name. He was sent to Tampa, Fla., and from there to Cuba.

The morning of debarkation was the first event to make Johnny forget that terrible scene in the wood when he had come to himself and seen what he had done. As bootlood after bootlood of men left the transports and were pulled to the shore the air was alive with their cheers rising above the strains of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town" from the military bands.

And there was a hot time, sure enough. The army marching inland toward Santiago was met by the Spanish, and a sharp fight was the result. Johnny, who had enlisted with a vague boyish idea of getting killed in battle, forgot his original intention and felt only the emotions of a soldier. The ardor of battle triumphed over all else. Where other recruits showed Johnny pushed forward. When the fight was over he had been marked by the captain for one of the reliable men of his company, and, a sergeant having been killed, Johnny was promoted to the position.

Before the fighting around Santiago ceased Johnny was made a lieutenant. But the war was short, and at the end of it he was still a boy, having barely turned seventeen. Nevertheless he was so badly wounded that it was expected he would die. He lay in hospital for a long while and when finally discharged was permanently disabled.

Retaining his army name, the young "reformed" went to work in an eastern city and by close application to his work gained the confidence of his employers. But, while at the outset all was well, when he went to bed his secret never left him. Often he would awaken in the night with a start, and as if by a flash of lightning the scene in the wood from which he had fled would be vividly revealed to him.

Though Johnny was lost to the world, there was one with whom he communicated—his mother. To her he wrote, explaining his absence, and she realized the importance of keeping his secret. Six years passed and Johnny, partly by good luck, partly because in work alone he was able to temporarily banish the crime that haunted him, prospered. The only person who knew his secret and still loved and respected him was his mother, and he asked her to come to him. She did so, and from the moment of her arrival he found one to confide his load less hard to bear.

But a time came when it again loomed up before him like the figure of a "giant despair." Two years had worn away something of the sharpness of his suffering, his mother had in a measure convinced him that in his case the line between crime and misfortune was an imaginary one, when a new motive for regret came to him. Alice Blair, a woman a few years his junior, old enough to be impressed with the enormity of the crime of taking her life under any circumstances the life of a friend, became a part of his existence. The love between the two was stronger in the end because he considered it hopeless. He could not make the woman his wife under a false name, but he could not bind her to him for a lifetime without a confession that he had shed blood in his hands. And, overcome, he confessed to her. It would be wronging her and chill them that might come to them both.

Slowly, but surely, in this man's life the principle of confession and atonement was working itself out. What nothing else could effect was to be brought about by the woman he loved, she bearing her share of the punishment. He did not spend his love. It seemed with him rather a fever from which he was suffering than love. He would absent himself from her for weeks at a time, only to return to a companionship that he could not live without. Patiently she waited for an explanation that she felt assured must come in time.

One evening after one of these absences—a longer one than usual—the lover appeared. It was at an hour between daylight and dusk. She had been thinking of him and was beginning to fear that this dreadful something then was between them might, in this instance, separate them forever. Suddenly he burst in upon her, and as she looking, so despairing that for a moment she almost fancied that he was his ghost.

He had returned resolved to confess to her. He began at once to unburden himself of the fiendish secret, and it was not long before it was all in her possession. She spoke no word. She gave him one look of heartfelt sympathy, then, overpowered by his and her misfortune, covered her face with her hands and bowed her head. He waited for her to speak, but she did not, and he silently withdrew.

The next day she sent for him. When he appeared a great change had come over her. She showed traces of a terrible mental struggle.

"I have forgiven what in one sense is a crime. I will be anything to you, but on one condition. Confess to the world and take the consequences. I cannot live with you your public shame; I cannot share your secret."

He turned without a word, went to the office of the sheriff of the county and confessed that he had murdered his friend Edgar Thorpe. The governor of the state in which the crime had been committed made a requisition for him, and he was taken there for trial.

When the members of the societies of Spanish war veterans heard that the fellow-soldier had given himself up to be tried for murder they at once became interested. Gradually the whole matter before the case became known to them. Between the murder and the trial the accused had had an opportunity seldom falling to the lot of criminals to show that his act had been rather a misfortune than a crime and that he who committed it had become a good citizen as well as a brave soldier. He'd given himself up immediately after the murder the case would have been far different. A long term of confinement would have wrecked him.

As it was, while the law was satisfied Turner escaped the punishment of the law—at least, all except the degradation of entering a prison. His sentence was but a few months, and he left before the term had expired he was pardoned by the governor of the state.

On the morning he was liberated a large concourse assembled at the prison door to welcome him upon his release. Foremost were his old comrades, veterans in the Spanish war, and lastly a multitude of sympathizers. As he stepped beyond the prison portal it seemed to him that he was leaving the greater part of his atonement behind him. Now, the fear of having taken the life of his boy friend would live so long as he himself, but the secret would not be with him, nor between him and the woman he loved, not between him and the world. In its place would be a heartfelt sympathy.

There is a lesson in the case of John Turner that the world is slowly awakening, a lesson—it is rather a problem—respecting the treatment of criminals. But it will not be easily solved. Justice has not yet found a way of giving one who perpetrates a first crime an opportunity for redemption before inflicting a punishment that deprives him of that opportunity. Nor has a line yet been drawn between the criminally inimic and those offending who attempt to elude justice on a false plea.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gilbeau Vic. Pres.
Larry O'Niel, Abraham Friquire, T. L. Cuteau,
J. A. [illegible] Cutler [illegible] Cutler, Jerry Cutler.

We Carry The Fosston All Wool New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS.

Sweaters for Men Ladies and Children. For Good Warm Footware Buy The BELL BARD.

CALL ON US. IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE DeLAVEL CREAM SEPARATOR.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.
Highlanding Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the Sunbeam Oct. 6.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Otis S. Quam, of Tegerson Minn. who on June 16th, 1909, made Homestead Entry Serial No. 08836, for S. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Hilton Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th. day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Vraa, John Sletvik, Peder Nybokkes, Reinhart Johnsrud, all of Tegerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Waterfalls in Japan.

Waterfalls in Japan are almost countless. There is one at every turn, and where there was not one in the beginning the fairies have made one for it is their passion. Every little garden has a fall or two or it would not be considered a garden. There are many very beautiful ones in various parts of the country, and they are all of them sketched and by thousands of pilgrims.

The Best You Have.

Always give of the best that is in you. Feel responsibility toward yourself and your work. Never be content with a compromise with work. Give an employer the best that you have in you to give.—Belvedere Brooks.

Mean Reply.

"Talk about mean!" exclaimed the suffering one. "What has mean ever done for woman?"

"He's furnished her with a model she's trying darned hard to imitate," came a voice from the rear of the hall.—Boston Transcript.

Remorse.

A scientist had made a mistake in his weights and poisoned a customer. While the fatal tidings were brought to him he exclaimed, "Perfect fool that I am! My best customer today!"

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.



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Celebrated for style, perfect fit, reliability, many exclusive features. Every pattern has a label. Catalog, or by mail [illegible]. Send for [illegible].

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
More subscribers to [illegible] than any other woman's magazine. Has a [illegible] of 1,000,000 copies. Invites [illegible] fancy [illegible] etiquette, good [illegible], etc., [illegible] Special [illegible]. Subscribe today, or send

WOOD'S NEW HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
is A Corker. Pleased subscribers now each price 50c a year.

[illegible] Co., 238 to 248 W. 13th St., [illegible]

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the Improved

"Simplex"

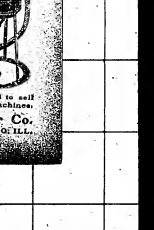
Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply every lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "*Simplex*" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.



With ordinary care the "*Simplex*" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
64 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.



Cement Talk No. 8

The appearance of any place can be greatly improved by using *concrete* wherever possible. If you have a nice home, whether in the city or in the country, you can add greatly to its attractiveness by building not only the sidewalks, but the steps, curbs, fence-posts, cisterns, foundations, driveways, cellars and so on, of *concrete*. Build of *concrete* and use UNIVERSAL Portland Cement. *Concrete* is cheap, easy to use, clean, fire, rat and rot proof. *Concrete* is the simplest building material and the most durable. You need only UNIVERSAL cement, sand, gravel or crushed stone. But remember to use UNIVERSAL—it is the best *cement*. It is always : uniform color and great strength. Ask your dealer for it.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

REMEMBER
PISO'S
for COUGHS & COLDS

KODAKS
Films and all supplies. Mail orders given prompt attention. Developing and finishing by experts. VOSBURG DRUGGIST, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

TOO MUCH FOR SMALL BRAIN

Big Word Meant an Effort, but This Little Girl Made Brave Attempt.

This incident occurred just after a Jewish holiday. It was in a third grade school in Cleveland in a district of Russian and Hungarian Jews.

The teacher was explaining the meaning of the word Judicious. She asked the children to give her stories about the word.

After several had given illustrations about the judicious use of money, the teacher said:

"Now give me a story about something judicious, without money in it."

A little girl finally volunteered. She said:

"On our holidays we had roast goose and a whole lot of other Jew dishes."

WEAK, ILL AND MISERABLE.

How many people suffer from backache, headache and dizziness without realizing the cause? These symptoms of kidney trouble are too serious to neglect.



James C. Hardin, Weatherford, Texas, says: "My feet and limbs became numb and I had terrible pains through the small of my back. Kidney secretions caused untold annoyance by their frequency in passage and I began to think there was no hope for me. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have not had the slightest trouble since."

"When Your Back is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S."

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A reasonable amount of egotism is good for a man. It keeps him from brooding over his neighbor's success.

Cole's Carbolisalve quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and tortoring skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. 25c. and 50c. by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Some neighors don't like it unless you talk about them.

MINNESOTA BRIEFS

Week's History in Gopher State Told in Paragraphs.

Newfolden.—Lars Thorson has raised a squash that weighs seventy pounds.

Cloquet.—The postal savings bank installed a few weeks ago has $3,500 on deposit.

St. Paul.—The Minnesota state tax commission has increased bank assessments from 10 to 40 per cent.

Moorhead.—Mrs. Otto Dehl, secretary of the Clay County Sunday-School association, has announced that the next meeting will be held in this city on Oct. 2 and 3.

Warren.—The Marshall County Anti-Tuberculosis association received 1,000 anti-tuberculosis campaign buttons that they will sell to raise money for the work in the county.

St. Cloud. — Robbers broke into the postoffices at Oak Park and Kimberly, Island towns 15 miles northeast of this city, and made a total haul of $1 in postage stamps.

Mankato.—Total deposits in the banks of this county are $6,159,898, and the total loans $9,047,692. The deposits have decreased in the last six months $586,858, and the loans have increased $173,641.

Winona.—Sister M. Cansia of Rollingstone died on Monday from heart failure at the age of 55. She had been superior of the Sisters at Rollingstone for nine years and taught the advanced grades of the parochial schools there.

Bemidji.—Bemidji will have a market day on Thursday, October, 12, and the Bemidji Commercial club has decided that this day shall become a permanent institution, when the farmer will be given the benefit of special bargains in merchandise and supplies in return for his good will and pleasant smile.

Northfield.—The Woman's Relief Corps is making plans for the entertainment of the district convention on Oct. 11. The convention comes to Northfield in accordance with the rules that it is to hold in the city in which the district president resides. The president this year is Mrs. Lucia Davison.

Fernhault.—The farmers in this county are erecting an unusually large number of silos this season. The hay crop has been short the last several years, so the farmers planted more fodder, which now is being cut and put in the silos. The result from feeding it has much increased the milk output.

Bemidji.—Harrison W. Bailey, 74 years old, judge of the Bemidji municipal court, commander of the Robert H. Carr post, Grand Army of the Republic, a distinguished member of the Second Iowa regiment which went with Sherman to the sea, and who was for twelve years a resident of Bemidji, died at his home here.

Cloquet.—The Northern Lumber company's upper mill, shut down for several weeks for repairs, will be running again by Oct. 1, and if the lumber trade permits will operate all winter. The company has passed a resolution to spend pump, which will be used along the St. Louis river for the cleaning of sand and debris from the pockets along the river and in the mill.

Bemidji.—Bemidji no longer has a million company. Captain Charles Ehlers from the adjutant general's office has spent two days in Bemidji packing up Company K's equipment and has shipped it back to the capitol. Since Adam Otto, captain of the company, resigned as assistant postmaster and took up his work as postoffice inspector, which work carried him out of Bemidji, the company has not had a meeting.

Northfield.—The apple crop in this part of the state is not going to waste; 1,200 bushels have been shipped to western Minnesota, South Dakota and Alberta. The winter apples are usually good and thousands of bushels are being shipped. The fruit consists mostly of Patten's Greenings, Northwest Greenings, Wealthy, Peerless and Malinda. At least 5,000 bushels will be shipped by the time the crop is harvested.

Brainerd.—J. W. Lewis and T. W. Todd, prominent laymen of Minneapolis, occupied pulpits in Brainerd churches and spoke at a mass meeting in the afternoon explaining the new movement among the Protestant churches of the country called "the men and religion movement." As a result of the meeting delegates will be appointed to attend the big convention which will be held in Minneapolis the first week in October.

Bemidji.—Six thousand acres of fertile soil, embracing the townsite of Nebish, twenty-five miles north of Bemidji and the Red Lake railroad, have been sold by the Crookston Lumber Company of this city, to J. J. Opsahl. Mr. Opsahl announces that it is his intention to develop this tract and to make special inducements to bring settlers in. It is understood his company will make special terms. The tract is especially adapted to clover, potatoes, onions and celery.

Stillwater.—H. A. Fuller, a farmer near Lake Elmo, pleaded guilty in the municipal court to a charge of illegal fishing last June. The county attorney stated that he understood it was a case of spite and asked leniency. The lowest fine of $10 with costs was imposed and paid.

Fernhault.—At a meeting of the city commissioners the matter of the fire safety of public buildings was brought up by Mayor Blodgett. The commissioners authorized the mayor to appoint an inspector whose duty it will be to make a thorough investigation and report to the city officials.

HEALTH AS AN INVESTMENT

Fraternal Orders, Labor Unions and Insurance Companies Erect Tuberculosis Sanitoria.

At an investment in the health of their members, four large fraternal orders, two international labor unions and one of the largest insurance companies in the United States have established sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Royal League, the first fraternal order to establish a sanatorium, conducts a hospital for its tuberculous members at Black Mountain. The Modern Woodmen of America conducts one at Colorado Springs; the Workmen's Circle, one at Liberty, N. Y., and the Independent Order of Foresters have one at Rainbow Lake, N. Y., and will soon open a second one at San Fernando, Cal. The International Typographical Union has since 1898 conducted a sanatorium at Colorado Springs, and the International Printing Pressman and Assistants' Union of America has recently opened a new institution at Rogersville, Tenn. A leading life insurance company is now erecting a sanatorium at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., which will be the first of its kind established by an "old line" insurance company.

HIGHLY AMUSED.



Hiram Greene—What did your slate say when you told her I was going to make a speech in the town hall tonight?

Willie—She didn't say nothin'; she just laughed until she had hysterics.

Failed to Scare Him.

A plan was formed to scare a certain Tim Casey, living in a village near Belfast, on his returning from market by night past the churchyard. As he went by, the usual unruly, white sheet, and lanthorn of the conventional ghost were submitted to his gaze, with the customary eerie howls. Tim, however, simply looked fixedly at the apparition for a moment and remarked: "Arrah, now, and is it a general resurrection, or are ye just taking a walk by yerself?"

Usual Thing.

"Seen taking your eyes lately?" asked the oculist.

"Yes," said the patient; "I looked at them in a newspaper of 144 pages which came through the mail to me bearing the words 'marked copy.'"

"No wonder your eyes smart!"

"Oh, but that isn't the worst of it. I didn't find anything marked."—Buffalo Express.

"ECZEMA ITCHED SO BADLY I COULDN'T STAND IT."

"I suffered with eczema on my neck for about six months, beginning by little pimples breaking out. I kept scratching till the blood came. It kept getting worse, I couldn't sleep nights any more. It kept itching for about a month and then I got a doctor and got some liquid to take. It seemed as if I was going to get better. The itching stopped for about three days, but when it started again, was even worse than before. The eczema itched so badly I couldn't stand it any more.

"I went to a doctor and he gave me some medicine, but didn't do any good. We have been having Cuticura Remedies in the house, so I decided to try them. I had been using Cuticura Soap, so I got me a box of Cuticura Ointment, and washed off the affected part with Cuticura Soap three times a day, and then put the Cuticura Ointment on. The first day I put it on, it relieved me of itching so I could sleep all that night. It took about a week, then I could see the scab come off. I kept the treatment up for three weeks, and my eczema was cured.

"My brother got his face burned with gun-powder, and he used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The people all thought he would have scars, but you can't see that he ever had his face burned. It was simply awful to look at before the Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Ointment) cured it." (Signed) Miss Elizabeth Gehrig, Forest City, Ark., Oct. 16, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 17 L, Boston.

Such is Fate.

"Why do you rock that boat?" asked the wise man.

"Because, in case of accident," replied the fool. "I'm always saved."

Some men think they are ambitious if they try to avoid hard work.

PUTTING IT UP TO CENTRAL

All Caller Wanted Was Mrs. Smith's Number, and Surely That Was Easy to Get.

"Hallos, there, central! Is this central? Is it? I thought it was, but I couldn't quite be sure. The other day I supposed I was talking to central, and here it was only my grocer. I do think there are some queer mix-ups in this telephone service. What I want now is to find out the telephone number of Mrs. John Smith—S-m-i-t-h, Smith. I find that there are more than 100 persons of that name in the book, and I don't know which one is the husband of the lady I want. She is a large lady with a florid face and prematurely white hair, and I think her husband is a traveling man, and a brother-in-law of hers, named Jones, lives somewhere on M street—a stout, elderly gentleman with side whiskers. Kindly let me have Mrs. Smith's number at once. I had it on a slip of paper thet I can't find. Seems to me it was two-four-three-ring three, nine-two-sixty-four ring two. You know how confusing telephone numbers are. Let me have Mrs. Smith's number right away, please."

A Rate Maker.

"You say you charge extra for summer boarders who are trying to reduce their weight?"

"Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel. "I have to. They always develop the biggest appetites."

The world doesn't ask how you got there after you arrive.

To Get
Its Beneficial Effects
Always Buy the Genuine
SYRUP of FIGS
and
ELIXIR of SENNA
manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Sold by all leading Druggists
One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

KODAKS and SUPPLIES of every description. DEVELOPING AND FINISHING A SPECIALTY. Write for catalogue. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT D ZIMMERMAN BROS., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FOR EYE ACHES Petit's Eye Salve

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch
Has 16 ounces more than 10 cent packages. It is 16 oz. 15c, 20c

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 40–1911,

Women Who Suffer

from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

Tumor Removed.

Elmo, Mo., Mrs. Sarah J. Stuart, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 21.

Peoria, Ill., to Mrs. Christina Reed, 126 Monmouth Street. Mrs. Nathan E. Greson, 81 Milwaukee Ave.

Milwaukee, Wis., Mrs. Emma Jesse, 833 1st St. Shippy, Ill., Mrs. Alvena Spurling, 1426 Chippewa Ave.

Galena, Kan., Mrs. A. B. Huey, 713 N. Maryland. Victoria, Miss., Mrs. Willie Edwards.

Chardon, Ohio., Mrs. W. H. Houk, 7 Eastview Ave.

Change of Life.

Peoria, Ill., Mrs. Ida E. Stevens.

Waverly, Ill., Mrs. J. H. Campbell, 206 North Main St.

Mrs. Fay Hall, Peoria, 822 Halsey St.

South Bend, Ind., Mrs. Anna Rose, 1220 Chicago Ave.

Oakland, Calif., Mrs. Mrs Barker, 2940 Ave.

Circleville, Ohio., Mrs. Alice Ellis, 353 West Main St.

Salem, Ind., Mrs. Lizzie S. Hinkle, R. R. No. 3.

Mrs. Florence Lee, Mt. Gow. Cor. Bleecker, 1823 Mishawaka, Ind., Mrs. Chas. Bauer, Jr., 823 East Marion St.

Racine, Wis., Mrs. Katie Kuhls, R. 9, Box 51.

Mrs. Frank Fa., Wis., W. F. Hoyt, MIDDLEAT. Masonville, Brunswick, Mrs. J. Adams.

Peoria, Ill., Mrs. Wm. O. Kirg, Box 208.

Carlsbad, N. Mex., Mrs. Lydia Fischer, R. Mon-

Pain.

South Sanford, Me., Mrs. Charles A. Austin.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Mrs. H. Proctor, 702 Albany St.

Taylorville, Ill.—Mrs. Joe Grantham, 826 W. Vandalia St.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. Sophia Hoff, 825 Monmouth St.

Big Run, Pa.—Mrs. W. P. Pooler.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. M. Johnston, 219 Siegel St.

Backache.

Peoria, Ill.—Mrs. Ida Gaswirk, R. R. No. 4, Box 29.

Augusta, Me.—Mrs. Winfield Dane, R. F. D. 9.

St. Paul, Minn.—Mrs. E. M. Schorr, 1063 Woodbridge St.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Mrs. G. Leiser, 6219 Kinkaid St.

Kearney, Mo.—Mrs. Thomas Asberry.

Elmo, Mo.—Mrs. Sarah J. Stuart, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 21.

East Earl, Pa.—Mrs. Augustus Iyon, R.F.D. 2. Operation Avoided.

Hampton, Mo.—Mrs. Dessie Bellman.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Wm. Abrens, 2236 W. 21st St.

Mrs. Lucinda Ross, Ohio.—Mrs. Edith Wieland, 228 Monroe St.

Dayton, Ohio.—Mrs. Augusta Vesermann.

Denver, Mass.—Mrs. Lizzie Doolittle, Box 1.

Nervous Prostration.

Knoxville, Iowa.—Mrs. Mary Hall, R.F.D. 8.

Hampton, Mo.—Mrs. Dessie Bellman.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Wm. Abrens, 2236 W. 21st St.

Irregularity.

Bethany, Mo.—Mrs. Clara Darbyshire, 17 Morrison St.

Winchester, Ind.—Mrs. Ella Neal, R. R. No. 6, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.—Mrs. J. H. Brayton.

Smyrna, Ill.—Mrs. Jessie Rose, R. F. D. 2.

Hudson, Ohio.—Mrs. Geo. Strickler, R. No. 5, Box 31.

Ovarian Trouble.

Murrayville, Ill.—Miss Chas. Moon, R. R. 2.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Chas. Boell, 2212 S. Mole St.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. John G. Holden, 2110 Second St., North.

Hudson, Ohio.—Mrs. Lena Carmichael, R.F.D. 7.

Westwood, Md.—Mrs. John F. Richard.

Mrs. Frank Fa., Wis., W. F. Hoyt, MIDDLEAT.

Female Weakness.

W. Terre Haute, Ind.—Mrs. Artie B. Hamilton.

Elmo, Mo.—Mrs. A. G. Hyland.

Lansing, Iowa.—Mrs. Julia A. Gentry, R. No. 2.

Utica, Ohio.—Mrs. Mary Rochwire, R. F. D. 2.

Bellevue, Ohio.—Mrs. Charley Clapper, R. F. D. No. 7.

Elgin, Ill.—Mrs. Henry Leiseberg, 743 Adams St.

Schaefferstown, Pa.—Mrs. Cyrus Heirich.

Cressona, Pa.—Mrs. Ellis F. Alter.

Fairchance, Pa.—Mrs. Idella A. Dunham, Box 122.

Nervous Prostration.

Knoxville, Iowa.—Mrs. Mary Hall, R.F.D. 8.

Grenoch, N. J.—Mrs. Mae McKnight.

Hampton, Mo.—Mrs. Dessie Bellman.

Asthma Averted.

Muddy, Ill.—Mrs. May Nolen.

Brookville, Ohio.—Mrs. H. Knolson.

Pinckville, Ohio.—Mrs. G. Cole.

Fallsville, Ky.—Mail. Frank Clark, 3412 B. Allegheny Ave.

These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women. The fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W.L.Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, and comfortable shoes, because they give long wear, same as W.L.Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

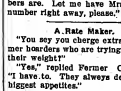
If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L.Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are worranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION name and price stamped on bottom of shoe. Take no substitute. If not for sale in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W.L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

Quack Grass and Foul Weeds Quickly Destroyed



The most practical and sure method of ridding your land of these great pests. This machine is giving wonderful satisfaction on hundreds of farms. Simple, strong, and durable. Has paid for itself in one season on many a farm. Write us for full particulars.

Austin Weed Exterminator Manufacturing Co., 104 S. Kenwood Ave., Austin, Minn.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. Yousan dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

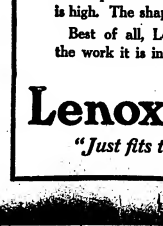
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promote s Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old DR SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bicarbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Foods
Exact Copy of Wrapper.



Lenox is not a new soap.

The price is low. The quality is high. The shape is convenient.

Best of all, Lenox Soap does the work it is intended to do.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

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MUNYON PREACHES HOPE PHILOSOPHY

New Association Gaining Many Members.

FAITH'S CURATIVE POWER

NOTED HEALTH EXPERT GIVES REASON FOR BIG SUCCESS IN MEDICINE

Tremendous success has attended the organization of the new Munyon "Hope Club," Professor Munyon claims that he has received more cheering than he even anticipated, and says that the "Hope Club" is growing in leaps and bounds. It is said that the total membership of the association throughout the United States is now well over the half million mark.

In an interview given for publication Prof. Munyon said:

"I want to talk to every sick, ailing and despondent person in this city. I want to speak to every one of them. I want to tell them about my new philosophy of health, which is the fruit of a lifetime of study and experience in dealing with the sick.

"I want to expound the Great Truth that I have learned that there is more curative power in an ounce of Hope than in pounds of Hope. That sick people should not take medicine except a medium through which the great curative power of Hope may be made effective. Medicines are necessary in the treatment of disease, but only because they give a patient physical support and strength and renewed vigor with which to brace up the will power. One knows, from the action of the proper medicines, that he or she is feeling better by their inspired Hope and Faith, and that helps to cure.

"I think that probably a million persons at least in the United States have declared themselves cured by my medicals, and I know that these people have had the best remedies medical science had to offer. I have always contended that if there is any virtue in medicine my followers should have the best, but I also claim that the great majority of those who have been lifted to health from the bondage of chronic illness, through taking my medicines, have been really cured by the knowledge that they had the utmost in medical lore at their command, and the Hope this inspired.

"I am not in any sense a practicing physician. I employ at my laboratories in Philadelphia, London and Paris 35 physicians and chemists, and I have many other physicians in various cities of the United States detailed to give free advice to the sick and afflicted. My headquarters are at Munyon's Laboratories 53d and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa., and I invite there a staff of duly registered physicians, who are competent to treat and do all the desirable things, and give all medical advice absolutely free of charge."

Write today, addressing Prof. J. M. Munyon personally and your letter will have a special care.

Removing Smoke Stains.

A housekeeper had the misfortune to have a fire and, while everything was not destroyed, the smoke penetrated into the drawers holding table and bed linens and the smoke stain seemed next to impossible to remove. She tried everything she could think of or that was suggested, and finally found that by soaking the white clothes over night in cold water and plenty of kerosene, then washing them in the usual manner and hanging them in the sun to dry, all traces of smoke stains had disappeared.

Not Knocking Slattery.

"Mrs. Coogan—An' the little thing is the devil's own imago of his father.

Mrs. Slattery—Yis, but I don't mind that so long as he knocs bilshy.—Puck.

Saves Worry Time and Trouble

Post Toasties

Can be served instantly with cream or milk.

It makes a breakfast or lunch so superior to the ordinary, that it has become a welcome pantry necessity in thousands of homes, and adds to the comfort and pleasure of life.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

CITY IS FLOODED

BLACK RIVER FALLS HALF DESTROYED WHEN BIG DAM OVERFLOWS.

MANY BUILDINGS IN RUINS

Only Two Persons Are Reported Missing, But It Is Feared Several Have Perished—Number of Villages in Valley in Peril.

Black River Falls, Wis.—Half the business section of this city and a portion of the residence section was destroyed when the swollen waters of the Black river overflowed the dam of the La Crosse Water and Power company at Hatfield in a deluge that did damage estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Between fifty-two and sixty buildings were destroyed and the homes of a score of farmers were swept away by the deluge. A portion of the residence section is under water and inhabitants have been forced to flee to the high lands near the city for safety. Several are reported missing, and it is feared they have perished. The loss of many farmers, whom it was impossible to warn, is unknown.

There is between twenty and thirty feet of water in Water street and Main street. Two-story buildings there are entirely submerged before they collapsed. The power-house which furnishes the city's light is entirely under water. The Omaha railroad bridge is 40 feet above the water normally, and now the flood is within ten feet of the rails.

Below Black River Falls, in the valley, are a number of villages, including Spring Creek, Irving, North Bend, Melrose, Holmen, Lytles, Midway and Onalaska, which are directly in the path of the flood.

The levee protecting the shore of Black river at the west end of the Dells dam, five miles above Hatfield, the property of the La Crosse Water Power company, gave way, sending a huge column of water against the dam at Hatfield. The structure, unable to stand the strain, opened at the west side, and the flood rushed on its way toward the city below.

The water, flowing with resistless current and in tremendous volume, undermined one large building after another, and as they crumbled to pieces the debris was carried away.

The residents, although they knew of the overflowing of the Hatfield dam, showed little fear of its effects until the waters burst upon them.

The company has been fighting the rising water during heavy rains for a week, but the 800 men, who were trying to save the dam, gave up. The flood waters swept over the core wall at the west end of the Upper Dells dam, emptying millions of gallons of water into the lower lake.

To save the power-house and adjacent settlements, men last night dynamited the canal wall, permitting part of the flood to run back into the river bed below the dam. Although this released some of the tension on the main dam the strain at least is expressed least it crack from the heavy strain. If there is no more rain it may hold, but if rain continues officials of the company fear a further disaster.

When it became apparent the break was inevitable Caretaker True of the Upper Dells dam mounted a horse and warned residents of the vicinity to flee for higher ground. It is believed most of them had time to escape.

When the flood struck Black River Falls farmhouses, barns and other debris were buried against the wagon bridge, carrying it out.

The Green Bay and Western tracks are washed out for a half mile near Hatfield.

Hatfield's telephone connections with Black River Falls, 12 miles below, were cut off. The operators of both the Bell and the independent companies notified their central offices at North Bend that they were leaving on account of the water.

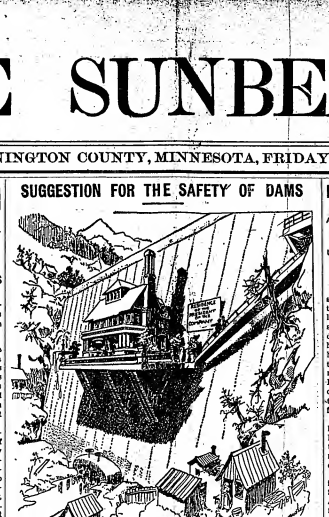
Just as in the Austin flood, telephone operators proved heroines. With almost every resident in Black River Falls fleeing out of the town, the girl operators of both companies there stuck to their boards, warning in every direction. They left only when the water started to flood the floor where they were working.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Two dams went out in this city and one at Bloomer, and the country is flooded in every direction. The Chippewa river is overflowing its banks, and water is running in the streets as a result of an 18-hours' downpour of rain.

No Trace of Missing Ship.

Houghton, Mich.—The U. S. S. Amarocha, after patrolling the course of ships between Duluth and Keweenew Point, arrived here and reported that no trace of the steamer Hopkins, which was abandoned in a waterlogged condition by its crew, had been found. It is believed the Hopkins went down in the heavy storm Monday night.

SUGGESTION FOR THE SAFETY OF DAMS



Perhaps An Official Residence Suitably Placed Would Have a Good Effect.

HIT PAPER TRUST

U. S. GRAND JURY AT CLEVELAND INDICT EIGHT MEN FOR CONSPIRACY.

GOV. DIX'S PARTNER NAMED

Jobbers and Manufacturers Are Charged With Violating Sherman Anti-Trust Law and With Controlling Country's Wall Paper Output.

Cleveland, O.—Eight indictments against four wall paper manufacturers and four wall paper jobbers, members of the so-called "wall paper trust," charging them with a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were returned by the federal grand jury here.

Among the prominent men indicted is W. A. Huppuch, chairman of the New York state Democratic central committee, former manager of Governor Dix's political campaign and president of the state public service commission. He is president of the National Association of Wall Paper Manufacturers.

The indictments were brought on complaint of a five and ten-cent store of Pittsburg. It is alleged that the men indicted, forming the executive committee of the jobbers' and manufacturers' association, met in Cleveland May 30, 1910, and entered into an agreement not to sell to five and ten-cent stores. This it was charged was in restraint of trade and contrary to the word and spirit of the Sherman anti-trust law. Thomas L. Roche of Philadelphia, secretary of the manufacturers' association, and William L. Fetter of Omebe, secretary of the jobbers' organization, appeared before the grand jury and for their testimony were given an immunity bath.

The following were indicted: Jay B. Pearce, president of the jobbers' association, Cleveland; C. C. Adler, Columbus, O.; Norton B. Newcomb, St. Louis; Charles R. Maxwell, Chicago and New York; W. A. Huppuch, Hudson Falls, N. Y.; George Tait, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Robert F. Hobbs, Hoboken, N. J.; John McCoy, York, Pa.

The manufacturers and jobbers declare that they did not plan a war on the small stores and that in the case of the Pittsburg company, which has since failed, they refused to do business with it as the concern had no credit.

WILEY FOES ARE RELIEVED

Solicitor McCabe Is Retired From Pure Food Board—Chemist Dunlap Given Leave.

Washington.—In a sudden succession of orders, an initial move in the expected reorganization of the department of agriculture, Solicitor George P. McCabe was retired from the pura food and drug board, Associate Chemist F. L. Dunlap, closely identified with McCabe, was allowed leave of absence until the president's return, and Chemist Harvey W. Wiley was left apparently in supreme command of the board.

Dr. R. E. Doolittle of New York friendly to Dr. Wiley, was temporarily appointed to the board.

160 Killed in Mexico.

Mexico City.—One hundred and sixty are reported dead as the result of four battles in widely scattered localities in the south during the last three days between the federal forces and the opposition to Madero.

TROOPS RULE CITY

M'COMB, MISS., IS PRACTICALLY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Evidence Is Being Gathered by Illinois Central Agents to Prosecute Labor Men.

Chicago.—The international officers of nine different crafts are threatened with a costly legal suit following the interruption in traffic on the Illinois Central railroad, the rioting at McComb City, Miss., and the destruction of valuable records by clerks prior to going on strike.

Following the riot, agents of the company began the collection of evidence to be used in the prosecution of strikers under the Sherman anti-trust act. Evidence is also being sought against striking railway clerks who are charged with destroying way bills and shipping orders at the Memphis and New Orleans offices of the company before they went on strike.

Six strike-breakers are now known to have been seriously hurt, one of them, named Haines, fatally, in the riots at McComb City. The strike-breakers were passing through on a train and 1,000 shots were fired into the cars. Lee Haley, a striker, was also killed by a bullet which the police claim was fired by his friends. About the time Haley was shot an explosion occurred near the car shops. The was followed by a number of shots. The explosive tore a hole in the ground, but no one was hurt.

Julius Krutschnitt gave out a statement that many strikers had returned to work on the Harriman lines. Many new men were also employed. Officials of the Illinois Central stated that 40 per cent. of their usual force was at work and that no more men would be hired.

PLOT NEW MEXICAN REVOLT

Newspaper Declares the Followers of Reyes and Diaz Already Have Established a Junta.

Mexico City.—El Pais publishes a sensational telegram from San Antonio, Tex., to the effect that the followers of General Reyes and the deposed president, General Diaz, have established a junta in that city and await the arrival of Reyes. The telegram permits the inference that a new insurrection is to be begun. The paper also publishes a dispatch from Juarez saying that a revolt will be begun before December. General Madero ottaches little importance to thesa reports.

WILSON TO ATTEND CONGRESS

Announces He Will Not Preside or Take Prominent Part at Brewer's Meeting.

Woehington.—Secretary of Agricultura Jomes Wilson said he will attend the International Brewers' congress in Chicago. but will not preside at any of the meetings or take a prominent part in the proceedings.

The secretary has been irritated by the criticisme which followed the announcement of his election as honorary president of the congress

Captain Cook, Tried, Resigns.

Washington.—The resignation of Copt. Frank A. Cook, recently courmartioled at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer, hes been accepted by the president. It was announcged at the war department. The findings were not made public.

FLYERS IN STORM

AMERICA II., FROM KANSAS CITY, ENCOUNTERS BLIZZARD.

United States, France and Germany Represented in Distance Contest for International Trophy.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—A blinding snowstorm several thousand feet above the earth caused the balloon America II., which sailed from Kansas City in the international race, to descend at a point four miles west of here. When nearing the ground the balloon struck telegraph wires along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railwey and was wrecked. Pilot W. F. Assman and Aid J. C. Hubert escaped, the former without injury and the latter painfully bruised in a fall from the telegraph wires.

Kansas City, Mo.—Six huge balloons, representing the United States, France and Germany, started from this city in the endeavor to achieve new world's records for distance traveled through the air.

At present the international helioning trophy le held by the United States by reason of the victory of Alan R. Hawley of New York, whose flight of 1,171 miles last year was one of the most thrilling episodes in the history of this sport.

In addition to the international race two balloons hed entered for the cup, which is awarded annually to the helioonist who mekes the longest flight with an American craft. The balloon was entered for the American altitude record.

MRS. SINCLAIR FILES ANSWER

Wife of Socialist Author Declares She Will Fight Husband's Divorce Suit in Every Way.

New York.—Mata Fuller Sinclair, wife of Upton Sinclair, author and Socialist, fled in the supreme court a formal answer to her husband's suit for absolute divorce.

In this document the women who left her husband in quest of a perfect "soul-mete," denies absolutely that she has been guilty of any misconduct with Harry Kemp, the "tramp poet," or anyone else. She intends to defend the case by every legal means within her power.

OPENS FIGHT ON COAL TRUST

Attorney General Wickersham Begins Contest in U. S. Supreme Court on New Line of Attack.

Washington.—At a time when the minds of householders are turning to the winter's fuel bills Attorney General Wickersham has renewed his efforts to "bust the coal trust."

The attorney general, by filing a brief in the Supreme court of the United States, began the fight before that tribunel to have the principel coal-carrying railroads and coal-owning companies in the anthracite regions adjudged to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

BEACHEY IS SERIOUSLY HURT

Young Aviator Falls With Biplane 150 Feet at St. Louis—His Condition is Critical.

St. Louis.—Hillery Beechey, twenty years old, the youngest aviator entered in the meet being conducted by the Aero club of St. Louis was seriously injured when the biplane which he was driving fell 150 feet. Beachey was taken to St. Louis Mualeuphy hospital where his condition is said to be serious. The accident probably was due to the fact that Beachay failed to properly believe his plane before starting his flight.

WORLD SERIES DATES SET

Contest Between National and American Ball Teams Begins in New York October 14.

New York.—The first game of the world's championship series between the Giants and Athletics will be played on the Polo grounds on Saturday, October 14.

This date was decided on at a conference between members of the National baseball commission and representatives of tha two clubs at the Hotel Rector.

The games will be played on alternate days in this city and Philadelphia.

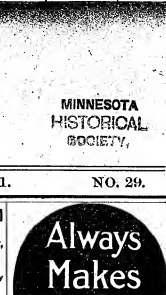
"NOT GUILTY," WEBSTER PLEA

Doctor Is Arraigned as Slayer of Wife —State Asks for Immediate Trial.

Oregon, Ill.—Dr. Henry E. Webster, accused of the murder of his wife, Beatie Kent Webster, was arraigned before Judge O. E Heord and pleaded not guilty. A motion to quash was denied. The state demanded an immediate trial.

The date of the trial probably will be fixed for late in October.

Always Makes Good



You'll be delighted with the results of Calumet Baking Powder. No disappointment—no flat, heavy, soggy biscuits, cake, or pastry.

Just the lightest, daintiest, most uniformly raised and most delicious food you ever ate.

Received highest award World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1909.

A man never gets too old to remember some of the things that never occurred when he wes a boy.

Soma Mosquitoes.

"Yes," sold the traveler who bed just returned from Central Africa. "I woe one day so annoyed by mosquitoes that I wes compelled to take refuge in an old iron safe which ley discarded on the veldt.

"My first emotions of joy at my happy deliverance were bardly over when the mosquitoes, scenting me, began to force their chele snouts through the cofe. Fortunately, I bed e hammer in my pocket, and as fast as their stingers came through the iron I clinched them, until at length such a host of them wes fastened down in this way that, when I wes forced to fly away, they carried me and that safe miles.

"I then one by one, they died with the exertion, and I wes oble to come out with safety. Two wonderful things happen in foreign ports."—Idno.

A FINE NIGHT-CAP

The Best Thing in the World to Go to Bed and Sleep On.

"My wife and I find that 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and a cup of hot milk, or some cream, with it, makes the finest night-cap in the world," says an Allegheny, Pa., man.

"We go to sleep as soon as we strike tha bed, and slumber like babies till rising time in tha morning.

"It is about 3 years now since we began to use Grape-Nuts food, and we always have it for breakfast and before retiring and sometimes for lunch. I was so sick from what the doctors called acute indigestion and brain fag before I began to use Grape-Nuts that I could neither eat, sleep nor work with any comfort.

"I was afflicted at the same time with the most intense pains, accompanied by a wrenching headache and backache, every time I tried to eat anything. Notwithstanding an unusual pressure from my professional duties, I was compelled for a time to give up my work altogether.

"Then I put myself on a diet of Grape-Nuts and cream alone, with an occasional cup of Postum as a runner-up, and sometimes a little dry toast. I assure you that in less than a week I felt like a new man; I had gained six pounds in weight, could sleep well and think well.

"Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Mine, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Taft is well pleased with the first part of his tour, but he is speaking to a packed house just wait until he hears from the man behind the plow.

Alex P. Lattimore has bought the Plummer Pioneer, and is going to dish up the local news of that locality in first class style. How is hoping you get rich Al. like the other small Village editors.

The first Socialist Member of Congress, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, will speak at the auditorium, at Thief River Falls, next Monday evening October 16th. Be sure to go and hear him, and you may find out how it is possible for the lumber companys to make arrangements with the powers that be, of the present administration to allow them to shove twenty five million feet of logs into this river, shut it off, kill all the fish, hold back the waters of Red Lake, so it will flood and ruin all the meadow land when it does break loose, and the officials can't do any thing about it. Go hear what Berger has to say.

The Red Lake River is getting lower all the time and by the time the freeze up time comes it will not be running at all, which of course means the death of all the fish in the river. The lumber companys have got a seven mile long solid log dam at the head of the river which has closed up the outlet, and the engineers of this government at St. Paul will not send a man any farther than Thief River Falls to investigate, for fear that they will find the conditions just as we have stated them, which would place them in an awakward position with the lumber companys

He Was Very Sorry.

On the day after the defeat of Canadian Reciprocity the St. Paul Daily News contained the following interview with Governor Eberhart of Minnesota:

"I am sorry that reciprocity failed to carry in Canada, for it would have been, I am convinced, a good thing for both countries. I do not think the rejection of the treaty by Canada will hurt President Taft politically, for those who favored him because of reciprocity will continue to favor him, while those who opposed him on that score will probably not be so bitter now."

We wonder if our governor is of the opinion that the farmers are such suckers as to again support Taft because Canada defeated reciprocity, and thereby put millions of dollars in their pockets. So you are sorry are you my dear Adolph? Well just go around this state next year and tell the farmers how sorry you are that Canada defeated reciprocity, after your dear friend Taft had worked so hard to get it through congress, so as to reduce the price of their wheat about 12 cents a bushell and other produce in proportion. But it may not be necessary for you to tell it for there will be plenty of others to tell it and they will send you and old Taft to the same dumping ground, where you can weep in company. The farmers have woke up and are camping on your trail, and they will get you at the ballot box. No more Eberhart for us.

Old Time London Sundays.

Now and then one hears Londoners complaining that their Sunday is too dull. They want more amusements, attractions, life. But had they lived in the seventeenth century they would have found a vast difference. At that period a Sunday in London was a day of trials. One had only to fetch or carry to break the Sabbath. Man were fined for carrying such things as a haunch of venison and a pair of shoes, while a mother individual had to pay up for sweeping on a Sunday. A duke and a knight were fined again and again for riding in their carriages on the first day of the week, and one unfortunate pedestrian had to pay a sovereign because he was caught in the act of strolling from Bristol to Bath on a Sunday.—Pearson's Weekly.

What He Had.

Wife—I saw you coming out of Dr. Bigbee's house this morning. What have you got?

Wag—Nothing now. I went to pay his bill.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 16th 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Lyot-Sivertson, of Highlanding Minn. who on Oct. 18, 1904, made Homestead Entry, No 758, Serial No 01279, for S. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben Kvaste, Tobias Olsen, Bjur Stolaas, Tom Jacobson, all of Highlanding Minn.

AUSTRUEN P. TOPPEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 29,1911.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota September 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Even H. Offelie, of Waskee, Minn. who on November 8th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No.1248, Serial No. 04598, for Lots 2, 3, S.W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 151 N. Range 39 W., and S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses.

Christ Thompson, of Little Minn. Knut O. Larson, John O. Larson, of Radell Minn. Nels Risen, of Wanke Minn

AUSTRUEN P. TOPPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 22,1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. September 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Nilson, of Highlanding Minn. who on october 25, 1901 made Homestead Entry No. 578, for the N. ½ of S.E. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S.Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 24th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Thore M. Thorson, of Highlanding Minn. Jacob Nelshem, of Kelsen Minn. Emile O. Vaine, Olof O. Vaine, of Erie Minn.

AUSTRUEN P. TOPPEN, Register

The Last Hope.

When Lemuel Gregg died a cousin from a distant town appeared, saying he had come to settle the estate and take the residue of Lemuel's only kinsman. He had a jaunty air at first, but at the end of a week he had acquired a watchful anxious expression. When he stepped into the office of Lawyer Mears on Saturday afternoon he seemed to be extremely nervous.

"Well, how are you coming out?" asked the lawyer. "I suppose it's all clear sailing, isn't it?"

"Clear sailing!" echoed the executor. "Do you suppose I'd be here with a fee to pay if 'twas clear sailing? I'm desperate, I tell you!

"There isn't a thing left of Cousin Lem's estate except a two dollar bill and three potatoes. I want to know if there's any way that I can oblige the town to accept those plates for the tax bill it spruns on me after I thought I'd got everything paid? If there is I'll give you a dollar and use the other half of that two dollar bill to get back where I come from this ——"—Youth's Companion.

Another Quibble.

"Don't you hate to sleep in an upper berth?"

"No; I like to sleep when I have to take an upper berth."—Chicago Record Herald

Appropriate.

"Here's a tailpin in the soup, waiter," said the mad diner.

"Yes, sir. It's all right. It's barn soup, sir."—Yonkers Statesman.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Hanson, of Erie Minnesota, who on November 10th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 3, Serial No. 04318, for S. E. ¼ Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnsgard, John Dahlen, Emrick E. Rinne, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Austrue P. Toppin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 29,1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Emrick E. Rinne, of Erie Minn. who on November 10th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 904, Serial No. 04322 for Lots 3, 4, & S.½ N. W. ¼ Section 1 Township 153 N, Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnsgaard, Andrew Hanson, John Dahlen, Isac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Austrue P. Toppin Register.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington] S. S. District Court,

14th, Judicial District.

C. Heilsenan Brewing Company.

Plaintiff,

vs

Edward F. Olson, Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFEDANT.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is now on file in the office of the Clerk of Court of the District Court in and for the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgement against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-two & 44-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent, per anum from the 27, day of May. 1910, toges ther with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Stanton & Rowberg,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Thief River Falls Minn.

9-30,11-6.

Notice For Publication

first pub in the sunbeam Oct. 6.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole S. Quam, of Torgerson Minn. who on June 15th, 1909 made Homestead Entry No. 04830, for S. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. B. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th. day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Vraa, John Stenvik, Peder Nybokken, Reinhart Johnsrud. all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toppin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 15th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 13, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Heivor Bjornson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 698, Serial No. 04243, for Lots 3, 4, & S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 3, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 24th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Iver Solsben, Andrew Sandland Christian O. Nygaard. Torjus T. Hennevestedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

AUSTRUEN P. TOPPIN, Register.

Stammering.

Stammering is due to a peculiarly nervous temperament, and only very sympathetic treatment can effect a cure. Stammering in a child should receive immediate attention, and the first thing to be done is to see that the little one's health by means of plenty of sleep, fresh air and good food. Every day he should take deep breathing exercises in the open air. These deep, steady inspirations strengthen the muscles of the throat and counteract a spasmodic habit of breathing. Notice should be taken of the sounds which the little stammerer has most trouble with, and sentences containing these sounds should be composed for him to repeat each day—very slowly and clearly. He should also be asked to read aloud every day. This exercise should be omitted whenever he seems overexcited or run down in health, and it goes without saying that he should never be scolded or laughed at.—New York Tribune.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 15,1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 8th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Martin McAndrew, one of heirs of Mary Sullivan deceased, of St. Hilaire Minnesota, who on October 19, 1901, made Homestead Entry No. 754. Serial No. 02515 for N. ½ Section 10, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 26th day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl O. Olson, of Kratka Minn. I. Dalahoe of St. Hilaire Minn. 4 Walter McAndrews. and William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Austrue P. Toppin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 20th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Lindberg, of Roland Minnesota, who on November 29, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 4010, Serial No. 04271, for Lots 4,5,6, Section 31 & Lot 5, Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of November 1911

Claimant names as witness:

Jacob Lindberg, John Oscar Jerstand Bystad, of Rhoda Minn. Christian O. Lindberg, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toppin, Register.

Take One Pain Pill then—Take it Easy

To get the best of Backache Get a Box of

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Otherwise Backache

May get the best of you

Nothing disturbs the human system more than pain whether it be in the form of headache, backache, neuralgia, stomachache or the pains peculiar to women. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a standard remedy for pain, and are praised by a great army of men and women who have used them for years.

"A friend was down with LaGrippe and nearly crazy with awful backache. I gave her one Anti-Pain Pill and left one for her to take. They helped her right away, and she says she will never be without them again."

Mrs. G. H. Webb, Ashinbarg, O.

25 all druggists—25 doses 25 cents.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

French Whiskers.

The full end sumptuous beard which was once the pride and joy of every well oiled Parisian is fast disappearing. Not so long ago the streets of Paris teemed with round figures carrying block portfolios under their arms and accompanied by a curtain of curly hair which whisked gayly in the breeze. Red wine was the favorite color, either natural or bottled, as the case might be. In moments of agitation or perplexity the beard offered great possibilities to its harassed owner, who seemed to derive inspiration from the constant manipulation.

I remember once, when I was living with a French family on the other side of the Seine, I was asked to dine at a soiree. Madame insisted upon my calling in her doctor. He was a very small man with a very large beard. After listening to the story of my life he proceeded to examine my lungs. I was about a foot taller than he was, so he was obliged to stand on tiptoe to perform the rite. As he pinned his ear to my chest his beard escaped to sunny hills, for he suddenly gathered it up in one hand and flung it over my shoulder. The action so astonished me that I entirely forgot to wheeze, thereby depriving him of one of my most interesting symptoms.—Exchange.

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Benbow—Death is the debt we owe to nature, Benbow.—Nature does not send our her bills often enough.—New York Life.

A Thousand Refusals.

Kote—Tint Bragson girl claims to have made a thousand refusals of marriage. Ethel—That's true. When Gus asked her to be his wife she replied, "No, a thousand times, no!"—Boston Transcript.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors" "Inventions needed" "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and so much had charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

For Sale. A yonng driveing team cheap, If taken soon.
Lenard McAndrews,
Sanbeam Minn.

Pay up your back subscription.

The weather is very fine to day.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Sigrud Sigurdson was assisting us to dig potatoes on Wednesday.

Wanted, teams and men to break in from 30 to 60 acres of land. Wm. Brockmar, Roland Minn.

The weather has cleared off nicely this afternoon and our Indian summer is again with us.

Conuty Superintendant of schools E.A.Mostue visited our school Wednesday.

They are having disasterous floods in a number of different states and we may have one yet this fall.

We can not take wood,or potatoes on subscription as we have plenty of both, in fact some of our farmers get garden truck from us.

We are in need of money very bad just now and are calling on our delinquent subscribers to pay up. Please remit when you get your statement.

If you want to get your plows new layed, or your horses shod, call on Charles Engalst, at his Kratka shop and got the work done right. Charges reasonable.

Those who sowed flax after the big rain in June did not have a very good crop. What flax you can not get sown by June 10th, it is better to keep your seed flax until the next spring.

Erickson Bros. will cross the bed of of what used to be Red Lake River, before the lumber companys shut it off, with their threshing rig and thresh for S. L.Holm on this side.

A visit to the garden and cellar of Walt McAndress will convince anyone that there is no use of a farmer buying potatoes, or any other kind of garden truck in this country. Grow it.

Liot Sigurdson drove down to Thief River Falls Monday, returning Wednesday. He reports that roads are very rough,particulary along by that school house this side of Thief River Falls.

For Health and Energy Eat CREAM OF RYE
For Breakfast. Reduces Cost of Living. Free Silver Spoon in Every Package. Ask your Grocer for a Package.

Estray. Came to my place on N.E. ¼ section 11 town of Mayfield, on last Tuesday evening, a grey bronko mare, weight about 900 lbs. Had a short peice of rope tied arround the neck. Owner can have his property by paying for this notice and the keeping.
Torgei Lanjie, Malone Minn.

Torgei Lanjie, of Malone made this office a nleasnt call Wednesday evening. He expressed himself as being well plesed with the crop prospects for the future in Pennington county, as it was sure to produce a good crop of whatever you sowed or planted.

There has been four days of fine weather this week, but another rain this morning has again stopped threshing, but we would advise the farmers not to wait for just the right kind of sunshine, brfore threshig the grain, for you may get worse weather, instead of better.

The Socialists are to have a big Rally at Thief River Falls on next Monday evening, when the Socialis Congressman will speak. Do not be affraid to go and hear him, for he will not bite you, and you might hear some facts that are not fixed up for the occasion, like old Taft speeches.

The Kratka War.

The Kartka post office fight is still draging along and the end is not yet. This seems to be a case of the patrons of the office on one side and the owner of the land on which the present site is located on the other side, backed by a few politicians in Thief River Falls. The people who do business with that office have had Carl Jenson for post master, and they are nearly unanimously, and bitterly opposed to his reappointment. We see the petitions yesterday for a change in the present location, and a protest against the reappointment of Jenson that was signed by nearly every man in Kratka, headed by such names as Charles D. Henry and Peter Hedeen. The people have had Mr. Jenson for post master, and they don't want him again, and it would be an outrage on the patrons of that office to appoint him again, because he owns the land on which the present site is located, when there is plenty of other land to locate the post office on.

Roland News.

Lillo Bros have started a blacksmith shop at Roland.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson Snajayed with Miss Nellie Short.

B. Langlie, H.B. Bladahl and A. Rolandson transacted business at Crookston this week.

Butler Rindahl left for Hill River on Tuesday.

There will be services in the school house by Knut Ericksons next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. All are welcome.

Elick Hanson is helping N. E. Syversrud for a few days.

August Lillo visited with the home folks on Sunday.

Mrs. A. Rolandson and Mrs. Otto Dahl spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Brekka.

Gilbert Hoveland and family, of Hillriver spent Sunday with the Lillo's.

Mr. and Mrs. Con Short was Plummer visitors last Thursday and Friday.

Everybody seems to be busy, flax hawling being the main job.

Miss Hege Fore is working for N.E.Syversrud while they are housecleaning.

Andrew Letvig is drilling a well for Sam Gunderson.

Spruce Trees Nursed by Pines.

A singular fact with regard to the relations of different species of trees has been brought out by the reforestation of the peninsula of Jutland, Denmark. It was observed that when planted alone spruce trees did not prosper, but that if a spruce was planted near a mountain pine it grew up vigorously. Further experiment has shown that if the pines are placed near the spruces at the beginning and after being allowed to grow together with them for a few years are cut down the benefit to the spruce continues. The phenomenon is not understood, says Professor J. W. Hasbhrger, but it is supposed that the roots of the mountain pine are inhabited by some mycorhizin which produces the nitrogen needed by the trees and that this organism is transferred to the roots of the surrounding spruce. Once the infection has taken place the presence of the pine is no longer necessary.

Queensland Pearl Divers.

The Queensland diver gets into his dress at daybreak, steps on to the ladder over the side and passes the life line round him. The tender screws on the face glass, the pumps are started, and down goes the diver to look for shell. If he is on ground where shell is plentiful he fills his bag, then allows his dress to fill with air, which brings him to the surface, when he is hauled to the boat by the life line. He empties his bag on to the deck and goes down for another bagful. Some of the divers occasionally work in from forty-five fathoms. The greatest danger with which the diver has to contend is paralysis, and, knowing the danger he runs, he sometimes demands £200 in advance, and this amount is sometimes lost to the pearler through the zeal and daring of the diver.—London Globe.

Evolution of Clothes.

Centuries ago, as Sir Walter Scott says in "Ivanhoe," men wore one thickness of clothes, whether of wool, leather or velvet. The shirt was invented, but for a long time was worn only by the nobility and gentry. Then followed the waistcoat, breeches and later on trousers. The overcoat, which succeeded the medieval cloak, was rare until the seventeenth century. — Pittsburg Dispatch.

Nine and Ten

The Pranks of a Pair of Twins

By CLARISSA MACKIE

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Their names were Nina and Christina, but for miles around their home on the West creek turkey farm they were known as Nine and Ten. The Mason twins were never for apart. As little girls their pink sunbonneted heads bobbed in harmonious companionship over the rolling farm acres.

The Mason twins were very beautiful to look upon, and they were as similar in face and form that even their own father, Captain Dod Mason, couldn't tell them apart. They were sweet tempered, merry hearted girls, and they had never lacked for admirers, who led a most unhappy existence, for it amused the Mason twins to change characters and puzzle their prospective lovers almost into imbecility with their pranks.

But Cupid had been playing pranks with the twins themselves, and today Nine and Ten, busied with the work of their motherless home, were silent and distrait. Suddenly Nine spoke, her back turned to her sister, as she reached into the china closet:

"Ten," she began, faltering.

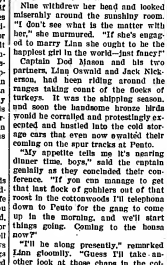
"Yes," replied Ten in the same sort of voice.

"Are you—are you engaged to Jack Nickerson?"

There was a little silence while Ten shook her duster out of the window. Then "How did you guess?" she asked in a low tone that tried to be gay.

"Oh, I thought so, that's all. I may as well tell you that I promised to marry Linn last night." Nine's voice sounded tragically hollow from the depths of the closet into which she persistently burrowed.

"Oh!" Ten cried sharply, and then she left the room. Nine heard her run



"HE'S THE BEST FELLOW IN THE WORLD."

hastily up the stairs to her own room, listened to her light tread across the floor and then silence.

Nine withdrew her head and looked miserably around the untidy room. "I don't see what is the matter with her," she murmured. "If she's engaged to marry Linn she ought to be the happiest girl in the world—just fancy!"

Captain Dod Mason and his two partners, Linn Oswald and Jack Nickerson, had been riding around the ranges taking count of the flocks of turkeys. It was the shipping season, and soon the handsome bronze birds would be corralled and protestingly ejected and hustled into the cold storage cars that even now awaited their coming on the spur tracks at Ponto.

"My appetite tells me it's nearing dinner time, boys," said the captain genially as they concluded their conference. "If you can manage to get that last flock of gobblers out of that roost in the cottonwoods this afternoon down to Ponto for the gang to come up in the morning, and we'll start things going. Coming to the house now?"

"I'll be along presently," remarked Linn gloomily. "Guess I'll look for other look at those chaps in the cottonwoods."

"Same here," added Jack Nickerson inconsolably, and together in moody silence they watched the captain's retund figure riding easily across the ranges, his horse gracefully rising over every split rail fence that impeded his progress.

"Fine old boy," said Linn, with a hoary sigh.

"Best ever—I say, Linn"— Jack's voice had lost its customary tone of assurance. He spoke almost shyly.

"Fire ahead," encouraged Linn recklessly, as if he knew what his companion was going to say and wanted to get it over with.

"I'm engaged to marry Ten Mason," blurted Jack suddenly.

"Then you ought to be the happiest man in the world," uttered Linn gravely as he held out his hand.

"Happier than the man who marries Nine?" demanded Jack jealously.

"Who told you?" Linn stared at him.

"Told me what?" It was Jack's turn to stare.

"That I was engaged to marry Nine." "I didn't know that you were engaged to her," said Jack shortly. "Congratulations—and all that, you know!"

"Thanks," said Linn dryly. "Going to ride down to the cottonwoods?"

They both mounted their horses and trotted slowly across the crisp pasture land. It was a frosty November day, and the tang of approaching winter was in the air.

When they drew near the cottonwoods they heard the raucous grumblings of the mammoth gobblers that were the pride of the ranch. By mutual consent Linn rode around to the south side of the little thicket while Jack protected the eastern way of escape.

With a loud yell and a thunder of hoofs Linn raced through the thicket, driving the wandering birds before him. It would have worked all right, only the biggest gobbler of all and the leader of the flock lifted his huge spread of wings and flew up into the lower branches of the nearest tree, and soon he was followed by the entire flock of fifty, whose bulk darkened the sparsely clothed trees and hung, a menacing force, over the irate driver's head.

"Let 'em stay, then," said Linn cross ly. "We'll get 'em after dinner. What do you say?"

"Suits me," said Jack, and together they rode silently back to the farmhouse, where Nine and Ten were superintending the placing of the dinner on the table.

Nine was very pale, and her eyes were bright and sparkling, always a sign that things were going wrong with her. Ten's eyes looked as if she had been crying. It was a silent meal; there was universal embarrassment, and even Captain Dod, absorbed in his dinner, noted the silence.

"What's the matter?" he called briefly. "Everybody in the doldrums? Next time you folks ride ten miles to a moving picture show at Penie you'd better see something to laugh at? Didn't anything funny happen last night?

"Well, what's the news?" he went on sardonically. "Anything gone wrong? I've been approached by two young men and two young women this morning, and they've broke the news to me that they're all engaged to marry each other. I took it calmly, for there isn't a better pair of young chaps in the world than my two partners—not a word, boys—and if I've got to give them twins away I'd rather give them to you two, but"— He glared around at them once more and continued: "Somebody had made a mistake, and till it's found out I withdraw my consent, and I declare every one of you disengaged! Understand?"

Without waiting for a reply Captain Dod arose with dignity, and, grasping his plate of pudding in one hand and the pitcher of maple sirup in the other, he retired to the little room that served him as an office.

Silence still reigned at the table, but it was a relieved silence. Suddenly Linn excused himself and departed. Jack followed suit, and there remained no one but the twins staring dejectedly into their puddings.

All at once Nine spoke resentfully: "I think you've treated Jack horribly, Ten Mason, so there! He's the best fellow in the world and you can't appreciate him."

Ten lifted her drooping head and faced her sister. "Humph!" she fiered scornfully. "Jack Nickerson can't be compared with Linn Oswald."

The twins arose and stared at each other across the table, then all at once they ran around and fell into each other's arms with little startled cries of understanding.

Out on the ranges Linn and Jack were riding, back to the cottonwood thicket. In their hands were long rawhide whips. Both were whistling merrily, and, while their eyes were evasive, they had a second consciousness of the other's rising spirits. Suddenly Jack became sunk in gloom. He spoke resplingly.

"Your hilarity over your release is pure complimentary to Nine."

"Neither is your's complimentary to Ten," teered Linn.

Four hours later Nine and Ten walked demurely across the ranges, sent thither by their father with a message to his partners.

When the twins reached the southern confines of the last field there perched upon them a solemn flock of bronze gobblers, heads down and heavy wings beating the ground. Close behind them rode Jack and Linn, and their eyes tenderly anxious of the approaching twins, their mouths hard set with determination. The twins had played their last prank. They must be made to publicly acknowledge their betrothals.

For an instant the girls were rooted to the ground in terror. Forgotten were their dignity and sunbonnets of how to circumvent the angry turkeys when the succulent but tasty bird went on the rampage. The two pairs of blue eyes saw nothing save the approaching brown army and behind them the faces of the men they loved.

All at once Nine's feet found wings, and she darted to the right and toward Jack Nickerson, while to the left Ten swerved and, skirting the rushing flock forgot everything save that Linn Oswald was there.

"Jack, Jack!" cried Nine.

"Linn, Linn!" screamed Ten.

"Help!" shouted the two men in chorus as they leaned down and each lifted his ladylove from impending danger.

At supper Captain Dod beamed upon his partners and their contented faces. "Engaged again?" he asked cheerfully. "Hum! Right side round now, I hope!"

"Oh, yes, indeed!" they all chorused, and the voices of the twins were most emphatic.

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OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

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Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. San'l Gilson Vic. Pis.
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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Had a Return Ticket Perhaps.

"Been abroad, have you, Ruggles?"

"Yep; six months."

"Have a good time?"

"You bet I did, Ramage—best I ever had."

"Humph! How did you get back?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Heat Phenpmenon.

A workman in the observatory at Toulouse has invited attention to a singular phenomenon. A bar of iron is taken by one end and the other end is plunged into a fire, heating it highly, but not so much that the hand cannot retain its hold. The heated end is then plunged into a pail of cold water. Immediately the other end becomes so hot that it is impossible to hold it. This phenomenon, familiar to workmen, is ascribed by them to some repellent action they suppose the sudden cold exerts upon the heat contained in the iron, which is thus driven to the opposite extremity.

Meteoric Matter.

In the early days of its history the earth is believed to have grown rapidly by the addition of meteoric matter. It is still growing in the same manner, though necessarily to an appreciable extent, for the mass of meteoric matter added yearly is reckoned to be only 20,000 tons.

Evidences of Wealth.

"Father seems impressed with your talk about coupons," said the girl. "Have you really any?"

"Sure," answered the gulleful youth. "Got 700 anvel up toward the furniture for our little dat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Of Course Not.

Mrs. Wellmeant—Are you married? Tramp (indignantly)—Well! Do yer think I'd be relyin' on total strangers for support if I had er wife?—Exchange.

Nothing can help a man to do a thing when he thinks he cannot do it.

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More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million & a half. It combines authority, economy, style, simplicity, plain sewing, fancy needlework, millinery, etiquette, good stories, etc. Costs $1.50 a year (cash or credit), but either a pattern or subscription worth the money. Sample copy free.

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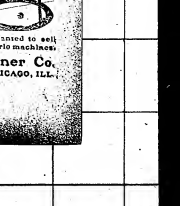
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"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"



We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "*Simplex*" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machine costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

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Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

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Will purify your blood, clear your complexion, restore your appetite, relieve your tired feeling, build you up. It leads all other medicines in merit.

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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33 1-3 bu. per acre. 25, 30 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. As high as 132 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1910.



The Silver Cup

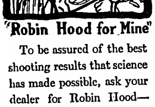
at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1910 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (30)

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.; J. S. Sachlachlan, Box 197, Watertown, S. D.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; Geo. A. Hall, 125 2d St., Milwaukee, Wis.



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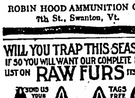
excels in speed, accuracy and penetration, because of the "progressive combustion" feature of our smokeless powders. *All* the force of the powder is used to propel the shot—the explosion is forward, not backward.

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DIRECT BUYERS OF FURS
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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

KODAKS and SUPPLIES of every description. DEVELOPING AND FINISHING A SPECIALTY. Send for catalogue. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT K. ZIMMERMAN BROS., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

PISO'S Best for COUGHS & COLDS

BERLIN II. WINNER

GERICKE LANDS IN WILDERNESS UNINJURED, BUT FAR FROM HAUNTS OF MAN.

LOST IN WILDERNESS 3 TIMES

Has to Travel Long Before Being Able to Find a Telegraph Station. Escapade Is Similar to Two Others Which Befell Him.

Kansas City, Mo. — In winning the James Gordon Bennett trophy by traveling 408 miles in the international balloons race which started from this city, Lieutenant Hans Gericke, pilot of the Berlin II, was lost to the world for the third time.

After all the other entries in the race had been located, a telegram was sent by the Aero club of Kansas City to Fred C. Ainsworth, adjutant general of the United States army, asking that all life saving stations, signal corps and others in government service in the Great Lakes region be requested to look for the German balloon and give assistance to its occupants when found.

Shortly after this telegram was sent a message was received from Lieutenant Gericke telling of his landing at Ladysmith, Wis. Gericke and his aide, F. O. Dunker, who came from Germany with the pilot, landed in a wilderness uninjured.

Lieutenant Gericke was also considered lost last year in the international race which started from St. Louis. In the German balloon Dusseldorf II, he was in the air 42 hours, traveling 1,100 miles and landing in the wilderness of Canada, from which he and his aide emerged four days later after a thrilling adventure and narrow escapes from starvation.

Gericke's second escapade of this kind occurred last summer when he went up from Berlin in the German elimination race and drifted out over the North sea. He was sighted in England, but was again lost from view and finally landed in France.

The nearest rival of the German balloon in this year's race was the Buckeye, piloted by Lieutenant Frank Lahm of the United States army. It landed near La Crosse, Wis., 370 miles from Kansas City. Lahm and his aide, J. C. Wade, Jr., landed in a swamp, suffering greatly from the cold. After having passed over Chicago and drifted out over Lake Michigan, they met a southward current which changed their course completely. They tried to rise above this, but succeeded only in finding a current which carried them westward. They were both exhausted with their nine-hour vigil and it was decided that they land.

Hunnswell, who went up as aide to Arthur T. Atherholt, pilot of the Pennsylvania, says that when they decided to come down their valve failed to work and they resorted to the rip cord at a height of 3,000 feet. The balloon fell like a rocket and hit the ground with terrific force.

In winning this year's race, Germany has taken the Bennett cup from America, who would have held it permanently if this country's representatives had been victorious. America had won the championship for two successive years and a victory this year would have ended this international series with a clean sweep for American balloonists. The next race will be held in Germany.

N. Y. Legislature Adjourns.

Albany, N. Y. — The New York state legislature adjourned sine die after passing a direct primary bill which Governor Dix said he proposed to sign next week.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 9. — Wheat, December, $1.08¼; May, $1.12⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.08¼; No. 2 northern, $1.06½; No. 1 durum, 99c; No. 3 corn, 67c; No. 3 white oats, 47c; barley, malting, $1.18; No. 2 rye, 92c; No. 1 flax, $2.33½.

Duluth, Oct. 9. — Wheat, December, $1.07¾; May, $1.12¾; No. 1 northern, $1.07¾; No. 1 durum, $1.00⅜.

South St. Paul, Oct. 9. — Cattle — Steers, $3.10@$3.35; cows, $3.35@$4.25; calves, $3.50@$7.50; hogs, $6.15@$6.35; sheep, spring lambs $3.25@$5.75.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Butter firm; receipts, 12,199 tubs. Creamery, extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; firsts, 25c; seconds, 23c; dairies, extras, 26c; firsts, 23c; seconds, 21c; ladles, No. 1, 20c; packing, 19c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 4,577 cases; at mark, cases included, 17c; firsts, 20c; prime firsts, 21½c. Cheese steady; daisies, 14¼c; twins, 13¾@14c; Young Americas, 14@14¼c; long horns, 14@14¼c; Potatoes, steady; receipts, 60 cars; Wisconsin and Michigan, 70@73c; Minnesota and Maine, 75@80c. Poultry, live, steady; turkeys, 15c; chickens, 10½c. Veal, steady; 50 to 60-lbs. weights 8@9c; 60 to 86-lb. weights, 9½@10½c; 86 to 110-lbs weights, 11c.

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—With the weather more favorable in the northwest, especially Canada, wheat although firm at the outset, appeared to be more inclined to a downward kind. The bulls were also checked, owing to the fact that buying was only of a scattered kind. The bulls were also checked, owing to a disposition to postpone any aggressive action until after the government report. Opening prices were a shade to ¼c higher. December started at 98¼c, a gain of ⅛c, but then receded to 97⅞c.

JUDGE J. V. QUARLES DEAD.

Milwaukee Jurist Was a Former Senator From Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Judge Joseph V. Quarles died here. He had been seriously ill several weeks. He was elected United States senator from Wisconsin in 1899. He served six years in that capacity and upon his retirement in 1905, was appointed United States district judge for eastern Wisconsin, which position he had held continuously since.

AT A CRITICAL PERIOD.

Of Peculiar Interest to Women.

Mrs. Mary I. Remington, Eigleberry St., Gilroy, Cal., says: "I suffered so severely from pain and soreness over the kidneys that it was a task for me to turn in bed. My kidneys acted very frequently, but the secretions were retarded and passages scalded. I was weak and run down. After taking other remedies without benefit, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was completely cured. I was going through the critical period of a woman's life at the time and after using Doan's Kidney Pills there was a miraculous change for the better in my health."



"When Your Back is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S."

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Just for the Summer.

The old woman who lived in a shoe explained.

"Roomier than summer hotel rooms," she cried.

RASH ALL OVER BABY'S BODY

Itched So He Could Not Sleep

"On July 27, 1909, we left Boston for a trip to England and Ireland, taking baby with us. After being in Ireland a few days a nasty rash came out all over his body. We took him to a doctor who gave us medicine for him. The trouble started in the form of a rash and was all over baby's body, head and face, at different times. It irritated, and he would scratch it with all his might. The consequence was it developed into sores, and we were afraid it would leave nasty scars on his face.

"When we reached England we took baby to another doctor, who said his condition was due to change of food and climate, and gave more medicine. The rash got no better, and it used to itch and burn at night so bad that the child could not sleep. He was completely covered with it at different times. It was at this time that my mother advised us to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about nine months the places disappeared. There are not any scars, or other kind of disfigurement, and baby is completely cured by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We have no further trouble with baby's skin. Nothing stopped the itching, and allowed baby to sleep but Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Gunn, 29 Burrell St., Roxbury, Mass., March 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 14 K, Boston.

As dawn precedes the sun, so should acquaintance precede love.—Du Bose.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A woman's idea of a man's responsibility depends on how he is dressed.

Why is it that so many people suffer with Lame Back? Hamlins Wizard Oil will cure it and for Aches, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, etc., there is nothing better.

A peck of trouble looks like a bushel to the man who is up against it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Every man's hat shelters a hobby.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety.

They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 25c. "French Gloss," 10c.

DANDY combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "Star" size, 10c.

ELITE combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth, 25 cents. "Baby Elite" size 10 cents.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

KODAK FINISHING
Any size 6-exp. film developed 10 cents. 10 or 12 exp. 20 cents. Any film pack 20 cents. Send for catalog. VOEGELI DRUGGIST, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

85 ACRE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP. Twenty acres cleared and cultivated, balance timber. Five room frame house, frame barn, borders on large lake. Easy terms. O. H. Pederson, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES SORE EYES

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

MINNESOTA BRIEFS

Week's History in Gopher State Told in Paragraphs.

Minneapolis. — Minnesota "U" defeated Ames 5 to 0 in the first game of the season.

Rochester.—Bishop Patrick Heffron of the diocese of Winona, was operated upon for appendicitis here. While his condition is serious, it is not considered necessarily critical.

St. Cloud.—Anton Douhrava, who shot and killed his wife at their home in the town of Getty, on Sept. 21, was adjudged insane and was taken to the hospital for insane at Fergus Falls.

Little Falls.—The trial of Theodore Martin, charged with murder in the first degree, came to an abrupt ending here when the defendant asked permission to plead guilty of murder in the second degree.

Litchfield.—The new company composed of over 250 farmers of the county is in charge of the flour mills here, and will conduct it on a co-operative basis. The directors at a meeting elected Daniel Casey as manager.

Red Wing.—The government river boat David Tipton has a crew of men at work along the river banks in the vicinity of Horseshoe Bend near Diamond Island, dynamiting stumps of trees likely to interfere with navigation.

Minneapolis. — George Benjamin Findling, convicted of murder in the third degree, in connection with the death of 8-year-old Leo Donahue, was sentenced to 40 years at hard labor in the state prison. He was taken to Stillwater.

East Grand Forks. — Steps will be taken this week looking to the organization here of a young men's La Follette club, with similar action probably in Crookston, Thief River Falls and other northwestern Minnesota cities.

Brainerd.—A number of right of way deeds placed on record by the Soo railway give an inkling of the probable construction of a branch line to tap recent ore discoveries on the North Cuyuna range to the west and north of Deerwood.

Minneapolis. — Only five thousand dollars for a kiss and a hug is the price Celia O'Borsky places upon them in a damage suit filed against Olaf O. Searle, whom she charges, seized her in his arms, embraced and kissed her without her consent.

Rochester.—Bishop Patrick Heffron, who underwent an operation for appendicitis, continues to improve, and with no signs of any distressing developments, the chances for the Winona prelate to fully recover grow exceedingly bright.

Little Falls.—At a get-together dinner 130 business and professional men signified their willingness to have Little Falls bonded to the extent of $25,000 to build a spur track from Little Falls south to connect with the Soo road. With this connection Little Falls will have two lines.

St. Paul. — Inspectors C. W. Bongey and Thomas Nicholson of the state bureau of labor have set out on a tour of elevator inspection in which they will inspect every passenger and freight elevator in the state except in the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. In Duluth, however, they will examine the freight elevators. Mr. Bongey will take the southern part of the state and Mr. Nicholson the northern.

Red Wing.—Progress is being made on the construction of the high power line between Red Wing and Wabasha. The construction crew has its camp at Frontenac. It is hoped to have the line completed during the next forty-five days. The first car of steel towers will be distributed from this point within a few days. Then miles of footings of galvanized structural steel for the tower foundations have been completed.

Litchfield.—The annual report of the secretary of the Minnesota Dairymen's association held here last winter is out. In the list of creameries joining the association at that time a total of $415,403 is invested in buildings and equipment. There are 5,667 stockholders, 8,882 patrons and milk is received from 55,855 cows. During 1910, 9,416,748 pounds of butter were manufactured, for which patrons were paid $2,917,666.75.

Moorhead.—By the announcement by Professor E. F. Ladd, food commissioner of North Dakota, that the results of an analysis of whisky from this city showed the presence of chloral hydrate, the theory of officials concerning several robberies of late has been strengthened. Chloral hydrate is the principal ingredient in "knock out drops."

The whisky was sent to Professor Ladd after it had been taken from Ed Smith and George Derman, transients, who were then sent to the county jail. It was thought by the police that these men would offer the whisky to others who had money and after they were under the influence of the drug would lead them to the river bank and rob them. Several robberies of this nature have occurred of late and the police think this was the method used.

Litchfield.—County Superintendent Janes has arranged the program for the Meeker county boys and girls' industrial contest which will be held in this city on market day, Oct. 14. The Commercial club has contributed $100 toward the premium fund. Much interest is being shown in the county contests, and some fine exhibits are looked for.

Bemidji. — One man is dead, another mortally wounded and a third shot through the arm as the result of a midnight fight at Kelliher, north of here. All the participants were woodsman.

SPLENDID CANADIAN CROPS

Wheat, Oats and Barley Universally Good Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The reports that come to hand from the wheat fields of the western Canadian provinces show remarkably good yields in all parts. Yields are recorded of wheat going 35 and 40 bushels in many places, and oats from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. Barley and flax are splendid. The thousands of Americans throughout the United States who have friends in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta will be pleased to learn of the great success that has followed their efforts. Many of these have not confined themselves to the growing of grain, but have also gone into the cattle industry. On the luxurious grasses that are so abundant there, in almost all districts, make this industry safe and profitable. The land sales reported by the railway companies and by the different land companies show the great increase that will likely take place during the next year in farming operations. What has been said time and time again may now be well repeated, that there is no place on the American continent where the same opportunities are afforded the man looking for a home, for the young man starting out in life, the man with a growing up family, who desires wider scope for his ambition. The Canadian government agents located at different points in the states will be glad to advise the reader of the conditions, and relate to him instances of the great success that has followed farming in Western Canada.

He is a wise man who laughs at the antediluvian jokes of his tailor.

Cole's Carbolisalve quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Charity organizations uncover a multitude of sinners.

DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP HER

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Pound, Wis.—"I am glad to announce that I have been cured of dyspepsia and female troubles by your medicine. I had been troubled with both for fourteen years and consulted different doctors, but failed to get any relief. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I can say I am a well woman. I can't find words to express my thanks for the good your medicine has done me. You may publish this if you wish." —Mrs. HERMAN SIETH, Pound, Wis.



The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

10% INTEREST paid on small monthly investments, security, first mortgages. For particulars address Gen. Mgr. Colo. Can. Inv. Co., Dept. 12, 410 Quincy Bldg., Denver, Colo

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 41–1911.

A Reader Cures His Constipation—Try It Free

Simple Way for Any Family to Retain the Good Health of All Its Members.

The editors of "Health Hints" and "Questions and Answers" have one question that is put to them more often than any other, and which, strangely enough, they find the most difficult to answer. That is "How can I cure my constipation?"

Dr. Caldwell, an eminent specialist in diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels has looked the whole field over, has practised the specialty for forty years and is convinced that the ingredients contained in what is called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, has the best claim to attention from constipated people.

Its success in the cure of stubborn constipation has done much to displace the use of salts, waters, strong cathartics and such things. Syrup Pepsin, by training the stomach and bowel muscles to again do their work naturally, and with its tonic ingredients strengthening the nerves, brings about a lasting cure. Among its strongest supporters are Mr. John Graveline of 98 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich., Mr. J. A. Vernon of Oklahoma City and thousands of others. It can be obtained of any druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, or if you want to try it first a free sample bottle can be obtained by writing the doctor.

For the free sample address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any stage are infected or "exposed." Liquid given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

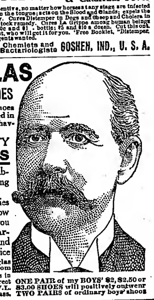
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

Men and Women wear W.L.Douglas shoes because they are the best shoes produced in this country for the price. Insist upon having them. Take no other make.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS



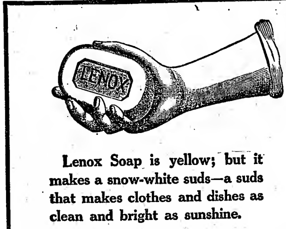
The assurance that goes with an established reputation is your assurance in buying W. L. Douglas shoes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L.Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W.L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes



Lenox Soap is yellow; but it makes a snow-white suds—a suds that makes clothes and dishes as clean and bright as sunshine.

Try it!

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1911. NO. 30.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

EVER TAKE A MUSIC BATH?

They Are as Good for the Soul, Holmes Says, as Water for the Body.

One must be educated, no doubt, to understand the more complex and difficult kinds of musical composition. Go to the concerts where you know that the music is good, and that you ought to like it whether you do or not. Take a music bath once or twice a week for a few seasons, and you will find that it is to the soul what the water bath is to the body. I wouldn't trouble myself about the affectations of people who go to the or that series of concerts chiefly because it is fashionable. Some of these people whom we think so silly will perhaps find, sooner or later, that they have a dormant faculty which is at last waking up, and that they who came because others came, and began by staring at the audience, are listening to a newly found delight. Everyone of us has a harp under the bodice or waistcoat, and if it can only once get properly strung and tuned it will respond to all outside harmonies.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

For Cramps.

A piece of old-fashioned candlewick worn around the leg in the garter place, next to the skin, will prevent, or cure, cramp in the calf of the leg or in the foot. I have proved this by personal experience; I believe this would prove effectual in preventing swimmers' cramp; those liable to cramp while in the water would be wise to try it. Cottonbatting wrapped round the body from the arm-pits downward, saved the life of a man suffering agonies from polsteres' cramp; it gave almost instant relief.—National Magazine.

Better a live dog than a still alarm.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety. Best for every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively shines. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, gives a beautiful, lasting, patent leather finish.

DANDY RUSSET—the finest preparation for all kinds of russet or tan shoes. No "dauber" with it. Contains sponge attachment. Produces a rich polish in having their shoes look all. Restores color to faded shoes. Will not rub off. Keeps leather soft. 10 cents. Dandy Russet—in russet shades.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 70-72 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. *The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.*

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prosperity and independence. Secure a free copy of the Canada Western Farmers' Guide, containing full information as to the Free Homestead and Pre-emption Regulations, Railway Rates, Settlers' Effects, etc., and how to secure them.



Now's the Time

Upon the abundant crops of 1911 depends the prosperity of Canada for the coming year. Upon the abundant crops of 1911 depends the success of all who shall engage in agriculture in Western Canada from now on. Over 90,000 people went to Western Canada from the United States in 1910 than the previous year. Canada's boundless area is calling for thousands more to take up her fertile land out of the reach of speculators. Canada's offer of 160 acres each of prairie farms of magnificent soil, with healthful climate, excellent water and fuel supplies, convenient markets, splendid railway facilities and low taxation, has no equal. Land and lumber easily obtainable.

Write for literature "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and how to reach it, to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or C. J. Broughton, Over's Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Valley Citizen 32c Grand Forks, N. D. Weekly Herald 32c Minot, N. D. Times 32c Devils Lake, N. D. Journal 32c Jamestown, N. D. Sun 32c Rolla, N. D. Record 32c Bismarck, N. D. Tribune 32c Mandan, N. D. Free Press 32c Aberdeen, S. D. Republican 32c Watertown, S. D. Courier 32c Huron, S. D. Republican 32c Redfield, S. D. Sun 32c Rolla, S. D. Republican 32c Milwaukee, Wis.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts —Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

TREASON IN PEKING

REBELLION SPREADS OVER ALL CHINA—REPUBLIC REPORTED PROCLAIMED.

FOREIGN MARINES LANDED

Terror Reigns and Fires Rage in Hankow—Rebels Fail to Maintain Order—Prisoners Set Free Pillage and Loot—Scores Killed.

Peking.—The rebellion is spreading rapidly. A well-defined rumor says that a republic has been declared at Wu-Chang and that the rebel leader at Hankow has notified the foreign consuls that a new government has been established.

Peking, 1,000 miles away from the rebel stronghold, in the center of the province is threatened with the fate of Hankow, a large part of which has been destroyed by fire and where hundreds of Manchus have been killed.

The government decided to concentrate its efforts to save Peking and unprecedented military activity within the walls of the great city is the result. Thirty thousand troops, who were to have departed for the military manœuvers at Kniteng, are on the move in the streets and several other sections of the army are entraining for the suburbs.

That Peking can be saved is deemed impossible. The garrison is known to be perfectly disloyal and it is feared the first uprising will be the signal for a wholesale desertion, which can mean nothing less than the destruction of the city.

I-Chang and Yo-Chow have been taken and hundreds of their Manchu residents slain. A dispatch reports a battle at Changsking and predicts the early fall of that city.

The troops at the great military posts at Pochigfu and Tientsin, a few miles outside of this city, are reported to be ready to join the insurrectionists. It is reported that Chansha, the capital of Hunan, has been captured and that the yamens of the viceroy and the Tartar general have been burned.

Wild disorder prevails at Hankow. The revolutionists are making every effort to restore order in the city. Great numbers of criminals who were liberated from the prisons and the Hooligan element are pillaging and foraging what few buildings remain standing.

The loss of life cannot be estimated. The slaughter of the native quarter are filled with dead. As fast as the rioters are captured they are executed. Scores have met death in this manner.

All the province of Szechuen, west of the Min river, is in the hands of the rebels. The revolutionists have seized the provincial treasury and mint at Szechuen, which contained about 1,000,000 taels.

Fifteen thousand regular Chinese troops in the province of Szechuen have joined the rebels, leaving the province with practically no government protection.

The foreigners have not been molested as yet. A division of allied foreign marines have landed to protect the foreign concessions. They are commanded by the Japanese admiral, Kawashima. The women and children were taken aboard the warships, of which there are two Americans, two Japanese, three British and one German. Standing a short distance from these ships is o Chinese squadron of six battleships. Several other foreign vessels are en route.

WILEY GETS QUEER QUERY

Florida Association Asks "Is It Legal to Offer Officials Money Under Name of Reward?"

Washington.—"Is it legal and do you approve offering public officials money under the name of a reward? Please answer."

This was the unusual ending of a telegram received by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's chief chemist, from the Florida Citrus and Vegetable Shippers' Protective association in relation to the unripe orange controversy that has come before the department.

Dr. Wiley took under advisement this question of public morals until he finds out, as he says, "what they are driving at."

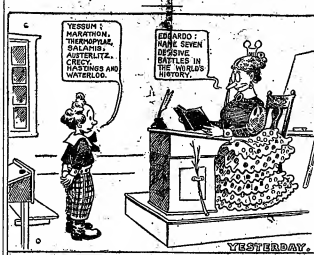
NATHAN ALLEN IS SUED

Mrs. Jenkins Seeks to Recover $200,000—Action Is Also Brought by Government.

New York.—Papers were served on Nathan Allen, founder of the leather trust, in a suit for more than $200,000 brought by Mrs. Helen Dwelle Jenkins, with whom Allen toured Europe in 1909 and upon whom he showered a fortune in jewels.

Only last week Allen pleaded guilty to indictments for smuggling and was fined $13,000 by Judge Kough.

BUT, FOUR MAY SETTLE IT!





PEACE OFFER MADE

TURKEY MAY ACCEPT ITALY'S PROPOSAL TO ANNEX TRIPOLI AND PAY LARGE FUND.

BIG BATTLE IS REPORTED

Constantinople Paper Says 1,000 of Invading Army Are Slain—Italian Newspaper Correspondents Are Barred From Ottoman Capital.

Rome, Italy.—Four aeroplanes have arrived here from France. They will be sent to Tripoli, where it is proposed to make the first experiments in the use of flying machines in actual warfare. They will be piloted by Italian officers, who will undertake to drop bombs into the enemy's encampments.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The text of a Russian note to Turkey regarding the free export of Russian corn was made public.

In reply to a verbal remonstrance Turkey has said that she intended to act according to the declaration of London of 1909. As this was considered unsatisfactory to Russia, this government presented a written demand wherein it was pointed out that Russia, basing her position upon the declaration of Paris of 1856 and articles 24 and 33 of the declaration of London, considered cargoes of corn subject neither to arrest nor to confiscation when addressed to Russian ports in the Black sea or to Italian ports, if the cargoes were not destined for the Italian field forces or Italian official consignees.

Constantinople. — Italy has made propositions that are expected to bring peace. It proposes to annex Tripoli and pay indemnity. Italy is to control all civil and military affairs, while the caliph is to be supreme in all religious affairs.

The Sabah publishes a dispatch stating that a large Italian force attacked a detachment of Turks entrenched in the hills outside of Tripoli and were replused after a long and severe battle. The Italian casualties are given as 1,500 killed and wounded.

Notice has been given to all Italian newspaper men in Turkey that they will be expelled in 24 hours.

A society has been organized to wage an economic war against Italy. All Ottomans are asked to sign a declaration undertaking on oath to cease all dealings with Italians. Newspapers indorsing this campaign advise Ottomans to inculcate the young with a hatred for Italy and Italians.

Owen Wister Denies Illness.

Rigby, Idaho.—Owen Wister, the author, left his ranch in Jackson's Hole, Wyo., for a hunting trip. Before leaving he said that rumors of his ill health were unfounded and that he expected to leave for New York October 15.

LORIMER PROBE IS ON

NEW TESTIMONY INVOLVES ILLINOIS LEGISLAORS.

Former Senator Hopkins' Private Secretary Names Men Whom He Suspected of Being Bribed.

Chicago.—The committee of the United States senate which is investigating the election of William Lorimer, senator from Illinois, resumed its hearings in this city after a recess of eight weeks.

A sensation was created when Peffers, who was intimate with Hopkins' affairs and practically managed his campaign against Lorimer, called off the names of five Republicans—deserters from the Hopkins camp—whom he suspected of being bribed in one way or another to cast their votes for Lorimer.

These men are: Senator B. F. Dunlap, Dixon, Ill.; Senator George M. McCormick, Alton, Ill.; Representative Carl S. Burgett, Newman, Ill.; Representative Johnson Lawrence, Polo, Ill.; Representative Charles L. Fieldcamp, Irving Park, Ill.

The names were obtained from Peffers on cross-examination by Attorney Eldridge Haney, counsel for Lorimer.

On direct examination Peffers said he had a conversation with McCormick about a week before the election of Lorimer.

"McCormick told me he had been offered money to change his vote from Hopkins to Lorimer," said Peffers. "He specified the amount as $5,500. He said he had refused the money, and had then been asked to name the amount for which he would change his vote. He didn't say who made the offer."

HARLAN DIES AT CAPITAL

Noted Supreme Court Justice Expires of Attack of Bronchitis at Washington.

Washington. — Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of the United States Supreme court, died at his home here.

Justice Harlan was stricken with an attack of bronchitis. At his advanced age the family was alarmed, and all the jurist's children were summoned. With the exception of the son, Richard, they were all at the bedside when he died, as was Mrs. Harlan.

Justice Harlan attended the opening session of the Supreme court last Monday. He was also present on Tuesday, when the arguments in the anthracite coal case were begun.

There was no member of the Supreme court more widely known than Justice Harlan. He has been called the most independent of the justices. He was noted for his dissenting opinions. In the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases, recently decided, his dissenting opinion was as widely quoted as the opinion of the majority of the court.

TUB TRUST SMASHED

UNITED STATES TO PUSH CRIMINAL SUIT.

Government Wins Case at Baltimore and Alleged Illegal Combination Must Dissolve.

Baltimore, Md.—The "bathtub trust" is ordered dissolved.

The government won the suit against the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing company and others, and a decree handed down by Judge Chas. C. Rose in the federal circuit court held the concern to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and a combination "unreasonably restraining trade.

The decision is a sweeping. Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the United States attorney, and United States District Attorney John Philip Hill of Baltimore, who conducted the case for the government, stated that the decision supports the government's contention on every point.

BOMB TRIAL IS OPENED

State Examines 125 Veniremen in Case of McNamara—To Demand Separate Hearing for Detendants.

Los Angeles, Cal. — The trial of the two McNamara brothers, both of whom are under indictment for murder in connection with the explosion which wrecked the Los Angeles Times on October 1, 1910, was virtually begun here before Superior Judge Walter Bordwell, although perhaps nobody except District Attorney John D. Fredericks knows whether John J. or James B. McNamara will sit in the prisoner's chair when the case formally is called. Indicatione point to James B. McNamara as the first man to be tried.

One hundred and twenty-three veniremen appeared before Judge Bordwell for examination as to their qualifications as jurymen. All save a few asked to be excused for business or other reasons. About fifty names were scratched from the list and as many more were taken under advisement. Several days ago Clarence Darrow went over the names of the veniremen and declared that not a man on it would be acceptable to the defense.

NO RECORD OF FUND KEPT

Attorney Tells Senators as Much as $1,800 Changed Hands and No Account Was Kept.

Milwaukee.—Money was distributed so liberally by Senator Isaac Stephenson during his campaign for nomination at the primaries in 1908 that some as great as $1,800 were paid out without any accounting ever being given or asked.

George H. Gordon, United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin, so testified before the senatorial investigation committee. Before he held any public office, but while counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Lo Crosee, Gordon said he was paid $1,800 out of the $107,793 Stephenson campaign fund to be used in the senator's interest.

D. E. Riordan of Ashland, Wis., testified that he spent $3,200 of the Stephenson fund.

CUTS OFF SONS IN WILL

Louisville Man is Said to Have Disapproved Their Marriage—One is Separated From Wife.

Louisville, Ky.—Disproval of the women he sons married appeared in the will of John Kreuth, who amassed a fortune as a pork packer, is the apparent reason for some handling brooke that wind their sperkling way through bevery meede, comes a note of gratitude for delivery from the coffee habit.

"When one of my boy came to me five years ago, I began to drink Postum, having a feeling that it would be better for him and me than the old kind of drug-inden coffee. I was not disappointed in it, for it enabled me, a small, delicate woman, to nurse a bouncing, healthy baby 14 months.

"I have since continued the use of Postum for I have gained out of it, and have discovered to my joy that it hoe entirely relieved ma of a billous habit which used to prostrate me two or three times a year, causing much discomfort to my family and suffering to myself.

"My brother-in-law was curad of chronic constipation by leaving off coffee and using Postum. He has become even more fond of it then he was of the old coffee.

"In fact, the entire family, from the latest arrival (a 2-year-old who always calls for his 'potic' first thing in the morning), up to the head of the house, think there le no drink so good or so wholesome as Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason"

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Relieves Backache Instantly

Sloan's Liniment is a great remedy for backache. It penetrates and relieves the pain instantly—no rubbing necessary—just lay it on lightly.

Here's Proof.

"I had my back hurt in the Rock Way and the San Francisco two years ago. I had to lay off work. I suffered awful pain. I tried all kinds of dope without success. Two weeks ago I saw Sloan's Liniment in a drug store and got a bottle to try. The first application gave me instant relief, and now except for a little stiffness, I am almost well."

FLETCHER NORMAN, Whittier, Calif.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

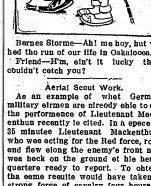
is the best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

MISS E. RISE of Brooklyn, N.Y., writes: "Sloan's Liniment is the best for rheumatism. I have used the bottles of it and it is grand."

Sold by all Dealers.
Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan Boston, Mass.

UNKIND.



Bernes Storme—Ah! me boy, but we had the run of our life in Oskaloosa.

Friend—If'm, ain't it lucky they couldn't catch you?

Aerial Scout Work.

As an example of what German military airmen are already able to do, the performance of Lieutenant Mackenthun recently is cited. In a space of 25 minutes Lieutenant Mackenthun, who was acting for the Red force, rose and flew along the enemy's front and was back on the ground at his headquarters ready to report. To obtain the same results would have taken a strong force of cavalry four hours.

FROM TEXAS

Some Coffee Facts From the Lone Star State.

From a beautiful farm down in Texas, where gushing springs unite to form babbling brooke that wind their sperkling way through bevery meede, comes a note of gratitude for delivery from the coffee habit.

"When one of my boy came to me five years ago, I began to drink Postum, having a feeling that it would be better for him and me than the old kind of drug-inden coffee. I was not disappointed in it, for it enabled me, a small, delicate woman, to nurse a bouncing, healthy baby 14 months.

"I have since continued the use of Postum for I have gained out of it, and have discovered to my joy that it hoe entirely relieved ma of a billous habit which used to prostrate me two or three times a year, causing much discomfort to my family and suffering to myself.

"My brother-in-law was curad of chronic constipation by leaving off coffee and using Postum. He has become even more fond of it then he was of the old coffee.

"In fact, the entire family, from the latest arrival (a 2-year-old who always calls for his 'potic' first thing in the morning), up to the head of the house, think there le no drink so good or so wholesome as Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason"

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED

Blacks Taken From Carrutheraville (Mo.) Jail by Mob, Shot and Thrown into River.

Carrutheraville, Mo.—A. B. Richardson and Ben Woods, negroes, were taken from the city jail here and lynched by a mob of 75 masked men which battered down the doors. The body of Richardson, riddled with bullets, was found floating in the Mississippi river. That Woods met a like fate is the accepted belief. For some time feeling against the negroes has been high. Richardson, regarded as a desperate man, was locked up while the police were investigating several robberies. Woods was arrested for an attack upon two young white women.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minnesota under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

The initiative and referendum and recall, including judges was carried by an overwhelming majority in California at last week's election, and it will carry in Minnesota, if we ever get a chance to vote on it.

The whole cry for the calling of a special session of the legislature is to pass legislation to get even with the railroads for raising milage. It is very doubtful if you could get the present legislature to do anything to injure their bed fellows, the railroad companys, and if they did pass any laws they would be sure to leave that unconstitutional hole wide open, so his honor could crawl through and set them aside. There is no use to pass anymore railroad legislation until the people get the right to fire judges buddy. We would consider it a waste of time for a regular session of the legislature and useless expense to call a special session, to pass railroad bills for his honor to set aside.

This is the way the St Paul Dispatch sizes up the political situation in this congressional district: "Halvor Steenerson of the ninth congressional district probably is one of the most comfortable of Minnesota congressmen. There does not seem to be a rail issue in any of his political fences. In fact the district has little or no factional strife. While there is war in most of the other districts, Steenerson's organization commands the situation and there is not even a cloud on the political sky in the ninth."—Ada Index.

That is easy to explain. Steenerson represents the people in congress and they know it, and are all for him, but Taft and his "Sorry Eberhart" will think they have been hit by the tail end of a Kansas cyclone, when they hear from the Eighth, ninth.

Outlet Is Closed Up.

As might have been expected, the Thief River Falls News comes to the rescue of the lumber companys and claims that there has been an investigation made and that the fault is not in the log jam but because the lake is low. That statement is not true, and we don't care how many committees are sent up from Thief River Falls to report that the drying up of Red Lake River is caused by the low water in Red Lake Lake Does any sensible man, that has ever seen this river and lake believe that the water would go down 18 inches in one night? That is what it did this summer when that log jam was run in. The facts of the matter is, that there is not about twenty five million feet of logs jamed into the river at the lake outlet, and that this jam fills the river solid full of logs from bank to bank for about seven miles, commencing at the outlet of the lake into the river.

Did you notice that the News does not deny this fact? Now any man knows, if he is not a Committeeman, from Thief River Falls that a jam of logs of that kind would block up that outlet so there could only a small amount of water get through it.

We have nothing against the lumber companys, or the people of Thief River Falls who have so nobly stood by them, and assisted them, to deceive public officials, so as to allow them to shut off this river and commit the crime of killing all the fish in it. The truth will come out, and when the facts are shown up it will be an everlasting disgrace to the northern part of the state. Them logs are there, and they have shut off the water so it can not get out of the lake into river. These are facts that are not written in a lumber companys office, but are taken from men who have been on the spot, and know what they are talking about.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. to The Sunbeam Sep. 22, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 18th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Lyle Richardson, of Hig hlanding Minn. who on Oct 18, 1904, made Homestead Entry No 736, Serial No 04270, for S. W. ¼ section 28 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Ben Krosta, Tobias Olson, Sjur Stolsar, Tom Jacobson, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. to the Sunbeam Sept. 22,1911.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota September 18th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Enos H. Ottelie, of Wanke Minn. who on November 8th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No.1243, Serial No. 06305, for Lots 2, 3, 4, S.W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 151 N. Range 39 W., and S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼ of Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 26th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Christ Thompson, of Lillo Minn. Knut O. Larson, John J. Larson, of Rudolf Minn. Nels Rieso, of Wanke Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 22,1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. September 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Nilson, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 28, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 778, Serial No. 06258 for S.E. ¼ Section 7 Township 150 N Range 37 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhem Michelet U. S.Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn on the 24th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Thom M. Thorson, of Highlanding Minn. Jacob Nelsheni, of Rudolf Minn. Rittle O. Vatne, Olof O. Vatne, of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register

When One Drills With Diamonds.

A diamond bit for rock drilling is quite an expensive article, says Outsider's Magazine. Its value, however, will undergo fluctuations, dependent upon the price of the diamonds. Perhaps $800 is a fair value for a bit. The diamond used is exceedingly hard —harder than those usually used as jewelry. Their carat price is considerable, averaging, say, $60 per carat. The diamonds used will weigh from one to two carats, so that eight bore a value ranging from $480 to $960 on the average. The loss of a bit means many diamonds gone and may lead to difficulty with the hole. The diamond is not tough, but brittle. It will withstand heavy pressure if applied evenly and without shock. It can readily be seen that drilling through seamy rock may become quite unfavorable. If there is much quartz present the abrasion may become excessive. Under ordinary conditions, however, the wear on the diamonds, while considerable, is by no means prohibitive.

Submarines at Sea.

Equilibrium is almost as difficult to maintain for a submarine vessel as for an aeroplane. With modern large submarines the act of diving is performed when the vessels have headway. The bow is depressed by horizontal rudders, and the vessel moves obliquely downward. The desired depth having been attained, the steersman must so manage the horizontal rudders that the vessel shall practically maintain its level but, in fact, its course becomes really an undulating one. There must be no movement of men or weights in the vessel without immediate compensation to restore and maintain the balance, else the submarine may dive to a disastrous depth. Manual control has been found better than automatic control.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 22, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 18th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick K. Kline, of Erie Minn. who on November 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 824, Serial No. 04318, for S. ½ Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 39 W 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnegaard, Andrew Hanson, John Dahlen, Isac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 29 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick K. Kline, of Erie Minn. who on November 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 824, Serial No. 04318, for S. ½ Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 39 W 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnegaard, Andrew Hanson, John Dahlen, Isac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN Register.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington] S. S. District Court,

14th, Judicial District.

C. Helleman Brewing Company, Plaintiff,

vs

Edward E. Olson, Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is now on file in the office of the Clerk of Court of the District Court in and for the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls in said County and State, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-two & 44-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent, per annum from the 27, day of May, 1915, togen ther with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Stanton & Rowberg,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Thief River Falls Minn.

9-30,11-6.

Notice For Publication.

First rub to the sunbeam Oct. 6.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct.4,rod, 1911.

Notice is hereby give that Ole S. Quam, of Torgerson Minn., who on June 15th, 1905 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 04820, for S. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N.Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn on the 6th day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

gie Yens, John Smevik, Peter Nybokken, Reinhart Jobsered, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,

Register."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept.29th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 29, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Bjornsen, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 4, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 638, Serial No. 04245, for Lots 3, 4, & S. ½ N.W. ¼ Section 5, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Wilhiem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31th, day of October 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Iver Solhiem, Andrew Skodland, Christian Nygaard, Torjus T. Heimestveit, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

In a Japanese Sleeping Car.

It was at night we had our first experience in a Japanese sleeping car. The truck is narrow gauge, and the standard sleeping cars have six seats running lengthwise, each seating two passengers, with a center aisle. The upper berth is the regular Pullman style, and a section will accommodate two passengers. The night was during the extreme heat of midsummer, the car was crowded, and in addition to the regular curtains each berth was provided with a mosquito bar, which added to the general discomfort. Passengers were taken on and let down at all stops, so there was a constant procession through the aisle all night. Part of the car was reserved for local accommodation, and those who sat up smoked incessantly, so that long before morning the atmosphere became intolerable.—Railway Age Gazette.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct 20th 1911

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Emil Sigrud, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Dec. 10th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 1019, Serial No. 04837, for W. W. ¼ Section 33, Township 154 N. Range 38 W. 5th, Prin. Met Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 28th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mikkel Anderson, Martin Anderson, Soren Hermanson, of Torgerson Minn. John J. Scevik of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 26th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Liedberg, of Roland Minnesota, who on November 29, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 973, Serial No. 04817, for Lots 4,5,6, Section 31 & Lot 5, Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of November 1911

Claimant names as witnesses

Adolph Lindberg, John Olson, Bernard Hyland, of Rhoda Minn., Christian O. Liedberg, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

"I am all right now, thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy."

The same relief is ready for you. Are you sure you do not need it? If Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy helped Charles Holmes, why won't it help you?

"I was troubled with heart disease, and after reading about Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I got a bottle. Before I got the Heart Remedy I had not up more of the night, and felt very bad at my stomach. Whatever I would eat made me feel worse, and my heart beat very fast. But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I am all right now. I eat good, sleep good, and feel like a new man, although I am almost 68 years old. I have been a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, and was badly wounded." CHARLES HOLMES, Private Co. B, 54th N. Y. Infantry Volunteers, Walton, Delaware Co, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is kept in thousands of homes as a friend always to be relied upon in time of need.

Sold by all Druggists If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask any druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkh

A Scotch Marriage.

By the act of 1856 the parties sign in the presence of two witnesses a declaration that they take each other as husband and wife. They then present a petition to the sheriff asking him to certify that they have been married and that one or both of them had their usual residence in Scotland before the marriage or has resided there for twenty-one days preceding it. This petition may be presented within three months of the declaration constituting the marriage, but is usually presented within three hours. The parties and witnesses attend before the sheriff, and the witnesses confirm on oath the statements of fact. The sheriff thereupon grants warrant to the registrar to register the marriage. The registration can then be completed at once. The whole procedure takes only an hour or two, and the cost is only a few shillings. On the eve of the new year and summer holidays there is a constant procession of newly married couples and their witnesses before the sheriff in Glasgow. The suitors are principally drawn from the artisan classes and the classes below them, but there is usually a sprinkling of a better class.—London Quarterly.

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Benham—Death is the debt we owe to nature. Benham—Nature does not send out her bills often enough.—New York Press.

Greatness.

Greatness is self conscious, not in the ordinary sense of that phrase, but in the sense that denotes consciousness of its possession.—William R. Hutchinson.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to Inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE, PATENT ATTORNEYS WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Next week we shall again publish our regular sized paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Singer, of Kratka visited with Mr. and Mrs. George Singer Sunday.

Mike McAndress, of St. Hilaire, sold over nine hundred dollars worth of flax raised on 80 acres of land. Does it pay to farm in Pennington county? Ask Mike.

Wanted, teams and men to break from 50 to 60 acres of land. Wm. Brockmar, Roland Minn.

Ye editor was calling on Deer Park friends last Sunday and took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anderson.

Oscar and Aslak Nesland are working at carpenter work for Singer Bros. at Kratka on their new store building.

County surveyor C. H. Marts and Dan Linihan were up today making estimates on some north side ditches which are completed.

S. L. Holm stated to build a bridge across Red Lake River, but found that it would not meet with the government requirements so he quit.

The Oscar Swanson threshing rig has about completed threshing his western jobs and will be headed back toward Deer Park next week.

We are in need of money very bad just now and are calling on our delinquent subscribers to pay up. Please remit when you get your statement.

The Ole Giving threshing machine has been threshing for Peter Hunstad, P. C. Wold and Hears Arndt the past week, and now will turn back west.

If you want to get your plows new layed, or your horses shod, call on Charles Engaist, at his Kratka shop and get the work done right. Charges reasonable.

Our school teacher, Herbert Swift was sick this week and went down to Thief River to see a Dr. on Monday. He is improving and started teaching Wednesday.

Walter McAndress drove down to St. Hilair Sunday and went to Thief River Falls Monday as a witness for his father Mastin McAndress, who made final proof, on a homestead in Mayfield township, as the heir of Mary Sullivan deceased.

Estray. Came to my place on N.E. ¼ section 11 town of Mayfield, on last Tuesday evening, a grey bronko mare, weight about 900 lbs. Had a short peice of rope tied arround the neck. Owner can have his property by paying for this notice and the keeping. Torgel Lanjie, Maloae Minn.

Mr. George Leimers reports the floollowing yelids of grain on his Deer Park farm. Flax 19 bushells per acre. Oats 50 bushells per acre, Barley 40 bushells per acre, Wheat 27 bushells per acre, of No. 1. Wm. Rodman did the threshing for him last week. Mr. Leimers says he also has a very fine crop of all kinds of vegetables.

F. A. Way, who bought the T. Sullivan farm on which the Highlanding school house is built was up last week giving his yearly talk about improving his farm, but we guess he had just sold another car load of horsesand was nosoing around to buy another farm cheap, to let lay in its wild state while other men improved the country and raised its value. But he said to land the farm on the north side of his land, as there happened to people living in the country that wanted it and had the cash to pay for it, so Mr. Fay can put his cash for the last car load of hogs in the bank.

Not Going That Way.

"Miss Adams, there is something I desire very much to ask you."

"Oh, Mr. Williston—I mean Fred—I'm sure I should be delighted to hear—that is, I mean what is there that you can possibly wish to ask me?"

"Would you be willing to go on a long journey with me?"

"A very, very long journey, Fred?"

"Yes, a very, very long journey."

"Yes, I will go with you. Of course I suppose it is the journey that a man and a woman take together only once in a lifetime?"

"Well, as a rule I suppose it would not be taken more than once. You see, my mother and I are thinking of taking a trip to Japan, and she thought it would be nice if I could find some one who would be willing to go as a sort of traveling companion and maid to her in return for having her expenses paid."

"Oh! Well, you just tell your honey by mother that when I wish to hire out I'll look for some other kind of a job."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Father's Dilemma.

A parent's life is one long responsibility. It's a wonder that so many of the genus discharge their duties so acceptably. A writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer has discovered another parental problem, or perhaps he merely calls attention to one which many fathers have discovered for themselves.

"How's the family?" one inquired of a happily married west sider yesterday.

"Well, my children are at a difficult age now."

"Difficult? Why, they've all passed the measles and teething stage, have they not?"

"Long ago. But you don't know a father's troubles. My children are at the age where if I use slang my wife says I'm setting a bad example, and if I speak correctly the kids think I'm a back number. Which would you do?"

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the subscription, Oct. 19th 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 18th., 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Soren H Hanson son of Torgerson Minn. who on Feb. 15th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 1048, Serial No. 04494, for N. E. ¼ Section 28 Township 156 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to to establish claim to the land above described, before

Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigval, Andrew Klos, Mattis Anderson of Torgerson Minn. John Mckenzie of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Townle,
Register.

Mesmerism.

Frederick Anthony Mesmer, the founder of mesmerism, was a German physician of Mersberg. His thesis setting forth the science of mesmerism was published in 1766. Mesmer contended that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid, which acts on the nervous system of all animated beings and especially upon that of man. He had a great number of followers and received a splendid fortune. A committee of physicians and "philosophers" investigated his pretensions, which were finally exposed in 1784. Notwithstanding this, however, Mesmer continued to have many friends and followers, so great was the personal "magnetism" of the man.

Superstition That Is Ancient.

In many parts of Great Britain the superstition still survives that it is folly to cross a driving man, as he will sooner or later do an injury to the rescuer. The superstition comes down from our ancestors, per tenure of it exist among the Slouz and other Indians, who seem to have inherited it from aboriginal sources. The latter is most prevalent in Cornwall and various parts of Scotland.

A Mean Jolt.

Peckam—So you want to marry my daughter, do you? Young—Yes, sir. Peckem—Well! Are you aware that she strongly resembles her mother? Young—I am, sir. Peckem—Then take her, young man, and—er—be as happy as you can.—London Mail.

It is the rule of rules and the general law of all town that every person should observe those of the place where he is.—Montaigne.

Love and a Ring.

The story of one woman's pride and devotion comes out of a jeweler's shop. A young man bought an engagement ring. Apparently he was a very impecunious young man. At any rate, he selected an imperfect diamond. In less than a week his fiancee called at the shop alone.

"Is this a flawless diamond?" she asked. "I want an honest answer."

She got it.

"I thought so," said she. "Poor fellow! I don't blame him. He did the best he could. I don't care for myself, but I have friends who are good judges of diamonds, and it would nearly kill me for them to find out that he gave me a cheap ring. Will you take this stone out and replace it with a first class diamond? He will never know the difference. I will pay the bill."

The substitution was effected, and that young woman is now proudly showing an engagement ring that for splendor cannot be outdone on the whole west side.—New York Times.

A DRAMA IN REAL LIFE

How It Was Unfolded to the Man Who Tells It

By WILLIS BARKER

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

When the civil war closed the south had for four years been suffering from a depletion of everything needful to human beings. It occurred to me that I might turn an honest penny by loading a wagon with household articles, including provisions, drive it through the country and sell to the inhabitants.

I started from Nashville, Tenn., with a two horse team, proposing to drive down to Shelbyville, then ascending the Cumberland plateau and crossing toward east Tennessee. Not far from Shelbyville I overtook a man on horseback whose mount had gone lame. He asked me where I was going, and when I told him he said he believed he would leave his horse and proceed on my wagon. To accommodate him and for company I agreed to take him, and at the next farm we came to we stopped to leave his horse.

While he was dickering for the animal's keep we heard the treed of a hunting horse up the road, and a girl on its back came hurrying along. The man who was to join me on leaving her looked annoyed and went toward her, evidently with the intention of meeting her where they would not be overheard in what they said. They talked for some time, the man apparently trying to persuade her to do or refrain from doing something. He was evidently not making much headway with her, and finally they came to a word me.

"This is Nancy Parks," he said. "She would like to join us, go up on the plateau and take a train at Bridgeport for Knoxville."

"I would be very happy to have her," I replied.

The girl dismounted, and the man led her horse away to the farm, where his own had been put, and left him there. Miss Parks was an excellent specimen of the poor white girl of the south. She wore a sunbonnet, a cellico dress and coarse cowhide shoes. Nevertheless there was something of wild beauty about her. Her cheeks were a brown and red, her hair and eyes jet black, the hair being cut square just above her shoulders. She climbed up into the rear of the wagon, mounting by means of the wheel, and settled herself comfortably among some bags of coffee. The man got up beside me.

By the time we had reached the foot of the Cumberland plateau he had told me that his name was Barker and that he was a northerner looking for a place in the south on which to settle. This was false, as I afterward learned. He was in quest of something very different from this. As for the girl, he intended to tell me the truth about her, saying that he had spent a day or two on her father's farm and had taken a sudden fancy to her, and when he parted with her she had made a great ado at the separation, with the result that she had refused him. He could be didn't know what to do with her, but thought when a favorable opportunity occurred he would "shake" her. The story about her taking a train at Bridgeport was a blind.

I didn't care what either of them did so long as I was not mixed up in their affairs.

Barker whenever we stopped at a farm or in the road to talk with any one asked a good many questions about the country, the soil and the people, hearing, so far as I could judge, upon his own settlement coming there. He asked different persons with whom we chatted about a man named Elijah Hanks. No one seemed to be inclined to give any definite information about Mr. Hanks, some saying they had a very slight acquaintance with him, others that they didn't wish to know him at all. Barker seemed to be trying to get a description of Hanks by which he would recognize him. I noticed that when Barker inquired of one person about Hanks the man gave him a quick, suspicious glance.

Meanwhile Nancy Parks sat in the back of the wagon munching some apples she found there and of which I invited her to partake. She seemed to be satisfied in simply being with Barker, and I could not see that she took any interest in what was going on. Soon after we got up on to the plateau we met a man whom Barker stopped to ask questions about the country and the people and if he knew of a good farm for sale. The man replied in a deep sonorous voice. I happened to turn as he did so toward the back of the wagon and noticed a marked change in Nancy. The voice of the farm Barker was questioning seemed to thrill her. She listened intently to every word he spoke. This time Barker confined himself to inquiries about general matters, not seeking information as to special persons. Elijah Hanks was not mentioned.

We drove on, and I, turning for another glance at Nancy Parks, saw her eyes fixed intently upon the man we were leaving behind, while his face was turned toward us with an expression of wonder. Then she rested her fine direction opposite to the one we were going, indicating that he was to go back. The man stood irresolute for a while, then slowly followed us, much to the girl's apparent dissatisfaction.

Coming to a little place called Tracy, Barker said he thought he would leave me there. The reason that he had heard of a farm for sale in the locality and he would look it up. Since it was evening, I consented to go no further that day, and, driving my team into a wood, I unharnessed my horses, fed them, made some coffee and prepared to spend the night there. Barker, who by this time seemed to repose in me a confidence that I didn't care to have, told me that the girl was going to sleep in a house in Tracy, and when I awoke in the morning he would be missing.

I made no reply to this. I was not especially prejudiced in his favor, and there was something about the girl that drew me to her. I confess I had come to believe that some game was being played between the two, and I had sufficient curiosity to be interested in it. There are so many possible complications in any affair in which a woman is concerned that I had no faith in any theory I formed with regard to the couple. It appeared, however, that they were deceiving each other.

About 9 o'clock Barker and I turned in. The night being pleasant I didn't sleep in the wagon, nor did he. I slept a few hours when something awakened me. Barker was standing near with his hand to me. He had something in his hands, and, although I could not see what it was, I knew by a series of clicks that it was a revolver which he was examining, each time it and lowering the hammer to revolve the chambers. Then he put it in his hip pocket, and, taking another pistol from his other hip, he examined that in the same way. He next looked at his watch, trying to make out the time of night, then, stepping stealthily, moved away from the bivouac.

My curiosity in the little play that was going on so near me impelled me to get up and follow the man. He took a road leading southward down toward a little town at the foot of the plateau called Jasper. I dared not go within near him lest my steps be heard. I therefore kept about a hundred yards in his rear. I was in danger of losing him, but I would rather do so than have him know that I followed him. I should not lose him, but soon again caught sight of him or what I supposed was he. What was my surprise, keeping my eye on the figure before me, upon its passing over a rise in the ground and showing its silhouette against the sky to see the garments of a woman instead of a man.

Had Barker taken on a disguise? Had I lost him and found my mate in another? An explanation soon developed. Against the sky I saw two figures. They walked side by side, but one was in rear of the other. I could see the legs of one; the other from the waist down was hid shaped like a woman's dress.

As I looked the man turned to the right and entered a wood. Then I saw the woman do the same. I entered the wood at the point as near as I could determine at first that had entered and soon found myself in a ravine. It was dark on pitch in there, and I could not choose my steps sufficiently. I would catch a faint sound as one of the persons I followed disturbed a stone or broke a stick under foot. Guided by such indications I pushed on till suddenly I was halted by a sound of another kind.

It was the crack of a pistol or rifle. All was still for a few minutes. Then I heard some one running toward me up the declivity, but I could not see who it was. I stood listening till I heard a groan coming from below. Then I went down as rapidly as I could in the dark and after going some distance stopped and listened. Another groan nearer guided me, and, moving toward it, I soon came to an opening in the trees admitting enough starlight to show me a body lying on the ground. I bent over it at the same time asking:

"Who are you?"

"I'm Barker. Is that you?"

"Yes, it's I. What's the trouble?"

"I've been shot."

"Badly hurt?"

"I think I'm done for. I must give you some information at once. I'm a government detective, United States government detective employed to hunt up these illicit moonshiny whisky stills and bring those who run them to justice. I've come here after a man who is running a still. Some one who has got on to what I was after has followed and shot me."

"Whom do you suspect?"

"I'm not a long way. It may be that Nancy Parks, suspecting that I was intending to 'shake' her, watched and followed me, not knowing anything of my mission and thinking my object was simply to get rid of her."

A very different theory occurred to me. Judging from what I had seen, I believed that Nancy Parks knew what happened on one who lored the man he was after. I reckoned that man to Elijah Hanks. Likely the government man had led Nancy to size him up for what he really was and to feel interested in the proposed to arrest her lover. She had pretended to be infatuated with Archord and followed him to keep him in view till she could warn her lover. Having failed to make Hanks understand her when she was with him, she had followed and stuck to the man who was trying to get him, followed him and shot him just before he was about to raid the still.

This turned out to be the true version of the story. But I kept my knowledge of it a secret, and Nancy Parks was never accused of the shooting. The government man recovered, but was never convicted that Nancy was not infatuated with him.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Tompp, Pres. Samuel Gilcau Vic. Pres.
Larry O'Niel, Asthem Fuiguire, T. L. Cluco.
J. A. Duffy. Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

We Carry The Fosston All Wool

New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS.

Sweatere for Men Ladies and Children. For Good Warm Footware Buy The BELL BAND.

CALL ON US, IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE DeLAVEL CREAM SEPARATOR.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is oot necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Susbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Had a Return Ticket Perhaps.

"Been abroad, have you, Ruggles?"

"Yes, six months."

"Have a good time?"

"You bet I did, Ramoge—best I ever had."

"Humph! How did you get back?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Heat Phenomenon.

A workman in the observatory at Toulouse has invited attention to a singular phenomenon. A her of iron is taken by one end and the other end is plunged into o fire, heating it highly, but not so much that the hand cannot retain its hold. The heated end is then plunged into a null of cold water. Immediately the other end becomes so hot that it is impossible to hold it. This phenomenon, familiar to workmen, is ascribed by them to some repellent action they suppose the sudden cold exerts upon the heat contained in the iron, which is thus driven to the opposite extremity.

Making His Mark.

"One funny thing I have learned about [illegible]," said a drug store customer, "is the habit many people have of making their name in the city directory. They do that because the directory is the only place where their name ever gets into print, and it has such a fascination for them that they can't resist calling attention to it. A funny little old man who likes to talk tells me that he has made special trips to different parts of the city just to mark his name in the directories of the neighborhood. He puts a little cross to red ink before it. I asked him what good it did. He said none, possibly, although he is a teacher of languages and may get a few calls on account of that queer advertisement.

"But his is an exceptional case. No many persons spend time and money hunting up city directories, but every time they happen to see a new one they can't help looking up their own and pointing some kind of a mark around it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every locality introduced with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The *"Simplex"* is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the *"Simplex"* will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machine.

Electric Cleaner Co.
85 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Made Safe by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

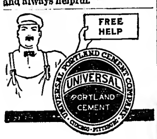


Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—Mrs. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing woman's ills such as inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.



Cement Talk No. 9

If you want to build something of *concrete* and need help and instructions, write to us. Our *Information Bureau* is one of our departments for the purpose of assisting our friends in using *cement* in *concrete* work so as to produce the best results. We will be glad to give you advice or assistance if you will write for it. There is no charge whatever—the service is absolutely free. We make this offer purely to encourage the use of *concrete*.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

WE SELL
GUNS, TRAPS, ETC.
CHEAP
Write for Free Catalog 105
Ship us your Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool, Etc.
N. W. HIDE & FUR CO.
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10% INTEREST paid on small monthly investments, secured by first mortgages. For particulars address Gen Mgr. Colo. Con. Inv. Co., Dept. 18, 518 Quincy Bldg., Denver, Colo.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

MISS SUSAN GLASPELL'S DOG

Voila the Original of the Puppies in Her Story, "The Visioning."

Miss Susan Glaspell, the author, has a dog, which fact is of more importance than might at first appear. For in her new novel, "The Visionary," are introduced two frolicsome puppies named Pourquoi and N'est-ce-pas. And there are no two more real characters in the whole book than Why and Ain't It, to use their names in English form.

It was Miss Glaspell's own dog, a Bohemian beast, that inspired the creation of "The Visioning's" twin puppy clowns. The real dog also has a French name, Voila. When its owner bought it, over in Paris, she wanted at first to name it Raspail, both in memory of the boulevard on which she lived and as a sympathetic cognomen for a sensitive souled Parisian dog. But her family objected. They could not see their way clear to shouting, "Come Raspail! Raspail! Raspail!" So Miss Glaspell compromised on Voila.

Voila has vagaries. It is a wanderer. It is a collie, and a collie, it evidently thinks, ought to be afield. Whenever it feels that way, away Voila goes. Fortunately it wears a collar with Miss Glaspell's name and address. She has come to thing nothing of such a phone message as this:

"Hello! Is dis Miss Glaspell! Vell, dis is der bartender bie Hans Bummelransen's saloon. No, no, veit! I didn't got der wrong phone number. I choost veat to say I got here your tog. Vill you come for him?"

Then the author of "The Visioning" has to drop chapter plans and seek out Herr Bummolrensen's place with sorrow—and a dollar. But were it not so there might never have been a N'est-ce-pas and a Pourquoi.

PIMPLES ON FACE 3 YEARS

"I was troubled with acne for three long years. My face was the only part affected, but it caused great disfigurement, also suffering and loss of sleep. At first there appeared red, hard pimples which later contained white matter. I suffered a great deal caused by the itching. I was in a state of perplexity when walking the streets or anywhere before the public.

"I used pills and other remedies but they failed completely. I thought of giving up when nothing would help, but something told me to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a Cuticura Booklet which I read carefully. Then I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and by following the directions I was relieved in a few days. I used Cuticura Soap for washing my face, and applied the Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. This treatment brought marvelous results so I continued with it for a few weeks and was cured completely. I can truthfully say that the Cuticura Remedies are not only all, but more than they claim to be." (Signed) G. Baumel, 1015 W. 20th Place, Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 28 K, Boston.

When the World Was Made.

When Lottie returned from her first visit to Sunday school she was asked what she had learned.

"God made the world in six days, and was arrested on the seventh day," was her version of the lesson imparted.—Lippincott's.

Delusionary.

Every man hugs the delusion that sooner or later he will invent something that will make him rich.

The average man doesn't think he is having a good time unless he makes a fool of himself.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

It pays to be honest—at least it pays your employer.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A woman thinks a man is sensible if he tells her that she is handsome.

A man doesn't have to know much to know how little he knows.

MINNESOTA BRIEFS

Week's History in Gopher State Told in Paragraphs.

Campbell.—Several cases of suspected incendiarism have come to light, but all efforts to locate the firebug have proved futile.

St. Paul. — The committee in charge of St. Paul's Tag day collected $13,388.36 to aid in the campaign against tuberculosis.

Omaha, Neb.—E. M. Wayne, of Delevan, Ill., was re-elected president of the Grain Dealers' National association. Among the directors elected is John R. Marfield, of Minneapolis.

Elk River.—Elk River is to have a box factory. A plant is being erected by W. H. Ebner, formerly of Dayton, who expects to have it in running order in a few weeks. It will employ sixteen men.

Cloquet.—Mayor C. I. McNair has declined renomination on account of the pressure of private business. The city election takes place Nov. 7 and nominations will be by petition instead of in caucus, as formerly.

Winona.—Farmers in the vicinity of Lewiston believe they have not been getting as much for their livestock as they should, and a meeting has been called for Saturday for the purpose of forming a stock shipping association.

Faribault.—Mayor Blodgett stopped the Jesse James pictures, which were to be shown at a Faribault theater. Club women of the city were first to protest. They called the attention of the mayor to the pictures and he did not hesitate to act.

Caledonia.—Fire in the heart of the business district of this city wrecked a business block and for a time threatened the entire town. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The origin of the blaze, which was discovered in a storehouse, is unknown.

Minneapolis. — The seventeenth annual conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, and quarterly meeting of the Sibley House association will be held in Minneapolis Thursday, Oct. 26. Minneapolitan on Grain Men's Board.

Winnebago.—Five skeletons have been dug up in the Van Blair sand pit near the city. Owing to the fact that Indian relics have been found in that vicinity from time to time, it is thought that the skeletons are those of Indians. One of the skeletons was very large.

Bemidji.—Dr. D. F. Dumas, mayor of Cass Lake, was found guilty of arson in the third degree. Dr. Dumas was charged with having attempted, with Martin Behan, to burn the postoffice building at Puposky early in the morning of June 17. The case will be appealed.

Cloquet.—A new township known as Perch Lake, will be organized in Carlton county out of the unorganized territory of the Fond du Lac reservation, taking in all of the unorganized portion of the county except a small tract in Section 49-17. A petition is being circulated for the small portion to be added to the town of Knife Falls.

Winona.—The experiment has been tried in Winona of having one street, Wabasha, kept in repair by the use of the King drag. The result is that the street is in the best repair of any of the dirt roads in the city, being almost entirely free of chuck holes. The experiment has worked so well that the use of the King drag may be extended to other streets next year.

Minneapolis. — Otto N. Sverdrup, who was navigator of the steamer Fram on the Nansen polar expedition, and who is a member of the Royal Geographical Society of England, made declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. Capt. Sverdrup said he intended sailing for Europe shortly and said he would bring back his wife and three daughters. He will make his home in Minneapolis.

Mankato. — Superintendent Perkins of the St. Paul road the other day took an automobile ride from this city to St. Clair, twelve miles east, the present terminus of the Alphabet road, and this has given rise to a crop of rumors as to what the St. Paul is to do with the new line, which it recently took over. This line runs from Albert Lea to St. Clair and has been in operation a couple of years. It is rumored that the St. Paul will extend the line from St. Clair to this city and thence to Hutchinson and to Fargo and other North Dakota points. It is said that the surveys have already been made.

SECOND MINNESOTA BANQUET.

Survivors to Observe Semi-Centennial of Departure.

St. Paul.—The fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the Second Minnesota volunteer regiment to the front, October 14, 1861, was celebrated by the survivors at a banquet and reunion Saturday evening at the Merchants hotel. General J. H. Bishop presided and brief addresses were made by other members of the organization. Only about one-quarter of the original members are alive.

MORPHINE OVERDOSE IS FATAL.

Minneapolis Man Found Dead in Hotel in Owatonna.

Owatonna.—Frank Moore, of Minneapolis, died at a local hotel from an overdose of morphine. Moore, who was about 25 years old, came to Owatonna a short time ago to work for a local nursery.

In company with George Brown of St. Paul, Moore attempted to procure cocaine and morphine at several local drug stores, but met with refusal.

WISH AT LAST CAME TRUE

Arbuthnot Witheredge Had Long Wanted to Be Alone With Genevieve Grandilot.

"Well," said Arbuthnot Witheredge, "I am in luck to find you alone, this evening."

"O," replied Genevieve Grandilot, "do you consider it lucky to be alone with me?"

"Why shouldn't I?"

"I—I don't know. I have never thought about it before."

"Haven't you ever wished that you and I might be all alone together?"

"Why should I wish that?"

"I don't know. I wish you had wished it."

"Have you ever wished it?"

"A great many times."

"Why?"

"Can you ask me why?"

"Perhaps I could—could guess."

"Would you care if I should tell you why?"

"I—I don't know. Do you think I ought to let you tell me why?"

"I wish you would. I am going to tell you. It is because I—"

"Because you what?"

"I wonder if you will hate me after I have told you? Rather than have you decide that we can no longer be friends, I would carry the secret to my grave."

"O, please don't do anything like that. I am sure I shall not hate you. I could never hate you, no matter what happened."

"Do you mean that, Miss Grandilot—Genevieve?"

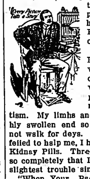
"Of course. Why shouldn't I?"

"I shall risk all, then, and tell you. I have wanted to be alone with you because—because I love you—because I have wanted to ask you to be mine!"

Then the beautiful girl's mother stole away from her place behind the curtain and tiptoed up the back stairs.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

There are two ways to tell if you have weak kidneys. The first is through pains in the back. The second by examining the kidney secretions. If you suspect your kidneys, begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at once.



E. R. Wilson, Emmettsburg, Iowa, says: "I was completely laid up with kidney complaint and inflammatory rheumatism. My limbs and feet were terribly swollen and so inflamed I could not walk for days. After doctors had failed to help me, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured me so completely that I have not had the slightest trouble since."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c a box at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Angler's Bait.

A well-known angler at Peterborough having obtained a wasps' nest containing a large number of grubs, placed the nest in the kitchen oven to kill the grubs so that he could use them for bait.

The next morning he went to get the grubs, but on opening the oven door a swarm of wasps flew out. The oven was not hot enough to kill the grubs, but was sufficiently warm to hatch them.—London Daily Mail.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Where It Belonged.

"Where are you going?"

"To fetch some water, sorr."

"What, in those disreputable trousers?"

"No, sorr, in this 'ere pail."—London Opinion.

Whenever you have a pain think of Hamlins Wizard Oil. For Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach ache, and many other painful ailments there is nothing better.

The Plain Facts.

"Did you see the prisoner strike this man in the melee?"

"No, I seen him swet him on the nose."

It's awfully hard for a girl to forgive the right young man for not kissing her.

To Mend an Umbrella.

To mend an umbrella that tears loose from the rib at the point, when you are on the street and needle and thread are not available, close the umbrella and bringing the cloth in position, insert a small hairpin in the hole of the rib, and wind securely round cloth. This "first aid to the injured" is so efficient you will be tempted to leave it permanently.—National Magazine.

Perhaps the most of us would be different if our neighbors were what they should be.

Terrible Suffering

Eczema All Over Baby's Body.

"When my baby was four months old his face broke out with eczema and at sixteen months of age his face, hands and arms were in a dreadful state. The eczema spread all over his body. We had to put a mask or cloth over his face and tie up his hands. Finally we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months he was entirely cured. Today he is a healthy boy." Mrs. Inez Lewis, Baring, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood diseases and builds up the system.

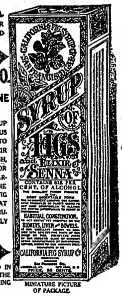
Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

MILLIONS *of* FAMILIES are using SYRUP *of* FIGS and ELIXIR *of* SENNA

FOR COLDS AND HEADACHES, INDIGESTION AND SOUR STOMACH, GAS AND FERMENTATION, CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS, WITH MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
IN THE CIRCLE
ON EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE



MINIATURE PICTURE OF PACKAGE

THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY OF THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS LED UNSCRUPULOUS MANUFACTURERS TO OFFER IMITATIONS, IN ORDER TO MAKE A LARGER PROFIT AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR CUSTOMERS. IF A DEALER ASKS WHICH SIZE YOU WISH, OR WHAT MAKE YOU WISH, WHEN YOU ASK FOR SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA, HE IS PREPARING TO DECEIVE YOU. TELL HIM THAT YOU WISH THE GENUINE, MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ALL RELIABLE DRUGGISTS KNOW THAT THERE IS BUT ONE GENUINE AND THAT IT IS MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY.

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE, OF THE GENUINE. ONE SIZE ONLY, FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN, AS IT IS MILD AND PLEASANT, GENTLE AND EFFECTIVE, AND ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS. IT IS EQUALLY BENEFICIAL FOR WOMEN AND FOR MEN, YOUNG AND OLD. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.



Rayo Lamps and Lanterns

Scientifically constructed to give most light for the oil they burn.

Easy to light, clean and rewick. In numerous finishes and styles, each the best of its kind.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo Lamps and Lanterns, or write for illustrated booklets direct to any agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)



It pays to use a good, safe, dependable soap like Lenox.

It costs a little more than cheap soaps.

It is worth a great deal more.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

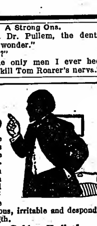
A Strong One.

"I think Dr. Pullem, the dentist, must be a wonder."

"Why so?"

"He's the only man I ever heard who could kill Tom Roarer's nerve."

No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach



A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE WHOLE BODY.

You can't afford to accept a *secret* nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

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$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

Men and Women wear W.L.Douglas shoes because they are the best shoes produced in this country for the price. Insist upon having them. Take no other make.

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FOR OVER 30 YEARS



The assurance that goes with an established reputation is your assurance in buying W. L. Douglas shoes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L.Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes
Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Chicago Has a Port of Missing Men



CHICAGO.—From the Graham & Morton dock, at the foot of Wabash avenue, three men walked into the Chicago river the other morning. Four policemen wearily fished them out and left them in dry on the wharf.

These three men are daily associates of the following distinguished persons:

A brother of a former president's law partner. A son of a millionaire brewer. A brother of a stock exchange operator. A brother of a Chicago police officer.

Some day one of these four men may decide to take a promenade in the water and perhaps the police will get them out, and perhaps they won't. For the four distinguished persons, as well as the three undistinguished ones, only "wharf rats" and theirs deaths would probably trouble the city as little as their near-dentbs troubled the officers who rescued the three.

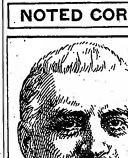
There is a story called "The Port of Missing Men." O. Burke, dock superintendent for Graham & Morton, thinks he knows where the port is. Hundreds of men have dropped suddenly out of sight. Many of these, according to Mr. Burke, are laboring now along the docks of the Chicago river, unloading boats for 25 cents an hour, and, like the three who nearly drowned, occasionally dropping, or nearly dropping, out of all existence.

The casual attitude in the thing which draws the men to the docks. At 3 o'clock every morning a Graham & Morton steamer comes in loaded with fruit.

The two hundred men ora always there. They begin drifting down to the dock at nightfall, and by midnight they are spread along its length, sleeping the untroubled sleep of the irresponsible. When the boat comes in they unwke ond, forming in long lines, transport the cargo, in the manner of a bucket brigade, to the warehouse.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

NOTED CORRESPONDENT DIES



William E. Curtis, who recently dropped dead from apoplexy in a Philadelphia hotel, was one of the best known and most popular journalists of the present day, and his death came as a shock to his host of friends.

William Elroy Curtis was born at Akron, O., November 5, 1850, and was graduated from Western Reserve college in 1871. On December 24, 1874, he married Cora Kepler at Erie, Pa., at this time and until 1887 being on the staff of the Chicago Inter Ocean. In 1887 he went to Washington as correspondent of the Chicago Record, and remained with that paper in such a connection until 1901, when the union of the Record and the Herald created a new newspaper. Mr. Curtis was retained by the combined papers, however, and was serving as correspondent for the Record-Herald at the time of his death.

During the years 1889 and 1890 Mr. Curtis served as special commissioner from the United States to the South American republics and acted as executive officer at the international American conference of that year. He was director of the bureau of American republics from 1890 until 1893, and was historical secretary and chief of the Latin-American department of the Columbian Exposition from 1891 to 1893.

REJECTS TITLED SUITORS



Though her fortune end great beauty call forth persistency on the part of her many titled suitors, Mrs. William B. Leeds has turned them all away and will come back to America to live. She is the youthful widow of the "Tin Plate King," former president of the Rock Island system, a woman whom Tellu, the French artist, enthusiastically testified had 98 of the 100 points that denote physical perfection. She has had a successful social season in London and several offers of marriage, among them being one from Prince Murat, but she wishes to return unfettered to America that she may attend to the education of her son.

Mrs. Leeds wants her eight-year-old son, William Bateman Leeds, to be brought up under those conditions that best tend to promote good American citizenship. More particularly she wants him taught how to conserve and manage the $50,000,000 estate left him by his father, who died at the Ritz hotel in Paris, June 23, 1908.

Among those who danced attendance on the charming widow were Prince Murat, the Duke de Fleuriguy-Lavigo, Lord Falconer, heir to the Earl of Kintore; Lord Alexander Thynne, uncle of the Marquis of Bath, and Sir Abe Bailey, the South African millionaire.

SEES RISE IN LIVING COST



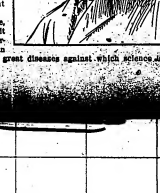
George E. Roberts, director of the mint, who has recently returned to Washington from a trip through the west, predicts that the cost of living will advance.

He says that while agricultural development will be noted, he does not expect it to keep pace with the increase in population. Farm rentals are advancing, he finds, because many farmers are being forced back to tilling of the soil. The consumers must realize, he says, that the day of cheap free land has passed, and with an advance in the cost of everything entering the production of foodstuffs there must be an increas in prices to the consumers.

Mr. Roberts points to the fact that the census shows the population of the country increased 21 per cent. between 1900 and 1910, while the farm land area increased only 4.3 per cent., and says it means higher living cost.

"The fact is," said Mr. Roberts, "that agricultural progress are being offset by the increasing cost of food and raw materials, and the principal factor in this is the complete occupation of the country.

GOES TO WAR UPON OPIUM



F. A. Carl of New York was appointed by President Taft to represent the United States in the conference called at The Hague to consider ways and means for the restriction of the traffic in opium. The greatest evil in China today is the opium curse. The government is laboring hard to combat it, and to a certain extent has succeeded. But the evil in China is still pronounced and for several years past it has been spreading over other countries, among the the United States.

To restrict this evil an international conference was called at the capital of Holland in which the representatives of the various world powers participated. The representative of the American government was present with the others.

While opium is a useful medicine, used under a doctor's prescription, it is a dangerous agent when otherwise employed. It has more human wrecks to its credit that any of the great diseases against which science is now directing its energies.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Famous Statue Again on Barney Lawn



WASHINGTON.—"Natalie," the famous Barney statue, has reappeared. Emerging from the seclusion into which it made an enforced retirement last fall the lovely bit of marble, which may or may not be a representation of the loveliness of Miss Natalie Clifford Barney by her sister, Miss Laura, again stands on the lawn of Studio House, the poetic residence of Mrs. Alice Clifford Barney-Hamaker.

No vandel eye, however, will be permitted to gaze upon the undraped loveliness of the statue which set all Washington talking last fall. The caretaker of the Barney-Hemmick home has not forgotten the stir the statue caused and the order of the chief of police, Major Richard Sylvester, which caused it to be boxed and taken indoors. The improvised fence of barrel staves which the caretaker erected lest yeer between the lawn and the street, where thousands gathered to gaze on the statue, has been replaced by a high confdete wall, penetrated only by a gateway. Hence only those who bove field glesses and residences which command a view of the Barney-Hemmick backyard will be able to see tha statue. Talented and vivacious Mrs. Barney-Hemmick (the woo only last spring she was married in Paris to Christian Hemmick, thirtyfive years her junior) has returned from Europe with her husband.

Mrs. Borney, the mother, wes much put out by the stir made by the statue. Tha Barney family pooh pooh the idee that the statue was inspired by or represents Miss Natalie Borney. They say a professional model wos used by Miss Laura Barney, as she thos was, who sometimes a studio in Paris. Some acquaintances insist.

With the idea of preprring a fitting surrounding for the statue an elaborate garden will be lold out nbout the Borney home. Unique pions, reflecting the originality and artistic taste of tha mistress of the mension, have been drawn. The statue will oc-

Highway Building Soon to Be General



MORE money is being expended in the good roads movement throughout the United States this year than ever before been utilized for this purpose. Some results of the work being done by the Touring Club of America in conjunction with the American Association for Highway Improvement toward educating the public to the value of improved highways throughout the country are illustrated in a chart just prepared by the United States office of public roads, which shows that nearly fifteen thousand miles of transcontinental interstate and trunk lina roads are contemplated in various sections of the country.

Although the chart was prepared by the office of public roads, it does not by any means represent all the work that has been projected or is sided financiolly by the government.

That practically every state in the Union is benefited to some extent by the proposed new highways, and the widespread interest in the good roads movement indicates that tha time is not far distant when the United States will be interlaced by a complete system of good roads.

Estimates prepared by the office of public roads show that by improving 20 per cent. of the roods of the notion almost the highest point of efficiency could be reached. Twenty per cent. of the roads in each state could be improved by an expenditure of an average sum of three million dollers a state and the annual saving thereby in the wear and tear on horses, wagons and automobiles in the transportation of crops and increased land values be estimated at over one million dollars.

Proof That Mine Blew Up the Maine



THE Maine was destroyed by an external explosion. There no longer remains any doubt as to the manner in which the United States battleship was sunk in Havana barbor on February 15, 1898. The double bottom of the ship has been removed with part of the keel standing perpendicular, some 28 feet higher than its normal position. This confirms the report and testimony which Ensign Powell was given before the investigating board after tha disaster and which was based upon the reports made to him by Simon Ingram, the explosion

Military experts who inspected the vessel recently found that the bottom plates are bent plates in a perpendicular position, supported by stanchions The lowest, or platform, deck is an upbeyed mass of steel, obove the submerged bow. The position of this part of the bottom, experts declare, indicates that when is now the highest point originally end structurally occupied a position at obout frome 18. This suggests that there was an explosion of e mine under that part of the ship, say about midway between the stem and the middnhy section.

The explosion, experts believe, broke the ship into two parts, throwing one section, including tha conning tower, toward the stern, the conning tower failing on the superstructure on the starboard side. From this position, in cutting away the wreckage. it has been affixed to metlic to the main deck slightly forward of the after turret, which is on the port side. Thus the tower is on the opposite side in that on which tha explosion took place.

It is o confirmed belief that such a tearing of the ship's bottom could not have been produced by an interior explosion. It is further said that by regulotion military mine could have wrought such terrific havoc.

Destructive New Type of Torpedoes



THE range of torpedoes has been increased from 4,500 yards to 12,000 yards by the completion of two new types by the bureau of ordnance. As many piercing torpedoes of this new type, it is claimed, can be fired from battleships, torpedo boats and submarine tubes at a range of nearly seven miles with the same accuracy that projectiles are buried from guns.

Some time ago it was learned by the naval authorities that foreign torpedo companies had developed torpedoes with a range of 8,000 yards, and that some of tha powers had placed orders for this class of projectiles. It became apparent that something must be done to meet this increase in the range of other navies. A board of officers in the ordnance bureau was assigned to the task

At the bureau of ordnance it was stated that unless some new defense against torpedoes is developed the most powerful super-dreadnought would be helpless against the attack of submarines and torpedo boats. Repeatily does this new type of torpedo increase the destructiveness of the submarines already so formidable.

Hy the plon now being prepared submarines are to be equipped with 12 of these new projectiles. It is not thought it will be necessary for submorines to fire at a longer range than 2,000 yards. From that distance it will be impossible for officers on a botteshlp to locate a submorine, and there has not yet been devised my way to attack these boats. Officers of the ordnance bureau declare that at a distance of 2,000 yards a submarine could drive its 12 monster torpedoes under the armor belt of a battleship and sink her without giving the battleship the least opportunity to reply to the attack.

Guest 'Jollies' Waiter to Save Tips

SALINA, KAN.—In the breach of promise suit of Miss Alice Bowes against N. W. Sly, some inside facts about how a traveling man may invariably get the best there is on the bill of fare at a hotel were made public.



Miss Bowes was a waitress in a Topeka hotel. Sly, formerly a Union Pacific conductor, and now a claim agent for that road, frequently stopped at the hotel where the plaintiff was employed. The "jollied" her freely and she thought he was trying to marry her.

The girl says that Sly made love to her and induced her to go with him on several trips, and wrote her many effusive letters. She could not produce any of these letters, though the statement was met by a denial from Sly that he ever wrote to her, she says the letters were so warm she destroyed them as fast as they arrived. Sly stood pat on a clean denial of every allegation and insisted the whole trouble came from Miss Bowes' inability to differentiate between hunger and love-sickness.

During his many years' work as a railroad man Sly took liberties with his personal locomotive and made many a flying switch on a lunch counter sandwich and cup of coffee. Trying to keep up steam on tough steak and cold spplu pie finally had its effect and by the time he quit eating his meals in restaurants from the top of a stool his stomach was laid up for repairs and to get something he could eat or hold necessitated some kindly attention from the waitresses. He says he was kind to all of them, for he that method he obtained better service.

Trimmed by Strangers in Poker Game



YONKERS, N. Y.—When William Morton, who is 76 years old, came out of his little trance and felt his confidence in how he realized it was no idle dream that he had been put back $500 by his love for poker and his confidence in human nature. His belief that it was all going out and nothing coming in was strengthened when he read the following note:

"Never lry to trim a wiae one. If not other does not benefit s man of your years, but it has been tried by thousnnds before you, and the verdict of time is that it can't be done.

So that this information might not get lost in the shuffle, it was placed under s brick, which Mr. Morton found in a small valley when he opened it to look for $3,500 he thought he had won in a poker game.

According to Mr. Morton hb met a few days ago a man from whom he won $3,000 during poker. After the man had given an "I. O. U." for the money he told Mr. Morton of another man from whom he could win a lot of money. Mr. Morton was told the other man played a strictly cash game and that he had better provide himself with $500. Mr. Morton did so and the trio went to a nice, clean, vacant lot outside the town and began to play. It was a teblo stakes game, and each of the men put up $500 in real money before starting Mr. Morton lost $100 and prayed fervently that his opponent would raise him. He did

"Raise you $400," hs said, and Mr. Morton promptly "called" him. The other fellow said he had a flush, and Mr. Morton drew down the pot, showing his hand. Then his best friend produced a voiles, into which he placed oil the money lu the pot. Next he offered to redeem his "I O. U." and put into the voiles what he said was $3,000 in cash.

Steals to Win Honors in Fraternity

NEW YORK.—Richard Pachara, self-confessed embezzler, who had donated most of the $6,000 he stole to the lodge of which he was the chief officer, and contributed the remainder to various charitable enterprises, met clemency on every hand when he was arraigned before Judge Swann. The court suspended sentences and the young man's employers—from whom he had stolen—offered him his old place as confidential bookkeeper and cashier. It was a remarkable case of its kind.



During the eight years previous to his arrest, Pachora had been employed by Darsel Bros. When the thefts was discovered the bookkeeper pleaded guilty. In making his plea he amazed the court by proclaiming that he had spent every dollar of the stolen money in donations to the order to which he belonged and its charities. Not a dollar of the plunder had he spent on himself or his little family.

"My trouble," said the young man, "is due entirely to a mad ambition for fraternal honors. It was the one great joy of my life to attain high rank in the lodge, so I stole money to make donations and give parties and picnics to the old people and children who lived at the lodge's home."

Judge Swann could scarcely credit the man's story, but his probationary officers found that everything Pachara said was true. When he was arraigned the trustees of Pachara's lodge produced their books to show that their officer had contributed $5,000 during the period he was stealing from his employers.

Judge Swann replied that he was moved to clemency not by mere sentiment. From every possible source he had received the highest praise of the prisoner.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, • • MINN.

DIVERSITY IN FARMING.

The farmer is in a hazardous business at the best. His success depends to a very large extent on the weather. Droughts or excessive rains are disastrous to him. Early frosts threaten him, says the Charleston News and Courier. As in other hazardous businesses, he must make large profits in the good years to make up for the loses of the bad years. His profits must be recorded in ten-year periods. He cannot judge from the record of one year what his profits are. Moreover, it is evident that as a succession of seasons must assist each other in maintaining a general average of success, so the best insurance he can have in any one season is the planting of diverse crops, the harvesting of which will take place at different seasons of the year. In can thus escape a complete calamity in the event of a storm or other natural disturbance. The man, for instance, who has made money on truck is the spring can face the loss of his cotton crop with equanimity. In the average for the year he finds things balanceing up, and although he has lost the profits of the one crop in the destruction of the other, he has been insured against absolute loss on the entire year's operations. It is the capacity of the soil is this section for widely diverse crops that makes it so valuable. This is not a one-crop section. The lands are not merely good cotton lands. They are good truck lands, good orchard lands, good pasture lands. They can be made to yield wealth in e variety of ways.

A woman passed the other day on her way to Reno—regarded by those journeying that way as the fount of eternal happiness—and explained that the American husband was a bore and the educated Englishman was not. There is a certain amount of truth in what she says. When relieved of the necessity of working for the family living the Britisher has time to cultiveto those graces of life which appeal so strongly to the feminine heart, says the New York Herald. But he who must work for every dollar that his wife spends has no more time to devote to social matters than if he were trying to fill n slave with water. But is it not cruel to call such a man a bore and to intimate that because he is necessarily much away from home he has transferred his affections to some other quarter? If the well conserved Englishman could unite with his distinguished bearing, capacity for speeding and alacrity of manner the money-making gifts of the American we should have a husband of the sort calculated to rob Reno of most of its business.

The latest inscription projected by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools of Chicago, is the introduction of instruction in "flipping," which is another name for the art and mystery of descending stairless from moving vehicles. The idea is that everybody who has acquired skill is this direction—respective of sex—will know too much to jump off a street car heading in any other direction than that in which the car is moveing. Of course, before the generation that has been taught "flipping" supplants that which is now in control, a great many accidents may occur to reckless patrons. In the meantime, however, it is inexplicable that intelligent women continue to slight from street cars in such a way as to court danger.

A Pennsylvania husband put his purse in the store for safekeeping. His wife, ignorant of the fact, started a fire, and now they are hoping the treasury department will redeem the charred remains. There are regularly chartered institutions in the business of coring for other people's money and they pay a premium for the privilege of doing so. Money hidden about the house is never safe and the people who thus hoard their funds had better put their trust and their cash in some good bank.

One of the wealthy ladies of Newport gave a dinner and dance for her domestic servants a few evenings ago, but it is reported to have been a tame affair. None of the participants danced on the table or eloped with one in a lower sphere of life.

A Philadelphia man was obliged to leave his mother-in-law as security for his board bill in Atlantic City. Nobody is guessing as to the basis made to get that board bill paid.

The doctors don't want the mortar and pestle on their automobile tags. That is the symbol of a druggist, they declare, and very naturally they don't care to be taken for soda water dispensers and souvenir postal card dealers.

A New Jersey woman wants a divorce because she finds bungalow life too monotonous. It is hard to tell whether some of the miseries of married life are tragedies or jokes.

NOT MUCH TO HOLD ON TO NOW



"The Chinese government has a weak hold on the army."—Cable Dispatch.

EUGENE ELY DIES

AVIATOR'S ATTEMPT TO MAKE SENSATIONAL DIP. RESULTS IN HIS DEATH.

TEN THOUSAND SEE MISHAP

Birdman, Who Was First to Alight on Deck of Warship in Air Machine, Falls 150 Feet at Macon (Ga.) Fair Grounds.

Macon, Ga.—Eugene Ely, noted aviator and the first man to alight on the deck of a man-of-war in a heavier than air machine, was killed at the fair grounds here, when his biplane failed to rise from a sensational dip and fell 150 feet to the ground.

Misjudging the distance Ely started his downward glide too soon while running at a mile a minute and was unable to make the rise. When the machine crashed to earth the aviator was hurled clear of it by nearly a hundred feet. He was unconscious when reached by his mechanician, Frank Collin, and died ten minutes later before he could be removed to a hospital.

Ten thousand horrified spectators witnessed the fatal plunge.

Before running his machine out Ely asked his assistant mechanician, Edgar Turner, for a note book. The book was handed him and in it he wrote the address of Mrs. Ely in New York. Handing the book back, he said:

"If anything happens to me wire my wife. There's her address."

POSSE SEEKS EX-CONVICT

Ellsworth Authorities Believe Charles Marzyck Killed 14 Persons in Three States.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The theory that one man slew 14 persons in three states within six weeks received support in a statement made by Mrs. Minnie Vopat, divorced wife of Charles Marzyck.

Morzyck, who is an ex-convict, is sought by the county authorities in connection with the murder of five members of the William Showmen family here.

Mrs. Vopat said Marzyck has been in Colorado Springs, where the Wayne and Burnhom families, six persons, six weeks ago were killed, and is acquainted in Monmouth, Ill., where Wm. Ham E. Dawson and his wife and daughter were slain recently.

As a possible connection between the Ellsworth and other tragedies, Mrs. Vopat said her former husband was convicted of forgery in Colorado Springs a few months ago. She said it was not improbable that he had been in Monmouth lately.

TELLS OF $100,000 "FUND"

Lieut. Governor Morris on Stand in Stephenson Inquiry Names Robert J. Shields as Receiver.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"I have been told by Mr. Cook, partner of Edward Hines, that approximately $100,000 was paid by Hines and Senator Stephenson to certain men, one of whom was Robert J. Shields, to be used in the election of Senator Stephenson," said Lieutenant Governor Morris at the Stephenson query.

He said Mr. Shields went to Washington and saw Senator Stephenson and came back with a check.

H. L. Swift Dies on Trip.

Chicago—Herbert L. Swift, president of the Sterling Lumber and Supply company, and brother of Louis F. Swift, the packer, died suddenly on a Chicago & Northwestern railroad train near Milwaukee from heart disease.

Rams German Battleship.

Kiel, Germany.—The German battleship Hessen was rammed by the Norwegian steamer Argo. The damage to the battleship was very slight. The steamer's bow was crushed in, but she returned to Kiel unaided.

TAFT EXTENDS TRIP

ADDS TWO VIRGINIAS AND OTHER STATES TO HIS TOUR.

President Wishes to Clear State Before Opening of Campaign—Returns to Capital Nov. 15.

Las Vegas, Nev.—President Taft's notable "swing around the circle," now ending its fifth week, will not end in Washington Nov. 1, as first contemplated, but will be extended until Nov. 15 or 18. The president will travel 3,000 or 4,000 miles more than at first intended, bringing the total mileage of his tour up to between 16,000 and 17,000 miles and breaking all known records of presidential travel.

The regular itinerary of the original trip will be followed to Pittsburgh, where President Taft will pass the entire day of Tuesday, Oct. 31. Then, instead of keeping on to Washington, Mr. Taft will go direct to Morgantown, W. Va., to pass Wednesday, Nov. 1. From Morgantown he will go to Hot Springs, Va., to rest for five days, starting west again in time to vote at Cincinnati.

Following the Cincinnati trip, Mr. Taft probably will go to Hodgenville, Ky., to participate in the dedication of Lincoln farm memorial. There are two or three tentative dates in Tennessee following this and then, it is expected, Mr. Taft will return to Washington in time to prepare his message to congress, which meets the first Monday in December.

KATE SHELLEY NEAR DEATH

Iowa's Heroine in Precarious Condition and Doctors Give Up Hope for Her Recovery.

Boone, Ia.—Kate Shelley, Iowa's heroine, is in a very precarious condition at her home near Moingona. She is hedfest with Bright's disease and doctors have given up hope for her recovery. Miss Shelley saved a Northwestern train years ago by crawling across a tottering river bridge and rushing to Moingona, where she gave warning as the train was pulling out.

WOMAN WHIPS 15 HAZERS

University of Illinois Sophsmores Are Routed After Breaking into House Where Man Was Ill.

Champaign, Ill.—Mrs. Andrew J. Miller, wife of former State's Attorney Miller of this (Champaign) county, put to rout and severely lashed with a big whip several of a party of sophomore students from the University of Illinois, as they sought to break into the Miller house with the object of hazing certain freshmen who boarded there.

U. S. STEEL CANCELS LEASE

Contract for Great Northern Ore Beds, Biggest Property Controlled by Company, Is Nullified.

New York.—It was officially announced that the United States Steel corporation has cancelled its contracts for the lease of the Great Northern ore beds, one of the biggest properties of that kind controlled by the company.

Four Die From Powder Blast.

Ottawa, Ont. — Through a very bad explosion at the Curtis Powder company's plant, near Regaud, Quebec, four were killed and several injured.

Maine Gives Up Twenty Bodies.

Havana.—Twenty bodies from the petty officers' quarters and berth deck of the battleship Maine were removed from the wreck to Cabanae fortress. About forty-five bodies have been recovered since the work of raising the sunken craft began.

Court Adjourns to See Boat Pass.

Keokuk, Ia.—Court adjourned here to watch the passing of the steamer Yocumbo, the largest transfer boat on the Mississippi, en route from Dubuque to Baton Rouge, La.

MINISTER IN JAIL

REV. CLARENCE V. T. RICHESON CHARGED WITH DEATH OF AVIS LINNELL.

WOMAN DIES FROM POISON

Druggist Tells Police He Sold Minister Cyanide of Potassium—Victim Is Said to Have Been Engaged to Accused.

Boston.—A cell in Charles street jail holds Rev. Clarence Virgil Thompson Richeson, pastor of Immanual Baptist church, Cambridge, charged with the murder of Avis Linnell of Hyannis, Mass.

Miss Linnell, who was nineteen years old and a student at the Conservetory of Music, was found dead in the bathroom of the Young Women's Christian association home here.

The arrest of the minister was made at the home of Moses G. Edmands, father of Richeson's fiancee. It was made without a warrent on information substantiated by the police that the minister had bought cyanide of potassium shortly before the girl died from that drug. The warrent was issued after the pastor was lodged in e cell.

After a brief hearing in municipal court Richeson wee held without bail for further examination October 31. Date set for his wedding with Vole Edmonds.

Deputy Superintendent of Public Watts said he received word from Newton that William Hahn, a druggist of Newton Center, had sold cyanide of potassium to Richeson, whom he knew well, on the night of October 10.

Miss Linnell's death has caused a sensation because of several mysterious circumstances. She is believed to have been engaged to Rev. Richeson, but it is said the engagement was broken and the clergyman later announced his engagement to Miss Edmonds.

Richeson has steadily refused to discuss the case. The minister is a native of Rose Hill, Va., and lived in Liberty, Mo., Carrollton, Mo., St. Louis and Louisville. He is thirty-five years of age.

Liberty, Mo.—Clarence Richeson for several years was a student at William Jewell college here, and was expelled in 1906 in his senior year, when he was detected cheating in his examinations.

While in college he figured in one sensational incident, when he refused to leave the home of a young woman, who is said to have jilted him, until two o'clock in the morning.

CHINESE CRUSHED BY REBELS

Imperial Troops, Defeated in Two-Day Battle Before Hankow, Are in Rapid Retreat.

Peking.—Imperialist troops sant to the relief of Hankow have been defeated by the revolutionists in a two-days' battle outside the city.

The warship fleet under Admirel Saichen Ping was forced to drop several miles down the river under a heavy fire from the shore batteries. One Chinese gunboat was sunk by its crew which deserted to the rebels.

There is consternation in the capitol at this defeat, the second since the revolution started. A wireless message from Hankow confirms the defeat of the imperialist troops. Dispatches from Klu-Kiang are of the same tenor, adding that the Chinese gunboats are deserting to the rebels. The conduct of the rebels at Hankow is reported to be exemplary. Martial law is being enforced.

When the fighting ceased on this first day the revolutionists took up a strong position. Reinforcements for the rebels arrived and on the morning following a force fully 5,000 strong commenced an advance on the imperial encampment.

The advance was conducted cautiously. On the second day the rebels burned hundreds of huts, fearing ambush.

The loyalist infantry made a feint show of resistance, while the shots from the imperial warships failed to dislodge a rebel field gun which had been mode the special object of attack.

When the rebel scouts reached the imperial camp they found it deserted, and the main body entered, receiving bannere and shouting in jubilation. The loyalists' evacuation was so hurried that they left many guns and six carloads of hoggage and ammunition.

A rumor is current that the rebels have cut the railroad behind imperial troops and captured Siaokan, 30 miles north of Hankow.

Another native report is that the rebels hold the railway tunnel at Siangtochow, in the southern part of Ho-Nen province.

Consular dispatches from Yun-Nen report persistent rumors of disaffection among the imperial soldiers.

The Mohammedan rebellion is reported imminent in Kan-Su, the scene of the Mohammeden revolt of 1868-75.

Racing Driver is Killed.

Mason City, Ia.—Billy Pearce, driver of the Cobby motor car, was killed at Sioux City. A tire gave way and the machine went into the fence, killing the driver instantly. He had driven for ten years. He lived here with his father.

New Coffee Advance in East.

New York.—A general advance of two to three cents a pound on all of the cheaper grades of coffee will be declared by retailers in this city within the next ten days.

M'NAMARA IS VICTOR

TALESMAN NELSON EXCUSED AFTER FOUR-DAY FIGHT.

Admits He Had Formed Opinion Which Would Take Strong Evidence to Change.

Los Angeles.—The four days' fight against Z. T. Nelson, a vendreman, as a juror in the trial of James B. McNamara, who, with his brother, is accused of having blown up the Los Angeles Times building, ended with a victory for McNamara.

Nelson was dismissed after the state had withdrawn its objection to a challenge for cause, and after Nelson had admitted that he had formed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner and that it "would take mighty strong evidence to shake him."

Judge Bordwell questioned Nelson and he admitted he had obtained information about the alleged dynamiting of the Times building from persons with whom he had talked and from newspapers.

"If you were chosen as a juror in this case could you and would you, notwithstanding the opinion you have formed, act impartially on the evidence submitted to you?" Judge Bordwell asked.

"It would take pretty strong evidence before I would," was the reply.

A wrangle between lawyers as to whether he should have answered yes or no followed and Nelson said he could not answer the question. The state then withdrew its objection and Judge Bordwell permitted Nelson to step out. Thus ended the first skirmish in the trial.

McNamara was silent throughout the session. He manifested a strong interest in the examination of the talesmen, but offered no suggestions.

ALDRICH HAS REVISED PLAN

New Scheme Provides for a $300,000,000 Reserve Association With United States in Central.

Washington.—A National Reserve association with a capital of approximately $300,000,000, which is estimated to be about 20 per cent. of the capital of all national and state banks and trust companies in the United States eligible for membership, is provided in the revised plan of currency reform, drafted by former United States Senator Aldrich, chairmen of the National Monetary commission, has been made public.

The revised plan, which will be submitted to the monetary commission here next month, contains the principal features of the original draft with suggestions as to the relations of state banks and trust companies to the association; a method of purchasing two per cent. government bonds now held by national banks and means to insure the maintenance of edequate reserves by the association and to regulate discounts and note issues.

ROOSEVELT SILENT IN 1912

Letter Indicates that the Colonel Will Keep Out of Next Presidential Campaign.

Richmond, Va.—The pert which former President Roosevelt will take in the coming national campaign probably will be one of silence. This fact is now publicly known through a letter which he wrote to Congressman Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways association, declining an invitation to address the convention. Colonel Roosevelt emphasized in the letter:

"From now on I wish to avoid making any speech I possibly can avoid."

This is interpreted to mean that Mr. Roosevelt wished to refrain from giving utterence to any opinions which possibly might be misconstrued in connection with the presidential campaign.

WILSON GREETS BREWERS

Secretary Delivers Speech of Welcome at International Congress Despite Hundreds of Protests.

Chicago.—Secretary of Agriculture Jemes Wilson braved the accumulated wrath of prohibition workers and the prayers of church people throughout the country, and delivered his speech at the international brewers' congress here.

In spite of hundreds of protests that had been sent to President Taft and to the secretary himself, calling on him to refuse to appear at the congress, Mr. Wilson welcomed the members of the organization and made his speech. To the nonexpert andtior it consisted merely in extending the international visitors the same courtesy the United States has received from the European countries from which some of them come.

Edison Wins Nobel Prize.

Stockholm.—A Nobel prize is to be conferred upon Thomes Edison, the femous American inventor, for his scientific achievements,

Deneen Has Another Fall.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Deneen suffered a second fall within twenty-four hours and suffered another injury to his broken leg. While entering the governor's mansion the governor fell. Physicians were called and examination revealed the fact that the leg was not rebroken.

American Killed in Honduras.

New Orleans.—A dispatch from Celba, Honduras, says Let Thomlinson, an American, was killed in a re- volver fight with a native.

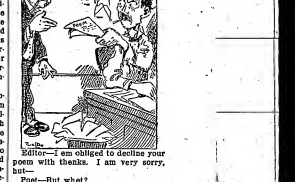


Cement Talk No. 10

Concrete work stands the weather. No rotting, shrinking, warping, no crumbling nor rusting can occur where good sand, gravel or crushed stone have been mixed properly with UNIVERSAL Portland Cement and cast into sidewalks, floors, steps, foundations or other *concrete* work. Our best customers are our old customers who know by experience that *concrete* made from UNIVERSAL cement is good for years of use. Ask your dealer for UNIVERSAL when you have any concrete work to do.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

A REAL REGRET.



Too Late to Change.

"A man can no more change his reputation than he can change his face or his form," said Senator La Follette at a banquet in Madison.

"There was once a wicked old Madison millionaire who took his pastor aside and said:

"'I am going to devote the remainder of my life to doing good.'

"Dr. Thirdly, outspoken man, retorted:

"'Do you mean John H. Good, the wealthy farmer, or young Sam Good, the Socialist milltourte?'"

Is of Scotch Origin.

Ellen Key, who has written a number of books and has had much to do with molding public opinion in Sweden, is descended from a Scotch highlander, Colonel McKay, who fought under Gustavus Adolphus. In 1838 her father lost all his money and Miss Key went to work as a teacher. She then gave lectures and has for 20 years been lecturer on the history of civilization at the Popular University of Stockholm.

One Mother Says

"There's only one trouble with

Post Toasties

"When I get a package or two, Father and the boys at once have tremendous appetites."

Post Toasties
Require No Cooking

Serve with sugar and cream and the smiles go round the table.

"The Memory Lingers"
Sold by Grocers

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

WHAT I WENT THROUGH

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Natick, Mass.—"I cannot express what I went through during the change of life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold, I had creepy sensations, and I could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I also had a tumor. I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it had worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish my letter."—Mrs. NATHAN H. GREATON, 91 N. Main Street, Natick, Mass.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Daniel Fahrenheit.

In view of the abnormal weather which we have had this summer we think a tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, who was born on September 16, either in 1736 or 1740. It is hard to say which. Before his day several attempts had been made to measure the heat level, not the heat, by tubes containing oil of spirits of wine, but it fay with a bankrupt merchant of Danizig to show how the feat could be successfully accomplished.

The first thermometers were made with spirits of wine; but the ingenious Gabriel soon adopted mercury as his medium, and so it has remained to this day. His instruments speedily became known throughout the world, and though a more rational method of graduation has since been adopted, the popular mind still clings to the Fahrenheit scale. Our own Royal society thought highly of this humble inventor and acknowledged his genius by making him one of its fellows. To the "Transactions" of the society he contributed several papers.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Broken Bone.

Your first duty, after notifying a surgeon, is to provide support for the injured member in the form of an improvised splint. Flat pieces of board, as broad, if possible, as the limb and slightly longer than the broken bone, canes, umbrellas, in fact anything that will accomplish your end may be used in adjusting these, and with any soft material that is at hand; straw, leaves or cushions made of grass may be used. Avoid any pressure on the injured part, cover it with a cloth, and keep wet with clean, cold water.—Woman's Home Companion.

Modern Pharmacy.

"We have a very fine course in pharmacy," says the president of the college in the father of the student who is entering.

"I'm glad to hear that. My boy expects to become a druggist."

"Well, we give special lectures on soap, stamps, perfumery, patent medicines, water, candy, city directories, telephone books and stationery."—Life.

SHIFT

If Your Food Fails to Sustain You, Change.

One sort of diet may make a person despondent, depressed and blue and a change to the kind of food the body demands will change the whole thing.

A young woman from Phila. says:

"For several years I kept in a rundown, miserable sort of condition, was depressed and apprehensive of trouble. I lost flesh in a distressing way and seemed in a perpetual sort of dreamy nightmare. No con sarious disease showed, but the 'all-over' sickness was enough.

"Finally, between the doctor and fate, I was put on Grape-Nuts and cream, as it was decided I must have a nourishing food that the body could make use of.

"The wonderful change that came over me was not, like Jonah's gourd, the growth of a single night, yet it came with a rapidity that astonished me.

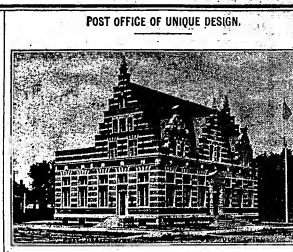
During the first week I gained in weight, my spirits improved, my whole world began to look brighter and more worth while.

"And this has continued steadily, till now, after the use of Grape-Nuts for only a few weeks, I am perfectly well, feel splendidly, take a lively interest in everything, and am a changed person in every way." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

POST OFFICE OF UNIQUE DESIGN.



Philip Liesch, president of the Liesch Printing Company at New Ulm, Minn., and editor of its two papers, the Brown County Journal, in English, and the Volksblatt, in German, has just been appointed postmaster at New Ulm, and has gotten his office down to running order in the new government building.

The building is one of the most beautiful and most unique of the large number of post offices new owned by the government. When the appropriation was first secured, the architects of the treasury department prepared a conventional design, but the people of New Ulm, most of whom are of German ancestry, made a strong plea through their representatives in congress for a design more in keeping with the traditions and ideas of the citizens, and as a result the modified Dutch design here shown was adopted.

TO CANCEL LEASES

OFFICIAL SOURCES CONFIRM RUMOR CURRENT ALL DAY IN WALL STREET.

REGARDING MINNESOTA LANDS

Herbert Knox Smith's Stand Held as Cause—Commanding Position Might Be Basis for Federal Suits.

New York, N. Y.—In view of the attitude taken by Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith towards railroads and ore holding of the United States Steel corporation, the corporation has decided to cancel its leases of the Great Northern ore properties.

When the lease will be terminated, however, is undetermined, inasmuch as the Hill ore contract stipulates that the lease will continue until the ore is exhausted, "unless on Jan. 1, 1915, the lessee is terminated under an option reserved to the lessee."

Well street was unable to figure out how the abrogation of the contract could be effected except by mutual consent. Officials of the Steel corporation refused to state the reason for the decision to cancel the big lease, nad this phase is a matter of conjecture.

Could Lease Lands Again.

It was suggested that in the event of the cancellation of the lease, the ore lands of the Great Northern could be leased again, as a whole or in parcels, to other consumers of iron ore. The effect of such a change on the tonnage of ore transported to the upper lake ports by the Great Northern, it is said, is problematical. It would doubtless be influenced somewhat by the terms of whatever new leases might be made.

If the land, or a considerable portion of it, were leased to producers of iron not so well provided with other sources of ore as the Steel corporation, the result might be that this ore would be taken out more rapidly than has been the case so far under the present lease to the Steel corporation. In that event, the Great Northern railway would benefit by the increased tonnage.

It has been suggested that the trustees of the Great Northern ore lands might engage in mining ore on behalf of the certificate holders and sell the ore instead of leasing the lands. It is doubted that the Great Northern would reacquire any interests in the ore lands or thet the title to them now in trust would in any way be disturbed.

Include Vast Amount of Ore.

The Great Northern ore properties are estimated to include deposits of 300,000,000 tons of iron ore. No figures are available as to how much ore has been mined since the opening of the Great Northern properties. The lease provides that the corporation mine 750,000 tons more each successive year, and the specified amount of ore must be paid for whether it is mined or not.

Under this provision the corporation would be required to mine 3,750,000 tons during the present year, or at least pay for that amount, which would mean $9,637,000.

The iron ore properties of the Great Northern railroad in 1906 were transferred to Louis W. Hill, James J. Hill and Walter J. Hill, as trustees, the 1,500,000 shares of beneficial interest in the trust, equal to the number of the sheres of stock held, being issued Dec. 2, 1906, to Great Northern stockholders.

Confirmation of the rumor that the Steel corporation would cancel its lease on the Hill ore holdings led close students of the situation to refer to the report of Herbert Knox Smith on the United States Steel corporation as a possible reason for the decision on the part of the corporation.

Paragraph Pointed Out.

The following paragraph was especially pointed to as substantiating this theory:

"Hence, not only on account of its great holdings of ore, but also on account of these peculiar advantages enjoyed in transportation of ore, the Steel corporation occupies an extremely commanding position in iron and steel industries. Indeed, insofar as the Steel corporation's position in the entire iron and steel industry is of a monopolistic character, it is chiefly through its control of ore holdings and transportation of ore."

For some time those who are best informed regarding the makeup of the United States Steel corporation have regarded its ownership of ore-carrying railroads and rates charged by its dependents for transportation of their ore from upper lake ports as the most vulnerable feature of its position. In fact, it has been pretty well understood that if the government suit is ever turned against the Steel corporation, this situation could form the chief basis for it.

Profit is Enormous.

With the ownership of these railroads, the Steel corporation is able to transport its ores at small relative expense. On the other hand, its charges independents an 80-cent rate for hauling their ores, whereas the actual cost to the Steel corporation for this haul is only about 20 cents a ton.

United States Steel common was weak throughout the session of the stock exchange, suffering a loss of 1¼ for the day on transactions in 262,000 shares. Great Northern preferred, however, closed unchanged at 124½, Great Northern ore certificates sold down 3 points from Tuesday night. There was a heavy liquidation of them as the total transactions were only 450 sheres.

MEDAL FOR CLITHERALL MAN.

Carnegie Commission Recognizes a Minnesotan.

Pittsburg, Penn. — Among scores of persons who were awarded Carnegie hero medals by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission at its fall meeting here, as a recognition of bravery in saving humnn life or attempts in which the life of the hero was jeopardized, is John Murdock, a young farmer of Clitherall, Ottertail county, Minn.

Young Murdock was awarded a bronze medal for an attempt to save a boy from drowning at Clitherall, Dec. 1, 1910. Last winter a party of boys were crossing the lake on skates when one of them fell through an air hole. The rest of the party rushed to Murdock's house on the shore of Lake Clitherall and called him to the rescue.

Murdock crept out on the ice to the edge of the hole and saw the boy's body lying on the sandy bottom of the lake 18 feet below. He dived to the bottom and brought the body to the surface.

All efforts to resuscitate the boy failed, but neighbors of Murdock, impressed by his heroism in having risked his life in the icy waters of the lake, presented him with a gold watch and sent a record of the case to the Carnegie Hero Fund commission with a recommendation that his valor be recognized.

HONOR OWATONNA TEACHER.

G. A. Merrill Completes Twenty-fifth Year of Service.

Owatonna.—Superintendent G. A. Merrill, of the state school for indigent children, located here, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by friends and admirers in honor of the completion of Mr. Merrill's twenty-fifth year of service. C. L. Crandall made the principal address of the evening, and presented Superintendant Merrill with a massive mahogany clock.

HOSPITAL FOR ALBERT LEA.

Two Bequests Form Foundation for the Institution.

Albert Lea.—The late Mrs. Naeve of this city gave her homestead for hospital purposes and Mrs. Charles Soll gave $5,000. Committees of the Business Men's league secured over $20,000 in two or three days' work and more is to be raised. The hospital will accommodate from thirty to forty patients, and will be ready for occupancy about December 15.

DR. VINCENT'S INAUGURATION

A COMPANY NUMBERING 5,000 MARCHES IN REVIEW.

Spectators Fill Northrop Field and Join in the General Jubilee.

Minneapolis. — Over five thousand students and alumni, with flaming torches and garbed in veri-colored caps, pledged their fealty to George E. Vincent, third president of the University of Minnesota. And the 15,000 spectators who thronged the grandstand and bleachers to the overflowing on either side were not one whit less enthusiastic.

Heading the pageant came the University band, followed by the few branch members of the classes of '75, '76, and on up to the class of 1911.

Behind this came the school of athletics with a diminutive pack mule loaded with pick and shovel. Then came the college of letters and sciences, 900 of them, headed by a float with Atlas bearing the world upon his shoulders and Miss Dorothy Loyhed as the fair sex, symbolic of learning. After this came 300 mechanical and electrical engineers, the mechenicels with a float upon which there was a forge surrounded by grimy students at work, and the electricals with a brougham covered with electric lights, heering the words, "We Shine for Vincent."

After this came the agricultural college, 350 strong, headed by a huge transparency upon which was a picture of President Vincent pulling at a stubborn calf, below which were the words, "Proxy on the Farm." The co-eds, beering Japanese lanterns, and headed by Miss Hoag, Economics club carrying a huge cloth house with lighted windows, followed the men. It was the best of both men and co-eds that they were represented to the last person available.

The literal exercises were held at the university armory. Among those who spoke were Rev. L. A. Johnson, president of the Augustane Synod, St. Paul; President Hill, of the University of Minnesota; President J. H. Pinley, of the College of the City of New York; President Judson, University of Chicago; President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, and Rev. H. P. Dewey, Minneapolis.

ALMOST DIES ON HIGHWAY.

Travelers Thought Chase Was Drunk, Not Sick, and Left Him to Suffer.

Elbow Lake.—A. F. Chese of Parkers Prairie, Minn., on his way home from Norcross where he had been working in the harvest fields, burst a blood vessel on the side of his mouth and fell down a mile east of Erdahl two days and two nights. One of his body is paralyzed. He remembers that several persons spoke to him, but he could not convince them of his helplessness as he was due to intoxication. One mnn even asked him for a drink. Noticing a stray team, Frank Steiger, mail carrier, investigated and found Mr. Chase. Friends came from Parkers Prairie Tuesday and took him home. He is 65 years old.

Traveling Salesman at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—It will be a delight to all playgoers to know that the famous musical comedy, "The Traveling Salesman," by James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady" and "The Commuters," is to be seen at the Bijou, Minneapolis, the week of October 22d, under the direct management of its owner, Henry B. Harris, the prominent New York manager. The production of this "Traveling Salesman" will surely be one of the notable events of this season at the Bijou.

Wrecked Steamer Still Afloat.

Duluth.—Despite the failure of four vessels sent in search of the derelict Hopkins, the waterlogged and abandoned lumber steamer is still afloat and a menace to navigation. Captain Bailey of the steamer Willien E. Corey sighted the dangerous obstruction fifty miles below Michigan Island. The Vidette, a government vessel has been sent post haste to remove the hulk.

Sues Three For Slander.

Little Falls.—Frank P. Egan, proprietor of the West hotel in this city, for many years of Minneapolis, has begun actions against three prominent Little Falls men charging them with malicious slander. He asks damage of $1,000 from each. Egan was out of the city a few days and it is alleged the men circulated a report he had skipped out and would not come back.

"Busy Izzy" at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—George Sidney supported by Miss Carrie Webber and a company of clever dancers, comedians and scores of pretty girls is to the attraction at the Bijou, Minneapolis the week of October 29th, in the greatest of all emile compellers, "Buey Izzy," the musical comedy.

Derelict Probably Sinks.

Duluth.—That the derelict Hopkins is on the bottom of Lake Superior, about sixty miles off Michigan Island on the course between Eagle river and La Pointe, and is no longer a menace to navigation, is the belief of Captain Brown, of the government rackt Vidette, and Commander Guy A. Reed, of the Minnesota training ship Gopher. The Gopher went 250 miles in search of the lost vessel. Incoming steamers report sighting wreckage, but the hulk has disappeared.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.



Poet—In winter I write poems to keep the wolf from the door.

Admiring Friend—Yes—

Poet—And in summer I have to keep on writing poems so the lemener will stop et the door.

ALMOST CRAZY WITH ECZEMA

"I, the undersigned, cannot give enough praise to the Cuticura Remedies. I had been doctoring for at least a year for eczema on my foot, I had tried doctor after doctor all to no avail. When a young girl I sprained my ankle three different times, paying little or no attention to it, when five years ago a smell spot showed upon my left ankle. I was worried and sent for a doctor. He said it was eczema. He drew a small hone from the ankle about the size of a match and about an inch long. The small hole grew to about the size of on apple, and the eczema spread to the knee. The doctors never could heal the hole in the ankle. The whole foot ran water all the time.

"My husband and my sons were up night and day wheeling me from one room to another in the hope of giving me some relief. I would sit for hours at a time in front of the fireplace hoping for daybreek. The pain was so intense I was almost crazy, in fact, I would lose my reason for hours at a time. One day a friend of mine dropped in to see me. No more had she glenced at my foot than she exclaimed: 'Mrs. Finnegan, why in the world don't you try the Cuticura Remedies!' Being disgusted with the doctors and their medicines, and not being able to sleep at all, I decided to give the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial. After using them three days thet night I slept as sound as a silver dollar for eight long hours. I awoke in the morning with but very little pain, in fact, I thought I was in heaven. After using the Cuticura Remedies for three months I was perfectly restored to health, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I will be sixty-four years of age my next birthday, hale and heerty at present." (Signed) Mrs. Julia Finnegan, 2256 Hebert St., St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-pege book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 12 K, Boston.

Not If He Knew It.

"That's a nice little game you played on that girl in not showing up at the church when you were to be merried to her."

"Well, it wasn't a tie game."

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 43-1911.

If You Have a Sickly Youngster Try This Free

The family with young children that is without sickness in the house now and then is rare, and so it is important that the head of the house should know what to do in the little emergencies that arise. A child with a serious ailment needs a doctor, it is true, but in the majority of instances, as any doctor knows, the child suffers from some intestinal trouble, usually constipation.

The best thing in giving it a pill or a remedy containing an opiate, nor the fussing of the bowels to be always recommended. Simply give the little one, or a mild, gentle laxative, tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which, by cleaning out the bowels and strengthening the little stomach muscles, will immediately correct the trouble.

This is not alone our opinion but that of Mrs. Mead of Freeport, Kans., who says: "Baby was troubled with colic successfully and so also was I. Whether it be baby, who gives it to her children and takes it herself. It is sold in fifty cent and one dollar bottles at every drug store, but if you want to test it in your family, before you buy it send your address to Dr. Caldwell and he will forward you a generous free sample. Address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.



In size, shape, color, quality and price, Lenox Soap suits the majority of women better than any other soap.

That is why most women, when their grocers ask what kind of soap they want, say, "Lenox, of course!"

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

COLDS Cured in One Day

As a rule, a few doses of Munyon's Cold Remedy will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the head, throat and lungs almost instantly. Price 25 cents at any druggist's, or sent prepaid.

If you need Medical advice write to Munyon's Doctors. They will cordially diagnose your case and give you advice by mail, absolutely free.

Address Professor Munyon, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety.

They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.





DANDY combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. 'Phiar' also, 10c.

GLASS combination for cleaning white kid shoes, 25c. Ivory Kid Cleaner, 10c. Both used and known by their private names.

GILT EDGE the only ladies shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes other and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 10c. Combination, 25c.

BLACK combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. 'Phiar' also, 10c.

GLASS combination for cleaning white kid shoes, 25c. Ivory Kid Cleaner, 10c. Both used and known by their private names.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.,
23-25 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
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The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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ALLENS FOOT-EASE

A POWDER TO SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

For the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Bone Diseases, Scrofula, Abscess, Fistula, Open Wounds, Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itching Humors, Sore Eyes, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Wounds of all kinds, and all forms of Skin Disease, even the worst and most obstinate. 50c. and $1.00 at all druggists, or by mail. Sample FREE. Address, A. E. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray Hair. A Luxuriant Growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
for COUGHS & COLDS

SASKATCHEWAN farm lands—48 acres best wheat land, $20 acre under cultivation. Write settlers' information bureau, Regina, Saskatchewan Land Bank, Elbow acres. W. J. Patterson, Overshot, Sask.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. W. G. HUNT,

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

There seems to be a wide difference between the price of pigs and bacon at present.

The consumer pays about three times as much for his beef as the producer gets for it. It may be news to some people, who buy their meat at a city shop, to know that cattle buyers are now only paying three cents a pound for prime fat steers. Who gets the difference?

The trusts are mourning over the fact that the people are next to any Taft "hogwash" We do wonder if him and his backers think that the common people are such suckers that they don't know that Taft handed them a lemon.

There is no use to call any session of the present legislature, and there is no use to hold out the bait of reapportionment to the people of northern Minnesota to get them to favor it, for they know there is no use to ask that gang for it. Bring on your next reason, reapportionment don't go. That legislature are safe at home, let them stay there.

Rathat Plave.

"It is a tremendous undertaking to get a new play accepted and produced," once said the late Clyde Fitch to a friend. "So many are written, and so few ever see the light of day. An English playwright with a gift of humorous exaggeration illustrated this fact to me once. He told me how he submitted a play to a celebrated actor and how in the course of the conversation the actor remarked:

"'Don't you think it is growing chilly in this room?'

"'Yes; it is rather,' the young playwright admitted.

"Then the actor rang a bell, and a servant forthwith appeared.

"'James,' said the actor, 'this room is rather cold. You may put three more manuscripts on the fire.'"—Lippincott's.

Talked Too Much.

Wife (reproachfully)—You forget how you once breathed your love in my ear and promised that my every wish should be gratified.

Husband—Yes, but I wish now I'd followed the hygienic rule of keeping my mouth shut while breathing.—Boston Transcript.

Billiards.

"Have you heard the billiard conundrum? Well, here it is:

"'What made the red ball blush?'

"'Why, when it saw the two whites kiss in the corner.'"

Cards and Card Playing.

In a paper in the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts Professor H. Chesney discussing the part played by gambling in magic, observes: "The use of cards is said to be derived from the Tarot cards, which were originally employed for occult purposes. The legend which ascribes the invention of cards to the purpose of amusing a mad king does not seem at all a sufficient explanation, and there is in addition the fact that cards of a kind existed before the said king. In further support of this idea the well known practice of telling fortunes by cards may probably be regarded as a survival of a regular form of divination by such means. It seems, in fact, that card playing for stakes is the development of a ceremony in which individuals consulting the oracle decided to abide by its pronouncements as to the holding of disputed property.

Meteors and the Atmosphere.

One of the most useful results arising from the study of sporadic meteors is the light thrown upon the question of the height of the atmosphere, since it is the friction of the air that sets them on fire, and if their elevation is known at the moment of their first appearance the probable height of the atmosphere can be calculated. On Aug. 11, 1909, a brilliant meteor happened to impress its picture simultaneously on three photographic plates, at Tashkend, Iskander and Tschimgan, in Russian Turkestan. The distances between these places furnished base lines from which the height could be deduced. The calculation shows that the meteor first appeared at a height of 69.45 miles above the earth and disappeared at fifty miles.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. October 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole J. Haugen of Hills Minnesota, who on July 8th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1201, Serial No. 04956 for E ½ Section 6 and Lots 4, 5 & 7, Section 7 Township 150 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal

Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 28th day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole J. Haugen, of Hills Minn. Ernest Sater, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Hansen, of Hills Minnesota, who on July 8th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1201, Serial No. 04957, for Lots 3 & 4, Section 7 Township 150 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 28th day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole J. Haugen, of Hills Minn. Ernest Sater, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ezekiel E. Sims, of Fisk Minn. who on November 18th, 1907, made Homestead entry No. 4061, Serial No. 06338 for Lots 3, 4, & S ½ W. ¼ Section 1 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 9th day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnsgaard, Andrew Hansen, John Dahlen, Isac J. Hole, all of Erie Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington} S. S. District Court,

14th, Judicial District.

C. Hollepean Brewing Company, Plaintiff,

vs

Edward E. Olson, Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is now on file in the office of the Clerk of Court of the District Court in and for the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take Judgement against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-two & 44-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent, per anum from the 27, day of May, 1910, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

9-30, 11-6.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the sunbeam Oct. 6.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole S. Quam, of Torgerson Minn. who on June 15th, 1909, made Homestead Entry Serial No. 04839, for S. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief river falls Minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 6th day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Vraa, John Stenvik, Peder Nybakken, Reinhart Johnsrud, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register,

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin M. Anderson of Torgerson Minn. who on March 6, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1007, Serial No. 04416, for S. W. ¼ Section 33 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigerud, Michael Anderson, John Stenvik, Soren Hermanson, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

The Box Was Good.

Wife—Wasn't that a good box of cigars I gave you on your last birth day? Husband—Yes; I never saw a better box, my dear.

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Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sept. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 26th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Lindberg, of Roland Minn. who on November 29, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 6973, Serial No. 04971, for Lots 4,5,6, Section 31 & Lot 5, Section 32 Township 161 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th. day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Adolph Lindberg, John Olson, Gerhard Erstad, all of Roseau Minn. Christian O. Lindberg, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeamOct. 20, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Soren H. Hermanson, of Torgerson Minn. who on Feb. 19th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 1048, Serial No. 04491, for N. E. ¼ Section 33 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigrud, Andrew Kjos, Martin Anderson of Torgerson Minn. John M. Johnson of Highwarding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.



Take One Pain Pill, then—Take it Easy.

To Head-Off a Headache

Nothing is Better than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

They Give Relief without Bad After-Effects.

"For four years I was subject to almost constant headache. At times so severe I was unfitted for work. Through the advice of a friend I was persuaded to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and the result has been that I have entirely eradicated my system of those continuous headaches that followed a hard and continuous mental strain."—O. L. Russell, Agt. C. & N. W. Ry., Early, Ia.

For Sale by All Druggists. 25 Doses, 25 Cents.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Exaggerated Ego.

One of the hardest things in this world for the sixteen candle kind of man to do is to keep from intensifying himself for a lighthouse.—Galveston News.

Passion For Music.

Mrs. Bacon—Did Sol say your husband has a passion for music? Mrs. Egbert—Yes. Every time I stagger into one.—Yonkers Statesman.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Missionary's Puzzle.

To the untutored Chinamen the presence of the missionary is a puzzle. They simply cannot imagine human beings exiling themselves from their native land for the love of men on the other side of the globe. So they frame their theories to explain the thing to themselves. One theory is that the missionaries are secret political agents bent on gaining an influence over the Chinese and then swaying them to the advantage of their respective governments. Only of late have the natives come to realize that the strangers are not sent by their governments, but by religious groups. According to another theory, China is so excellent and renowned that the red haired barbarians come to live there for the mere pleasure of it. As for their self denying works of benevolence, these are supposed to be prompted by the desire to acquire merit.—Century.

Underground Hotels.

An extraordinary hotel is that in the sewers of Paris, immediately below the Church of St. Madeleine. It was built and is conducted solely for the benefit of the sewer workers. Nearly a hundred meals are provided every day, and for the sum of $2.40 a man can be comfortably housed and fed for a week in this gigantic drainpipe.

Very similar.

Whistler's Ways.

It was Whistler's custom when drowsy to go deliberately to sleep, no matter where or what the circumstances might be. At one dinner party his gentle snore suddenly aroused his neighbor, who nudged him violently with his elbow. "I say, Whistler," he protested excitedly, "you must not sleep here to the

"Leave me alone!" snapped Whistler. "I've said all I wanted to. I've no interest at all in what you and your friends have to say."

One evening he was my guest at dinner at a hotel. Edwin A. Abbey was also there. Right after dinner Whistler went calmly to sleep. On the way to the theater he enjoyed another nap in the cab, and he slumbered peacefully through the greater part of the play. The next morning he blandly asked me: "What did Abbey have to say last night? Anything worth while?"—Century.

"Charms" in Cornwall.

Cornwall, England, is a county of "charms." The passing of children through holes in the earth, rocks or trees, once an established rite, is still practiced in various parts of Cornwall," wrote Thomas Q. Couch about fifty years ago. "With us boils are cured by creeping on the hands and knees beneath a bramble which has grown into a wall on both ends. Children afflicted with hernia are still passed through a slit in an ash sapling before sunrise. Sitting after which the slit portions are bound up, and as they unite so the malady is cured. The ash is indeed a tree of many charms. Verbomous reptiles are never known to rest under its shadow, and a single blow from an ash stick is instant death to an adder. Struck by a bough of any other tree, the reptile is said to retain marks of life until the sun goes down."

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NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN. LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

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KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods at the Right Pr[illegible]

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors" "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

What Ha Had.

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Benham—Death is the debt we owe to nature. Benham—Nature does not compel me to pay my bills if I don't want to. New York Press.

Wigg—I saw you coming out of Dr. Bigleo's house this morning. What have you got?

Wragg—Nothing now. I went to pay the bill.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Next week we shall again publish our regular sized paper.

The weather is very fine today with good prospects of continuing.

Clark and Wilson got caught by jack frost, with a small part of their road grade unfinished.

The ground froze enough on Wednesday night to stop plowing and it may stay frozen until April.

There does ant seem to be thrashing machines enough in the country to do the threshing in a reasonable time this fall.

We have had two men hunting, corn this week, but are not very well pleased with our crop as the frost came a little to early.

Alfred Anderson was over from Deer Park Monday and bought his winters supply of fine potatoes from the Sonbeam farm.

Peter Hedeon raised over two thousand bushells of No.1 wheat on his Kratka farm, so you see some of our farmers are beginning to go some.

We are in need of money very bad just now and are calling on our delinquent subscribers to pay up. Please remit when you get your statement.

If you want to get your plows new layed, or your horses shod, call on Charles Enquist, at his Kratka shop and got the work done right. Charges reasonable.

We are badley in need of two, or three weeks due weather to clean up the threshing,so if Mr. Weather clerk will please turn his storm clouds the other way, it will be appreciated.

Oscar and Aslak Nelnad made this office a pleasent call last Sunday, on their return to Kratka, where they are working on the new store building of Singer Bros.

Mail carrier Sigurdson went down to Crookston this week to make final proof on his homestead. Sjur Stolnas and Ben K. Kveste went with him for witnesses.

Next week we shall resume the publication of the continued story "The Man and the Ring." If you are owing more than a year subscription you had better remit so as to not miss the continuation of this story, as we shall start the pruneing knife next month and a lot of dead limbs will be cut from the tree.

We hear that our assitant Tom, who disappeard in July, has a great record, in Mayfield and Kratka, where he has been threshing, of being the first man at the dinner table. One day Tom was driveing a pair of mules, to haul straw to the engine, and when the whistle blew for dinner he ran for the house and left the mules standing hitched to the wagon, but he saved his record, of being first at the dinner table. If he had stopped to unhitch the mules some other man might have got ahead of him,and he would have lost the record,of always being first to dinner.

There is now no prospect that ditch 47 will be completed this fall, which of course will be a great disapointment and damage to the people who live and own land along the line. But it has been said that you can not tell by the looks of a frog how far he can jump.That man Kolberg who took the job to dig the ditch appeared to be the right man in the right place, and to have the machinery to do the work, but the contractors failed to have his head examined and it was discoverd afterwards that it came to a peak on top, so here we are just where we was last fall, but with more experience.

Roland News.

Mr. Possum returned to his home at Fosston this week, after doing the finishing work on the house of A. Rolandson.

Miss Signie Gundersonn is helping Mrs. Lintvet during thrashing.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gunderson visited with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dahl on Sunday.

Miss Signa Gunderson spent Sunday with Alma Fore,

Mrs. Sarah Lergvold will intertain the Ladies Aid Society on Wednesday November 1st. All are welcome.

Mr. Christ Lindberg left for Lessor this week,where he will teach school.

Peat We can't make out who, was calling on Roland friends on Saturday.

Mr. Sam Gunderson ma dowa to Plummer after a bran new wind mill.

E. V. Carlson left for Hillriver this week to do some clothing.

Mr. Chris Larson and Mr. Tuoheim are around buying cattle this week.

Mr. A. Rolandson is moveing his old house and will have it fixed up for a grainery.

Mr. Andrew Letvig is drilling a well for Mrs. Legvold.

Butter maker Rindahl was doing Mr. Stinlonse for a few days.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 25th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Anton Radnicki, of Roland Minn. whom October, 9th, 1908, made Homested Entry No. 998, Serial No. 0263, for N.E. ¼ Section 11 Township 152 N. Range 46 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wiblem Michels, U.S.Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th. day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John L. Reinicki, of Roland Minn. Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Laurntz Wojcerowski, John Peterson, of Roland Minn.

ALBERTON P. TOWERS, Register.

Loggerheads.

The giant turtles which are found along the Atlantic coast and frequently in southern waters in great numbers are known as loggerheads. They commonly attain a weight of 1,000 pounds, are mild swimmers and are often seen far from land, floating asleep upon the waves Carnivorous by nature, these huge tortoises feed on crabs and fish, especially on a large species of conch, which they break open with their massive jaws. The flesh of this terrapin is leathery and oily, with a strong smell of musk. Young specimens are more palatable and are often on sale in the markets.

A duck as large as our goose, which is native of the shores of Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Isles, is also called loggerhead, from its seeming stupidity and helplessness.

In the West Indies this name is also given to two or three sorts of fly catchers.

The Brain Is Very Adaptable.

Each vocation makes a different call upon the brain and develops faculties and qualities peculiar to itself, so that as the various professions, trades and specialties multiply the brain takes on new adaptive qualities, thus giving greater variety and strength to civilization as a mass, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

When the world was young the brain of man was very primitive, because the demand upon it was largely for self protection and the acquisition of food, which called only for the development of its lower, its animal part. As civilization advanced, however, there was a higher call upon the brain and a more varied development until today, in the highest civilization, it has become exceedingly complex.

Women on the Stage.

The earliest mention of actresses was in 1611, when Coryat in his "Crudities" gave this description of a production at the Theater of Venice, Italy: "I saw women act, a thing I never saw before. They performed with as good a grace, action, gesture, as ever I saw any masculine actor."

The Last Gladiators.

It was in A. D. 438 that the edict was passed which forever abolished the gladiatorial combats. In the games of Lydia there lived a monk named Telemachus, who, touched by the cruel stories of the combats, went to Rome, leaped over the barrier of the arena of the Coliseum, threw himself between the groups of fighters and implored them in the name of Christ to desist. Telemachus fell, slain by the swords of the gladiators, but there never was another fight in the Coliseum. The spirit of the monk had its effect, and the above mentioned edict was soon passed.

The Last Chance

It Led to Proof of True Friendship

By SARAH MARIA GRANT

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

A dirty looking Mexican had brought the roughly scrawled note to the Lone Bull ranch. It was at the close of the evening, and the extended absence of light hearted Harry Barry had been a matter of comment among his comrades. His two weeks' leave of absence had been stretched to three, and although work was dull at this season, his silence caused a vague disquietude among the older men.

The note was addressed to Gabriel, and he unfolded it with the careful deliberation of one who seldom receives an epistle. He held the torn sheet of paper close to the lamp and scanned the words with sharp eyes that narrowed to mere pin points of light when he had concluded.

"It's from him," he said, with a curt nod toward Harry Barry's empty chair.

They scented trouble in the tone of his voice. Gabriel was not given to emotion, but he had grown attached to Harry Barry and loved him as a son.

"What's happened?" demanded Jim Lewis.

For answer Gabriel tossed the note across the table, and Jim seized it eagerly and read aloud:

Come to the three cottonwoods and bring the boys to celebrate. It's the last chance. H. B.

Hardened though they were, the faces of the four blanched as the meaning of the words smote them strongly. The three tall cottonwoods that stood near Satan's Gulch marked a spot that was recognized throughout the adjacent cattle country as a place where the swift justice of the plains was meted out to offenders.

Without a word the four arose and reached for their hats. In the same grim silence they strode out of the bunk house, forgetful of the Mexican who crouched in the verunda as they passed.

They were three miles on their way toward Satan's Gulch when the Crane broke the silence. "What became of the greaser?" he asked suddenly.

"I forgot him," admitted Gabriel. "Did anybody pay him for the letter?"

"You paid him yourself, Gabe. I saw you dip him four bits," remarked Jim Lewis.

They all grew silent once more, thinking perhaps of the merry evenings spent under the star dusted sky or in the shelter of the bunk house with Harry Barry, the pivotal center about which good humor swung.

"There's only one thing Harry might do," groveled Gabriel from the depth of a troubled heart.

"And he wouldn't do that unless he was pushed to extremity, Harry. It wasn't one to force gun play," added Jim Lewis seriously.

"If Harry did deny his man it would be in a fair fight, and there wouldn't be no cause to"— The Crane's pause was significant.

They rode on across the shriveled grasses and down dry water courses, heading always for the mountains that yet ever dreading to glimpse the gaunt outline of the cottonwoods against the sky. A young moon slipped down the western spaces, and after awhile there was no light, save the stars in the sky and in the soft radiance they moved on their way to take advantage of their last chance to say farewell to Harry Barry.

It was Gabriel's eyes that first saw the black cottonwoods, and he halted his horse with a sudden jerk and stopped the progress of the other men.

"I got something to say," he muttered hoarsely. "We all know that what's going to happen in the morning can't be stopped just because Harry is our friend. Them of us that breaks the law, whether intentional or otherwise, has to pay the price, and Harry got to take his medicine. But we'll all stand by him still"—

They nodded silently, but there was not one of them, Gabriel included, who did not register a mental vow to attempt to free Harry Barry before the dawn broke.

Almost within the shadow of the trees the four halted their horses and peered into the gloom. Jim Lewis slipped from his saddle and crept silently reconnoitered. Presently he came back and spoke breathlessly.

"He's yonder—alone. White Star is near at hand."

Leading his own horse and followed by the others, Jim Lewis cautiously led the way into the deeper shadows where Harry Barry was to suffer. They were somewhat puzzled at the absence of his captors, but Satan's Gulch permeated many counties and sides that might be preferred to the star canopied sky as sleeping quarters, and probably the condemned man was bound and helpless.

Presently they discerned the outline of a picketed horse and not far away a dark bundle on the ground that breathed heavily.

"The young devil," groaned Gabriel to himself—"sleeping like that tonight!"

In spite of the silent vow that had been registered a half hour before Harry Barry's friends moved as by one accord to accomplish a set purpose.

Quietly enough one unpicketed the horse White Star and, mounting this own beast, led the other. Another pulled a blanket from his saddle, and the other two assisted in tossing it over Harry Barry's head and bodily carrying that bundle of muffled threats and struggling protests to Gabriel's mount. There he was laid across the saddle in front of the lean cowhand, and in less time than it takes to relate the incident they were away, riding like a circle for the open line.

The muffled form of their captive only added speed to the flight of Gabriel's horse. Familiar expressions, some of them profanely strong, assured them that they had made no mistake in capturing the right man. If required all of Gabriel's iron strength to hold the paper captive in place.

The mysterious change that heralds the dawn found Gabriel, Jim Lewis, the Crane and Tim Lewis flying through a narrow pass whose sides farther and marked the site of another grave. Harry Barry, shaken into a more comfortable posture, but his hand and shoulders still enveloped in the blanket, was permitted to ride White Star, while his friends with voices lowered during their infrequent converse managed to conceal their identity from him.

When they were safely on another territory they paused and gathered into a semicircle about the prisoner. The blanket was withdrawn from Harry Barry's indignant countenance, and [illegible] the shadow fair with a whoop of dismay when he viewed the faces of his friends in the wan daylight. Weary and haggard they were, but each pair of faithful eyes viewed him with brotherly love.

"What in the blankety-blank-blank is the matter with you gumboils?" he bellowed wrathfully. "Is this what you call a joke to carry a fellow thirty miles away from the first streak of luck he's ever had? I wish I'd kept it to myself!" He looked around at their crestfallen faces, his own anger shaking in the light of concern he read in the eyes fixed on him.

"We're your friends, Harry," boomed Gabriel solemnly. "What we've done this night has been quite the law, as we all know it, but I don't believe one mother's son of us would have done it for anybody but you. Seems like I couldn't bear not to hear you laugh no more." The rough fellow drew his sleeve across his brow, and for an instant his troubled and betraying eyes were hidden.

The others nodded assent. "Not for creation, Harry," added the Crane crustily.

Harry Barry stared at their woebegone faces with bewildered eyes. He looked little like a condemned man—a man who had faced death but a few short hours before—a man who had escaped certain hanging from one of the three cottonwoods at Satan's Gulch.

"What's the rumpus?" he demanded at length. "You got my note all right?"

"That's why we came, and—what's happened that you call the limb of a cottonwood the first streak of luck you ever had?" demanded Gabriel sternly. "There wan't no gal in the case?"

Harry Barry stared. "Nary gal," he managed to say after awhile, "but what's the limb of a cottonwood tree got to do with me?"

Silently Gabriel passed over the note that the Mexican had delivered, and his friends stared curiously as the young man read it.

"Where's the rest of it?" he demanded.

"Rest of it?" they echoed.

"The first part. It's been torn off!"

"That's the way it was handed to me," said Gabriel.

"I'll bet the greasy toad tore some of it off to make a cigarette," muttered Harry Barry. Then, turning to ward them, he said without a trace of emotion in his pleasant voice: "This part, boys, sounds mighty desperate, but when I tell you what was in the part I tore the greaser tore off you'll understand. The whole note said: 'Harry, I've struck silver at Satan's Gulch after all! Come to the three cottonwoods and bring the boys in celebrate. It's the Last Chance.' And, boys, the name of the new mine is Last Chance."

His careless young face grew very tender as the four veiled themselves hoarse with delight. They joked one another about the mistake they had made and as they turned about and rode back over the trail into their own state they discussed, with much laughter, the point they had taken to bring Harry Barry away from his streak of luck. Harry gave a little smile when he had been engaged in putting up decorations on the occasion of the belated obsequies of Napoleon the Great in the lofty dome of the Church of the Invalides in Paris. When busy moving a ladder on the top of a high scaffolding he overbalanced himself and, in obedience to some obscure influence, jumped clear of the ladder and the platform, [illegible] to his fellow workmen as only a Frenchman would, "Behold me quit!" With these cheerful words on his lips he fell eighty-two feet, bounding in one place off the roof of a little dome, which caused him to describe a second parabola in the air, and landing finally, feet first, on the slate roof of a small sacristy.

Crashing through the slates, he landed astride a rafter, where he was found sitting, surprised but coherent, for he was able to give his name and address when asked for them. He had no recollection of this and became unconscious when put to bed shortly afterward under the care of the great Pasquier. His insensibility lasted a very short time, however, and he made an extraordinary rapid recovery, having sustained an apparent injuries, either external or intehal. At the end of a month Pasquier found him quite well.—London Lancet.

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Had a Return Ticket Perhaps.

"Been abroad, have you, Ruggles?"

"Yes; six months."

"Have a good time?"

"You bet I did, Ramage—best I ever had."

"Humph! How did you get back?"—Chicago Tribune.

A RECORD FAIL.

It Was Remarkable Not For Distance, but For Results.

Writing in 1841 of a fall from an immense altitude which did not result in death, a French observer, M. Mandiel, declares that he had searched in vain in the annals of science for a similar case. We can well believe it. That victim or patient was a Parisian who had been engaged in putting up decorations on the occasion of the belated obsequies of Napoleon the Great in the lofty dome of the Church of the Invalides in Paris. When busy moving a ladder on the top of a high scaffolding he overbalanced himself and, in obedience to some obscure influence, jumped clear of the ladder and the platform, [illegible] to his fellow workmen as only a Frenchman would, "Behold me quit!" With these cheerful words on his lips he fell eighty-two feet, bounding in one place off the roof of a little dome, which caused him to describe a second parabola in the air, and landing finally, feet first, on the slate roof of a small sacristy.

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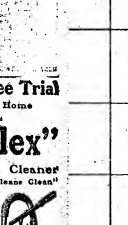
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

TIN MINING *in the* AMERICAS



WHETHER tin, as such, was known to the ancient world is a mooted question. Most probably it was not, although the alloy of copper and tin called bronze was used ages before that time whereof the earliest legends run end loseby called the dawn of history. It is common to say that the age of bronze followed the age of stone and that both are prehistoric. Unscientific as is such a marshaling of "ages," and untrue if applied to man the world over, it yet presents a picture something near the known facts about that part of the ancient world which lies around the Mediterranean sea. Bronze was no doubt the first metal hero used by man, just emerging from the lowest state of savagery. Its superiority for the forming of weapons and tools over flints, bones, and fire-hardened sticks was manifest. Hence the Persian savage derived it, by what process the metals were separated from the ore, whether the alloy of the two metals was made by man or fortuitously occurred in nature, are interesting subjects, but not within the scope of this article. The fact is, however, that that pure tin been the first metal known it would have received but scanty consideration from primitive man; for, except for its weight, which would have rendered it suitable for a mace or club head, its want of strength and softness is such that for his uses it would have been inferior to flint, bone or even fire-hardened wood.

The remarkable property which certain metals have, and among these tin is one of the most conspicuous, that when alloyed with another metal the compound possesses a quality of strength, hardness, malleability, or resonancy superior to that of either of the metals entering into the compound is what in its first use gave value to the union of copper and tin called bronze. At a later period in the world's history the property which tin has of not tarnishing, or rather of being in a high degree resistent to the decomposing action of air, water and the common acids and alkalis, was taken advantage of in the use of the metal as a coating for harder and stronger but more easily affected metals, like iron or steel. Tin alone has even now but few industrial uses, principally in the making of certain pharmaceutical instruments and tin foil. For almost every other purpose for which tin is suitable an alloy of tin and copper, or tin and zinc, or tin and lead, or



A TIN MINE IN THE CRURO DISTRICT of BOLIVIA

steel, iron, or brass coated with tin, is more suitable, and it is these uses of tin, as an alloy or as a coating, which give it its real value and its place in the arts and industries. Just as primitive man would have found but little use for pure iron, so civilized man might easily dispense with it were it not for its use as an alloy or as a preservative coating. As such it is of enormous use to the world and easily ranks among the four or five most valuable metals. Of the so-called common metals it is the least widely distributed and the most costly.

The value of the imports of tin into the United States as given by the bureau of statistics is now about $20,000,000 a year. In 1907 it amounted to nearly $19,000,000. This includes ore, bar and block tin, and some of the manufactures thereof, and also tin plate, but does not include the ordinary alloys of tin, such as bronze, pewter, gun metal, and bell metal, nor does it include a very large importation of manufactured articles in which tin is a considerable and sometimes the major element of value.

For 1909 the figures were as follows:

Article.	Quantity (pounds.)	Value.
Tin plates	16,115,771	$ 3,230,869
Cassiterite	26,661	3,124
Bars, blocks, pigs, etc.	91,132,413	26,007,216
Foil		43,612
Manufactures		69,251
Total		$29,344,972

This exceeds largely the imports of any other metals except iron and steel—gold and silver are being considered true imports. Of the total value of tin imported into the United States could be given, including all manufactured articles and alloys in the proportionate value of the tin therein contained, the amount would probably be over $40,000,000 for the year 1909.

About one-fourth of the tin imported is used for the making of tin plates, sheet steel dipped in tin, and the bulk of the remainder goes into the alloys of which there are scores of varieties containing different proportions of tin with copper, zinc, lead, silver, and antimony.

Metallic tin is rarely found in nature and then never in commercial quantities. Fine grains of its metal sometimes occur in the gold sands of several localities, principally in Bolivia and in Siberia. There are a number of tin compounds, oxides, chlorides and sulphides, but there is but one ore of any considerable importance in tin mining, and that is the binoxide of tin or stannic acid called tinstone or cassiterite. Tinstone is of various colors—brown, gray, yellow, red or black—ordinarily due to the presence of peroxide of iron or manganese. In its pure state the ore is nearly colorless. It is a remarkably hard and heavy mineral, so hard that it will often strike fire from flint, and of specific gravity 6.7, about equal in weight to antimony, and not much less than cast iron.

Tin mining bears many resemblances to gold mining. Like gold tin is found either in veins, running through dike rock formations, or in alluvial deposits which represent the remains of the same veins washed down from the hills after the disintegration of the surrounding rock through the action of air and water and cold and heat. Unlike gold tin occurs in a compound, cassiterite, while gold is generally more or less pure. The tin mines of Cornwall in England and of Bolivia are mostly vein deposits while those of the Malay Peninsular, the Dutch islands and elsewhere are alluvial.

The following figures give approximately the world's production of tin in 1908. Quantities are given in short tons (2,000 pounds), and the reduction from ore in tin ingots is made:

	Short Tons.
Straits Settlements	87,760
Bolivia	19,040
Island of Banka	12,880
Australia	6,552
Cornwall	6,048
Island of Billiton	2,491
South Africa	1,904
Total	136,848

The Socavon de la Virgen, San Jose, Huanuni, Negro Pabellon, Morococala and Antiquera mines, now rich tin mines, were in the old Spanish colonial days rich silver mines, tin being held of such little value that it was rarely extracted. The San Jose mine is about two miles from Oruro. It is both a silver and a tin mine, but the tin is of the greater importance. The Antiquera mines are near Poopo, on the Antofagasta and Oruro railway. Huanuni is said to contain the richest tin mines in the department of Oruro. These are located about fifteen miles from the station of Machacamarca of the Antofagasta railway. The Cerro de Poznacari, in which these mines are situated, rises to the height of about 10,000 feet—a rough cone in shape. It is laced by innumerable lodes and veins, some of which are worked on a large scale. The Ceturicagua vein produced in 1905 ore equivalent to 1,102 metric tons. The vein runs from two to eight feet in width and is from 20 to 50 per cent. cassiterite.

The Bolivian ores are ground and concentrated for the pure cassiterite. In this form is sand called tin barilla; it is exported. A very considerable part of the valuable oxide is lost in treatment.

The mines of Negro Pabellon, Morococala and Vilcollo are about ten miles south of Huanuni, near Paria. The principal lode of the Negro Pabellon is about three feet in width and is crossed by several smaller veins, with here and there rich pockets of cassiterite. The barilla obtained from this ore is exceptionally rich, containing more than 70 per cent. metallic tin. Concentrated Bolivian ores as a rule run about 60 per cent., or a little less, metallic tin in the Morococala mine the vein is from twelve to fifteen feet thick, of a good grade of ore.

Berenguela, in the province of Cochabamba, has an exceptionally high grade of ore. In colonial days Berenguela was a rich silver mine. The two ores are in distinct veins.

The tin mines of the northern field of Bolivia are in two groups—Hunyun-Potosi and Milluni, north of the Great Plateau. Included in the Hunyuni fields are the mines of Quimsa Cruces, Arica and Santa Vela Cruz.

The first ores is at the southeast end of Lake Titicaca, in the mountains some 13,000 feet above sea level. During colonial days these ruins were rich silver mines, but silver now in this locality is but little more than a tradition, for the only mining now carried on is tin mining. There are a great number of small mining properties in this locality, but the principal output comes from the French company, which owns the Carmen mine of the Huayna Potosi and the Milluni mine.

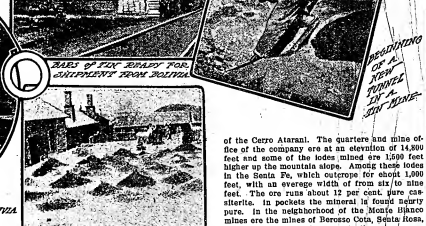
The Quimsa Cruz or Tres Cruces district of Inquisivi is one of the most promising of the Bolivian fields. It is in the heart of the Cordillera Real, which here rises over 17,000 feet above the sea level. These fields are about equidistant from La Paz and Oruro, but much more accessible to the latter. The principal tin property in the district is the group of Monte Blanco mines, owned by a Chilean company. These mines are on the western slope



A BOLIVIAN ORE CARRIER



BARS OF TIN READY FOR SHIPMENT FROM BOLIVIA



BEGINNING OF A TUNNEL IN A TIN MINE

TIN ORE FROM THE HUANUNI MINING DISTRICT, BOLIVIA

of the Cerro Alaraui. The quarters and mine office of the company are at an elevation of 14,800 feet and some of the lodes mined are 1,500 feet higher up the mountain slope. Among these lodes is the Santa Fe, which outcrops for about 1,000 feet, with an average width of from six to nine feet. The ore runs about 12 per cent. pure cassiterite, in pockets the mineral is found nearly pure. In the neighborhood of the Monte Blanco mines are the mines of Berenice Cota, Santa Rosa, La Florencia, Copacabanca and others.

About twenty miles south of Monte Blanco is the Santa Vela Cruz field. The most important property in this field is that of the Concordia Tin company, an English corporation. The location is not quite so high as Monte Blanco. Here the best mining methods are being adopted and the property will be without doubt a large producer, although not yet fully developed.

South of Santa Vela Cruz are the fields of Sayaquiri, a new field in which some prospecting has been done which promises large results, and Colquiri, formerly a silver field, but now developing into a tin producing district.

The northern tin fields of Bolivia have in the past suffered much for lack of good transportation. This condition is being greatly improved with the recent railroad development in the country.

Another Change of the Times

Nurses and parents do not frighten children so much nowadays with foolish stories as they did a generation or two ago. Children are not terrified into "being good." But in the remoter country places this objectionable and dangerous form of tyranny still lingers. In parts of Scotland the bogbch still has his terrors for youngsters. The chief of these specters is "The Boy of Peterpool from gray spike, silken spike, great cater pillar." There is almost a Shakespearean suggestion about the name. This terrific highbrat peers in at windows, flattens his wicked face against the pane, sharpens his teeth with murderous distinctness, and carries away crying or noisy children in a twinkling. But he never enters a house without being called. The invited summon him in enough, and the unhappy child goes to bed quietly, to brood over nameless terrors in the dark.—London Chronicle.

Use for the Crickets

The cricket has had other uses besides that of affording an excuse for argument. In China cricket were frequently trained for fighting purposes and bets were made on their combats. In Florence, too, crickets in cages were hawked about the streets on Ascension day to be bought and let loose about the houses in order to insure a year of good luck. Theophile Gautier mentions how the people of Madrid kept pet crickets in small cages decorated with gloss ornaments. Also, presumably, to bring good luck.

Where He Drew the Line

"Ethel," said Mr. Brown, "I want you to give that young man of Pours a little message from me."

"Yes, father," said Ethel, blushing.

"Tell him that your mother and father don't object to his gas bills, but they object to his carrying the morning paper away with him when he leaves."—Tit-Bits.

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Quick Action.

"They tell me you took a flyer in Wall street."

"Yes," replied Mr. Lambkin. "For a little while I was considerably ahead."

"How much?"

"Can't say. Before I had time to figure it out the market dropped and wiped me out."

An Unbeliever.

"Sir," said the haughty American to his adhesive tailor, "I object to this boorish dunning. I would have you know that my great great grandfather was one of the early settlers."

"And yet," sighed the anxious tradesman, "there are people who believe in heredity."—Argonaut.

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A Cross-Reference.

Mistress—Have you a reference?

Bridget—Polne; 01 held the poker over her till I got it.—Harper's Bazar.

Accidents, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Bumps, Cuts, Wounds, all are painful. Hamlins Wizard Oil draws out the inflammation and gives instant relief. Don't wait for the accident. Buy it now.

A man may consider himself truly famous when he has five-cent cigars and yellow dogs named after him.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

The shortest words sometimes carry the most weight.

TOWN IS BEING REBUILT

Flood of Waters Has Not Taken Black River Falls, Wis., From the Map.

More than a million dollars absolutely disappearing in the short time of two hours was the toll collected by the waters of Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Even the residents of the town could not realize what it meant until the lake formed by the Hatfield dam was dry, and the rush of waters had passed on to the Mississippi.

Just out of reach of the flood the business men and residents of the place watched the waters carry away the buildings that represented the homes of business enterprises which it had taken years of effort to build. Among the larger industries swooningly wiped out within a few minutes was the plant of Coles Carbolsalve. This plant, along with others that suffered a like fate, is today being rebuilt, and the business men of Black River Falls promise that a better town shall replace the one destroyed by the raging floods and that just as rapidly as men and material can put it together. It is catastrophies like the breaking of the Hatfield dam that demonstrate the American spirit.

Would Arrest Him Anyway.

Sergeant—"Ah! Take Murphy's name for tellin' in the ranks.

Corporal—"Why, sergeant, 'e weren't tellin'.

Sergeant—Wasn't he? Well, cross it out an' put 'im in the guardroom for deceivin' me.—Tetler.

Sometimes a girl gets confidential and tells a men that a lot of other men have tried to kiss her, but he is the only one who succeeded.

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American magazines are constantly increasing their popularity in both Australia and New Zealand.

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Mr. C. G. Ivess of Baldwin, L.I., writes:—"I have found Sloan's Liniment par excellence. I have used it for broken sinews where the horse's leg was cut to the bone and have also found it good for sprains, bruises, sore throat, asthma. No rubbing necessary—you can apply with a brush.

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Stringing Beans and Hearts

By A. MARIA CRAWFORD

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Jeanette, stringing beans on the side porch of the farm house, heard an automobile stop at the road gate. She watched the big car as it came up the long shaded driveway. When it had almost reached the house she snatched a ruffled blue sunbonnet from the back of her Aunt Nan's chair and pulled it over her face.

A strong athletic young fellow sprang out of the car and, cap in hand, approached the porch.

"Good morning," he began cheerfully. "Will you be kind enough to roll us some milk and bread? We left the hotel at Kingston this morning for a run, expecting to get breakfast at Holler's inn, but we have lost the way and now we are starving."

"Nobody has to starve in this country," said Jennette's Aunt Nan. "I will be glad to give you breakfast just as soon as Hannah can cook it. I am Mrs. Gerding," beamed the genial woman. "Ask your friends to come in."

"I am Robert Mayfield," said the young fellow. "Better known as Bob."

His eyes had quickly taken in the modish gingham dress and shapely hands of the girl stringing beans.

"Is this your daughter?" he asked boldly.

"No, my niece, Miss Jeanette Rathburne, Mr. Mayfield." There was conscious pride in her voice when she spoke of the girl.

In greeting him Jeanette lifted her head only for a second, but it was long enough for Robert Mayfield to see that she was beautiful.

"Take your party to the spring down that path if you want milk right away. I will send glasses," promised Mrs. Gerding.

"Won't you show us the way, Miss Rathburne?"

"I would like to, but I am pledged to string these beans for Hannah."

"Tom," called the newcomer from the porch, "take the girls down that path to the spring. We'll rig a hell when breakfast is ready. Now for the beans!" he laughed. "I am an expert."

One of the girls glanced back as Jeanette took off the cover and settled to work again.

"Good gracious, Tom, look at the country beauty. I thought there must be a pretty face under that bonnet



"Good Morning," He Began Cheerfully."

when both lingered. I wonder who the rustic beauty can be," Aunt Nan heard her say as she and little black Mary with a tray of glasses overtook them.

Aunt Nan's eyes snapped when she came back to the house and called Jeanette inside.

"Go dress, she insisted. "Put on something fine. Those foolish girls called you a rustic beauty. Make them look to their laurels, Jeanie."

Jeanette laughed, excused herself to young Mayfield and hurried upstairs. There was neither rustic about her when she came down. From the tips of her dainty slippers to her beautiful head she looked as if she had just stepped from a fashion plate.

"Yo gods!" cried Mayfield, "you are Helen of Troy come back to earth to drive men mad."

"Can you keep a secret?" She bent toward him, her eyes dancing. "Your city friends think that I am a rustic beauty. Aunt Nan wants them disillusioned."

"You will more than succeed. Those girls might have shown better breeding than to say such a thing when your Aunt Nan has been so hospitable," he said, his face darkening as the light laughter of the girls coming up the paths reached his ears.

"Never mind," laughed Jeanette. "They are like a good many people who believe that only great things grow in the country."

The sunbonnet girl was gone and Mabel and Lenore Martin gasped at the substitute.

"Why, how do you do?" they cooed sweetly when Mayfield introduced them.

Jeanette was coolly polite, but to Tom Sibley she was a model of gracious loveliness. At table she readily showed her superiority over the other girls. Her quick wit and cleverness held the men like a magic.

"I think," said Aunt Nan when her guests were leaving, her sharp old eyes noting Mayfield's efforts to find some excuse for returning, "that perhaps some day you will get hungry for Hanna's beans and want some. You helped string the ones we expect to have tonight, so any evening consider yourself an invited guest here."

"How fine! How splendid! Would tonight seem too soon?" he asked quickly and boyishly.

"Not a bit of it. Glad to have you."

"You can't come tonight, Bob," shouted Lenore, who had overheard. "It's the big hop, you know, and we can't get along without you." Her smile failed to win him.

He had seen that Aunt Nan was really hurt by the girls' thoughtless comment, and since she had been so kind and considerate he did not hesitate to answer:

"You don't believe a hop could hold me from here, do you, Lenore? Moreover, a fellow will go after a rustic beauty, you know. It is such a relief from the painted shams of real beauty we find in town."

He smiled at Aunt Nan when he said it and asked if she did not agree with him.

"Of course, I am for the country girl since I live here most of the year."

"You know we thought that you and Miss Rathburne were really country people this morning when we came. Wasn't that funny?"

"Very," said Aunt Nan dryly, and turned to Mayfield. "What time shall we look for you?"

"Will it be unpardonable to come as early as 5?"

"No, indeed. We'll be glad to have him, won't we, Jeanie?"

When dinner was over that evening and Jeanette and young Mayfield were sitting together on the great porch fragrant with the breath of moon flowers, he turned to her and asked quietly: "It is possible that you are the Jeanette Rathburne who here turned down dukes and things royal across the water?"

"Why do you ask?" she parried.

"Because of this." He snapped open his watch and in her surprise her own face smiled up at her.

"Where did you get it? That was taken in Paris last winter."

"It came out in a newspaper under glowing headlines—'American Girl Who Cannot Be Bought.' I have carried it ever since then."

"It flatters me. I was never as good looking as that."

"And to think that I came here asking to buy milk! Ye gods! What a funny old world! What a funny move of Fate!"

"Fate?"

"Yes. I have been carrying this picture around with me believing it must be a dream face, and I go to a farm house in the country and the princess is there in the flesh."

"I always enjoy getting out here with Aunt Nan. She only keeps two or three servants and we really live like country people. I shell beans and gather tomatoes from the plants and Hannah is teaching me to make bread this summer. It is fun to feel yourself a human being and capable of ministering to people's needs. I know it sounds hypocritical for me to say such things when I have led an absolutely idle life, but I am going to change all that."

"You are going to marry?" Mayfield felt his heart fluttering.

"When I fall in love," said Jeanette quietly.

A week later the girl left the solitude of the country to go for luncheon with Mayfield to the big summer hotel at Kingston. Friends crowded about her in welcome. Lenore Martin stopped to speak to them, and when she started away said to Mayfield, "Poor old Bob! I have been hearing all about your famous beauty. Of course, you can't see one more fly caught in her sparkling web."

Mayfield knew by Jeanette's eyes that she had heard.

"Is that true?" he asked. "You're just like a dream come true. You must see how I care." He leaned over the little table. "You are to me what Pygmalion's statue was to him, a great wonderful dream made real by some kind Providence. Can't you live for me and be my Galatea? Jeanie, dear, I'm from the south and our blood runs warm. It may seem too soon to say I love you, but hearts know nothing of time." He saw the swift blood crimson her face. "Jeanie, dear, what are you going to do with me?"

"Marry you," she said in a whisper

A Human Crust Stand.

Several villagers were discussing a deceased neighbor who had been given to good deeds, but was rather too fond of dispensing sharp-spoken advice.

"She was an excellent woman," said our deceased lady's pastor. "She was constantly in the homes of the poor and afflicted. In fact, she was the salt of the earth."

"She was more than that," remarked a villager. "She was the vinegar, the pepper and the mustard as well. She was a perfect crust stand of virtues."—Tid-Bits.

LIVE STOCK



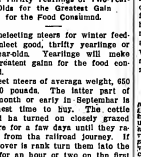
MAKING LATCH HORSE-PROOF

Means Provided for Keeping Mischievous Colts From Unfastening Door and Getting Out.

We had a number of mischievous colts that were loose most of the time in the barn and often worked the fastening of the door loose and got out. It was up to me to provide a fastening for the door and gates that would work easily, yet one that could not be opened by the colts.

The accompanying illustration shows the result of my planning, says a writer in the Farm and Home. The sliding bolt is shown by a, which is a piece of inch board 2x12 inches. This is shaped at one end as shown, and fits into the notch. The door in shown at d, and the pin at i.

A nail is attached to the sliding bolt to operate it by. As is plainly seen, the slide in which this operates is large enough so the bolt can be lifted clear of the notch and opened. It may be that there are horses foxy



A Horse-Proof Latch.

enough to open this fastener, but noon of mine have got on to it yet, and I believe it is going to prove satisfactory.

STOCK FOR WINTER FEEDING

Select Thrifty Yearlings or Two-Year-Olds for the Greatest Gain for the Food Consumed.

In selecting steers for winter feeding select good, thrifty yearlings or two-year-olds. Yearlings will make the greatest gains for the food consumed.

Select steers of average weight, 650 to 800 pounds. The latter part of this month or early in September is the best time to buy. The cattle should be turned on closely grazed pasture for a few days until they recover from the railroad journey. If the clover is rank turn them into the field for an hour or two on the first day or so, and only when the clover is dry. When accustomed to the clover they can be left in the field day and night. See that the cattle have shade and water. Good Durhams or shorthorns will make the largest gain.

Buy only as many as you can feed from the home-grown feed. Do not pay too much for the cattle and do not buy poor, thin stock even if they can be bought cheap.

A grain farm of 160 acres, under good tillage, should be able to fatten 20 to 30 head of steers during the winter from home-grown feed, with the addition of a few tons of purchased wheat bran and linseed or cottonseed meal.

This farmer and his help can care for this number of cattle and attend to the ordinary farm work. By feeding all the forage and most of the grain grown on the farm, and selling the wheat and a portion of the corn piling the manure for the fall seed bed and liming the clover sod on which the corn, the fertility of the land can be kept up and a fair return made on the investment.

Blood Tells in Beeves.

A western experiment station fed six carloads of cattle, one lot as good as they could buy, the other as inferior. The good cattle were eighteen months old and cost $44 a head; the inferior cattle were three or four years old and cost $35. The first lot produced 100 pounds of beef for every 1,000 pounds of dry matter fed; the second, 77 pounds. Though the good cattle cost heavily at the start, the profit was $18 a steer; on the poorer cattle the profit was $5.43 a head.

The Young Harness Horse.

There is nothing more important in the education of young harness horses than that they should be taught to start off smoothly. Very commonly they are apt to jump forward into the collar with a jerk, a habit which ought to be constantly checked from the first, trivial though it may seem; otherwise it tends to make them unsteady, and in the case of high-mettled animals sometimes becomes so ingrained after a time that it is difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate.

To Cure Scours.

A sure remedy for scours in calves and colts is the following: One ounce laudanum, one ounce spirits of turpentine, one ounce tincture of rhubarb. Mix. The dose in real bad cases is one-half teaspoonful every half hour until relieved. Put in a little water and use as a drench. A good way to drench a calf or colt is to get hold of the tongue, they they will have to swallow.

AN EXPLANATION.



Sapho—Soy, greenmammy, what makes de moon shine so bright sometimes, while some nights is so dark?

Greenmammy—Well, chile, I reckon dat de good Lawd made dem dark nights so dat poor colored folks kin have chicken 'thout de formality ob payin' foh it.

BED-BOUND FOR MONTHS.

Hope Abandoned After Physicians' Consultation.

Mrs. Enos Shearer, Yew and Washington Sts., Centralia, Wash., says: "For years I was weak and run down, could not sleep, my limbs swelled and



I had many sensations were troublesome. I was fast in bed four months. Three doctors said there was no cure for me and I gave up to die. Being urged, I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Soon I was better and in a few weeks was about the house, well and strong again."

"When Your Book In Lome, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c a box at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

This Time for a Friend.

"'Tis a wise man," said Robert Edeson, "who knows when to ask questions. The other night I was standing inside the refined station when an Irish cab driver came up to me and asked me how soon the next train came in. I told him and he said thank you and went away. In about five minutes he came back with the same question. 'I told you not more than five minutes ago,' I said. 'I know it,' he answered cheerfully, 'but it's not ma th't wants to know this time. It's a friend of mine outside th't has to watch his horses and can't come in an' ask yez himself!'"—Young's Magazine.

Successful Economy in Baking.

Most housewives assume when they buy a big can of baking powder that a low price is the chief consideration. Not so with the "Big 10" eight ounce can when they use that cheap "big can" baking powder, and find it no longer in quality, or so unreliable that the baking fails, there isn't any economy in it after all, for the wasted materials far outweigh the few cents saved in the price.

SUCCESSFUL economy is in the reach of every housewife who buys a 16 ounce can of pure Calumet Baking Powder, and use it according to instructions. Then, she will achieve success. For not only does Calumet sell at a reasonable price—80c per pound—but it is so carefully made by experienced chemists that failure is impossible. Only the best materials are used and the proportions of the ingredients are always the same. Calumet is an EVENLY baking powder, from first to last, sweet, and beautifully raised. Calumet is a sanitary safeguard against failure, and that is what constitutes real economy in baking.

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FRONTIER PO

Reminiscences of "Wild Bill" Hickok by his old Friend Buffalo Bill

BY WALTER NOBLE BURNS.

(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman.)

"WILD BILL was the greatest gun fighter the west ever knew. I don't know how many men he killed, but it was more than thirty. That number is exclusive of the men he killed in the Civil war. He is credited as a sharpshooter with having killed 35 men, including the Confederate General McCullough, in the battle of Pea Ridge alone. I don't know how true that is. It is impossible for anyone to tell how many men he kills in a battle when thousands of men are firing. But he killed more than thirty in personal encounters. He killed two in one fight, single handed. That was when he wiped out the McCandless gang at Rock Springs, Kan., in 1861, and it was the most heroic single handed fight in all the history of the frontier. Imagination has not colored or enlarged his record. It is a sure-enough record of men killed in fair, stand-up fights. If one cares to search, one can find their graves with their names neatly carved on little headstones scattered from the Missouri river to the foothills of the Rockies."

Col. William F. Cody, better known all over the world as Buffalo Bill, was in reminiscent mood. He can't this tribute to the prowess of his dead comrade of early days on the plains. He was intimately associated with Wild Bill. He fought by his side in the Civil war, he scouted with him in the Indian campaigns, he shared the same blanket beside many a lonely camp fire. Many years there was a bed and a chair and the table for Wild Bill at the ranch of Buffalo Bill's mother near Fort Leavenworth, and to the very end of his stormy and wandering career Wild Bill thought of this spot as home.

Buffalo Bill is himself one of the most picturesque characters of the old west left to these piping, prosaic times. Though the public knows him chiefly as a showman, he is the last of the great scouts. His life has not been all blank cartridges and calcium lights. Back of his spectacular career as an exponent of wild west drama is a frontier life of daring, hardship and danger. He is an old man now, only a few years on the sunny side of three score and ten. His sweeping mustaches and imperial and his long hair that falls upon his shoulders in the waving abundance of early years are as white as snow. But his tall figure is still straight and as straight as a young pine on the mountains, his step is elastic and his eye bright, and he still wears his white sombrero tilted at a jaunty angle on the side of his head as in the brave days of his youth.

"I was eleven years old when I first met Wild Bill in 1857," said Buffalo Bill. "I was making my first expedition across the plains. It was the expedition led by General Albert Sydney Johnston, afterwards killed at Shiloh, against Brigham Young and the Mormons in Utah. I was connected with the supply train as the driver of the extra cattle. A big bully in my mess seemed to think I was meant to be his servant and ordered me around at every opportunity. I grew sulky and resentful under his badgering, but I was a mere kid and was helpless. One evening as we were eating supper he ordered me to get him another cup of coffee. 'Get your own coffee,' I said. He reached over from where he sat and slapped me over. I rolled into the ashes at the edge of the camp fire and narrowly escaped getting badly burned. I ran to the pile of coffee kettle, caught it up, and stepping up behind the bully, doused the scalding coffee over the back of his neck. He roared with pain. Then he rushed for me. A young man stepped between us. I knew him casually as Jim Hickok. The men of the wagon train called him 'Jimmy.'

"'Boy,' he said, facing the bully squarely, 'you leave that kid alone.'

"My unexpected champion was about twenty years old, tall, slender, bronzed and athletic looking. The powerful brute he confronted would have made two of him. The bully stopped in surprise. He sized up the stripling with a glance. The investory doubtless convinced him he had nothing to fear.

"'What bove you got to do with this?' he bellowed and he charged at the youth like a mad bull.

"The men of the outfit expected to see Hickok beaten to a jelly or killed. He gave me the surprise of our lives. He proved to be the quickest man I ever saw. A catamount could not have been quicker. He stepped into the bully fearlessly. He was all over his man. He rocked his head with right blows. He ripped punches into his midsection. He closed his eyes, bloodied his lips, knocked the teeth down his throat. He ended by dropping the bully to his knees and making him blubber out, 'I've got enough' and beg for mercy. After the fight my maddest enemy was the worst admirer up man I ever saw. Hickok didn't show a mark. He walked away and sat down on a wagon tongue and smoked a pipe of pure screech. That was my introduction to the man afterward known all over the west as Wild Bill, and from that day we were fast friends.

"I enlisted in the Union army in 1863 and was sent to Tennessee. I was employed as a scout and spy. I was peculiarly fitted to play the part of spy in Confederate camps. Most of the people with whom I had been thrown all my life on the plains were from Missouri, Kentucky or Tennessee. It was second nature for me to talk in the drawling lingo of the south.

"On one of my excursions as a spy I was disguised as a Tennessee farmer boy with a ragged hat, a homespun shirt and pants of butternut jeans. I was riding along a road when I came to a farm house. Hitched to the palings of the fence was a fine horse, saddled. Through a window I saw a man in the uniform of a Confederate officer sitting at a table eating. Something about his face looked familiar. I dismounted and stepped to the door of the house and asked for a drink of water. As I was drinking I took a good look at the man. It was Wild Bill. He shot a quick glance at me. But I had grown since he last saw me and in my disguise he did not recognize me. I waited till he had finished his meal and followed him to the road. As he prepared to mount his horse I stepped close and said in a low tone, 'Bill, don't you remember me?' I thought I saw a gleam of recognition in his eyes, but he said simply, 'No, I don't.' 'I'm Billy Cody,' I said. 'Well, well,' returned Wild Bill, 'are you little Billy Cody?'

"Then he gave me a dressing down. 'You betray my business in this part of the country,' he said. 'You ought to be in the Union army.' 'How do you know I'm not?' I asked. 'You in the Union army?' he said. 'Maybe I am,' I answered. 'What are you doing in those clothes, then?' he asked. 'I suspect I'm doing the same as you,' I replied. Bill smiled. 'Get on your horse,' he said. And we rode together back into the Union lines. For the remainder of the war we did much scouting together in Missouri and the southwest.

"When I joined General Sheridan as chief of scouts in the campaign against the Indians of the northwest in 1868 I found Wild Bill with the command. I went to General Sheridan and said 'General,' I said, 'Wild Bill is the best scout, the best shot and the bravest man in the western country. He is seven or eight years older than I and I have always looked upon him as my superior in everything that goes to the making of a plainsman. I don't like to give orders to such a man. I would rather serve under him. Moke him chief of scouts.'

"'Well, I won't,' said General Sheridan. 'You are chief of scouts of the United States army. When you get ready to give Wild Bill an order, give it.'

"I went to Wild Bill and told him how I felt about the situation and what the general had said."

"'Why, that's all right, Billy,' Wild Bill said. 'I'm a soldier and I'll take orders from anyone who has the right to give me orders. I'd just as lief work under you as anybody I know. I'll obey you as my ranking officer as readily as I'd obey the commanding general of the United States army.'

"And he did. He did fine work under me through many stirring campaign. He held in check that turbulent spirit that brooked dictation from no one and obeyed my orders like the soldier that he was.

"I first entered the show business in 1872," Buffalo Bill continued. "General Sheridan had been ordered to Chicago to take command of the Department of the Lakes and I went with him as inspector of horses. Ned Buntline, whom I'm sure you know out west, had written a drama of the border named 'Scouts of the Plains.' He offered me $500 a week to take the leading part. I hesitated to ask General Sheridan for permission for fear he would laugh at me and perhaps refuse. I finally got Col. Mike Sheridan, his brother, to prefer my request. It was granted readily.

"The drama was produced in Nixon's amphitheater, which used to stand near the site of the modern Hotel Sherman. On the opening night when I was to make my bow before the footlights for the first time the immense theater was packed to the walls. General Sheridan and all the officers of the post occupied boxes in all the glory of full-dress uniforms. I was worse scared as I stepped out of the wings and faced that great audience than I ever was in an Indian fight with bullets and arrows sleeting about my ears. But I carried it off as bravely as I could. What I didn't know about acting I made up for by strutting about the stage, storming out my lines and firing my navy revolvers after every other sentence. There was an amazing amount of gunpowder burned in that play. After it was all over I imagined I had scored a triumph. Next day the Chicago papers said the play was so bad it was good. But we packed the theater nightly and the reserve police had to be called out to quiet the crowds that fought at the doors for admission.

"The management offered me $1,000 a week to go to St. Louis, where our success was repeated.

"I decided at the opening of the next season that it would be a money-making scheme to have Wild Bill as a member of our troupe. He was then in Hays City, where he had killed several people, and I wrote him telling him of the money he could make by appearing on the stage. He wrote I have to do much acting,' I told him. 'You will only have to shoot and pose around.' He wrote back that he would accept my proposition. I wrote him he would have to agree to stop fighting and sitting while he was with the show. He sent me an agreement to that effect by return mail. Then I sent him money to come to New York, where the show was to open. In this last letter I gave him instructions as to what he must do when he reached the city.

"'I am stopping at the Bravoort hotel,' I wrote him, 'and you will land in New York at the Forty-second street depot. To avoid getting lost in the big city, take a cab at the depot and you will be driven to the hotel in a few minutes. Pay the cabman $2. These New York cabmen are regular hold-up men and your driver may want to charge you more, but don't pay him any more than $2 under any circumstances.'

"I was glad Wild Bill was coming. I hadn't seen my old pard for a long time, and I looked forward with pleasure to meeting him again. I told everybody about the Brevoort hotel that Wild Bill was coming and in the evenings as I sat about the lobby I recounted some of his wonderful fights and adventures. I wanted Wild Bill to feel easy on soon as he arrived at the hotel, and I told the proprietor if I didn't happen to be around to welcome Bill and make him feel at home.

"Wild Bill arrived in New York on schedule time. He had my lest letter in his pocket and had committed to memory my instructions as to what he should do. As soon as his train arrived he stepped into a cab and ordered the cabman to drive him to the Brevoort house. When the cab drew up in front of the hotel and Bill had stepped out he handed the driver a $2 bill. He was bent upon following my instructions to the last detail.

"'Here's your pay,' he said.

"'Pay nothin',' said the jehu. 'My charge is $5.'

"'Well, $2 is all you're going to get,' said Wild Bill.

"'Well, Rube, I'll just take the rest out of your hide,' said the irate cabman, and he leaped from his box and made at Wild Bill. Wild Bill punched him around the sidewalk unmercifully and wound up by knocking him under his cab horses, where he lay unconscious until pulled out by onlookers. Wild Bill walked quietly into the hotel. The proprietor, who had witnessed the fight, came running up to my room where I was having a nap and thumped on my door.

"'Say, Mr. Cody,' he shouted, 'I guess that gentlemen you have been expecting has arrived.'

"Wild Bill was a bad actor most anywhere, but he was an especially bad actor on the stage. Jack Omohundro, known as Texas Jack, was with the show, and when the curtain fell at the close of the first act he and I and Wild Bill were supposed to stand out near the front of the stage clooping rescued maidens to our breasts in the white glare of the calcium. But Wild Bill wasn't there. He was where he belonged. He invariably hung back in the shadows at the rear or remained half-hidden behind a painted tree or rock. His was a poor hand to pose or show off and hated to have a lot of people staring at him. One night when the spot light found him leaning against a painted oak in the background it made him mad, and he took a shot at the spot-light machine in the central aisle of the balcony, shattered the bulb's eye and broke the machine. The play had to go on to the end without the usual calcium effects.

"Wild Bill remained with the show three or four months. By that time he had demonstrated that he was impossible as a member of a traveling theatrical company. I tried to make him do better, but I couldn't do anything with him and he was released. He was glad of it and turned toward the west with a light heart.

"A little while before Bill joined the show he had killed Phil. Cole, a wealthy Texas cattleman of Abilene, Kan. Bill was marshal of Abilene, and Cole, who was a desperado himself, had threatened to kill him just so the frontier he could do it. They met on the street Bill's partner was with him. As Bill started to shoot, his partner stepped in the line of fire. Bill killed him accidentally, fired over his body and killed Cole with his second bullet. Cole's brother and a number of his cowboy friends came to Abilene from Texas to revenge his death. They found that Bill had gone east to become an actor. They boasted about Abilene that they had come to kill Bill and he had been scared out of town and run away. Bill heard of this talk and as soon as he left the show he started for Cheyenne by way of Abilene. He sent word to the Kansas town that he would be glad to meet Cole's brother and friends or any one else who had any scores to settle with him. Bill went into Abilene standing out on the rear platform and there was a great crowd at the depot to greet him. He was dressed in his most dondified style and looked extremely well as he smiled ploddily and surveyed the throng. He remained standing on above the heads of the crowd where everybody could see him for a few minutes and then stepped off upon the depot platform and shook hands with everybody. When the train pulled out he stood again on the rear platform and waved the crowd good-bye. If there were any friends of Cole or enemies of Wild Bill in Abilene that day they kept carefully out of sight. Not a shot was fired. Nothing happened. Wild Bill's reception at Abilene was a regular ovation.

"That little trip shot Cole's brother and friends had made from Texas to Abilene to revenge Cole's death was to bluff. They went to Abilene again the following year expecting to find Wild Bill there. They they learned that he was in Cheyenne. Cole's brother and two of his close friends started off for the Wyoming town. Wild Bill's friends in Abilene wired him to be on the lookout for them.

"Bill was standing against the bar of a saloon in Cheyenne drinking a glass of beer when the three Texans strided in. Bill recognized Cole's brother by his resemblance to the Cole he had killed. But Bill made no move. He merely fingered his glass lightly and watched the three strangers out of the corner of his eye. The Texans separated slightly and closed on Bill in a semi-circle. Get him now!' said their leader suddenly. All three whipped out revolvers. But—would you believe it?—they did not fire a shot. Bill was the quickest man on the draw that ever lived. He fired so rapidly that others in the saloon testified afterwards they heard but one report. His bullets found the Texans between the eyes and they fell dead in their tracks. Wild Bill killed these men with a six-shooter I had given him when he quit the theatrical business.

"Wild Bill was one of the best revolver shots ever in the west," Buffalo Bill went on. "He certainly was the best revolver shot in a fight."

"The men of today wonders why Wild Bill got into so many fights. One naturally figures he must have been a quarrelsome man. On the contrary he was distinctly likable and amiable. But out west in early days there were many men who took pride in bloody exploits and killed men simply to add to their fame. In the spirit of gamblers these men swore to hit each other to decide which was the better man. They hunted each other often and traveled hundreds of miles to fight it out with a rival killer. A number of these professional bad men tried to kill Wild Bill for the reputation it would give them. Other men tried to kill him as a result of disputes. Still others sought his life to avenge the deaths of relatives who had fallen before Wild Bill's revolvers.

"He was slain in Deadwood by Jack McCall on August 2, 1876. With a party of friends he had entered a saloon to play poker. The card table was in a corner at the rear of the place. Captain Durfee, an old Missouri steamboat man and a friend of Hickok's, took the seat in the corner. Wild Bill tried to get the seat first. When he failed, he asked Captain Durfee to let him have it. Captain Durfee suspected Bill wanted the seat to have a certain view of his hand, but he good naturedly arose and stuck the deck. Captain Durfee refused to give up the seat. Then Bill without more ado sat down in a chair with his back to the front door. In that position he could not see McCall enter. The assassin stepped up behind him and fired a bullet in the back of his head, killing him instantly. McCall was hanged in Yankton not long after. The fatal bullet, after passing through Wild Bill's skull, broke Captain Durfee's arm.

"Captain Durfee said afterward that he did not realize until too late that Wild Bill wanted the chair in the corner so he could command a view of the bar and all who entered from the street. If the captain had known this he would have surrendered the chair and Wild Bill would not have been assassinated."



COL. F. CODY (BUFFALO BILL)

"WILD BILL" HICKOK

HONOR TO PIONEER

Methodists Unveil Tablet to Early Western Minister.

Rock River Conference Erects Stone to Memory of Man Who Organized First Methodist Church in Illinois.

Chicago.—The memory of Jesse Walker, the "Daniel Boone" of Methodism, organizer of the Methodist church in Illinois and first Methodist pastor in Chicago, was honored in a monument erected to him and his wife by the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Plainfield, this state, recently.

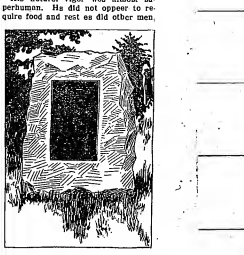
The monument was formally presented by Rev. W. M. Ewing of Plainfield, pastor of the Methodist church of that village. Master Everett Davis Weese, a great-great-grandson of Jesse Walker, unveiled the monument. The acceptance of the monument in behalf of the conference was made by Bishop J. H. Hamilton. The final chord of good feeling was touched by Bishop E. R. Hendrix of the Methodist church, South, who made the address.

Jesse Walker was born in Virginia in 1792 and he was a pioneer preacher in Missouri and Illinois during the first third of the last century. After he had started the Chicago church, which was one of the landmarks of the city for years, and after he had served as the first presiding elder in Illinois he went to St. Louis, where he continued his work. He died in Plainfield in 1836.

The monument is of Vermont granite, six feet high and occupies a conspicuous place in the little cemetery. It was paid for by subscriptions of the members of the conference.

Jesse Walker was a pioneer in every sense of the word and his was a striking personality of the church militant. Whenever a virgin field with pioneer difficulties was to be entered, he was the man the bishops of his church chose for the work.

His natural vigor was almost superhuman. He did not appear to require food and rest as did other men.



Monument to Jesse Walker.

No day's journey was long enough to wear him out and no fare too poor for him to live upon.

He was a native of Virginia, joining the western conference in 1892. He was sent to Red River, Tenn. In his first year's work he gained 218 members. Cartwright, the famous circuit rider, his license to preach.

In 1805 he was transferred to Illinois, the entire state being his territory. He made a tour of the state on horseback and reported 218 conversions in the first year. Then he went to St. Louis, Mo., and made friends. At the end of his first year he had organized a church of 70 members and a Sunday school.

Two years later this church was strong enough to entertain its conference. The pioneer then went to Chicago and presided at the first Methodist sermon ever heard there. He also established the first Methodist church at Fort Clark, now Peoria.

FARMER KILLED BY MACHINE

Swiftly Revolving Knives of an Ensilage Chopper Cut Him to Pieces.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Drawn upon the fast revolving knives of an ensilage chopper in his place near here, Andrew Lendey, a young farmer, met a horrible death. His right arm was first severed from his body and in his struggles to free himself his entire left side, including the heart, was torn off. His brother had nearly finished his work of preparing fodder for the Lendey silo. Lendey sought to get a piece of corncob from the knife machinery in the knife box. The operators of the cutter heard his screams, but were unable to stop the engine in time. The victim is survived by a wife, a bride of a year.

Spanking Age 18 Months.

Kansas City, Mo.—The age limit under which no child should be spanked is one and one-half years, according to Judge Porterfield in the juvenile court. Paul Wilson and his wife were in court charged with spanking the woman's child, which is just under the limit.

"If I ever hear of either of you spanking that child again, or any other person spanking a child under one and one-half years, I'll put you on them in jail," the judge said.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Painted Meat and Aged Eggs in Gotham



NEW YORK.—Sinca tbs first of tbis year the state hurcou of food inspection has coedemned 10,486,778 pounds of food as rotten or adulterated. Most of tbo food condemned was le New York city.

The otber day tbn first of tbe group of offenders were arraigned and must appear for trial. Most of tbcm wern dealars froie tho' lower part of tha city, aed tbe ebargs sgsinst them alleged the possession of decayed cbickens, soured condensed milk, spoiled corned beef, dyed chopped meat, spoiled meat of all kinds, rotten eggs, bad butter aed decayed fruits.

According to reports tbero arn even worss articles in resteurants and stores, such as peinted fish, spoiled meat dipped le formaldcbydn ond redensd so as to look fresb, ice crsam containing wood alcobol, candles containing poisonous dyes and soda sirups msdo of coal tar.

"We hove foued hed hetter—a mess," ssys Dr. McMilisn, cbisf of tbn lespectors, "thot was a mixture of good and bed hutter or oleo snd bsd butter and good buttsr sll mixed snd treated so that it looked pslatabln. Ie ons of tbe cellers of a restaurant mae I found hams tbot he bsd bought ot a novy sele of rejected foods, and he bsd, in addition, many pounda of rottee. tomatoes. On ths staeda of street vendors we bave found a goodly amount of decaysd vcgetables and fruit, wbieb, strangely nnough, people buy.

"As soon as rottsn food la discovsred hy inspectors it is denatured by metbylnno blue or some liks acid, unless it is needed for chemical analysia.

"Mests can be trnated sffectively with formaldebyde. A plecn of tainted meat, black and melodorous, la often washed le tbe acid, wn find, and is then sold for good meat, red and fresh looking, as its treatmeet mekes it.

Indianapolis Has a Municipal Market

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Bnlieving that Indianapolis commission firms combleed to maintain bigh prices by keeping down the supply of farm products, Mayor Sbank brought a cer load of potatocs from Wisconsin aed sold tbem ot cost, plus a small sum for huyleg, bandling and deliverleg. In iess tban n week tbe price of potatocs dropped 50 per cent. ar a result. Tbs mayor has now proposed to thn council that it autborizo the employment of a municipol huyer to follow the sale prices of the dealars and tha prices charged by producors.



"I am convinced," the mayor said, "tbat if 25 of our leading cities would do this thn combiees that maletain higb prices could bn broken. Thern ere thousaeds ond thousaeds of hushels of pears and apples going to wasto in tbs orebards of Indisna hecausn tbn commission firms plae to keep thn visibin supply down aed keep up tbe prices. The samn conditions exist in other states and citios."

Tbs msyor bad chargn of tbn first car load of potatoes, and tbere was o remarkablo scenn st thn city market wben the first cor was sold. It had been aneounced tbat any one person could buy as mucb as a busbel for 75 cents, a pcck nt 20 cents or half a peck for a dimn.

As early as three o'clock thn crowds began gathering. Cnstomers went there on foot, borsnback, in carriages and automobiles. When thn first wagon ioed arrived oed tbe meyor announced thn saln was on, tbsre was o continual clsmor for potatoea until ten o'clock, when ths car load hsd been sold.

Tbn potatoes were sold by weight and eot by measure. There ere 60 pounds to a busbsl and it wes foued thet 60 pounda alwnys beepnd high a bushel measere. So witb thn measures of less denomination. Onn maa remarked he could huy potatoes at 75 cents by weight, ssil them at 75 cents by mnasurn and make money.

Prison Warden's Novel Experiments



TOPEKA, Koe.—A eew plae, ietended to givs Kaesas convicts a nnw idea of life, bss been put leto effsct at the Kensas ponitentlsry, according to tbn report of Wardee J. K. Codding to Governor Stubbs. Every mae tbat is sent to tho prisoe is given six months' work on tha farm just prnvlous to his release. Thn men get out in the open. Tbny ore taneed and sunburned, bsvn mors iiberty, less discipllno, get close lo eaturn and lcava ibn prisoe with ths batred of msn and laws gonn aed really waeting to try to livn hetter lives. Sieca tbe nsw system haa heen tried not onn relessed convict has come heck. Warden Coddleg believes tbat tbrough this system Kanses may gain a record for a minimum number of second-term men wbicb will be lower tban that of any other state.

Many yeors ago an island in the Missouri river was sold to the stata by some political sharpers, who medn a lot of money in thn desl. Tba island has never been used, aed tbe lands owned by tbs stata around the prison bave esver been used to any great sxtent for farmieg.

Warden Codding began work two years ago, aed thn first thing bn did was to givn the prisoeers bsif an hour's liberty each day in the prison yard. Tbe mee can do anytbing tbny wish dnring thnt half bour. Tbey can talk to eoch other end and the guard, play bsll, pitch horsn shoes, play croquet or a dozen other games.

Finds a $1,000 Pearl in Clam Shell

CHICAGO.—A $1,000 pearl, found in a clam baks aed subsequeetly forcibly iakee away hy tbe dealer who supplied the sbsilfish, was takne into custody the other dsy by Capt. Max Doeeer of ths police departmeet, pending a decisioe by Municipal Judga Caverly of e question equally perplexing as thst of the egg laid by the famous Maywood hen. As a result Judge Caverly waa expected to givo the correct answer to ths following questioe:

"If n clam dealer is ordered to supply clsms for a church dinesr and gives soms of thsm to a carpeetnr, wbo finds a $1,000 pearl le oea of tha shells, does the gem beoeg to the church?"

Our Lady of Lourdea church, Leland and North Ashland avenues, recently gava a clam baks and ordered the clama for thn feast from Frank J. Duggst, 70 Soetb Watsr street. While carrying the clams into the cherch Dugget gavs' half a dozen to Elmsr Thessn, a carpenter, whn was at work in the building.



Thesen opened onn of the shella and fonnd the pearl. Thereupon Dugget claimed tha gem as bis property, and an argument regarding tbn ownersbip followed, reseltieg in the dealer forcibly takleg possessidn of the pearl. Thesen thee had Dugget arrested oe a chargn of larcnny and the case was called before Judge Caverly.

After pondering nn the details, the judge auggeaied that thn pearl should rightfully belong to ths church which had pnrchased the elams. Immedietely Thesen and Duggst joleed ranks against thsir common contestant, tbs church, and refused to listen to any terma of settlement by which tbny both would "lose out." Accordingly, the judge continued his ruling

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

NEW BISMARCK OF GERMANY



Germsny has anothsr Bismerck. He is Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter, who is secretary of foreign affnirs and who is thn big man in Germaey's foreign relations. It is he who set Europe by the eors over the Morocco situation.

Kiderlen-Woechter bes heeu secretary of smbessy at St. Petersburg and Paris and coueseilor of embassy at Constantinopla. Ha is a linguist, speaking tha leading lenguages of tha contlnset and being as proficient in English as le bis own eativa German.

Two years ago Herr Alfred was a comparetively littia known member of Germany's diplomatic corps, bolding tbo post of minister to Roumania. He was rated as n man of ability and force with a mora salient and sbarply defined personality tben tbat of the averagn government official, but thn public heard little of him. Recently he has heen tbe man of thn bour in Gormany and probably the moat talked of statesman in Europe. For the events tbat precipitated tba international crisis with its menace of impending war be more than any one else waa responsible.

CHICAGO BANKER ON PAROLE



John R. Walsh of Cbicsgo, who has beee paroled from the Leavenworth prison, wes convicted in 1906 of a violation of the federal banking lawa, tbn tecbnical chargs heing tbat of makieg false reports with refereece to tho fineecial status of tbe Chicago Nationol Baek, of which he was president.

Tbe liberated fleancier is now 74 years old. He wes born in Ireland in 1837, aed camn to Chicogo wben bn was 10 years old, beginning lifn es a nnwahoy. In 1861 be estabilsbed a news agency whicb leter dnveloped into the Western Naws company, supplying railway trains and country towns witb pnriodicals, books, maps and current literature. In 1882, beving bsen successful in various business ventures and investments, includieg a larga leterast in the Chicngo Herald, Mr. Walsb, togatbnr with others, established the Chicago National bank. After disposing of bis leterast in the Herald in 1895 be foueded tbs Cbicago Chronicls, which paper suspended publication followieg the closing of the Walsb banks. In addition to his banks oed tbe eewspaper, Mr. Walsh was beavily interested in a large number of propositions.

NEWPORT SOCIAL INSURGENT



Durieg tbe past seasoe there has bsen insurgency in tha renks of Newport swelldom whicb started a near ponic in the ranks of tbe "old guard." Tha leadsr of the social insurgents wes Mrs. John R. Drexel, who la here pictured, and tha captain of the stendpattera waa Mrs. Ogden Mills. Newport is to select society wbat Mecca is to the Mahommedans, or Benores to tha Hindus, or Jarusalem to thn Jew and to tha Christian—tbn holy of holies of the idle rich, whose bible is tbe social register duly stamped witb tbe dollor mark. Mrs. Drexsl would widen the ranks of tha selecl and admit many now barred from tha social paradise, where nobles with decayed fortunes matrimonially browse. Mrs. Mills would eoee of tbia. Sba standa for a closs corporation, so to speak, and would limit to 100 or even fcwer tbose who would ha entitled to enter tbe elect aat of Newport.

Tbus theae two women, who are taken seriously cnough by their followers, entered into a hattia royal for social supremacy. Supporting Mrs. Drexel are scores of femilies, fleancially powerful, but bitherto barred from the Eden of tha elect. Upholdieg Mrs. Milla ara nil thosn already witbin the ineer sacred precincts.

DESCENDANT OF THE PROPHET



Will thern ever bn a holy wnr declared by Islam ogainst her eeemies? Oee oftee meets witb refereeces to such possibility and sieca thn declaration of wer ageiest Turkey by Itely thesn refereeces heve heen more frequent tban for msny years before.

But tbere is little probebility of such a crusade by tba Mobammedans ageinst the Christians, unlesa in tbs event of e European coalition, having for its object tha dismemberment of Turkey in Europe and her expulsion from tbe continent. The authority for tbis is Mobammed Ali, whose portrait is shown, a descendant of the great propbat who founded the Mobammedan religion. Mnhammed Ali is now in tbis country and he ssya tbat a holy war will never be declarsd unless the diamemherment of tbs Ottoman empire ia threatened. Tben, hn says, there will be an nprising of the 175,000,000 Mohammedana scattered throughout the wnrld. Thnse are dwellera in Asia and Africa, principally, many nf them living under the British flag in India and nthers under the tri-color of France in northern Africa.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Drug Dens Are Found Near the Capitol



WASHINGTON.—Revenus officers end detectives in Washington raided four Chinesa opium dens witbin 500 yards of the Capitol and confiscated about $8,000 wortb of the drug. Tbey also secured evidence in the sbapn of bairpins, women's clothing and sboes to indicate tbat iba pisces wern frequented by iarga numbers of women. Tba relda wara the beginning of a series tbat are planned hy tbe autborities who bave been watching the activities of Cbieese le Wasbiegton for saveral months.

In recent raida in Loa Angeles, Cal., tha pollen bava uoearthed a new system of concealing opium. They wsre disnppointed in the raids of tbe past faw weeks for wbile tbay took many auspicious-looking packsges, all wera sealed with what appeared to ba revenue stampa used on hoxes of confectionery. On opeeing soma of thn hoxes it was sbown every ona contained opium. Boxes, supposed to contain Cbinese tes, were also found full of opium. Soma boxes isbeled ginseeg also contained tbe drug. Thn secoed ieteraetloeol opium coeference will begin Dec. 1 at Tbe Hagus. An invitstion from ths Netbsrlands government to attend hes been received at ths stats depsrtment.

Despita tha prohibitory law of 1909, wbicb mokes it illegal to bring into the United States smoking opium, opium smoking still prevails in tbis country to an alarming extent end is finding its new victims lergely in ths wbita population. This is msda possibla pertielly by drug smuggled from Canada and along tha Pacific cosst, and partly hy tba manufacture of smoking opium in this country from crude opium hrought in as a medicieal drug. Of thia smuggled article more than 250,000 pounda hava heen seizsd in tha last two yeara. In 1910 more tban 400,000 pounds of the drug wers hrought in ns medicinal opium. It is estimated that at least 100,000 pounds were successfully smuggled acroas ths border in 1910, and tbat 10,000 additional pounds ara monufactured annually from cruda opium.

Hughes' Palace Now in a Black Belt

WHEN Justice Cbarles E. Hughes of tbe Suprems court takes possassion of bis $100,000 homs, wbicb will bs finisbad in e faw wesks, he will bs the only wbite man living in tbn block wbicb bis bouss faces.



Soon after President Taft nppointed Governor Hugbes to the Supreme court ha cama to Wasbington end spent several days looking for a housa. He waa not satiafied with anything on the merket and rented a large, old fasbloned bouse in Massachusetts avenue for his first season.

For a long time bn debated whether he would huild le Massachusetts aveeue or Sixteenth street, the two most foshionable streets in the city. He chosa tha latter finally, and bought a good-sized lot on tba corner of Sixteentb and V streets. Tha lot bas a frontage le Sixteenth street of ahout thirty feet nnd 100 in V streat. In order lo bave an effective entrance he decided to bave tbe residence face V street. There wos no other house of any sort in V street. Tba property bad been beld for years at a higb prica and remaleed vacant.

Shortly after work was started on both sidee of V street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth atreets was aeeounced for sale at n greatly reduced prica. Tha land bad to bs sold and was bougbt le by a speculative buildsr, wbo started tha construction of twenty two-story "box" houses.

Tbe housea wers completed six weaks before tbe roof was on the Hughes bouse. The houses did not appeal to white purchasers or tenaets, and wera promptly offered to negross, wbo hastened to iocate in such a "swell" neigbhorbood. Altbougb tbey bave heee on the market hut a sbort time, seventeen of them ara occupied.

Uncle Sam Has 8 Churches in Panama



ALTHOUGH it is tha commoe tbought tbat most of tha mee working on tha great Paname Canal left tbeir religion behind them in thn states, those who liva le tba Canal zono know tbers ara maey wbo observe tha laws of Moses and lead the same purn lives tbey did at boma.

When tba canal was begun family quarters were built, many man brought or sent for tbeir wives and ebildren, and it hos paid. Family life and the presence of good women in their homes hava hsen powerful influences for good. Tbese families coming from every state in tbe Union meant that schools end churches must be provided. Again Uncla Sam met the need, nnd at every town along the line of tha canal built schoolbouses and churches.

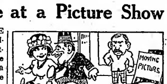
Eight chapels were built, aed every one bas st least one servica each Sahbatb. Tbess are two-story buildings with lodge rooms on tbe second floor. The room on the ground floor known as the churcb is cepoble of seating about 250 people. A pulpit at ona end of the room, piano and soma folding chairs constitute tha furnishings.

All authority rests in a body elected by tha people attending tha churcb. The executive council of the church in Cristobal is composed of men of every denomination. Tbera are one Methodist, two Baptist, two Presbyterinns, one Congregetionalist and one Lutberan.

The membership is mada up of "tbose wbo love the Lord." Membersbip in tba bome churcb is not changed.

Found Lost Fiance at a Picture Show

VISCOUNT JEAN BAPTISTE DE VENTURA, a French officer, strolling along Pennsylvania ovenue, waiting for tha tima to errive wben he would keep an engagement with a friend at the cepitol, decided to while away an hour at a moving pictura show. He started to purcbsae a ticket at the first theater on tbe route, but, instend of buying a ticket, he got a wife and hastened to a neer-by parsonage.



Miss Price Viscountess de Ventura.

Miss Althee Price was selling tickets at the theater, and she happened to be tha sama young lady with wbom tha young Frenchman had plighted his troth months ego, only to lose all track of her when he was called to France to settla up an estate.

Viscount Jeen Baptiste came to Wasbington a year ago and, hecoming financially embarrassed, got a job. He happened to get a position where Miss Price was working. He soon lost his heart and gave up his jnh to go home to gnt some money which hn had inherited. He was to return as snon as he got ths cash and make

Months passed, Miss Prica moved to snotber boarding bouse, and wben the viscount returned with tba cash be could not locate her. After montbs of futila search be laft Washington and established himself in New York. He came here on business, still on the lookout for Miss Price.

When tha viscount saw Miss Price bis hat, arms and voica all went up in the air.

The viscount scoffed at tba mnnagar, and, arm in arm, ba and the eratwhila ticket seller hurried around tn the residence of the Rev. W. L. Devries. Tbe parson tied the knot and the pair left on a train for New York, where they will live.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - MINN

THE CARELESS SMOKER.

The average smoker is too careless in the manner in which he tosses burning cigar and cigarette butts and lighted matches about. The chances are that no damage will be caused, and he takes those chances. When a home, a business house, a city block, or even a large section of a city, is burned by a fire starting from a smoker's carelessness the smoker goes scot free. Is it not pertinent to ask why the law should punish a man for spitting on the sidewalk because some one might contract a germ disease as a result of his carelessness, while no punishment is fixed to deter him from throwing fire about, although millions of dollars worth of property and many lives may be lost if the butt or match chances to fall where it can start a fire. The crusade of the anti-smoke contingent is not making much headway as a moral issue, a movement for the improvement of public health or an agitation against the boorish individual who is discourteous to those with whom he comes in contact, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. If it should result in the ooestment of city ordinances making it a misdemeanor to throw lighted matches and butts about, and in state laws providing punishment where it is possible to fix the blame for a fire upon a negligent smoker, millions of dollars' worth of property and many lives might be saved. The behit of smoking connot be ended by agitation.

When does sleng cease to be slang? This is not a conundrum, but the inquiry of a correspondent who seeks to know what length of life a word must have, how long must it be used ood generally understood, before it passes from being, as it were, an undesirable alien le the realm of our words and becomes naturalized. Every schoolboy knows that "the herring pood" means the sea. Most people would probably term it an Americanism referring to the Atlantic ocean. The only dictionary habit duly admits the hyphenated word, describes it as slang, and illustrates it with "to be sent across the herring-pond; to be transported," says the London Chronicle. The word was used as long ago as 1763, when an English ambassador wrote from Calais to a secretary of state that he had "traversed the herring-pond after about ten hours' sail."

The hurgior will olways be about seeking for a chance to rob, and the police problem is how to reduce the ranks of them thieves to a minimum and make their work so dangerous that few will dorn to undertako it. Corelessness and forgetfulness on the port of the housekeeper make the work of them gentry far easier than it would otherwise be. The policu generolly on the best they can, but they could do far better wern not the burgiors offered so many golden opportunities for the work they are always so reody to do.

A one-pounder mounted on a gun carriage is said now to solve the problem of firing at aeroplanes. How such a weapon could be effectively sighted remains to be shown. The convlotion grows that efforts to prepare for the aerial battleship should be nlong the lino of perfecting the sight, enlarging the caliber and lengthening the range of sharpshooters' rifles, and training men for their speediest and most accurate use.

The seleurn of Dr. Richter, a noted German engineer, by Greek bandits who held him for a ransom of $205,000 will be apt to cause travelers to avoid Mount Olympus until assurance is received that the government of Greecn is strong enough to prevent such proceedings by the Greek National society, so-called, for the rejenlishment of the society's treasury.

A Boston Chinaman is going back to bis nativn land after having amassad a fortuan of half a million dollars over chop suay. We venture to predict that he will lose his head if he avnr trins to spring that American invention on his fallow countrymee.

Whnn we read how the aviators are held up by rain and fogs and other weather conditions it becomes more and more avident that an immnnse development must comn!n the flying machiias before it arrives at the stage of much usefulness.

In certain parts of the country farmers have been cutting hay with their automobiles. Unfortunately, it will not be possible for many of them to dig potatoes with automobiles this year.

One difference between joy riders and night riders is that joy riders sometimes manage to kill themselves, But they are both dangerous to the innocent bystanders.

AMERICA TO GET 3 NEW CARDINALS

HONORS GO TO ARCHBISHOP FARLEY OF NEW YORK AND O'CONNELL, BOSTON.

MGR. FALCONIO ALSO HONORED

Dispatches Say the Pope Will Create Cardinals at Consistory Nov. 27. —Total of Four Assured for This Country.

Rome, Oct. 30.—The pope will create a large number of cardinals at the consistory to be held November 27. Among those to be elevated are Most Rev. John M. Furley, archbishop of New York, and Most Rev. William H. O'Connell, archbishop of Boston. Mgr. Diomede Falconio, apostolic delegate at Washington, also will be elevated, according to the announcement. This means that, with Cardinal Gibbons, there will be four cardleals in the United States.

It is stated that soon the American cardleals will be lacreased further, so as to give the West s representative in the senate of the church. Some time ago when the question of the appointment of another cardinal was under discussion, the names of Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago, and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, received mention.

For the first time since the rupture with Frence cardioals have been elected from that country. Portugal, on the other hand, has not been recognized, Monsignor Mendes Bello, petriarch of Lisbon, having failed to receive the red het, indicating that the pope considers the rupture of the concordat with that country must have a retroactive effect.

More Italians Likely.

It is remorked that only five Italanx bavs been chosen, but it is believed that before the consistory in



MGR. DIOMED FALCONIO.

Papal Legata in the United States.

held two or three more will be added to the list.

The last consistory was held in December, 1907, four cardinals then being oppointed. Since then mmy vacancies hevo occurred in the Sacred colloge by death and now there are 23 seats of the total of 70 unfilled.

Plus Has Named 17 Cardinals.

The proposed consistory in November will be the fifth held by Pope Plus X. On the deoth of Leo XIII there were 64 cardinals. During the last eight years Plus X has created 17 new cardinals, of whom two have died. Thirty of the cardinals who took part in the election of Cardinal Barto as popa also have died.

The first consistory of Plus X was held Nov. 9, 1903. Its chief purpose was thn raising to the cardinalate of Monsignor Merry del Val in order that the papal secretary of state could beat the full title of his position. The second consistory was held Dec. 11, 1905; the third on April 16, 1907, and the fourth and latest on Dec. 16, in the same year.

Others to Be Elevated.

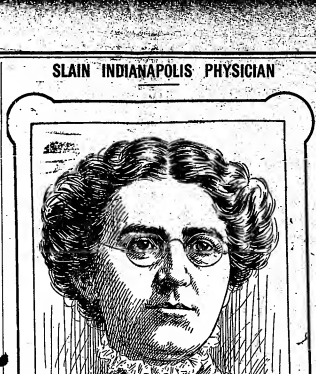
Other prelates whose elevation to the cardinalate officially is announced are: Monsignor S. M. Cosy Hleches, archbishop of Valladolid; Monsignor Avico, papal nuncio at Madrid; Monsignor J. Granito di Belmonte Pignatelli, former papal nuncio at Vienna; Most Rev. Francis S. Bauer, archbishop of Olmuetz; Most Rev. Francis Bourne, archbishop of Westminster; Monsignor La Amiette, archbishop of Paris; Monsignor F. Y. Dubillard, archbishop of Chambery; Most Rev. Franz X. Nagel, archbishop of Vienna; Monsignor De Cabrieres, bishop of Montpellier, France; Monsignor Bisloti, papal major domo; Monsignor Lugari, anessor of the holy offices; Monsignor Pompili, secretary of the congregation council; Monsignor Billot of the Jesuit order; Monsignor Van Rossum, redemptionist.

STEAMER CUT IN TWO.

Freight Boat Multnomah Sinks in Collision on Puget Sound.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 30.—In a dense fog the steamship Iroquois, outbound from Seattle with passengers for Victoria, struck the freight steamer Multnomah off Tacoma, bound for Seattle, and cut her in two. The Multnomah sunk in deep water. All persons on board were saved. Fifteen head of cattle went down with the Multnomah. The Iroquois proceeded apparently unmanaged.

SLAIN INDIANAPOLIS PHYSICIAN



DR. HELEN KNADE

MACKS OWN TITLE

WORLD SERIES ENDS IN DEFEAT FOR NEW YORK GIANTS BY SCORE OF 13 TO 2.

INDIAN PITCHER IS MASTER

Sender Hurls Four-Hit Game While His Teammates Administer Worst Defeat of All—Three of McGraw's Twirlers Fail.

Philadelphia.—For the second successive year the Philadelphia Athletics of the American league are the champions of the world.

With a victory so decisive that it bordered on the ridiculous the great Athletic machine triumphed over McGraw's Giants in the sixth battle of the crucial series, a battle that ended after a pitiful effort by the New Yorkern and a brilliant tuesle by "Big Chief" Bender and the Mackmen.

With the victory goes 60 per cent. of $127,610.61, or $76,746.37, of which each Athletic player will receive $5,654.59. The losers will receive the remainder, $51,164.24, or $2,436.39 for each New York player.

Traveling in a batting streak which totaled 13 hits for 18 bases and which drove three of McGrew's flingers to a stage of distraction, the Athletics clinched the battle and the world prize by the lopsided score of 13 to 2. They made the giant defeat the more humiliating by its decisiveness, bonaycomded the Giant defense with a succession of terrific bits, outplayed as well as outhected them, and through it all, Bender loomed up the particular star of the closing combat of the prolonged series by holding the National leaguers to a skimpy four scattered hits.

The curtain goes down with four victories for the Quakers and two for the Giants, and with the conclusive evidence that the speed of McGrew's machine was not equal to the terrific hitting of Mack's star aggregation.

Leon Ames, George Wiltse and the prized Rube Marquard each took a turn against the Indian, but to no avail.

WATERWAY BILL IS KILLED

Ballot in Illinois is 69 For and 65 Against—Long Fight Ends.

Springfield, Ill.—The administration's deep waterway bill was defeated in the Illinois house of representatives, there were 69 votes in its favor and and 65 in opposition. The bill needed 77 votes for passage.

Forty-two Republicans and 27 Democrats voted for the bill. Twenty-seven Republicans and 38 Democrats voted against it.

The defeat administered the bill ends a bitter fight that has engulfed Illinois Republican leaders for the past three years.

Oklahoma Bank Is Raided.

Shawnee, Okla.—Robbers attacked the town of McComb, several miles from here, cut telephone and telegraph wires, then blew open the safe in the town bank. They got a large amount of money and escaped.

Rear Admiral Sands Dies.

Washington.—Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U. S. N., retired, who participated in the evacuation of Charleston, died at his home here of acute indigestion. He was sixty-six years old.

Is 116, But Will Cast His Vote.

Grand Junction, Colo.—The oldest voter in the state of Colorado and probably the oldest voter in the United States, registered here for the city election. He gave his name as Cherokee Bill, aged 116.

HAVE NEW THEORY

POLICE BELIEVE DR. KNASE WAS SLAIN BY FRIEND.

Missing Knife is Reported as Tending to Disprove Suicide—Robbery Proven Not Motive.

Indianapolis, Ind.— "If Doctor Knabe was murdered, as appears, I am satisfied she was murdered by a person with whom she was acquainted and that she voluntarily let this person into her apertment. But the theory of suicide must not be neglected."

With this statement Capt. William Holtz, chief of the detective department, summed up the result of the police activity in the investigation of the death of Dr. Helene Knebe, former state bacteriologist, whose throat was cut while she lay on her bed last Monday night.

Captain Holtz declared that he did not intend to reflect upon the character of Doctor Knabe in saying he believed she knew her murderer, if she was murdered. "Doctor Knabe's reputation was unblemished," said he, "and she lectured to young women and men on the necessity of social purity, as well as on physical culture and hygiene.

"But there are a number of possible motives for her murder.

"It is certain that robbery was not the motive.

Some of Doctor Knabe's own friends suggested to the police the idea that she ended her own life should not be found with the knife with which she was killed had disappeared.

They said she recently had been despondent over her debts, that even her furniture and instruments were the property of her cousin, Miss Augusta Knabe.

SENATOR WAS EASY MARK

Political Workers Fleeced Stephenson, Says Former Campaign Manager.

Milwaukee.—Because Senator Isaac Stephenson was reputed to be worth $30,000,000 some of his political workers thought they ought to be paid for their time and this was the reason it cost the senator so much to secure the nomination at the primaries in 1908, according to testimony before the United States senate investigating committee.

W. R. Knell, former sheriff of Milwaukee county, testified that as Stephenson's campaign manager in the county he expended $11,200.

"Why did you have to spend so much money in one county?" asked Senator Hepburn, the chairman. "Because the other candidates were spending a lot. We felt we had to meet them," replied Knell.

"If Senator Stephenson had been a poor man his workers might have thought only right that those who worked for him should be paid for their work," assartnd Knell.

Rear Admiral Sands Dies.

Washington, D. C.—Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U. S. N., retired, who participated in the evacuation of Charleston, died at his home here of acute indigestion. He was sixty-six years old.

SUING FOR PEACE

CHINESE IMPERIALISTS TO NEGOTIATE WITH REBEL LEADERS TO END HOSTILITIES.

WAR MINISTER IS OUSTED

Yuan Shi Kai Takes Command—Assembly Asks Popular Parliament—Gen. Li Yuen Hung Claims He is President of New Republic.

Peking.—Their navy gone, armies defeated or in revolt and their power crushed in a score of large cities, the imperialist forces at the instigation of Yuan Shi Kai in the Yangtse Kiang are to sue for truce with the revolutionists.

The announcement is made officially here and is regarded as a victory for the revolutionists. To bring about peace the throne must offer terms on a basis of constitutional government, and it is authoritatively declared that the throne is ready to take this step.

It is proposed to send government emissories et once to the Yangtse Kiang regions, the hotbed of the revolution. The government is said to have made such edvances already to certain of the rebel chiefs to learn their temper and to have received the reply that no copitulation will be agreed to unless it provides for a complete reorgantization of the govern. ment, including the immediate convention of the representative parliament and the appointment of Yun Shi Kai as premier.

The imperial assembly adopted a resolution to memorialize the throne requesting the immediate lestitution of a popular perliament, with the nobles excluded from the cabinet and the pardon of all political prisoners, including the rebels.

The rebels heve teken no cognizance of the new attitude of the government, however. Mgauking, the capitel of the provinces of Ngauwhei, 160 miles southwest of Nanking, has been taken and other mieor successes are reported from several sections.

Great excitement was caused here when a bend of rebel sympethizers set upon Sheng Hsuen Huai, the removed minister, and were prevented from assassinating him only by the prompt interference of the imperial police. He asked to be taken to the American legation, whence he was escorted to Tientsin by a squad of soldiers.

Yuen Shi Kai has been pinced in complete control of the imperial army and navy and will proceed to Shiyangchow at once to take command. He relieves Gen. Tin Tchenz, minister of wer, who has been ordered to return to Peking.

Gen. Li Yuen Hung, leader of the rebel forces, has informed the foreign consuls thet he has been proclaimed "President of the Republic of China." It is believed, however, that in the event of a new form of government Yuan Shi Kai will become the ruler of China.

FINDS CURE FOR MENINGITIS

Dr. Flexner Says Newly Found Serum Will Make Disease Less Dangerous Than Heretofore.

New York.—Dr. Simon Flexnr, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, announced to the annual conference of sanitory officers of the state in Carnegie Lyceum that epidemic spinei meaingitis could now be obsolutely controlled.

Dr. Flexner said the cure hed been perfected through the discovery of a new method of using the serum. It has been injected into the cerebral spinal membruna instead of into the blood.

"Influenzee meningitis in the child," said the doctor, "will, with the application of this new method of treatment, be no more dangerous as it has formerly been."

"It has taken a long time of money and e long time to perfect this cure. This is the first time I have announced it, as only very recently have I demonstrated to my own satisfaction thet the serum will do whet I cleim it will."

TURK TROOPS HEM TRIPOLI

Force of 60,000 Is Ready to Attack Italian Army—City in Panic of Fear.

Malta.—A force of 60,000 Turks and Arabs has concentrated outside of Tripoli, according to dispetches received here, and is expected to attack the italian force at any moment.

The city is tarror-stricken and hundreds ara fleeing to the country for safety. The Mussulman forces in the city are numerically inadequate to offer any serious resistance.

The Mussulmans intend to surround the Italian positions, annihilate the forces and enter the city.

Indians Bank Will Quit.

Montgomery, Ind.—After having met the withdrawal demands of a line of unsany depositors, the directors of the Farmers' National bank of this city decided to liquidata its affairs. The business has not been profitable, the directors announced.

Ingersoll Statue is Unveiled.

Peoria, Ill.—A statue of Robert G. Ingersoll was unveiled in Glen Oak Park in the presence of a large gathering of his admirers from this and other places.

BODY IS EXHUMED

REMAINS OF AVIS LINNELL BACK IN BOSTON FOR EXAMINATION.

Love Letter Now Forms the Best Defense for the Accused Preacher.

Boston.—Removed from the grave in the cemetery at Hyannis, the body of Miss Avis Linnell, for whose death by poisoning Rev. C. V. T. Richeson of Cambridge is being held prisoner, was brought back to Boston by order of District Attorney Pelletier.

Uncertainty on the part of the prosecution as to the exact manner in which the young girl met her death is reported unofficially to be the reason for the sudden move, and the announcement by the district attorney's office that the government bee enlisted five medico-legal experts gives some strength to this report.

Richeson in his cell received his sister, Miss L. V. Richeson, and two members of the Edmands family and with the eid of his attorney prepared a statement for the trustees of the Cambridge church of which he is pastor, which wes a refusal voluntarily to resign.

A love letter written by Avis Linnell to Richeson forms the best defense yet developed for the minister.

The letter was found among Richeson's effects at his home. In it, according to one of the lawyers interested in the defense, Miss Linnell asks the minister, as a friend in whom she could trust, to meet her ond talk with her about the serious trouble she was in.

Mock merriege os a part of a carefully pleneed scheme for the deceiving of Miss Avis Linnell was a new cherge which developed against Richeson.

WHARVES THE CHIEF TOPIC

Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association Begins Its Tenth Annual Convention in Alton.

Alton, Ill.—The tenth annuel convention of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement nssociation opened here with an attendence that was very gratifying. Among the delegetes were numerous meyors end other officels of river cities and towns, as well as representative business men.

The subject of improving wherves and terminal facilities on the river was the chief one for discussion at this convention.

COOK'S HEARERS MOB HIM

"Explorer" is Called Swindler When He Visits the Scene of His Triumph.

Copenhogen.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's theatrical attempt to vindicate his reputation by a lecture in the hall where two years ago he eddressed the royal family and some of the most prominent people of Denmark, under the auspices of the Geographical society was the occasion of his triumphal entrance into the copitel, resulted in riotous scenes and a call for the police. The lecturer was compelled to retire by the back door.

GLIDDEN TOUR JUDGE SLAIN

Auto Overturns Near Tifton, Ga., and S. M. Butler is Killed—Two Injured.

Tifton, Ga.—Samuel M. Butler, chairmen of the American Automobile association and one of the well known men in the United States, was instantly killed about three miles south of Tifton, when the car in which he was riding was overturned in a ditch. At the same time P. J. Welker of San Francisco and his wife were badly injured.

BIG LAND PRIZE TO WOMAN

Mary J. Kendall of Rapid City, S. D., Gets No. 1 at Rosebud and Pine Ridge Drawing.

Gregory, S. D.—For the second time a woman has won the prize in a government land lottery. At the initial drawing here for the 4,000 prizes in the Rosebud lottery, Mary J. Kendall of Rapid City, S. D., was winner of No. 1, valued at $10,000.

HARRY DAVIS TO LEAD NAPS

First Baseman of the Athletics Resigns to Manage the Cleveland Club Next Season.

Cleveland, Ohio—Harry D. Davis, first baseman of the world's champion Athletics and lieutenant of Connie Mack, their manager, hen signed a contract to manage the Cleveland team of the American league in 1912.

C. P. Bryan Sails for Japan.

San Francisco.—Charles Page Bryan, newly appointed minister to Japan, who has been staying in San Francisco for a few weeks, sailed for Yokohama on the steamer Chyo Maru.

Bryn Mawr is Given $750,000.

New York.—A bequest of $750,000 was made to Bryn Mawr college by Emma Carola Woerrechoefer of New York, who died at Cannonsville, N. Y., September 1, and whose will was admitted to probate.

CANADA'S IMMENSE WHEAT FIELDS

THE ATTRACTION FOR THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

Last August there visited the Canadian west the vice-president of the largest individual hardware company in the United States. As his firm have a turnover of millions, and deals extensively with farm implements, this man took a deep interest in crop conditions in Canada, and on his return he embodied his findings in so article for the Hardware Reporter. This article should be of special interest to farmers.

The writer speaks of the importance of the spring wheat crop of Western Canada. He might also have spoken of the importance of the oat crop and also of the winter wheat crop, as well as barley. Winter wheat during the past few years has been a great success, and experimoots have shown that it can be grown with success in almost any portion of the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. But apart from this, the spring wheat crop is the one generally grown, and all who know anything of grain, anyone who has had anything to do with markets, knows or has heard of the high character of this cereal and the splendid yields that are annually produced. Reproducing from this article:—

"In a land of such great sweep, and of such difference in soil and climate, there are many resources, but noos are at present of the some overwhelming importance as the spring wheat crop. In the interminable prairie stretches of the northwest provinces it is the one absorbing topic of interest and of conversation during its growing and its harvesting, for upoo its success or failure hangs the weal or woe of a large part of the Dominion. Its influence extends for down into the United States, drawing thousands of farmers northwards with the flow of cheap lands, but likewise beyond the great lakes, over to the easy going maritime provinces, coiling the flower of their young men to its opportunities. Development in these prairie provinces goes on at high pressure for everything hangs on the outcome of spring wheat. Success has emboldened the makers of this one all-important crop, and each year there is further incursion into those northern fields that only a short time ago were regarded as Arctic wastes. The Canadian Northwest seems to be one of those modern agricultural examples set forth to drive the final nail in the coffin of that ancient Malthusian delusion that population tends to outrun the means of subsistence, since in the only fear now among Canadian economists is as to the danger of overstocking the wheat market. Only about two ood ooe-hnlf per cent of possible arable lands in the northwest provinces is now under cultivation, and this year the crop promises to be close to 200,000,000 bushels, so that your imagination and your arithmetic can easily supply the ooswer as to the possible or oroo probable outcome."

During the months of July and August the weather was unfavorable and the production of o 200 million yield of wheat will not likely be realized, but even with this, the threshing reports coming to hood show that the crop will ho o splendidly psytog one.

Up to Date.

"I notice that young Doctor Curem urces nuteboynoats in his practice."

"Of course he does. Didn't you know he specializes in motor cerves?"

Thousands of country people know the value of Hamlins Wizard Oil as a best family medicine in case of accident or sudden illness for the safety of your family buy a bottle now.

Prudeot men look up their motives, tatlior families have a key to their hearts os to their gordens.—Shoestone.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

The ons way to help a worthless man otong is to assistant a swift kick in the proper place.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

We always respect the opinions of a mao who keeps them to himself.

ARE YOU FREE —FROM—

Headaches, Colds, Indigestion, Pains, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness? If you are not, the most effective, prompt and pleasant method of getting rid of them is to take, now and then, a deserts poonful of the ever refreshing and truly beneficial laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known throughout the world as the best of family laxative remedies, because it acts so gently and strengthens naturally without irritating the system in any way.

To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., bearing the name of the Company, plainly printed on the front of every package.

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS By DARNBORON FELTON

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SYNOPSIS.

A Scotish young landlordcot becomes bankrupt on his bold, acrid wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining camp. They agree to elope in a blizzard. Their horses are found dead by the deserted husband. He is also found dead, his wife, but the chivalrous Miss Ruth Rutherford, who is leaving the scene of the crime upon Bonanza, the last flight from the railroad station the woman's horses fails exhausted. By much pulling her on his own and fellows hanging to the sleeve strap. Seeing he is an invalid, Miss Rutherford takes him to the station just as the train is leaving. In a long drawn out journey of years later this man, George Warrin, is a self-millionaire in New York. He meets Eleanor Haldane, a beautiful and highly intelligent woman, and co-operates with her in her efforts to get Burnly become governor of the state and the latter is instrumental in placing Warrin in possession plans by greeting after Berman, backed by the Gotham Traction Company. An automobile accident brings the Haldanes to Burnly home. George Burnly announces that he will run for governor. Haldane returns to the city from conference. Warrin has a long desired interview with Gormly, makes an indirect proposition to reconcile the fight which the latter has been waging in the newspapers against the Gotham Traction company, and which Haldane is suspected of being the head. Gormly declines. Warrin has plan of campaign in which Gormly will be a factor. Haldane, carrying word of a plan satisfactory to Gormly, returns to rates to the ride of the night before and Warrin comes to ride he experienced in his boyhood days. The papers announce his candidacy for mayor.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"Mr. Poole, excuse me; it is quite useless to talk to me any more on this loe. My mind is made up, and nothing you can say, or anyone can say, will change it."

"Mr. Gormly," said Benson, rising contempt and excitement, striving for the mastery of his' voice, "in some ways you're a mighty smart man. You have built this movement brilliantly, but the position you're takin' now makes me regard you as, you'll forgive the language, a damned fool!"

"Mr. Benson," said Gormly, "thank you for your compliment. Your opinion does me honor, at least the last part of it. Let me say that I have been considering the unlikelihood of your stamp as damned fools who have done the good work of the world. Mr. Poole, Mr. Fitchett, I wish you good afternoon."

The disgusted delegation tramped out. The three men had to run the gauotlet of reporters outside the business office. They communicated nothing beatsoevr of the results of their interview to these assiduous young men.

Promptly, however, was more amenable to their appeals for an interview. One resolution Gormly had taken; to give the people the fullest information all the time about what he proposed. He was willing to discuss any public question at any time with anyone, and he had no objections to his opinions being quoted.

"Gentlemen," said Gormly to the group of newspaper men, "as has already appeared in the press of the city, these gentlemen who have just left came to offer me the nomioetioo of the minority party for the office for which I have proposed myself. I thanked them for the booor that they had done me; I declined that I should appreciate the individual votes of any members of that or any other party at election time; but I refused positively to allow myself to be tied up to any party, to be allied with any party, or to be the candidate of any party. I intend to make this canvass as an absolute independent."

"Isn't Mr. Poole a stockholder in the Gotham Freight Traction company?" asked one of the reporters.

"I know nothing whatever about Mr. Poole's financial undertakings."

"Doesn't Lawyer Fitchett desire to run for district attorney?" asked another.

"I am not informed as to the political ambitions of Mr. Fitchett."

"What did Bill Benson say to you?" asked a third.

"As a practical politician of large experience, he seemed to give me some advice upon the conduct of my campaign."

"Did you take it?" asked another amid the roar of laughter which greeted this reply.

"I am sorry to say that the cogency of his arguments and the force of his representations did not appeal to me as he expected. My methods are so different from those he advocated that it is hardly possible to harmonize our views or practices."

"I think that will be all this afternoon, gentlemen," said Gormly, rising to signify that the interview was over.

CHAPTER VIII.

A Quiet Meeting of the Dictators.

Early in the new year, at the instance of Haldane, a meeting of the inner circle of the governing body, popularly known as "The Ring," was called at his private residence on upper Fifth avenues, which he very obtrusively reoccupied for the occasion. The meeting was held late at night. The men summoned thereto came up town quietly and unostentatiously slipped into the house.

For many reasons Haldane's relation to the Sachem society was carefully concealed. He represented a distinct group of financiers and business interests whose relations with the party in power were most intimate. These relations in some instances were suspected, but their actuality had not been allowed to transpire. Haldane kept in constant touch with Liffey the boss; but no one, save the inner circle, suspected that the two were head to shoe together.

Haldane did not often meet with anyone but Liffey. In this instance, however, he at least appreciated the gravity of the situation, and had directed Liffey to bring with him those whose advice would naturally be sought on such subjects as he desired to discuss. He had also assembled two of the directors of the Gotham Freight Traction company, to wit, Van Slyke and McClonald, men associated with him upon whose judgment and ability he could rely. In addition to them came Liffey, grand chief of the Sachem society and the acknowledged and undisputed boss of the party; Cocoosli, the chief of police; Ruther-ford, the district attorney; Habberley, the street commissioner; and last and also least, Hon. Peter D. Werren, mayor of the city.

Liffey, as leader of the Great Seehem society, controlled the organization absolutely. The chief of police wielded the vast powers for good or for evil of the police department. The district attorney, through whose hands all criminal proeecutions must pass, was the safety valve of both the Sachem society and that portion of the people to which it looked for support. The street commissioner, who bed at his disposal more appointments than all the rest of the administration put together, used them primarily for the good of the party and after that for cleaning the streets.

The mayor, the ostensible head but really the servant of the quartet, was there because of his office, and he was in office because he could be controlled. From the point of view of the men present, he was the best mayor that New York had ever had. He was a man of some parts. He could make a brilliant speech, preside gracefully and with dignity at public meetings, and was altogether an admirable figure to head a great city in everything but morals.

Associated with these four intensely practical men and this prizer, willing figurehead were the interests represented by the Gotham Freight Traction company, of which Haldane was in absolute control, although the presidency was vested in another man. The interests of Haldane and his associates were not confined to the Gotham Freight Traction company. They had their hands on every public franchise. Their private affairs, of course, were vast and multiform; but with them we have nothing to do. Their alliance with the political party, for which they had paid and would continue to pay enormous sums, had brought them very material advantages in one form or another. All the trusts that make New Jersey their headquarters hardly equaled in wealth and control the organizations these man represented.

Haldane, from his early interview with Gormly, had an idea that in this instance the two forces to be dreaded by the ring were incarnated in Gormly and would rally about Gormly.



The Disgusted Delegation Tramped Out.

Now, of course, everyone of those present had read Gormly's startling announcements of his candidacy. Most of them had read them with amusement; some with contempt; others with any feeling of alarm, and even that feeling was not sufficiently deep to have awakened any special degree of anxiety. Yet the fact that each one had been summoned to Haldane's house, the politicians through Liffey and the financiers through Haldane himself, rather startled them.

The eight men assembled in the spacious library of the Fifth Avenue house. The curtains were discreetly drawn. The man had arrived singly and at different times. They were admitted by Haldane's confidential secretary in person. Cigars and liquors were provided, and the eight, from all sorts of differing social ranks, mingled freely together on terms of absolute equality.

The district attorney, for instance, was a graduate of Yale. Haldane himself had come from Harvard. The mayor was a product of Columbia. Liffey had started in as a poor Irish immigrant. The chief of police had been a saloonkeeper and finally the colonel of a Neticool Guard regiment. McClonald was a Scotsman whose shrewdness and ability had won him a high position among the financial magnates. Van Slyke belonged to an old Dutch family and had inherited a vast fortune, which his adroit management had tremendously increased. They represented American life with its opportunities and its possibilities.

"Gentlemen," began Haldane quietly, "I have called you here, as you have doubtless surmised, because of the announcement of the candidacy of George Gormly for mayor."

"You bet you think it's of sufficient importance, Mr. Haldane, for such an unusual conference as this is?" asked Liffey.

"I certainly do, Liffey," was the reply.

"It isn't the first time," said Rutherford, a man of exceptional ability and great distinction of manner and bearing, "that some impracticable reformer has offered himself for popular suffrage on such a platform."

"But it is the first time in my recollection," said Haldane, "that a man possessing the peculiar combination of business ability, unquestioned integrity, and unlimited money has put himself forward, and I beg to assure you that I consider him the most available man from the point of view of the opposition that has ever appeared on the political horizon."

"I don't care a cuss how available he is," said Liffey. "We can beat him, and we will. Of course, it'll take mora money."

He looked significantly at the trio of financiers.

"The amount of money that it takes now," said McDonald grimly, "is something terrific."

"I should say so," added Van Slyke; "like to cut the people doo't you?"

"Gentlemeo, gentlemen," said Haldane authoritatively, "I hardly think the discussioo is taking a profitable turn. Doubtless, as Liffey says, we can beat him; certainly we must do so. Probobly it will cost more money; that is, if in some way his candidacy cannot be headed off."

"Can he be induced to withdraw, do you think?" asked Rutherford.

"No, I think not, but if we made him some concessiooes it is barely possible he might, though I scarcely doubt it. He's all stirred up over the switch business. I have already taken upon myself to offer to use my influence to get the price demanded cut in half. He declined the offer immediately. I think he said he wouldn't pay anything except the cost of the switch and a reasonable sum—$40,000—for the privilege."

"I want you to mark, Mr. Haldane," put in Liffey, "that if we're mixed up in a fight, it's the extortionate demands of the Gotham Freight Traction company which has brought it about."

"My dear sir," answered Haldane contemptuously, "how are we to satisfy the demands made upoo us by you and your fellow members of the Sachem society and make a profit for ourselves out of the matter, if we don't make men like Gormly pay heavily?"

"That's your lookout."

"Well, you will find that it's also yours if we stop payments."

"Oh, I don't know. I guess there's others that'd be glad to enjoy the franchises."

"Now, Liffey," said the district attorney, who suffered from his official position as public prosecutor now more influence over the boss than anybody present. "Don't talk like a fool! You know, perfectly well that we are all necessary to one another; that we are all in the same boat; we all have to fight the some battle. Have you anything to propose, Mr. Haldane?"

"I don't know that I have any definite proposition just at present," was the answer. "I have met the man Gormly. I have—er—as you would say, sized him up carefully; I put him down for a man of indomitable courage. Whatever his motive may be, he is thoroughly determined upon his course. However small his experience in politics, he is a business man through and through."

"Then he debbie in Wall street!" asked Warren. "If so, it would be easy for you to form a combination to break him."

"His business methods are confined to his mercantile establishment, and they are purely legitimate."

"What resources has he got?"

"Well, I should say he can command perhaps a score of millions."

"Wlow!" exclaimed Liffey. "He might be a good man to tie to."

"You can set your mind at rest as to that, Liffey. He wouldn't tie to a man like you."

"Oh, I don't know. Pretty good men have found it to their interests to tie up with me, and they haven't lost anything by it. Have you, Mr. Haldane?"

Haldane looked his teeth. It was this sort of covert insult which was the necessary concomitant of his alliance which, in his secret heart, he loathed. Agoio it was the district attorney who interposed.

"I take it that this is a conference," he said equably, "as to what we are to do, if anything, to head off this man. You don't think he can be bought off, Mr. Haldane?"

"I am sure he cannot be."

"Well, then, he'll have to be fought down," returned the other; "for it is evident that we cannot afford to have the workings of the Sachem society brought before the public. The thing to be done now is to get together, keep together, and beat Gormly."

"You think he's got a chance, do you?"

"More than a chance."

"But we control everything."

"Everything but Gormly, apparently," answered Van Slyke.

"Yes," said Rutherford, disregarding the last remark; "but you know, Liffey, our control rests largely upon the indifference of the people. If they get waked up, it won't do us that."

He snopped his finger as he spoke, and no man contradicted him, for truth it is that on the indifference of the many is founded the power of the ons.

"We could still count the votes," onid the chief of police uncertainly.

"Undoubtedly; but if there is enough people interested in the affair the votee will be counted as cast."

"And we have the courts on our side," added Habberley.

"Yes, to a certain extent; but then are limits beyond which even our own judgee could not go. Therefore, S Mr. Haldane's estimate of Gormly is correct, and for myself I am rather inclined to believe that it is, wa are face to face with a terrific proposition."

"Well then," said Liffey, "I think the best thing to do, if you gents are all agreed that it's serious, is to pitch in e cano'kin. We went to have a man that's entirely respectable, and yet who knows which side his bread's buttered on and who'll take care of the interests."

"I think," said Warren tentatively, "that I have earned another term—certainly I haven't failed in any duty—"

"To the people!" asked Rutherford

"To the organization," answered the mayor with dignity, "and my private character is all that could be desired."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Fifty-six Years in One School.

Prof. Cephaniah Hopper, the oldest school teacher in Philadelphia, who is eighty-two years old, began his fifty-sixth year of teaching at the Central High school.

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Sounded Like Another Word.

Mand—What is woman's sphere?

Jack—That her hat isn't on straight

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 44-1911.

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BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 26 '09, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Taft joined the brick layers union at Chicago, and he had no right to join the hod carriers union, as it might help him to get a job after March 4th, 1913

If Eberhart calls a special session of the present legislature he should be prosicuted under the section of the penel code, that prohibits being a promoter of fights.

President Taft spoke against the recall of Judges at Chicago. it would be a hard blow on the trusts and corporations, if they should loose their Taft, and get the recall of judges adopted by a majority of states at about the same time.

A party of halfbreeds and Indians that came down from Red Lake Monday reports that the lake is high and is seeking an outlet through the meadows at the northwest corner of the lake, as the natural outlet into the Red Lake River is closed off entirely with logs. Such a condition of affairs is enough to make a man pinch himself to see if he is awake, when we stop to consider that this river is under the control of the war department of this government, who have sat down in their St. Paul office and allowed the logging companys to dam it up and kill all the fish and dry it up so the farmers have no water for their stock.

Power of a Picture.

We stated at the famous picture of "The Doctor" in silence that could be felt, and I tell you it fairly made me hold my breath and a lump come in my throat as I looked first at the suffering child and then at the kind doctor, with his grave face, and then at the father and mother in the background, and, as for Smart, I don't mind telling you I saw the water in his eyes, and presently a great big tear rolled down his cheek as he said:

"Isn't that wonderful? I suppose as a tailor I should be looking at the style of the M. D.'s clothes; but, man, I'm human, and when there is a picture that appeals like that to the great heart of humanity, why, I just forget all about my trade and think only of my humanity. Come on," he added. "I can't stay longer to look at that, for it reminds me too much of a little one I lost. There you are," he said—"there's something more in our line, Dr. Johnson waiting for an audience with Lord Chesterfield. Here's comedy, if you like. And now we may examine the clothes."—London Tailor and Cutter.

A Picture of Ibsen.

In Schurmann's "Secrets de Coulisses" is a picture of Ibsen at the summit of his fame. When Ibsen had completed a new play the Copenhagen newspapers announced the event with a great flourish of trumpets, and added: "The master will deposit his manuscript at the National theater at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning." At that hour the load between Ibsen's house and the theater was lined with people. The great man appeared with his precious roll of paper neatly tied up. As it slipped through the purchasers' legs the public gave a great shout. The philosopher acknowledged the demonstration with a grave bow and retired within doors with the consciousness of having performed a glorious mission. Every one of his ordinary acts in public was accompanied by something of the sort, and even when he set the curtains of the window were drawn aside so that his features might be visible to his admirers outside.

Cause For Thanks.

The Rev. Moses Jackson was holding services in a small country church and at the conclusion passed his hat to a member, as was the custom, to pass around for contributions. The brother canvassed the congregation thoroughly, but the hat was returned empty to its owner.

Rev. Jackson looked into it, turned it upside down and shook it vigorously, but not a cent was forthcoming. He stirred slightly.

"Brudder," he said, "I 'low it kind dat I got mah hat back again."—Editor Texas Journal

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. October 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole J. Hanson of Hills Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1908, made Hom stead Entry No. 1301, Serial No. 04649 for Lot 8 Section 6 and Lots 3, 4 & 5, Section 7 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal

Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Frank Savage, John Olann Sordal, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hills Minn. Rivers Sarre, of Thief River Falls Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 30th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Nesland, of Roland Minn, who on February 21, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 9052, Serial No. 03097, for S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 152 N. Range 49 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 12th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Hoola Minn. Amound K. Breland, Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 30th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Amound K. Breland, of Roland Minn. who on June 17, 1905, made Homestead Entry No 4186, Serial No. 04152, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 152 N. Range 48 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Nesland, Oscar Nesland, Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Hoola Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 25th, 1911

Notice is hereby given that Anton Radinovich, of Mound Minn. on October 9th, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 988, Serial No. 04081, for N.E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 46 W. Fifth

Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John L. Radinovich, of Roland Minn. Tom Lothian, of Hoola Minn. Laurans Wagnerawski, John Peterson, of Roland Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Sha Was Used to Storms.

The storm burst forth in all its fury. Great trees were torn up bodily by the roots, houses were unroofed or even wrenched from their foundations and were shrieked and raved with their children to pieces of fancied safety while strong men turned pale and visibly attempted to say unutterable evil. But in the midst of all this fury of nature one little woman sat cool, calm and collected. She did not appear to notice that anything out of the ordinary was happening. Now and then she raised her eyes from the book that seemed to absorb her, glanced out of the window and went back to the literary love. Afterward we learned that she was a teacher in a primary school and that she hadn't heard or felt anything she wasn't accustomed to.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Shark Stories.

A shark is very tenacious of life, and Dr. Gunther, the ichthyologist, has pointed out in one of his contributions to the literature of his subject that wounds affect those generally much less than higher vertebrates. A Greenland shark continues to feed while the head is pierced by a harpoon or by a knife as long as the nervous center is not touched.

A Norwegian antarctic explorer, H. J. Bull, gives a startling word picture of a shark's tenacity of life. This man-eater was caught at the Icelandic fisheries. His liver, heart and internal arrangements were removed so as to put a period to his career, and the thus mutilated body was then cast into the sea. He simply gave a leisurely wag of his tail and swam rapidly out of sight.—Chambers' Journal.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Hanson, of Erle Minnesota, who on November 10th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 8274, Serial No. 04208, for S. E. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal

Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnsgaard, John Nelson Parish, K. Rime, Isaac J. Hole, all of Erle Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 27th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Enrick R. Rime, of Erle Minn. who on November 10th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 9011, Serial No. 04233 for Lots 3, 4, & S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 7th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Johnsgaard, Andrew Hanson, John Dahlen, Isac J. Hole, all of Erle Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin Register.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington] S. S. District Court,

14th, Judicial District.

C. Heilerman Brewing Company,

Plaintiff,

vs

Edward R. Olson, Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEPENDANT:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is now on file in the office of the Clerk of Court of the District Court in and for the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, in the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, in the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-two & 45-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent, per anum from the 27, day of May, 1910, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

9-30,11-6.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in the Sunbeam Oct. 6.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 2nd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole S. Sparre, of Torgerson Minn. who on June 13th, 1909 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 03693 for S. E. ¼ Section 23 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Hislop Principal Judge for the city of third river falls Minn. at third river falls Minn. on the 6th day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Johnsgaard, Peder Nybakken, Reinhart Johnsrud, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 19th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin M. Anderson of Torgerson Minn. who on March 6, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1967, Serial No. 04116, for S. W. ¼ Section 29, Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigrud, Michael Anderson, John Smorik, Soren Bormasson, all of Torgerson Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

The Box Was Good.

Wife—Jimmy, that's a good box of cigars I gave you on your last birthday? Husband—Yes; I never saw a better box, my dear.

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Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 20th 1911

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Soren Hermansen, of Torgerson Minn. who on Dec. 19th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 1010, Serial No. 04387, for N. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mikkel Anderson, Martin Anderson, Soren Hermansen, of Torgerson Minn. John J. Sherrick of Erm Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 26th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Lindberg, of Roland Minnesota, who on November 29, 1909, made Homestead Entry, No. 953, Serial No. 03907, for Lots 3 & 4, Section 31 and Lot 3 Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 49 W. 5th Principal

Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. on the 11th, day of November 1911

Claimant names as witnesses:

Adolph Lindberg, John Olson, Jernand Ryland, of Hoola Minn. Christian O. Lindberg, of Roland Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sep. 29, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Sept. 26th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Soren H. Hermansen of Torgerson Minn. who On Feb. 15th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1008, Serial No. 04404, for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn. on the 28th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigrud, And ew Martin Anderson of Torgerson Minn. John Mickelson of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register

"I had been given up to die by three of our best doctors,

I could not stand it to be on my feet and I was so swelled in the abdomen I could hardly breathe.

But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nervine I am able to be about the streets, a walking advertisement of the curative qualities of your remedies, although I am 70 years old."

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Lewistown, Ill.

Better than any statement we could make regarding the value of

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

are these words of Mr. Cochran. He speaks from experience, the highest possible source of knowledge. If you have any of the signs of a weak heart, such as pain in the left shoulder or arm, fainting and hungry spells, shortness of breath, smothering spells, fluttering of palpitation of the heart, you need

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

which for over twenty years has been recognized as the best preparation of its kind to be had.

Sold under a guarantee against the return of the price of the first bottle if it fails to benefit. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

What teen price meat is a privilege, even if it be that of chief mourner at a funeral.—Lowell.

Universal Language.

Bobbie—Do you think we shall ever have a universal language? Stubbs—We have now, when money talks.—Philadelphia Record.

There's room for everybody in this big world, but we can't all have front rooms.—Exchange.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop, Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Right Goods at the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

She Was Biased.

Dubleigh—Was that you I heard fumbling at your door this morning at 1 o'clock? Clubleigh—At 1? I guess so. My wife doesn't get in about 3 o'clock.

The Paternal Idea.

Miss Rocky—I bet my heart last night, pa. I brought Mr. Poorman, Mr. Rockey—Huh! You didn't bring your heart. You must have lost your head.—Philadelphia Ledger.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to Inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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A. G. Ballard Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Plowing is adjourned to April.

Miss Sadie Arndt is attending high school at Thief River Falls.

Miss Phoenie Wesner began attending the Highlanding school this week.

O. L. Clark drove down to Thief River Falls with a load of wheat Monday, returning Tuesday.

Will Vaughn, of firm of Vaughan Bros. was transacting business at Thief River Falls Monday.

The Highlanding school have just received a new lot of books and additional blackboards to enable them to comply with the law to obtain special state aid.

We are in need of money very bad just now and are calling on our delinquent subscribers to pay up. Please remit when you get your statement.

If you want to get your plows new layed, or your horses shod, call on Charles Eggerist, at his Kratka shop and get the work done right. Charges reasonable.

A. B. Mandt, of Kratka passed by this way to day with a load of cream for the Highlanding creamery. He called and added his name to our subscription list for one year.

Hyland Bros. are drilling a well for Wm. Parno, which is proveing to be a hard proposition, as they have to go very deep, and are striking many stone. Martin took a heavier engine down to them Wednesday.

Miss Genia Robertson, from Grafton N. D. is making an extended visit with her aunt Mrs. Ole Overum. We understand she has taken the contract to paint the new grocery for Mrs. Overum. Who says the Dakota girls are not hustlers?

Chas Kratzer is expecting his wife to arrive from Washington state next week and they will move into the Sunbeam residence for the winter. We shall keep the post office and printing office in their present location, but can be found at home on the homestead evenings and Sunday.

A poor cuss was fined $10.00 at Bemidji for catching a white fish out of season. If he had a saw mill in Thief River Falls he could catch all the fish in the Red Lake River at one hawl, and get plenty of men from that city to swear that he never touched, or harmed a single fish, but what said men was caused by the Red Lake going dry.

The river, what is left of it, is now frozen over and will soon be frozen to the bottom which means the death of all the fish. The lumber company's are the boss. They can close up Red Lake River at any time, they are o.k. for they have got the money. Our congressman and war department can not stop them because they are a rich corporation and have a saw mill in Thief River Falls.

Walter McAndress sent down a load of barly to Thief River, by his hired man, who met Miss jing down there who intertained him so well that he forgot to return. Mr. McAndress telephoned yesterday and located his team and had them taken care of and went down after them to day. It is affairs of this kind that would incline one to vote county option, or some other kind of option that would place whisky so far out of reach of such a that that he could not get a smell of it.

RAINED ICY BULLETS.

A Hailstorm in the Pyrenees is a Serious Matter.

In a letter to the London Times a traveler tells of a hailstorm that going up the pass in the Pyrenees. "It was as if night was preparing for us, more and more dense—a night, too, of strange sort of lurid and swirling clouds, of storm, smoke and thunder. Midway in the darkness was the clear and singular line of light, which in variously tells of hail. Except for the sighing of a small tree the level air was stopped in the gloaming fury, and when they examined the hailstones they found they were of the strangest sort of puzzles, with a central core and faces of purple, green, blood, and brass as gold balls.

"We, however, was merely the outlier. The real storm came later that and reached their seats. Suddenly the whole land was bombarded by great hailstones as large as pawn tennis balls. There fell with deafening roar on the canvas of the tent, and it seemed only a matter of a few seconds for us to be battered into the ground, 'mad and all.' An icicle rushed bath in front of their shelter. With its sides beaten down in places, was half full of ruined the walls cricket balls.

"When the storm had finally passed the mountain around were white with the hailstones. The hail was weighed. 'Six stones went to the pike.' The size was that of a tennis ball and almost uniform." Seventy sheep were killed on the heights above the travelers' shelter, and in a neighboring valley thirty-five cows and some mules and the body of a child that had been wandering in the mountains "were brought down by a stream."

THACKERAY AS A TALKER.

A Grand Oratorical Display That Did Not Take Place.

Thackeray was terribly self conscious and usually presented a very poor appearance when he attempted to deliver a speech. "Why can't they get Dickens to take the chair?" he grumbled when he had to preside at the general theatrical fund. "He can make a speech, and a good one. I'm of no use. They little think how nervous I am, and Dickens doesn't know the meaning of the word."

An amusing story is recorded of the occasion when, with Mr. Fields, the well known American publisher, Thackeray traveled to Manchester to make a speech at the founding of the Free Library institution in that town. The would be orator declared that, although Dickens and Bulwer Lytton and Sir James Stephen were to preside him, he intended to beat each of them on this occasion. He insisted that Mr. Fields should be seated directly in front of him so that he should not miss a single word.

Later, as rose, he looked at his friend as much as to say, "I'll show you what speaking is." He began fluently, was excellent for two minutes and then in the midst of a most earnest sentence stopped suddenly, gave a look of comic despair and sat down. "My boy," he said when the meeting was over—"my boy you have accidentely missed hearing one of the finest speeches ever prepared by a great British orator."—Some Aspects of Thackeray," by Lewis Melville.

What He Wanted to See.

It cannot be doubted that the saddest thing in the world is a man trying to buy in a department store a garment for a woman. Discouraged before he begins, a walk through acres of garments which are none of his business depresses him still further. Subservience are pitifully tolerant, even kind, but he seems of inferiority grown. One unfortunate who tried to buy a sweater for a wife who was out of town did at last rebel. His first mistake was in language. "Thirty-six chest," he said. "Thirty-six bust," corrected the young woman. At last in a hapless tangle he bought meekly what he was told to buy. Then she asked, "Is there anything more I can show you?"

"Yes," he said solemnly, "the quickest way out."—New York Sun.

A New Way to Religion.

A clergyman recently said, "If I were to start a new religion, do you know what I would do?"

"You'd go out and preach, wouldn't you?" I asked.

"I'd do something else first," he replied. "I would go to the popular song writers, writers of words and writers of music, and I would get them to write songs expressing the spirit of the new religion. If we can only make people feel religion, if we can make them realize that it is already there in their hearts, make them love it, we can move the world."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Her Suspicions Aroused.

"My father persuaded me to take a course in domestic science."

"And how do you like the course?"

"Well, it looks like ordinary kitchen work to me. If my suspicions are confirmed I shall drop the course and make father buy me a fifty dollar hat." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Buying Precious Stones.

In buying gems always beg, buy or borrow a microscope and examine the stone carefully through the telltale lens. Flaws invisible to the naked eye which depreciate or entirely destroy the value of the gem will be easily recognized.

The eyes believe themselves, the ears their people.—German.

Geographical Puzzles.

"There are lots of puzzles in geography," said the cocographer.

"Why, for instance, that the northern part of most countries got a reputation for being rather backed and more unchanging than the south. The Scotsman and the Yorkshireman was Lowe. France and their counterpart in the Norman, who is disposed to put away his phrases, his oratory and his business qualities, and father prides the latter and goes his headed south. Similarly the Prussian in the Scotsman of Germany. Northern Italy is a kind of intermediate, and the Lombardian regards his compatriot from Naples as a lazy and fractious child. And it always is easy to put people's backs up.

"And why, when a city stands on a river, is the northern half always far more important than the southern? Look at London, Glasgow, Newcastle, Berlin and Liverpool. The great streets and business and fashion and theatre districts are always on the north bank.

"Why, too, have all the great literations in the republic history gone west, and not gone east?"—London Answers.

Reasons For Pride.

Where was present at a certain big dinner in England many years ago an American woman of prominence who was somewhat annoyed by a tactless Englishwoman who undertook to insult her and who said:

"I take it for granted that you have no coats of arms in your new country."

"Of course no American family could have one unless it was borrowed from English ancestry," replied the former American.

"For instance, has your family any special cause for pride over your grandfather?" persisted this particularly tactless female.

When the American woman opened up and replied as calmly as possible under the circumstances, "Not much perhaps, only that my grandfather on my mother's side received Burgoyne's sword when he surrendered at Saratoga and my grandfather on my father's side received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown."

Pedaling Mothers Mend.

Infant prodigies are not unknown in China, and Chinese Buddhism finds it easy to account for them, says a correspondent of the London Chronicle. According to the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, persons passing through bodies on their way to the wheel of life (which retouches souls into the bodies of babies or animals just being born) have to cross a bridge. Before mounting the bridge they are stopped by an old hag called Mother Po, Ipdio in hand, compels each soul to drink a mouthful of the waters of forgetfulness, for which the popular name is Mother Meng's soup. Those who drink of this forget all that they had passed through or had known in their former life and thus on being reborn into the world are entirely ignorant. Some, however, manage to dodge Mother Mang and enter the world full of knowledge, which they display as soon as they can articulate.

A Stolen Kiss.

It seems strange that because a man steals a kiss his girl should break the engagement, but that is what a Germantown clubman is telling his associates.

"Oh, she objected seriously to my stealing a kiss," he said.

"Oh, nonsense!" interrupted one of the group. "Tell is too sensible to do o thing like that."

"But she did," the protested. "You see, she caught me stealing it from another girl, and immediately she protested that stealing was a crime of which she evidently did not approve."—Philadelphia Times.

Both Died as They Wished To.

Tennyson, who was a shy, reserved man, could never understand Robert Browning's love of society. He had been heard to remark that Browning would die to o white choker at a dinner party. The two poets died on they would have wished to die. Robert Browning in the grand Polazzo Ressonicco, with his son by his bedside, and Lord Tennyson in his beloved Surrey home, surrounded by his loved ones.

Spoiling the Game.

Bertie—I don't want to go to bed yet, sis. I want to see you and Mr. Shepherd play cards. Lucie—You wicked boy, to think we should do such a thing! You never do it then.—But I heard mamma tell you to mind how you played your cards when Mr. Shepherd came.

Suspicious.

Small Miss was two years older than the baby and had come to realize that the little creeper was likely to be in some mischief when quiet. One day she called to her mother: "Mamma, you'd better see about baby. I hear him keeping still!"—Chicago News.

Knew It Was Useless.

"I don't take much stock in these holdups. I have been out at all hours of the night and no one ever held me up."

"Some holding men must be mind readers."



FOUND AND LOST GOLD.

General Sutter Discovered the Precious Metal in California.

Still in part generally known, partly a mythical story, is that the discovery of gold in California was a comparatively small one by a resident of Pittsburg, a thoroughly intelligent gentleman, living in the soil of Pennsylvania all most interesting. He was honored both by his fellow citizens, who elected him to the legislature in 1834 and bestowed a rich gift of the commonwealth. His career is in the pleasantly amazing ground of little Lancaster county, in which he remains to spend the last years of his life.

General Sutter was born in 1803 in Baden, Germany, near the borders of Switzerland. From his arrival in this country he spent some time in Philadelphia, subsequently engaging in the vicinity of Lititz, where, in the midst of rebellion, he engaged in farming. Possessed of a roving nature, however, it was not long before he yearned to explore the great unknown land beyond the Rockies. After many years of vicissitudes he reached California some time in the early forties and stated a claim it was in the fall of 1848, after a heavy rain, that attracted by reflection the people to a small stream he made his great discovery of the precious metal. The news of his find spread rapidly, and the following spring the great rush from the east began.

General Sutter amassed a considerable fortune through his gold discovery, but lost most of it through unfortunate speculations. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1871 and spent his declining years in retirement, living on the pension of $250 a month voted him by the California legislature. He died June 18, 1880. Two of his pallbearers were Generals John C. Fremont and Ambrose E. Burnside, who had been his friends in California."—Philadelphia Record.

FATTED SHEEP.

Tells of the System Breed Welsh Ton to Fitness Needs.

It has been suggested that in the sheep fattening process, which is common in the vicinity of Damascus, one might be able to trace the original meaning of the Biblical phrase, "the fatted calf." Mrs. McIntosh thus describes the process in her book, "Damascus":

"The sheep differ from ours. When we show pictures of the latter to the natives they say, what animals they are. They miss the enormous tails of the Syrian sheep, in which the fat of the body appears to concentrate and which, after skinning and preparation, often weigh ten to fifteen pounds.

"During the summer the band of each family lives or eats quiet one, two or three sheep, according to his means, but in the night take little wooden stools and sit by the sheep. With one hand they keep the sheep's mouth open, while the other they cram in the leaves, forcing them down the throat.

"Twice a day the sheep are led to the village fountain in drink, and their coats are frequently washed. About the end of September the work of the women and children comes to an end. The sheep have grown so fat they cannot stand up. They are then killed. Their flesh is boiled with spices and put into pots for winter use. This nincemeat is eaten as a relish at festivities."

It Was His Mistake.

Mr. Newed (the week before his birthday)—Dear precious, here are six boxes of cheap cigars my wife has evidently bought out for a present! I don't possibly smoke such vile things, and still I wouldn't like to hurt her feelings by refusing. I'll just substitute a boxes of my best Havanas and throw them cheap ones away before she returns.

Mrs. Newed (the day after)—Oh, Tom, I bought six boxes of cheap cigars yesterday for my dear Uncle Joshua, the sea captain, who lives in Wales. I here just posted them to him. They only cost me 5 shillings a box, but I'm sure he won't be able to tell them from good ones. Why, how funny you look, dear! Are you ill?—London Tit-Bits.

Too Much Appreciation.

A biography of Huxley dwells on the annoyances which he suffered from lionizing. But the plague had its funny side. Huxley once wrote to a friend:

"I had a letter from a fellow yesterday morning who must be a lunatic, to the effect that he had been reading my essays, thought I was the man to spend a month with and was coming down by the 5 o'clock train attended by his seven children and his mother-in-law!"

Defined, Arithmetically.

"So poor Dinny is a dead man."

"O! didn't say that. O! touil you he was half kilt from a blast in the quarry."

"Well, an' wasn't he half kilt only last mouth fallin' down an elevator? How many halves does he got to be killed?"—Boston Transcript.

Quite the Other Way.

"Does your wife go to services to see what other women wear?"

"No," replied Mr. Cimrox. "We are now sufficiently prosperous for her to go in order to let other women see what she wears."—Washington Star.

If hero mean sincere man, why may not every one of us be a hero.—Carlyle.

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FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited,

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J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Crupon, Assist. Cashier.

We Carry The Fosston All Wool

New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS.

Sweaters for Men Ladies and Children, For Good Warm Footware Buy The BALL AND.

CALL ON US, IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

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The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

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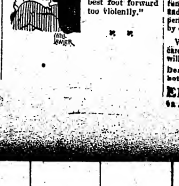
The *"Simplex"* is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) fast extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

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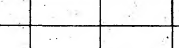


Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
68 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.



His Waterloo.



Kind Lady—Poor fellow! And how did you lose your fortune?

Tramp—I opened a livery stable in Venice.—New York Mail.

Kicked Out.

"Don't you like Marie's father?"

"I don't?"

"Why?"

"He's too demonstrative."

"How is that?"

"He puts his best foot forward too violently."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

Genuine Merit Required to Win the People's Confidence

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been cured, to those who are in need of it.

In an interview on the subject a prominent local druggist says "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows immediate results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it fulfils every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects many troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

A free trial bottle will be sent by mail, absolutely free. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and mention this paper. Regular size bottles sold at all druggists—50c. and $1.00.

THERE WITH A REPUTATION

Doubtful and Humiliated Hubby Now Probably Believes Wife Can Keep a Secret.

"The late William Rotch Wistar, the father of American cricket, might also be said to have been a godfather of the feminist movement," said a woman writer at the Acorn club in Philadelphia.

"Mr. Wister," she continued, "maintained that type of husband who trents his wife like a child, refusing to take her into his confidence. I once heard Mr. Wister tell a story about a Germentown man of that sort.

"The man came back from a business meeting wherein the future welfare of himself and his family was vitally involved, but he declined to tell his wife what had been the meeting's outcome.

"'Oh, no,' he sneered, 'I can't tell you anything. You'd repeat it if I did. You, being a woman, are constitutionally unable to keep a secret.'

"But the wife, with a quiet smile, retorted: 'George, did I ever tell the secret of how you were led astray that summer the church conference met in Chicago and got arrested in a saloon for biting off the bartender's ear?'"

The Bishop and the Boy.

The late Bishop Williams of Connecticut was very fond of children, and it was always a joy to as young sters when he came for his visit to my father's parish. His anecdotes and stories enlivened the whole household. Once when he was staying with us he told the following story:

"One Sunday morning, just after breakfast, I repaired to the rector's study, where I was soon followed by his little four-year-old son, who climbed up on my knee and began to talk. Suddenly the little fellow looked me into my face and said: 'Bishop, do 'oo want to see my piggy book?'

"'Yes, indeed,' said I. So the child slid down and started to get the book. When half-way across the room a sudden idea seemed to strike him, and, running back and putting one hand on my knee, he looked up in my face and shook his little forefinger at me, whispering: 'Bishop, it's Sunday. We must do sin on ze sly!'"—Harper's Magazine.

THE TEA PENALTY.
A Strong Maine Experience.

Writing from a busy railroad town the wife of an employe of one of the great roads says:

"My husband is a railroad man who has been so much benefited by the use of Postum that he wishes me to express his thanks to you for the good it has done him. His waking hours are taken up with his work, and he has no time to write himself.

"He has been a great tea drinker all his life and has always liked it strong.

"Tea has, of late years, acted on him like morphine does upon most people. At first it soothed him, but only for an hour or so, then it began to affect his nerves to such an extent that he could not sleep at night, and he would go to his work in the morning wretched and miserable from the loss of rest. This condition grew consistently worse, until his friends persuaded him, some four months ago, to quit tea and use Postum.

"At first he used Postum only for breakfast, but as he liked the taste of it, and it somehow seemed to do him good, he added it to his evening meal. Then, as he grew better, he began to drink it for his noon meal, and now he will drink nothing else ot table.

"His condition is so wonderfully improved that he could not be hired to give up Postum and go back to tea. His nerves have become strong and reliable once more, and his sleep is easy, natural and refreshing.

He owes all this to Postum, for he has taken no medicine and made no other change in his diet.

"His brother, who was very nervous from coffee-drinking, was persuaded by us to give up the coffee and use Postum and he also has recovered his health and strength." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

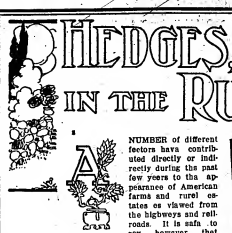
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HEDGES, WALLS AND FENCES IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS

A NUMBER of different factors have contributed directly or indirectly during the past few years to the appearance of American farms and rural estates as viewed from the highways and railroads. It is safe to say, however, that nothing has been more influential in this direction than the improved means introduced for marking the boundaries of fields and estates. Nor has the provision of better facilities in this respect been confined by any means to the wealthy folk who have taken up country life as a fad and have the means to indulge every caprice in that connection. The common-sense, every-day farmer is fully holding up his end of the responsibility of providing a more orderly countryside.

Until comparatively recent years in most sections of the United States and even yet in many of the more newly settled districts, farm fences were considered solely from the standpoint of utility. This was perfectly natural. A homesteader establishing on agricultural domain or a sheep and cattle ranch in territory recently opened to settlement has other things to think of beside providing ornamental boundary markers for his acreage. And anyway he has numerous heavy drains upon his pocketbook at such a time and probably can ill afford to go in for anything fancy of such a juncture, even though he have the strongest inclinations to have everything about the place in apple-pie order.

These considerations explain how it has been that as each section of the United States has in turn been settled the pioneers have avolled themselves of the most economical means of indicating boundary lines. The farmer wants to have his lines, as readed for by a surveyor, marked distinctly, since that forestalls trouble-



ORNATE IRON FENCE ON A RURAL ESTATE

A TOUCH OF THE RUSTIC

LODGE AND GATEWAY OF A SOUTHERN PLANTATION

GATEWAY TO A FARM HOME

AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGLAND RAIL FENCE

COUNTRY SEAT OF A WEALTHY AMERICAN

some litigation and heartburnings. Almost invariably the pioneer or early settler in any community was anxious to find material for his fences on the place. This will explain the almost universal use in our whole broad form domain of the old familiar type of zig-zag rail fence. And just here be it noted that it is an admirable type of fence, too. Cheap to construct, if the rails be split from timber on the place; easy to keep in repair; substantial and enduring; it is calculated to yield excellent service. This is the type of fence that Abraham Lincoln constructed and its fame may go down to posterity through the rails which are treasured as precious relics becoming in sight them.

The early settlers in stony districts, such as New England and certain sections of New York, including the famous Mohawk Valley, in many instances made their first fences of stone. In this respect they were in one sense ahead of their times because stone fences are constructed nowadays because of their artistic and picturesque attributes and are preferred by people to whom expense is no object. As a matter of fact a fence of loose stones was never a cheap form of construction. On the face of things it has always been an extravagance as compared with the rail fence, but the consideration that leads to its selection in many localities was that the land had to be cleared of stones era it could be tilled. It was no more trouble to pile the stones thus collected to the form of a fence than in a pile which would serve no good purpose and it took less time to thus arrange the stones along the boundary lines than to cart them to some distant dump. So the average farmer working such land killed two birds with one stone, so to speak, and set up fences that in most localities have endured to this day.

The appearance of the wire fence and particularly the barbed wire variety marked a new era in fence building in our rural districts. Nonody has ever contended that the average wire fence was anything very beautiful to look upon, but it has proven a boon to thousands of farmers in the west where timber was too scarce to be wasted on rail fences and where there were no stones to be cleared. The wire fence has been proven an even greater boon to stock raisers, many of whom must needs fence large tracts and who are not disposed to outlnke ever cost if they can get a fence that can be put up quickly and will stand hard usage. Of course the dramatic incidents of "wire cutting" days in the cattle country proved that the wire fence was as easy to destroy as it was quick to build, but of course that turbulent condition is not one that has continued.

And while we are on the subject of the wire fence it may be noted the regeneration of the wire fence has been one of the most marked features of the present era of more presentable farm fences. The treatment that has been accorded many of the old wire fences reminds one—in its ingenious expedient for covering up old material with new—of the scheme now so frequently followed in coating old brick houses with a layer of stucco or concrete that gives them a pristine freshness. In some instances ivy, roses, or rapidly-growing vines of one kind or another have been planted at frequent intervals along a wire fence—say at each post—and in a surprisingly short time the fence becomes a trellis for a luxuriant growth that is bound to charm even the most fastidious person and one to whom a wire fence is a wire fence. The bushes, shrubs or other hedge-making vegetation may be planted on either or both sides (preferably of the fence) and in a few years the presence of wire strands and their supporting posts would be a complete surprise to a person who attempted to pass the barrier, so completely will they be hidden. Indeed, a close growing hedge reinforced by a wire fence has a twofold value as a preventive of trespass by man or beast and many persons of wide experience declare that it is the ideal form. The hedge may be permitted to grow to any height and there is, of course, no necessity for a farmer to keep such a hedge trimmed in symmetrical fashion as is along with those in the formal garden of the rich.

The hedge, close-cropped, beautifully rounded and with no wire fence concealed is seen much more frequently that formerly as one traverses the most traveled roads in America. Such hedges, however, usually bespeak the indulgence of some wealthy land holder who is willing to spend freely for the sake of appearances. The invasion of the country districts by this leisure class, retired men of means and so-called gentlemen farmers, has also resulted in the appearance of great numbers of stone and concrete walls. Of course such barriers, likewise the ivy-covered brick-walls, are costly and particularly so when we take into account the massive gateways which have usually been provided in such connection. There is no doubt, however, that such walls add much, in the estimation of most persons, to the beauty of our rural landscapes. Indeed, it is the walls and hedges more than anything else which cause returned travelers to grow enthusiastic over rural England.

The iron fence has shared in the stimulated activity but the iron fence, alike to the stone wall, calls for a pretty heavy outlay, although if it is kept painted it will endure for so many years that it is rendered fairly reasonable in the long run. The picket fence, preferably painted white or white and green, continues to have many staunch friends among the farming class and the running board fence which is said to have originated in New England has spread to many other sections of the country and taken on a few frills suggestive of the designs of "barred pie." Rustic work when well done is always mighty effective in any rural surroundings and the picturesque appearance of the logs with the bark on is heightened by the introduction of some brightlued posies. Another latter day development is seen in the latitude now manifested in the height of the fences in the rural districts. A generation ago pretty much all the fences were about the same height. Nowadays they vary greatly. In some instances where the fence or hedge is purely ornamental its height is very much restricted whereas on the other hand it is not unusual to encounter a wealthy land owner whose desire for privacy has prompted him to erect—at least in the immediate vicinity of his dwelling—a wall so high that a man on horseback cannot see over it. A comparatively low stone wall surmounted by a high iron fence is another form of construction that has been introduced extensively.

HE KNEW.

Sometimes the proverbial "small brother" proves himself a remarkably well informed if tactless person. The brother of a certain confident damsel thus recently addressed a shy and shrinking suitor.

'Mr. Jones, are you going to marry Sister Ruth?'

'Mr. Jones (blushing and disconcerted)—Why, sonnie, I—or—I really don't know, you know!

Small Brother (with a giggle)—That's what I thought. Well, you are!

LITTLE RUSE DIDN'T SUCCEED

Youngster's Ashame Was All Right, But Economical Father Was a Match for Him.

The proprietor of the most prominent hotel in the town of S——, Ky., in a man of a very economical nature, in fact he is somewhat penurious in this feature. He has a six-year-old, red-headed son that didn't inherit his father's economical disposition. Recently the son was very much in need of a five-cent piece for soda water purposes. He went into the dining-room, where he was free from observation, and removed his shoe strings and placed them in his big pocket for future reference. Returning to the office he approached his father and said:

"Pa, give me a nickel to get me a pair of shoe strings."

His father glanced down at his son's shoes, then turning around approached the office safe and opened it in silence. He took out the cash box and raising the lid extracted a pair of new shoe strings, which he handed to his son without a word. The youngster took the strings with a crestfallen air and then to the amusement of the onlookers exclaimed:

"Shung again, by granny."

WANTED TO KNOW.



Life Insurance Solicitor—If you live 20 years you get the $10,000—but if you don't, then your widow will get it.

Mr. Knitting Hints—How will I know that she got it?

Astonished the "Cop."

Police Lieutenant "Barney" Kolehar always has a new story to tell.

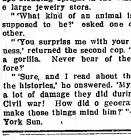
"Two of our 'finest' were walking along Broadway not so long ago," began the lieutenant, unfolding his latest offering, "and their attention was attracted to the bronze figure of an ape standing upright in the window of a large jewelry store.

"What kind of an animal is that supposed to be?' asked one of the other.

"'You surprise me with your thickness,' returned the second cop. 'That's a gorilla. Never hear of them before?'

"'Sure, and I read about them in the histories,' he answered, 'sly, what a lot of damage they did during the Civil war! How did a general ever make those things mind him?'"—New York Sun.

Two 40 bushel crops of Corn on the same Land



T. M. K. Ville did this at Mereedes, in the lower Gulf Coast Country of Texas and Louisiana, Jan. 6th last he planted 6 acres of corn. He got 240 bushels, which sold for $1 a bushel. The whole cost of raising came to $33, leaving a net profit of $207. June 1st he planted a SECOND crop and got 240 bushels. This crop cost $36, leaving him a net profit of $204. From the 2 crops, one HUNDRED $408—not bad for 6 acres; and he can grow a crop of fall potatoes on the same land and market them before Christmas. This is not unusual in the

Gulf Coast Country of Texas and Louisiana

Three crops a year is making money just 3 times as fast as four crops, and the Gulf Coast farmer saves more of what he makes than the northern farmer, because he has none of the northern farmer's heavy winter expenses.

Better Look Into This!

The pleasure of a trip to the Gulf Coast—Country via the Frisco Lines—is worth the little cost of going. On the first and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, round trip rates via Frisco Lines, over GREATLY REDUCED to any point in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas and Louisiana. The Frisco Lines operate splendid electric lighted, all-steel trains, daily from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Birmingham and New Orleans. Every day these trains carry through cars and on occasion will also carry tourist sleepers through to the Gulf Coast Country.

3 Splendid Books Free!

They describe this wonderful country from one end to the other; give examples and personal statements by men who have gone there and made good. Scores of fine pictures. Write for your free copies today, while you think of it. I will also send you information about fare from your home town and give you complete schedule, etc., all free.

A. HILTON
General Passenger Agent
1537 Frisco Bldg.
St. Louis.

DEFIANCE STARCH corner sticks to the iron

TRYING LUMBERMEN

FIFTH OF GOVERNMENTS SUITS IS BEGUN AT ST. PAUL.

ALL ARE NORTHWESTERN MEN

One of the Series of Suits Against Secretaries of Lumber Associations for Maintaining a System of Blacklists.

Minneapolis. — The federal government's fifth suit in its fight to break up the so-called lumber trust has begun in the United States court in St. Paul. The bill, was filed by C. C. Haupt, United States district attorney, of St. Paul, in Minneapolis, where most of the defendants reside.

It is directed against the Northwestern Lumbermen's association, the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of information; an illinois corporation already under fire in another suit against the trust brought in Colorado; Luke W. Boyce, owner of a private detective agency in Minneapolis, Minn., who is charged with spying upon independent lumber dealers who had the temerity to violate the trade "ethics" laid down by the alleged trust, and the Lumberman Publishing company, a Minneapolis corporation which issues the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, a trade journal which the government charges has been the organ of the "trust" in that section.

Fred H. Walker, of Minneapolis, editor of that paper, is made a defendant, as are the following, as being members, officers or directors in the Northwestern Lumbermen's association.

W. R. Wood, Parker; Charles Webster, Wisconsin, Iowa; Willard G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.; George P. Thompson, Minneapolis; C. M. Porter, Cedarapids, Iowa; E. G. Filon, Minneapolis; O. M. Botsford, Winona, Minn.; W. H. Day, Jr., Dubuque, Iowa; N. T. McMahon, Fergus Falls, Minn.; C. A. Finkbine, Des Moines, Iowa, and John W. Harry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

As in similar suits now pending against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' association, the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' association, the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' association and the Lumber Secretaries Bureau of information (if members of the later organization being under criminal indictments charging violations of the Sherman anti-trust law), the government alleges that the lumber trade has been unreasonably restrained by illegal agreements and understandings which prevent the consumer from buying of whom and where he will, which absolutely forbid competition for trade and which has divided the country into non-competitive territories. It is also alleged that names of lumbermen who have violated the "ethics" have been published to the trade in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

The bill alleges many acts in pursuance to an alleged conspiracy covering several years and that some of them were perpetrated and in force ceased several years ago, but each act is alleged to have been part of a carefully devised plan by which first one restriction and then another fastened upon the lumber trade and when once fixed was to all appearances abandoned and substituted with one less iniquitous.

The theory of the bill is that while no one of the separate acts performed now might be taken as a violation of law, when considered alone, they are but a part of a general plan and that by the alleged "continuing conspiracy," an apparently harmless act is now directly contributory to the original scheme of restriction and suppression of which the government complains.

All the allegations in the bill, which is replete with exhibits of letters, lists, resolutions and minutes of meetings, indicate that the government is in possession of much original evidence.

The bill relates in great detail the government's allegation that dealers who insisted upon selling to whomever they pleased were constantly under the surveillance of the defendant, Boyce, and his detectives, who reported all "irregular" business to their employers—the Northwestern Lumbermen's association; that the reports of such espionage were sent to the lumber secretaries' bureau of information, through which they were sent to the 20 or more territorial organizations of the so-called trust, in addition to being published in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

The government asks injunctions restraining all the defendants from continuing the acts of which complaint is made. The suit is in direct charge of Clark McKercher, special assistant to Attorney General Wickersham, who has directed the government's fight against the alleged trust all over the country.

MINNY LEAGUE IN TWIN CITIES.

Formal Application Will Be Made to American Association.

Duluth. — The Minny league magnates, meeting in Superior, Wis., ordered their secretary to make application to the American association to permit the league to place clubs in the cities now occupied by the American association. Assurance is said to have been given that this will be permitted. The Minny league magnates will meet in Minneapolis two weeks hence.

FIFTY-YEAR LEASE OF CUYUNA.

Mine on Ironton Townsite Yields Owners Royalty of 50 Cents a Ton.

Brainerd.—The ore body on Ironton townsite, which promises to rival in richness and extent the iron mines of the Lake Superior ranges, has passed into the hands of John Helmer of Duluth, through a lease executed by Winnoes M. Krotter and husband, of Duluth, and Edwin A. Lamb, Jr., of Michigan. N. T. The lease runs for fifty years and provides 50 cents a ton royalty on all ore mined, payable every three months.

Iron ore running steadily from 64 per cent to 67 per cent to a depth of several hundred feet, is rarely encountered and is in strange contrast with the persistent statements for a long time made by certain iron interests that the ores of the Cuyuna wars all low grade. It is understood Mr. Helmer will carry the lease, for the present, at least, although several eastern furnacemen are negotiating for the ore.

This ore body is at the extreme northeastern of the townsite of Ironton. A little white schoolhouse, built years ago by pioneer settlers and familiar to all who have traveled through that section of the iron range, stands on top of what promises to be one of the richest mines of Minnesota, while as if marking the progress of events, a modern school building of commanding appearance and proportion faces boldly up Ironton avenue, a half mile distant. Mining men assert that Helmer will make a million on this lease, while the fee owners, the Hill and Lamb families, will receive large incomes through royalties.

MILLIONS MADE IN DAIRYING.

Returns From Blue Earth County for Six Years Shows Big Total.

St. Paul.—Blue Earth county farmers have received nearly $2,500,000 for milk sold to their local creameries in the last six years, according to figures compiled by the state dairy and food department. The figures reported to the department, which show a steady increase from a little more than $500,000 in 1910, are typical of the growth of the dairy industry in nearly every county in the state, according to F. W. McIntosh, secretary of the commission.

The annual reports of the creameries are slow in coming in, and Blue Earth is one of the few counties that have furnished complete statistics. The figures from Blue Earth county for the six years follow:

Year.	Number of Creameries.	Paid Patrons for Butter Fat.	Pounds Butter Made.
1905	18	$207,197.48	1,207,743
1906	19	226,443.79	1,765,576
1907	17	251,690.40	1,670,766
1908	17	254,150.49	1,693,165
1909	18	314,433.25	1,937,450
1910	19	622,943.51	3,967,609
Totals	.....	$1,919,747.92	$12,242,289

CHURCH WOMEN ORGANIZE.

Women's Auxiliaries of the Mankato Deanery Meet at Mankato.

Mankato—At a meeting of representatives of the women's auxiliaries of the Episcopal church in the Mankato deanery, a permanent organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. W. D. Stires of St. Peter; vice president, Mrs. William M. Streder of Mankato; secretary, Mrs. Frederick P. Nutter of St. Peter; treasurar, Mrs. Ada Pfeffer of Mankato.

The organization represents twenty-two congregations in the southwestern portion of the state, and it is the intention to hold yearly meetings each year. Fifteen delegates from outside towns attended the meeting and were entertained at dinner by the ladies of St. John's Episcopal church. Mrs. H. A. Tomlinson of St. Peter made a report of the women's auxiliary of her church and told of the work being done.

The object of the new organization is to increase and make more efficient the work of the women in commissions in this deanary.

ORE CANCELLATION JAN. 1, 1915.

Steel Corporation Decides to Give Hill Three Years' Notice.

Duluth. — The official announcement of the United States Steel corporation's decision to cancel the Hill ore leases was handed out here by W. J. Olcott, president of the Oliver Mining company, upon his return from New York, where he had attended a conference of officials of the subsidiary companies.

"The lease calls for the giving of at least three years' notice of the intention to cancel and that will be given very shortly," said Mr. Olcott. "The cancellation will take effect Jan. 1, 1915. The directors considered the proposition very carefully and decided that this was the right thing to do."

In the interval it is intimated that mining operations will be vigorously prosecuted upon the various properties, it being the aim of the corporation to reimburse itself for the large outlays made in stripping and developing the mines. This will mean the employment of several hundreds of additional men at the several points.

BROTHERS DENY ARSON CHARGE.

Geraids Twins of Blackduck, Demand Separate Trials.

Bemidji. — E. E. Geralds and Edwin Geralds, twin brothers of this city, accused of arson in the third degree in the burning last April of a building which they owned at Blackduck, each entered pleas of not guilty through their attorney, George H. Spear of Grand Rapids. Mr. Spear has demanded separate trials for the Geralds boys and that their cases be taken up at once.

RATE WAR FOR ORE BUSINESS

RESULT OF COMPETITION FOR CUYUNA RANGE TONNAGE.

Hill Road to Run Spur to Properties—D., M. & N. Announces Cut Rats.

Duluth. — Of extremely vital importance to shippers of ore is the announcement made by prominent mining men of this district that the Northern Pacific railroad will run spurs to the Cuyuna range and compete with the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie road for the ore business there. It is further stated that a rate war will result.

The fight for tonnage promises to be a long struggle. The competition will mean lower rates on ore from the Cuyuna, the building of new ore docks by both roads and the immediate development of several new ore properties on the Cuyuna.

That may be considered was the first tentative step taken in the Soo-Northern Pacific fight is the movement made by the Soo last week when it engaged contractors to drive test piles for a proposed extension of 600 feet to the new Soo docks, which were built last year in St. Louis bay.

The Northern Pacific has through a subsidiary or holding corporation known as the Northwestern Development company, virtually obtained control of the bulk of the best ore properties on the south range of the Cuyuna range, which is tributary to the Northern Pacific lines.

Local men who have keenly watched the Cuyuna range say that the Northern Pacific has enough tonnage in sight at its present time to keep the railroad busy hauling for the next 25 years.

W. A. McGonegle, president of the Duluth, Missaba & Northern railroad, officially informed the state railroad and warehouse commission that the road would file a reduced rate for iron ore. He said the new rate would be 60 cents per ton for all hard ore. Soft iron Ranga rate varies from 80 cents to $1 per ton. The Great Northern railroad has a flat rate of 80 cents. At present tha rata from Ely to Two Harbors is $1 a ton and from Tower 90 cents a ton.

The reduction will mean a heavy cut in the state revenues, though it would not be felt this year. A 25 per cent reduction, ha said, would mean a shrinkage of about $250,000.

TAFT IN MINNESOTA.

President Spends Two Days in the Twin Cities.

Minneapolis. — After finishing his South Dakota tour, which was about as successful as any on his long trip, President Taft came into Minnesota for two days. His first stop was at Mankato. Brief stops also were made at St. Peter, Bells Plains and Hastopes, arriving at Minneapolis in time to speak at the auditorium at night.

The night was spent there and Wednesday morning he inspected the suburb of Wyzata on Lake Minnetonka where it has been proposed to erect the summer White House. At 11 a. m. the president spoke to the students of the state university, after which he was taken on a sight seeing tour of the Twin Cities.

Wednesday night ha spoke at the St. Paul auditorium and then went into Wisconsin.

MASONS TO CONFER DEGREES

Scottish Rite Reunion Nov. 6 to 9 Followed by Shrine Ceremonial.

Minneapolis.—Scottish Rite Masons will be engaged Nov. 6 to 9 in conferring Masonic degrees from fourth to thirty-second. The Shrine will have a ceremonial session Nov. 10 at which "unregenarate sons of the desert" will have their eyes opened. Degrees will be conferred as follows: Nov. 6, fourth to fourteenth degrees, Kreisling Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, C. A. Erdmann, honorary thirty-third degree, venerable master; Nov. 7, fifteenth to eighteenth degrees, St. Vincent da Paul chapter Rose Croix, No. 2, E. E. Nicholson, wise master; Nov. 8, nineteenth to thirtieth degrees, Alfred Elisha Ames council, Knights of Kadosh, No. 2, A. B. Darling, commander; Nov. 9, thirty-first and thirty second degrees, Minneapolis consistory, No. 2, C. C. Reynolds, master of Kadosh.

Peterson a Candidate.

Moorhead. — Former State Senator F. H. Peterson, of this city, intends to be a candidate for congress against Halvor Steenerson. For saveral years he was sent to the senate from this district, but in the campaign last year was defeated by Charles S. Barden, of Barnesville.

Two Officials Resign.

Fergus Falls.—City Justice B. J. Johnson has tendered his resignation to the city council and Alderman Steva Butler resigned as alderman from the fourth ward and was elected to succeed him. The council will now elect an alderman to succeed Butler.

Pipestone is Hard Up.

Pipestone.—Because of loans losses sustained by reason of the recent hail-storm which passed over Pipestone the council has decided to make no contribution towards the fund for the relief of the flood sufferers at Black River Falls.

Hunter Drowns in Lake.

Faribault. — George Medina, an automobile machinist, was drowned in Wells lake just outside of the city limits. Medina was hunting ducks when the boat capsized.

WAIL OF MODERN BENEDICT

Adaptation That Aims to Set Forth the Trials and Tribulations That Beset Life.

1. My wife is my boss, I shell not delay.

2. She maketh me lie down behind the bed when the swell company comes, and she leadeth me behind her up Main street.

3. She restoreth my pocketbook after she has spent all its contents on hobble skirts and theater tickets, and she leadeth me up the main aisle of church for her pew hat's sake.

4. Yea, though I walk more than half the night through dark rooms with a crying baby, I will get no rest, for she is behind me; her broomstick and her hatpin they do everything else but comfort me.

5. She prepareth a cold snack for me, then maketh a bee-line for an all-night supper. She anointeth my head with the rolling pin occasionally. My arms runneth over with bundles before she is half done her shopping.

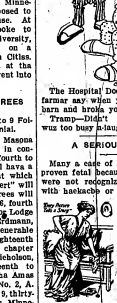
6. Surely her dressmakers and millinery bills shall follow me all the days of my life and I will dwell in the house of my wife forever.—Exchange.

BABY'S TERRIBLE SUFFERING

"When my baby was six months old his body was completely covered with large sores that seemed to itch and burn, and cause terrible suffering. The eruption began in pimples which would open and run, making large sores. His hair came out and finger nails fell off, and the sores were over the entire body, causing little or no sleep for baby or myself. Great scabs would come off when I removed his shirt.

"We tried a great many remedies, but nothing would help him, till a friend recommended me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment but a short time before I could see that he was improving, and in six weeks' time he was entirely cured. He had suffered almost six months before we tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, although we had tried several other remedies and doctors, too. I think the Cuticura Remedies will do all that is claimed for them, and a great deal more."—(Signed) Mrs. Noble Tubman, Dodson, Mont., Jan. 28, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 18 K, Boston.

NOT SYMPATHETIC.

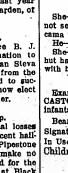


The Hospital Doctor—What did the fiend who threw you full out of his barn and broke your arm?

Tramp—Didn't say nothin'. Ha wuz too busy a-laughin'.

A SERIOUS ERROR.

Many a case of kidney disease has proven fatal because the symptoms were not recognized. If you suffer with backache or bladder irregularities, follow the advice of Mrs. H. S. Woods, 615 11th St., Aurora, Nebr. She says Mrs. Woods: "I was in a critical condition. My ankles were so swollen with dropsy, I could not wear my shoes. Four-teen weeks prior to taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I was confined to bed practically helpless. They made me feel like a new woman and soon I was doing my work the same as ever."



"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c a box at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Bad Sign.

She—If I marry you, dear, I would not send for that plumber again who came today. He's too inexperienced.

He—Didn't he do the work all right, but he brought all the tools he needed with him.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Cross-Reference.

Mistress—Have you a reference?

Bridget—Foine; Oi held the poker over her till I got it.—Harper's Bazar.

Loss of Appetite

Is loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease.

It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and going or get behindhand.

The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

DEFIANCE STARCH starches more with less and starches clothes nicest.

Hardy, as Bid as That.

The boy whose business it was to answer the telephone rushed into the room of the senior partner.

"Just got a message saying that your house is on fire," he said.

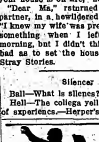
"Dear Me," returned the senior partner, in a bewildered sort of way. "I knew my wife was pretty hot about something when I left home this morning, but I didn't think it was so bad as to set the house on fire!"—Stray Stories.

Silence!

Ball—What is silence?

Hall—The college yell of the school of experience.—Harper's Bazar.

Weak Heart



Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, their heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which contains no dangerous narcotics nor alcohol.

The ingredients, as attested under oath, are Stone root (*Collinsonia Canadensis*), Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), Golden Seal root (*Hydrastis Canadensis*), Queen's root (*Stillingia Sylvatica*), Black Cherry bark (*Prunus Virginiana*), Mandrake root (*Podophyllum Peltatum*), with triple refined glycerine, prepared in a scientific laboratory in a way that no druggists could imitate.

This tonic contains no alcohol to shrink up the red blood corpuscles; but, on the other hand, it increases their number and they become round and healthy. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anæmic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing. Stick to this safe and sane remedy, and refuse all "just as good" medicines offered by the druggist who is looking for a larger profit. Nothing but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do you half as much good.

FOR
PINK EYE
DISTEMPER
CATARRHAL FEVER
AND ALL NOSE
AND THROAT DISEASES

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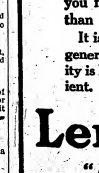
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The TREASURE of COCOS ISLAND

The Romantic History of a Pirate Hoard on an Island in the Pacific

By WALTER NOBLE BURNS

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THE good bark Hesperus will spread her white wings at Eagle Harbor, Wash., a few weeks sad sail away across the blue Pacific into the heart of the most fascinating romance of all pirate story.

Capt. Frederick Hackett, in command of the vessel, claims to be the only man in all the world who knows the secret of the buried treasure of Cocos island. Its plans on the expedition to lift the vast wealth plundered by ages covers in the early part of the last century and hidden on the island in a cove, the exact location of which has been lost and for which adventurers have sought in vain for many years.

He is equipped with hydraulic mining machinery and has sufficient provisions to remain for a year if necessary on the island, which lies 300 miles off the western coast of Central America. That a score of former expeditions have proved failures does not discourage him. The treasure hunters who have gone before have depended upon pick and shovel. He will be the first prepared to use hydraulic mining methods. Earthquakes, he says, have shaken down landslides upon the treasure cave and changed the topography of the island. His will wash the earth away with streams of water powerful enough to uproot trees and burst rocks asunder. He is confident of success.

"When I return to the United States," says Captain Hackett, "I shall have the entire Cocos island treasure battened down beneath the hatches of the Hesperus."

The story of Cocos island makes Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" seem true in comparison; so much stranger are the facts of this real romance of buried treasure than the dream-adventures, highly colored as they are, wrought by the imagination of the novelist. The marvelous tale has its beginning in the days when savage buccaneers, flying skull-and-crossbones at their mast-heads, harried the Spanish main and plundered tall galleons on the high seas. It feirly glitters from beginning to end with a fairy wealth of doubloons, pieces-of-eight, louis d'ors, medioes, sequins and double eagles. In its crowded episodes, blind-folded victims walk the plank, bronzed and turbaned cutthroats swarm over the bulwarks of captured ships and lay about them with cutlass and dragoon pistol, sea rogues are strung up at yard-arms, men are sacked and looted, vessels are left to wetter to their ruin in items and smoke. It centers about the lonely island, palm-shadowed in tropic seas, whereon lies buried a treasure beyond the dreams of Monte Cristo. It rings with the clash of battle on the island beaches and with the death cries of the men murdered that they might never betray the treasure's secret hiding place. Flashy it hands down from the far-off time of romance to prosaic modern days a great goldan mystery which, like a siren beckoning through the years from purple southern seas, has lured men to ruin and death.

According to well-authenticated accounts, $12,000,000 in pirate treasure is hurled on Cocos island. Of this sum $12,000,000 in money, and gold and plate is supposed to have been hidden in 1831 by Benito Bonito, the last of the great pirates who, even after Lafitte had passed away, kept alive upon the ocean the lawless traditions of L'Ollonais, Pierre Le Grand, Rock Brasiliano, England, Hawkins and Sir Henry Morgan.

The missing $11,000,000 is said to have been concealed in the same cave in 1828 by "Bugs" Thompson, one of Bonito's old pirate crew, who sailed away with the treasure from the harbor of Callao when the government authorities of Peru entrusted it aboard his vessel to save it from capture by ravolutionists. It consisted of money from the public treasury, ingots of gold from loca mines, plate, chalices, ornaments and golden statues belonging to the churches and cathedrals of Lima.

Captain Hackett is fourth in what may be christened the royal line of the holders of the goldan secret of Cocos island. This secret has been handed down in a sort of lineal descent from Thompson. The former ocean freebooter for years carried about a chart of Cocos island drawn upon a piece of yellow parchment showing the exact location of the cave in which his own and Bonito's treasure lay hidden. He gave this chart to a fisherman of St. John's, N. F., named Keating, with full directions how to find the treasure. Thompson died under mysterious circumstances a little later and the suspicion grew that Keating killed him. However that may be, Keating sailed to Cocos island in 1844 with Captain Bogue, a seaman of sufficient means to finance the expedition. They found the treasure, but Bogue never returned. Keatig said he was drowned in the surf while attempting to climb into a boat with his hocts and pockets stuffed with gold. It is generally believed that Keatieg murdered him.

Keeting made a second vielt to the island four years later and again found the treasure. In both tripe he is supposed to have brought away gold and jewels to the value of $150,000. He was prevented from recovering the entire treasure by mutinous crews on both voyages. Keating and Bogue are the only men, so far as is known, who ever recovered treasure from Cocos island.

Keatieg peesed his secret on to the Hackett brothers, both seamen and his neighbors in St. John's. Keeting had lost or destroyed the chart which he had obtained from Thompson. But he drew another chart which he gave to the Heckette with explicit instructions how to find the cave. Keating died in 1883 and Capt. Thomas Hackett, the elder brother, sailed in 1885 on an expedition bound for Cocos, but the voyage ended with lie death in Havana from yellow fever.

Capt. Frederick Hackett, who is about to undertake the latest Cocos island treasure hunt, has himself made a two former unsuccessful expeditions.

Captain Hackett was formerly a whaling skipper. He has been a seafaring man all his life. He formerly sailed out of St. John's, Newfoundland, where he was born and grew to manhood. For the last ten years he has made his home in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he is engaged in the fishing trade. He is a bluff, ruddy, hearded old sea dog, hale and vigorous despite his three score years, and full of a boyish enthusiasm over a project that has been, his one dream for a quarter of a century. So many expeditions to Cocos island have failed to find treasures that Captain Hackett has had difficulty in raising funds for his present expedition. He succeeded in getting together $100,000, and with this sum he has been able to provision his ship properly for a year's voyaga and to take along hydraulic mining machinery which he is sure lies the only hope of ever unearthing the Cocos island treasure.

"I have stood over millioee," said Captain Hackett recently as he set by the skylight on the quarter-deck of the Hesperus and watched his sailors busy with final preparations for the expedition. "It was not lack of knowledge that caused me to fail in my two former voyages, but lack of equipment and supplies. I have after my first expedition that picks and shovels would not do in Cocos, and that the only chance to get the treasure was to tear up the earth with streams of water thrown by a hydraulic mining engine. I have the letest hydraulic machinery with me now, and I shall sat out with perfect faith in the successful outcome of my voyage.

"The landslide that now lies on top of the treasure cave probably occurred in the middle of the last century during the violent earthquakes that shook the western coast of South and Central America. Forest trees hava grown upon it, and the appearances of that part of the island is vastly changed since the days of Bonito, Thompson and Keating. But with my bearings and chart and the instructions given me by Keeting in many long interviews, I believe I can locate within a radius of 30 feet tha spot bcneath which the treasure is hurled.

"I know Keating from youth up," Captain Heckatt continued. "He was a rough, ignorant man who had been a fisherman and a sailor all his life.

"It was hecausa my brother and I befriended him when most everybody else looked askance at him that after advancing years mada it pretty certain that he never would be able to go to Cocos again, he decided to divulge his secrat to us. My brother and I owned the cutter, Lord Dufferin, which we kept busy cruising up and down the coasts of Newfoundland and New Brunswick. On one of our voyages we took Keating with us. One stormy night as the old man sat by the table in the cabin over a glass of stiff grog, he first told us how to find tha treasure. He began his strange story with an account of his first visit to Cocos with Captain Bogue.

"It was a hot day in June, he said, when he and Bogue landed. They struck off through the tropical jungle with Thompson's chart to guide them.

"The cave, Keating said, was 15 feet long by 12 feet broad, with a ceiling high enough to permit a man to stand upright. It was full of bars of gold and sacks of money. Many of the sacks bore the stamp of the Bank of Lima. There were many golden crucifixes, chalices and church ornaments.

A statue of the Madonna of gold gold lay upon the floor. It was so heavy that Keating and Bogue together could not lift it, but could only push it along. The glitter of the piles of gold, Keating said, fairly dazzled him and seemed to fill the cave with a ghostly radiance that at first struck him with awe.

"Bogue and Keating tied a few coins in a handkerchief and rowed back to their ship. They told the sailore they had found a spring of fresh water, but they were so excited with what they had seen that they acted annaturally and the crew, may be, had suepicions of the truth, anyway. One word led to another, and Bogue and Keating told as little as possible, but it was enough for the crew, who made them promise to go shares.

"Right here Keeting and Bogua began to play their game more shrewd ly. They served out unlimited grog, as if to celebrata treasura trova. Long before night the whole outfit was piled drunk except Keating and Bogue, who took care to remain strictly sober. All hands turned in early to sleep off their potations and be ready to bring the treasure ahoard next morning. As soon as they were asleep, Keating and Bogue slipped off in shore in a whaleboat. They heached their boat and again made their way to the cave. They filled their pockats with doubloons and pieces-of-eight and louis d'ors. Not satisfied with the money Bogue, stuffed her gold into his seehoots so that he could hardly walk for the weight. In launching the boat, Keating said Bogue went under and was drowned.

"Keating," Captain Hackett went on, "escaped to sea with his plunder, leaving the ship to its fate, and the men never were seen or heard of afterward. Four days later he was picked up by a Spanish coasting vessel which landed him safely sate at Acapulco. He quietly worked his way back to Newfoundland and deposited much money in the St. John's banks.

"Keating made a second voyage to Cocos island four years later. He told us of this adventure on a visit he paid to us afterwards in Keating's own longuoge as nearly as I could remember it."

The first treasure was hurled on Cocos island by Benito Bonito a few months before his death in 1831. Bonito was born in 1788. His was a Spaniard of supposed gentle blood. His real identity is not known—Benito is who was an assumed name. He began his carreer as a lieutenant of a Spanish privateer. The close of the Napoleonic wars he became master of a Portuguese trading brig. In 1816 he quarreled with his captain, murdered him and seized the vessel. From that data he followed the life of a pirate. One of his first prizes was an West Indian watera was an English slaver named the Lightning. Having his fine for the British vessel, renamed her the Relampego, which is Spanish for chain-lightning. Most of the crew of the slaver were made to walk the plank. Two pleaded for their lives and offered to join Bonito. On this condition Benito spared them. These two men were Thompson, known in Cocos island traditions as "Bugs," and a Frenchman named Chapelle, who also figures later in tha story of Cocos island.

In tha long, low, rakish Relampago, which could show a clean pair of heels to anything sailing the Spanish main, Bonito had a busy and prosparous career as a pirate. From Rio to the Bahamas he became a scourge and collected an immense amount of booty. When the Spanish government sent warships to hunt him, Bonito slipped around Cape Horn to frash pastures in the Pacific.

The wealth of the churches of Spanish America is still considerable, but in the early days of the last century the richness of the plate and ornaments with which they were adorned was amazing. Bonito sacked cities and towns up and down the western coast, pillaging the cathedrals and leaving tribute upon the citizens. He fams as a cruel and rapacious sea robber agreed from the Spanish settlements in California. In hunting for a spot in which to bury his growing treasure, he chanced upon Cocos island.

Cocos island is a volcanic apeck in the Pacific ocean and belotgs to Costa Rica. It is 200 miles off the Costa Rica coast, 500 miles from Panama, and 5 degrees north of the equator.

On tha trip to Cocos island destined to be Bonito's last, a number of his men became dissatisfied. Having vowed their treasure to the cava they gathered on the beach in sullen temper, and soon came to open mutiny. They were tired of piracy. They demanded that the entire treasure be divided among them and that they be set upon the mainland and permitted to shift for themselves. Bonito refused. A pitched battle was fought with cutlass and pistol, and in the hand-to-hand engagement many were killed.

Bonito was victorious. With the mutiny suppressed, he sailed for the West Indies. Off Jamaica, some one suggested a carousa hefore Bonito gava his consent. Seventeen men were landed and Bonito proceeded to lie off and on near a certain headland and wait for them. With the 17 were all that were left of the mutineers, including Thompson and Chapelle. But Bonito proved treacherous. He sailed away and left the mutineers to their fate. The 17 were recognized in Valparaiso as pirates and captured. They were convicted and all except Thompson and Chapelle were hanged. Thompson and Chepelle escaped by representing that they had been forced into Bonito's service and offered to guide a warship to Bonito's secret haunts among the West Indies islands.

The British government was just then planning a campaign of extermination against Bonito and his buccaneers. Sent to England for the purpose, Thompson and Chapelle joined a British corvette to pne of their old chief's places of refuge in the Caribbean. Bonito's ship and crew were captured, but the grim old sea wolf, seeing ahead the loom of the gibbet on Execution dock, blew out his brains on his own quarter-deck.

Of the subsequent fate of Chapelle little is known.

Thompson drops out of sight until 1836 when he reappears as Captain Thompson, master of an English vessel ing brig, tha Mary Dear, which at the opening of the second chapter of the romance of Cocos island was lying in the harbor of Callao, Peru. A revolution was under way in Peru. Lima, the capital district, was in a state of siege. Just before the beleaguering lines of the revolutionists closed around the city, the government authorities removed the money from the treasury and the plate and ornaments during back to the golden days of the conquest, and sent them for safekeeping to an old stone fortrese at Chilao. When the revolutionery army learned of the removal of the treasure, which was valued at $11,000,000, it marched on Callao with the determination of capturing the ship board. In the crisis, the commandant of the fortress, seeing an English flag fluttering from the peak of the Mary Dear, bethought him that under the folds of the union jack Lima's treasure would be safe. Captain Thompson gave his consent to the propoaition. The treasure was soon stowed snugly under the Mary Dear's hatches, and four Peruvian soldiers were left on board to guard it.

The Peruvian authorities, of course, did not dream that Captain Thompson, who so bravely flaunted the English flag, had sailed in earlier days under the Jolly Roger with Benito Bonito's cut-throat crew. But with $11,000,000 battened down in his hold the old lawless spirit of his buccaneering days flamed up anew in Thompson, and he could not resist tha temptation to turn robber again. In the night watches he and his men alit the throats of the guardians of the treasure, slipped their cables and put to sea.

The Mary Dear bore up for Cocos island and dropped anchor in Wafer bay. Some portion of the spoil was distributed among the craw. The remainder Thompson carried in 11 boatloads around the headland which separates Wafer bay from Chatham bay and there landed it upon the beach. He sent the boats back to the brig, keeping two men with him. With their assistance he carried the treasure into the tropical brush and stowed it in Benito Bonito's old trecsure cave. Then he shot the two men.

He spread to the winds every stitch of canvas and headed the brig westward in a mad hurry to escape pursuit, but before the tall peoks of Cocos leland had dropped hetow the horizon a Peruvien gunboat hove in sight and sent a shot across his bow. When capture seemed inevitable, Thompson surrendered. Perhaps his cunning brain foresew he immediately that must he granted to the sole possessor of the key to the hiding place of millions of dollars. At any rate he and the mate of the Mary Dear were spared the fate which befell the Peruvian heck to the Cocos island treasure. The other ten men of the Mary Dear's crew were strung up at the yard-arm.

The warship proceeded to Cocos island and Thompson and the mata vora lured under an armed escort. But the desperado was n man of resource, and he and the mate contrived to escaped from the ship and hide in the caves and undergrowth. For four days armed parties searched for them through the tangle and breadth of the island, pouring volleys into every piece of thick scrub or likely hiding place. At the end of this time, thinking that perhaps the fugitives had been killed by the broaddides with which the jungle had been raked, the captain of the gunboat sailed away.

The two marooned man eked out a miserable existence on berries and birds' eggs until a vessel called at Cocos for water. Passing themselves off as shipwrecked sailors, they were given passaga to the mainland. The mata died soon afterwards of yellow fever at Punta Arenas. Thompson escaped. One story has it that he went to Samoa where he lived among the natives of MacConnahl. According to another tale he mada his way to Egypt, land.

Nothing was heard of Thompson egain until 1844, when on n voyage from England to Newfoundland he fell in with Keating, who was to become heir to the secret of tha Cocos leland treasure.

Soon after Thompson had confided his secrat to Keating he died. His death aroused no suspicion at tha time, but long afterwards in the light of events Keating was suspected of having murdered him. Keating took over Thompson's effects, including his map of Cocos island. By Thompson's death, Keating became the sole possessor in all the world of the secret of the Cocos island treasure. How Keating lifted the treasure on two voyages to the island already has been told.

FAMOUS SUFFRAGIST

Began Life's Battle Handicapped by Fate.

Early Struggles of Dr. Anna Shaw, Head of the Suffrage Association, Who Won Success Against Many Discouragements.

Boston, Mass.—One of the ablest leaders connected with the woman suffrage movement in the United States is Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Suffrage association. She started for Albion college, in Michigan, with just $18 in her pocket. She had earned that $18 by teaching school at $1 a week, and after she had earned it she had to wait one year for the dog tax to be collected to get her pay.

Dr. Shaw was born in England, like those other pioneers of the suffrage movement, the Blockwells. But her parents took her into Michigan 52 years ago, when she was eight, having stopped four years in Masecchusetts on the way. They traveled days and days in an old-fashioned prairie schooner to reach their destination. Then they lived in a log cabin. The cabin was papered with spare copies of Horace Greeley's paper, and Anna learned to read from the paper on the walls, beginning with the big letters in tha advertisements and progressing to the editorials.

Miss Shaw spent four years in college and another four in the theological and medical schools of Boston university. Her people were deeply opposed to the whola plan and told



DR. ANNA SHAW

her they could do nothing whatever to help her. During that eight years she had only $91 that she did not earn.

She lived in an attic without any fire—in Boston winters. She studied in bed to keep warm, her breath making frosty clouds upon the air. She ate food enough to satisfy hunger.

One day she woe sitting on the steire. She had cot down because she felt too weak to get to the top. A woman whom she knew slightly came along and asked her what was the matter with the stairs. When she found out she went away and borrowed $91 from another woman and gave it to Miss Shaw with the proviso that she was never to know from whom it came. That was the first help she had through her course. She repaid the money after she was graduated and never saw who lent it.

But about this time she acquired the warm friendship of Mre. Perala Addy. Mrs. Addy had planned to go to Europe and take Miss Shaw with her as soon as the latter should have finished her course. She died just before commencement, but is her will left Miss Shaw $1,500 for the identical purpose of taking a journey to Europe. Miss Addy knew that Dr. Anna Shaw would spend that money and it will be gone forever. Instead of that she gave you two bonds worth $1,500 Then I will keep the bonds for security and lend you $1,500 of them. When you get to work you can repay me as convenient, and when it is all paid tha bonds will ha yours again."

She did this, and having acquired a certain sentiment about the matter, she has done the same ever since. She has left the bonds on deposit and let the interest accumulate, and they have paid the actual traveling expenses of her three trips to Europe.

Miss Shaw took the medical course because during her theological course she did missionary work in Boston. She found, to use her own words, that "half nothing the people wanted." They did not want either her theology or her gospel. They wanted help in their materiel lives. She took the medical cours in order that she might give them free medical treatment.

It was as a missionary doctor and preacher in the slums of Boston that Miss Shaw became convinced that thers were certain defects in an all main government which called for political power in the hands of women. She had always believed in woman suffrage. Now she decided to work for it. She began to spaak for the Massachusetts Suffrage association and from that grew her national work.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Curb on Sharpers in the Alien Hotels



NEW YORK.—Robbing immigrants and emigrants has long been a recognized industry around the docks of New York and proprietors of lodging houses have been taking money away from these people coming and going. Two laws recently became operative by which lodging house keepers will be compelled to give the arriving and departing persons of foreign birth something like the equivalent for money received.

Foreigners arrive all the year around, but those who depart for a visit to the old country generally begin coming to New York about October 1 and continue coming until the Christmas holidays. Then the steerage begins to bring them back, and by March nearly all are again in this country and ready to go to work.

Under the old system, runners for the lodging houses boarded the steamers and went through the steerage passengers looking for victims. No matter what country the arriving emigrant came from, there was some runner to talk to him in his native language.

When the boat had docked the runners led their victims to some lodging house, where they were made welcome as long as they had money. It often happened that an immigrant bound for some inland town had provided with a railway ticket would be detained in New York as long as he had money and then loaded on a train to go hungry to his destination. Those who go back to the "old country" in the fall on a visit find it so easy. Agents of the lodging houses, however, meet western trains, sometimes riding several hours out from New York, in search of customers.

Under the new laws the runners are no longer allowed to board boats or swarm around the docks soliciting patronage and every lodging house keeper has to furnish a bond for the fair treatment of his patrons.

Picture Unites a Brother and Sister



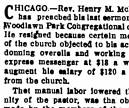
AURORA, ILL.—John Stanton of Aurora and his missing sister, Mrs. O. W. Waters of Philadelphia, whom he has not seen for 30 years, have been reunited through a moving picture film, and the Aurora man has gone to make his future home with his sister.

Mrs. Waters is an actress who paid her last visit to her brother almost a quarter of a century ago when she was appearing at the Park theater in Brooklyn. Correspondence finally was dropped and Mr. Stanton waited year after year for some word from the woman. Recently his attention was called to a theater poster in Aurora and the striking resemblance between the woman and his long-lost sister caused him to buy a ticket for the performance.

As the drama was cast on the screen he recognized the nurse to the young heroine in the drama as his sister. He sought out the manager and got the address of the film company, and ultimately located her in Philadelphia. He recently returned from a ten weeks' visit and goes back to pass the remainder of his life at her home.

Stanton, who is 72 years old, was born in New York and served in the navy during the Civil war at the Brooklyn navy yards. After the war he moved west and became a farmer. A few years ago he moved to Aurora. The Stantons have been of a dramatic tendency and most of them have been actors and actresses. Mrs. Waters has been on the stage for 46 years and expects to remain there the rest of her life. Stanton's nephew, Barry O'Neal, is a stage manager for a film company, while Mrs. O'Neal writes many of their picture dramas.

Pastor Quits Pulpit to Be Expressman



CHICAGO.—Rev. Henry M. McDowell has preached his last sermon as the Woodlawn Park Congregational church. He resigned because certain members of the church objected to his action in donning overalls and working as an express messenger at $18 a week to augment his salary of $120 a month from the church.

That manual labor lowered the dignity of the pastor, was the objection made by the members of the church, and according to friends of the pastor, while they were unable to have him ousted from the pulpit, they made things so unpleasant for him that he resigned.

"The Master I have been serving for 20 years as a pastor was a carpenter," said Rev. Mr. McDowell. "It did not lower his dignity to do manual labor, and I do not think he would object to my being an express messenger so I could pay my honest debts.

"It was impossible for me to keep my family on the $1,440 a year I received from the church. I have six children. Each of them contributes to the church, yet none of them was earning money. Each of them attended the church suppers and socials, paying at them out of my salary.

"Then came serious illness, and last spring, I found myself $200 in debt. Casting about for means of paying this sum, and certain that I could not pay it out of my salary, I found that I could add $18 a week to my income by becoming an express messenger. I consulted with one of the trustees and he told me it would be all right for me to accept. I did accept, and my doing so raised a storm of protest. Finally it became so unpleasant that rather than continue the difficulty, I decided to stop the trouble by resigning."

Corn Fed Catfish Latest From Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan.—Ever hear of a corn-fed, pedigreed catfish? Kansas has some and is going to have more. Prof. L. L. Dyche, curator of the Natural History museum of the State university and state fish and game warden, has undertaken to improve the breed of catfish by the methods employed by expert breeders in improved hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens and the methods advised by zoologists to improve the human race —careful selection of mates.

At the state fish hatchery at Pratt they are growing corn-fed catfish that are as much of an improvement over the ordinary catfish, just by feeding alone, as the catfish is better than a buffalo as far as food value is concerned. The corn-fed Kansas steer and hog bring the highest prices in the markets.

"We have one small pond at the catchery that is flooded and lined with cement," said Prof. Dyche. "After the spawning season is over and the little fish are old enough that they don't need the mother's care, we take the big ones out of the spawning ponds and put them into this cement pond, where we can feed them.

"In this cement pond we put, among other varieties, a large number of catfish. These eat live food, frogs, fish, worms, snakes and such, while the cripple and catfish live chiefly on vegetables. Every day we put chopped cornmeal and cornbread into that pond for the catfish.

"We have catfish in other ponds that are not fed on corn and we have been eating both the corn-fed catfish and those that are not corn fed and there is all the difference in the world in the flavor of the two."

IN THE LIMELIGHT

CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING



One of America's most picturesque figures celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding the other day. This man is Joseph H. Choate, the brilliant lawyer, orator and diplomat, who did so much toward increasing American popularity in England while in charge of the American embassy in London.

Joseph Hodges Choate was born in Salem, Mass., in 1832 and comes of a famous legal family, his father, Rufus Choate, being one of the most eminent lawyers of his time. He was educated at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1855. While never a politician in the practical sense he always took an active interest in public affairs and during his legal career in New York took a leading part in many of the reform movements.

Fifty years ago Mr. Choate married Miss Caroline D. Sterling of Cleveland. Their married life has been one of unusual merit. Not long ago some one asked him who he would choose to be if he were not Joseph H. Choate.

"Mrs. Choate's second husband," was his instantaneous reply. At the anniversary celebration, which took place at Wellesley, near Stockbridge, Mass., were several persons who were present at the wedding 50 years ago.

CANADA'S ROYAL GOVERNOR



The Dominion of Canada deeply appreciates the honor which has been conferred on her by the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as governor general and will give his royal highness a most enthusiastic welcome on his arrival. The distinction which is Canada's in having, as a representative of the British throne, an uncle of King George will be more readily understood when it is stated that never before has a prince of the royal blood been sent as governor general to any of the British possessions over the seas. The nearest approach to such distinction was when the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, resided in Canada with her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, who was then governor general. The marquis afterward became and is now the Duke of Argyle.

The Duke of Connaught is the only surviving son of Queen Victoria. He was her third son and the seventh of her nine children. His surviving sisters are Helena, Princess Christian; Louise, Duchess of Argyle, and Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenburg. If so good a mother as Queen Victoria justly may be said to have had a favorite son, then Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, was that son.

MAY HEAD CHINESE REPUBLIC



Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese reformer, who was banished from the empire not long ago and is now in the United States, is believed to be slated for the presidency of the republican government when the Chinese revolutionists can take time enough from fighting to organize. There is said to be a standing offer from the Pekin government of $50,000 for the body of Sun Yat Sen, dead or alive.

Each succeeding day has added to the gravity of the situation in China. The imperial government, having discovered that the naval methods used in uprisings throughout the empire are entirely inadequate in this case, has gotten down to the business of real warfare. But the enlightenment of the situation, and the consequent delay in real repressive measures, have given the revolutionists an opportunity to become better organized, draw greater forces to its standard and seize more territory.

Yuen Shi Kai, the banished war head who was recalled recently, has accepted the post of viceroy of Hu-Peh and Hu-Nen provinces, to which territory he is directed to proceed and immediately re-establish the imperial authority.

HARVESTER HEAD IS SUED

Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, the McCormick's man of business, clubman, churchman and aspirant for the title of one of Chicago's leading citizens, was recently sued by John Henning, who asks $25,000 damages on the claim that Funk has alienated the affections of his wife, Josephine Henning. To say that the suit created a sensation is to put it mildly. Funk has recently been before the public of Chicago in so-called moral uplift movements, which well befitted a man of church proclivities, and his talk of furthering such causes has made him more or less well known to the newspaper public, consequently when the suit was filed it caused wide interest. Mr. Funk untered a denial, emphatic and vigorous as it was possible for a man to make. It is said Mr. Funk first saw and admired Mrs. Henning while she worked in the Auditorium Annex cafe. Mrs. Henning is said to be not only good looking, but a beauty.

Clarence S. Funk is sufficiently in the public eye to warrant the sensation caused by the John Henning's charges.

NATION'S CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Now Aim to Make the Panama Canal Pay



WASHINGTON.—Foreshadowing the practical completion of the Panama canal by July 1, 1913, the Isthmian canal commission, in its annual report, recommends congressional legislation governing canal tolls, organization for the operation of the canal and for government of the canal zone, utilization of canal revenue to pay operating expenses and to repay the capital invested, and other action. Expedition was urgently demanded in order to advise the commercial world of the use it may make of the great waterway, of the cost of sending ships through it and just when it will be opened. The commission wished to give at least eighteen months' notice of the rates to permit the world's maritime interests time to readjust their routes and to build new ships and organize new transportation companies.

It was also deemed desirable to put the canal to use as early as possible, not only to secure financial returns on the enormous capital invested, but to make possible the passage of the world's fleets without confusion or delay. The report showed that the engineers' board has already found that all the concrete in the great Gatun locks will be laid by June 1, 1912, and five months later the locks on the Pacific side will be finished, except the gates, which will be ready June 1, 1913. Meantime by April 1, next, the giant spillway at Gatun would be at the fifty-foot elevation and the entire dam there would be completed by the following winter.

The total outlay for maintaining the canal will be for wages of the operative force, engineering work, sanitation and civil administration. The commission was insistent that the revenue of the canal should go to pay not only the operating expenses, but to repay the capital invested. Every legitimate means for raising revenue should be adopted, said the report, which recommended that the government should not only supply coal and oil for its own vessels, but should sell them to merchant shipping.

Rangers Exterminate Predatory Beasts



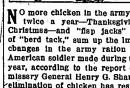
ONE of the duties of Uncle Sam's forest rangers is to let "varmints" that destroy cattle, sheep and other domestic animals, in the western states, where bears, mountain lions, wolves, coyotes, wildcats and lynxes are plentiful, the eternal damage from wild beasts runs into millions. Last year forest rangers killed 7,971 destructive animals. The reports, just out, show that 213 bears, 83 mountain lions, 172 wolves, 69 wolf pups, 6,467 coyotes, 870 wildcats and 72 lynxes fell before the rangers' guns.

In addition to their efforts after animals that are harmful to live stock and to game animals and birds, forest officers have made headway against the prairie dog, which eats one thirty-second as much as a sheep. The biological survey estimates that one grown wolf will destroy about $1,000 worth of stock a year, and that the average family of wolves will get at least $3,000 worth. The stock killed by wolves is principally

"The problem of the extermination of predatory animals," said John A. Rhodes, a guard of the forest service, "is one that calls for determined and persistent labor along lines that are practical, at the hands of men who are accustomed to the country, thoroughly understand the habits of the wild animals and are familiar with the means of their extermination.

"Where hunters are employed, the use of poison as a means of extermination stands first. Its advantage lies in the once and rapidity with which it can be handled. Where the labor of a half a dozen men would be required in setting and watching a line of traps, one man can easily cover the same country with poison. The greater the number of baits the greater the chances for killing."

Given Flapjacks Instead of Chicken



NO more chicken in the army, turkey twice a year—Thanksgiving and Christmas—and "flapjacks" instead of "herd tack," sum up the important changes in the army rations for the American soldier made during the past year, according to the report of Commissary General Henry G. Sharpe. The elimination of chicken has resulted in a yearly saving to the government of $65,000. The poor soldiers are no longer to worry along on beef, pork, mutton, bacon, eggs and fish.

It cost the United States 16.14 cents a day more to feed the American soldier in Alaska than it did those stationed in the United States. This is declared due principally to the cost of beef and its transportation to the isolated posts in the territory.

The daily average cost of the rations issued during the year in the United States alone was 23.76 cents; Alaska, 39.39 cents; Hawaii, 24.10 cents; Porto Rico, 28.72 cents; inboard transports, 29.56 cents; American soldiers in the Philippines, 24.56 cents, and the native soldiers in the Philippines, 14.67. Even the Philippine islands shows a greater average cost per diem per man. The report shows the average cost per year per man in the United States to be $105.96, and in the Philippines, $114.21.

It is interesting to note, the report says, that out of a total of $11,884,894 spent during the year for subsistence, only four-fifths of 1 per cent, or $96,906, is accredited to losses from such causes as ordinary wastage in issue and transportation, deterioration from climatic causes, theft and property worn out.

Wants Pension Office Beauty Restored



PENSION COMMISSIONER JAMES L. DAVENPORT has no use for the artistic, and as much as it is possible for that genial gentlemen to be disappointed, is mightily grieved over the fact that the pension office does not look as pretty as it ought to, and nothing like as pretty as it might. Commissioner Davenport says that the pension office ought to be one of the show places in Washington, and there was a time when this was true. Now it is half-filled up with the dusty files cases and literature of the Indian office, which really hasn't any business there. In fact, the great court of the pension office, which until the new government printing office was constructed was the largest building in the world, all under one roof, looks more like a clutter closet so far as the main floor is concerned, than like a decent, respectable public building.

"The great interior court is surrounded by the various offices which rise tier on tier to the great glass ceiling, with the rows of handsomely ornamented balconies opening upon the court. In the center of the court is a beautiful fountain, and it used to be that exquisite little models of the Monitor and the Merrimac chased each other around and around in this fountain. There are a number of wonderful columns of brick cemented over and painted to resemble marble, and formerly there were all kinds of palms and aquatic plants around the fountain, with nice lounging seats, and, as Commissioner Davenport says, it was one of the show places in Washington, and it ought to be again.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - - MINN.

ARE THE STARS FADING?

The opening of the present theatrical season is accompanied by the proclamation of a new principle. For 20 years or more the star has been the idol of the public and the god of managers. Mighty was the wage of this divinity. The star system seemed permanent. But last season was one of the most trying that theater managers have ever weathered. Scarcely one has not curtailed his enterprises, says the New York Sun. Theatrical investment is on a much less extensive scale than it was 12 months ago. Extreme conservatism marks the business this fall. Managers are searching for suggestions as to the best means of putting their affairs on a solid basis. One result of this investigation is the assertion that it would probably be much better for the theaters if there were fewer stars or none at all. The reasons for this decision seem sound, at all events sound-er to reasonable laymen than the causes of the sudden promotion of every blue-eyed ingenue to the rank of a star. Managers have decided that the theatrical celebrity they make holds them afterward in tyrannical grasp. They must eventually accede to all the conditions these players may impose. Thus by deliberately creating a star they are raising up a force that will eventually be inimical to them.

Grindell Matthews, a young English engineer, is believed by his friends to be on the verge of giving to the world a wireless telephone with which conversations may be carried on across the Atlantic. It may not become public, as the British government may seek to acquire the sole right to it, preserving the secret, and retaining it for use in war. All that is known concerning the apparatus is that it is in a box so small that one may easily carry it about. Instruments may be toned so that they will transmit only to others tuned to the same key. A man might telephone to his wife while she is out shopping. Tests have been made in which the interpenetration of brick and iron walls was shown to be no barrier. Nothing seems too wonderful in the way of invention—especially where electricity is concerned; so nobody will be greatly surprised if Matthews' invention fulfills its promise.

The New York populace is apt to smile with pitying superiority when it hears a Cockney drop his "h's." It forgets that it is equally culpable in regard to another letter of the alphabet. "r." How it does shy at "r." When the letter is not dropped entirely it becomes "ol," as in "gol" for girl, or "eviol" for world. What is being done in our public schools to correct this bad habit and others equally bad? The Cockney language is not a thing of beauty or a delight to the ear, but positively wa ars de-veloping as ergot here that is much worse, a monstrous, hybrid form of speech, devoid of oace of grace and music. Let our school commissioners look to it!

When a man holds up his fellow man at the point of a gun and relieves him of his belongings it is a case of highway robbery. When a nation does the same thing it is called war. What the world needs is an international police force.

When a man sues a girl for the money he spent in courtieg her, it behooves the girl to enter a counter suit for the gas that was burned during the sessions in the parlor.

An Ohio man fainted after he had played a piano continuously for twenty-seven hours. We haven't heard what happened to the people who were compelled to listen.

A Chicago man jumped from the third story of a burning hotel, but the kind that jump a hill on the first floor in the silent night are the kind the hotelkeepers don't like.

One of the esteemed missionaries tells us that China will one day dominate the world. Think, brethren, before being forced to eat all one's meals in a Chinese restaurant!

A telephone girl in Portugal gave warning of a royalist attack and quelled a revolt, proving herself a first-class information operator.

The freshman and sophomore medics are rather rough in their rushes, but after they graduate they will mingle with more finesse.

Chasing a monoplane with automobiles is a merry sport at which one can wish the fairy tales of our childhood blated.

A Boston clergyman advocates the teaching of love-making in the schools. That's where it begins, usually.

REBELS TAKE CITY

SHANGHAI IS CAPTURED BY CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

THRONE ACCEPTS NEW CODE

Constitution Adopted Provides For Perpetuity of Manchu Dynasty But Curtails Power of Throne—Fall of Wasung Expected Soon.

Shanghai—The city of Shanghai was taken over by the rebels without a battle, the authorities offering no resistance and the troops of the Klangnan arsenal joining the invading forces.

A large force of rebels has set out for Wasung, ten miles up the river, and a report that the city has fallen, together with all the forts along the river, is expected hourly.

Other forces are advancing on Nanking and Ching Kiang. The province of Yunnan seceded and declared its independence.

The capture of this city was accomplished with astonishing ease. There has been no fighting or disorder and the sudden movement was unexpected.

The police and native soldiers made no attempt to interfere. All the officials quietly gave up their offices to the rebels and thousands of residents swarmed into the streets wearing a band of white about their arms, signifying their sympathy with the new regime. An attempt was made to capture the taotai, but he had fled with the appearance of the first rebel flag.

The rebel leaders have notified the foreign consuls that they have established a republican government and that all foreign concessions and subjects will be amply protected.

It is stated that the rebels are planning to concentrate all their forces at Wuchang, evacuating Hanyang for that purpose.

Peking—The national assembly completed a draft of the basic law upon which it proposes to construct the new constitution of China. It was submitted to the throne and accepted immediately. The tentative plan provides for the perpetuity of the Manchu dynasty. The power of the emperor is closely restricted by the constitution, which is to be written by the national assembly.

The imperial princes are made ineligible to the offices of premier, members of the cabinet and administrators of the provinces.

Hongkong—Fighting is still in progress in Hankow, according to late dispatches received here. The rebels have taken the city of Lueh-yang with bodies strawn everywhere. The battle there between the royalists and the rebels is believed to be the most vicious of the revolution.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER

Arrest of Mrs. Louisa Vermilya, Charged With Poisoning Chicago Policeman, Is Ordered.

Chicago.—Following a report of the experts who examined the viscera of Policeman Arthur F. Bissonette, who died in the hospital of Louisa Vermilya under mysterious circumstances, that they had found "arsenic in abundant quantities," a warrant charging Mrs. Vermilya with murder was issued.

Coroner Hoffman announced that he would exhume two bodies immediately in a further investigation of the fatalities among persons related to or closely associated with Mrs. Vermilya.

For reasons best known to the authorities interested in the case, Mrs. Vermilya has not been taken to police cell. The warrant charging her with murder was taken before Judge Walker by Archie Bissonette, a brother of the man whose death brought on the investigation.

Two policemen are constantly on guard over Mrs. Vermilya at her residence, 415 East Twenty-sixth street, to prevent her from escaping or from harming herself. In their hands the murder warrant has been placed.

TRIPOLI SHELLED BY TURKS

Outar Forts Are Captured by Arab Allies After Two Hours' Terrific Bombardment.

Berlin.—The outer forts at Tripoli have been captured by the allied Turkish and Arab forces following a terrific bombardment. The Italians were driven back, according to reports here.

The dispatches state that Reschad Bey, the Turkish commander, sent a note demanding the immediate surrender of the city and that upon the Italians replying in the negative a two hours' cannonade was opened by the attacking force.

The Turkish leader warned the foreign consuls and unarmed citizens to leave Tripoli. How many escaped before the bombardment began is not known.

Fool Joker Kills Friend.

Hoboken, N. J.—"Didn't know it was loaded" was responsible for the death of George Snyder when Jeremiah Wilson in a joking mood placed a revolver against Snyder's temple and pulled the trigger. The men were close friends.

"Ad." Costs a Jeweler $350.

Kansas City, Mo.—A jury in the circuit court here has awarded $350 damages to Orel Mundee, a five-year old boy, because a local jeweler used his picture in an advertisement.

LOS ANGELES CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR



JOB HARRIMAN.

Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., got more votes than either of his opponents in the primary election held here, but he did not receive a majority. Hence the issue will not be settled until the election in December. Under the city charter a majority in the primary elects. Thousands of women worked for Harriman.

ASKS BIGGER NAVY

TAFT AFTER REVIEWING FLEET IN NEW YORK HARBOR CALLS FOR MORE SHIPS.

ONE SEAMAN LOSES HIS LIFE

Only Incident to Mar Mighty Pageant of Marine Fighting Forces Is Drowning of Man From Battleship New Jersey.

New York.—Fresh from his cross-continent tour of 13,000 miles, President Taft, from the wind-swept bridge of his historic little cruiser yacht Mayflower, reviewed the mightiest line of fighting craft ever assembled under the American flag.

Standing on the bridge of the Mayflower, anchored off Twenty-third street, the president braved a 60-mile gale to receive the homage of 22 great steel-clad leviathans steaming down the river along the shora of New York city.

As the line of ninety-nine ships of war swept past the Mayflower, on which stood Mr. Taft, and boomed the presidential salute of twenty-one guns, the three tiers of men manning the port rail were in rigid salute. As the New Jersey, seventeenth vessel in line, swept by everyone on the president's deck uncovered in silent respect to the memory of Gustave Frey, able seaman, who had lost his life the day hour before. The seaman lost his footing while assisting at the starboard gangway of the New Jersey and plunged into the raging river. For an hour the vast armada was held up while boats from various ships made a fish search for the unfortunate sailor.

After reviewing the fleet the president left for Hot Springs, Va.

Before his departure the president issued the following statement:

"Those who saw the fighting fleet which was assembled in New York harbor could not fail to be struck with its preparedness and with its high military efficiency and must have been proud of its personnel.

"The demonstration has had an educational value in arousing patriotism, increasing the general knowledge of and interest in the navy, illustrating the ability to mobilize on short notice and showing the skill of the officers, who turned the whole fleet in the narrow river and sent it to sea at the rate of 14 knots an hour.

"I am more than ever convinced of the desirability of conferring upon the commanding officer of our fleet the title of admiral, or at least of vice-admiral. At present the ranking officer is a rear admiral and the title is not commensurate with the importance of the fleet. At the review of the German fleet at Kiel, a smaller number of ships were under the command of a full admiral; two squadrons were commanded by vice-admirals, and each of four divisions was commanded by a rear admiral."

Chinese Manila is Burned.

Manila.—The Chinese district was swept by fire with a loss of over $1,000,000. The fire threatened to destroy the commercial center of the city, and the Twentieth infantry, with General Pinkston in charge, was called out to assist the fire fighters.

Indiana Banker Leaves Prison.

Leavenworth, Kas. Frank H. Nicolai, a former Auburn (Ind.) banker, left the federal prison here a free man. He served two years of a five-year sentence for embezzlement.

HALT SENATE INQUIRY

STEPHENSON COMMITTEE ENDS WORK AT MILWAUKEE.

Senator, Who is Last Witness, Denies Use of Money for His Election.

Milwaukee.—The senatorial investigating committee, which has been probing the election of Senator Stephenson, he has completed its work in Milwaukee. The committee finished the taking of testimony and adjourned to meet in Washington at the call of the chairman.

The last witness was Senator Stephenson, as he had been the first. He denied ever having any connection with either Hines or Shields in regard to his election, and denied ever having given Shields or anyone else a blank check.

Senator Stephenson said that he had made no promises and had paid no money to any legislative candidate to assist in his election, nor had he authorized anyone to do so for him behalf.

Edward Hines of Chicago took the stand again and denied that he had a conversation with R. J. Shields. Hines denied that he had ever had a talk with Senator Stephenson regarding the election or in regard to money.

Senator Asbury said, before announcing the adjournment, that the committee had examined 120 witnesses, and had taken 30 affidavits.

FIND CLUE TO KNABE DEATH

Police Search for Man Seen Near Woman Doctor's Apartment Night of Tragedy.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A mysterious, well-dressed man is being sought by the police as the possible slayer of Dr. Helena Knabe, who was killed in her apartment. He was seen by H. W. Heskett, keeper of a cigar store in the neighborhood, to emerge from a passageway adjoining the first floor flat occupied by Dr. Knabe.

Heskett was passing the place on his way home at 11:10 o'clock when the stranger came hurriedly out of the entrance and passed Heskett. He was tall, well dressed and had a dark mustache.

THANKSGIVING DAY IS SET

President Taft Issues Usual Proclamation at Chicago and Designates November 30 as Holiday.

Chicago.—Chicago as a temporary capital of the nation during the four days' visit of the national chief executive took on additional prestige when, for the first time in history, a Thanksgiving day proclamation was issued by the president of the United States while away from the White House.

President Taft, from his temporary executive seat at the Blackstone hotel, made public the annual proclamation which will make Thanksgiving this year fall on the fifth Thursday of the month, November 30.

Colman is Critically Ill.

Lexington Junction, Mo.—Norman J. Colman of St. Louis, first secretary of agriculture of the United States, was taken from a Wabash train here after having suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which, it is feared may prove fatal.

Killed in Auto Wreck.

Danville, Ill.—Moses Solomon, a wealthy business man of Elgin, Ill., was instantly killed at Pittsburg when his automobile in which he was riding overturned.



CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

The wonder of baking powders—Calumet. Wonderful in its raising powers—its uniformity, its never failing results, its purity.

Wonderful in its economy. It costs less than the high-price trust brands, but it is worth as much. It costs a trifle more than the cheap and big can kinds—it is worth more. But proves its real economy in the baking.

Use CALUMET—the Modern Baking Powder.

At all Grocers.

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition

MADE CONVERT OF OLD SILAS

Member of School Board May Have Had Deep Thought, but Anyway He Was Satisfied.

The athletic young woman who taught the district school was on trial for soundly thrashing seven unruly boys.

"You—you think you can control the situation, do—do you?" inquired the president of the school board, who stuttered.

"I can," replied the young woman with considerable decision.

"Well, I don't know about this," grinned Silas Weatherwax. "If my boy needs a lickin' I can give it to him myself. I don't believe in mixed lessons lickin's."

The teacher smiled.

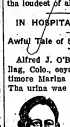
"Neither do I," she said. "If thrashings are to be administered, I think I much better for one person to administer them. And after I have cleaned up the school I may decide to go out and clean up the township."

A moment later when a vote of confidence in the teacher was called for, the "ayes" of Silas Weatherwax was the loudest of all.

IN HOSPITAL NINE MONTHS.

Awful Tale of Suffering From Kidney Trouble.

Alfred J. O'Brien, Second St., Sterling, Colo., says: "I was in the Baltimore Marine Hospital nine months. The urine was in a terrible state and



soma days I passed half a gallon of blood. They wanted to operate on me and I went to St. Joseph's Hospital at Omaha, putting in three months there without any gain. I was pretty well discouraged when advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so and when I had taken one box, the pain left me. I kept on and a perfect cure was the result."

"When Your Back is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c a box at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Early Training.

"Sha claime that her ancestors stood torturing with red-hot pincers."

"I believa it. Sha can wear shoes three sizes too small and look happy."—Harper's Weekly.

Blood Poisoning is often caused by slight cuts or wounds. Death may result. Hamlins Wizard Oil will draw out the poison, heal the wound and prevent serious trouble.

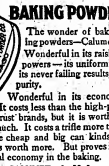
The love of the beautiful is becoming not only the possession of the rich, but the desire and possession of the very poor.—Rt. Hon. John Burns.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There are many who recite their writings in the middle of the forum.

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Lacombe, Alberta, got from his Spring Wheat. Same with Flax. Same with Barley. Records from other districts in that province: Strathcona district, Barley 80 bushels per acre; Innisfail district, Oats 102 bushels of wheat from 25 acres; Leduc district, Potatoes 600 bushels per acre; Medicine Hat district, 1,000 bushels of oats from 10 acres; Edmonton district, 1,500 bushels of potatoes from 10 acres.



The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Dominion Government for the exhibit of grains, grasses and grains in sheaf. Records for 1909 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

From homesteads of 160 acres, Free; purchased prairie at $10 per acre; irrigated land $25 per acre. Railway rates to settlers are low.

Schools conveniently situated. Churches in all districts. Markets good. Climate ideal. Healthful. Pamphlet describing in detail the resources of Western Canada, and telling how easily procured, sent free on application to Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agents.

Dan Mills, 125 First St., Grand Forks, N. D.
C. J. Broughton, Room 2, Bullard Block, Marquette, Mich.
W. H. Rogers, Room 3, Callahan Block, Duluth, Minn.
Geo. A. Hall, 125 1/2 St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but surely compel a lazy liver to do its duty.



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dizziness and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A GENTS WANTED—Men or live to represent our Company in your city or a short commercial trip. Salary $75 per month and expenses paid. Men in no other line can make as much money. Position permanent. Address, with stamp, The Standard Silver Co., Dept. 10, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

For the treatment of Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofula, Wounds, Piles, Fistula, Fever Sores, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Sore Breasts and all Skin Diseases. Price 50 cents per box. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., Dept. A.O. St. Paul, Minn.

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS for 32,000 Homeseekers. Address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent, Winona, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.

KODAKS and SUPPLIES of every description. DEVELOPING AND FINISHING A SPECIALTY. Send for catalogue. ADDRESS ZIMMERMAN BROS., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

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WOMAN'S ILLS

Many women suffer needlessly from girlhood to womanhood and from motherhood to old age—with backache, dizziness or headache. She becomes broken-down, sleepless, nervous, irritable and feels tired from morning to night. When pains and aches rack the womanly system at frequent intervals, and your neighbor advises

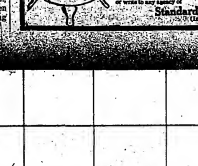


Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

This Prescription has, for over 30 years, been curing delicate, weak, pain-wracked women, by the hundreds of thousands and this too in the privacy of their homes without their having to submit to indelicate questionings and offensively repugnant examinations.

Sick women are invited to consult in confidence by letter *free*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Ass'n, R.V. Pierce, M. D., Pres't, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Great Family Doctor Book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition—1000 pages, answers *in Plain English* hosts of delicate questions which every man, single or married, ought to know about. Sent *free* to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing only, in French cloth binding.



PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Always ready for use. Safest and most reliable. The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is just like a portable fireplace.

It gives quick, glowing heat wherever, whenever, you want it. A necessity in fall and spring, when it is not cold enough for the furnace. Valuable as an auxiliary heater in midwinter. Drabs of blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings.

Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. If he cannot supply you, write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

LITTLE TALK DID THE WORK

Pastor, of Course, Had Only Good of Congregation at Heart, but He Got Monetary Results.

At the end of the first six months of his pastorate, Rev. Amos Johnson had learned the ways of his flock so thoroughly that he knew exactly how to deal with them. One Sunday the collection was deplorably slender. The next week Mr. Johnson made a short and telling speech at the close of his sermon.

"I don't want any man to gib more dan his share, brethren," he said gently, bending toward the congregation. "But we must all gib according as the Lawd has blessed and favored us, and according to what we rightly has.

"I say rightly hab, brethren," he went on, after a short pause, "because we don't want any tainted money in de box. Squire James told me dat he'd missed some chickens dis week. Now if any ob my pore benighted brudders has fallen by de way in connection wid dose chickens, let him stay his hand from de box when it comes to him.

"Brudder Leroy, will you pass de box while I watch de signs and see if dere's anyone in de congregation dat needs me to wrastle in prayer for him."—Youth's Companion.

ERUPTION COVERED BODY

"Three years ago this winter I had a breaking out that covered my whole body. It itched so it seemed as if I should go crazy. At first came out fi little pimples on my back and spread till it covered my whole body and limbs down to my knees, also my arms down to my elbows. Where I scratched it made sores, and the terrible itching and burning kept me from sleeping. I tried several remedies all to no purpose. Then I concluded to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, also the Resolvent, for about four months, and they completely cured me of eczema. I have had no return of the disease since. I never had a good night's rest after the skin eruption first broke out till I commenced using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had only used them a few days before I could see they were beginning to heal, and the terrible itching was gone.

"Those that lived in the house at the time know how I suffered, and how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me. I never take a bath now but out using the Cuticura Soap, and I do not believe there are better remedies for any skin disease than the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Sarah Calkins, Waukegan, Ill., Mar. 10, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists all the sellers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

Arms Made to Order.

A United States senator, worth millions which he made rapidly, has a coat-of-arms recently acquired. He gave a large dinner party one night his coat-of-arms was emblazoned in gold on the top of the dinner bowls. The lady who went in with the senator, the wife of another senator, observed the insignia when she picked up her dinner card and exclaimed: "How pretty!"

"Yes," replied the senator proudly, "I think it is rather neat. My wife invented it."—Saturday Evening Post.

SHE SUFFERED FIVE YEARS

Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Erie, Pa.—"I suffered for five years from female troubles and at last was afraid that death behind him, and I went to three doctors and they did me no good, so my sister advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I had taken only two bottles I could see a big change, so I took six bottles and I am now strong and well again. I don't know how to express my thanks for the good it has done me and I hope all suffering women will give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It was worth its weight in gold."—Mrs. J. P. ENDLICH, R. F. D. No. 8, Erie, Pa.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

PISO'S
will immediately relieve
COUGHS & COLDS

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young taxpayer becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a franking prosecutor, a western mining town. They propose to elope in a blinding blizzard, but are confronted by the scandalized husband. He is shot by the lady in the confusion, but dies at the side of his assailant's wife, who is upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse is killed, exhausted. The youth puts her on his own and, following tangling to the stirrup strap. Seeing he is an unpolished gentleman, she thrusts her pocket into a more fitting and wider set. Subsequently, in the Pullman, the statistician just from the city meets the woman and a twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire of New York. He meets Eleanor Haldane, a beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and co-operates with her in her work. Gormly's daughter Ethel, a spoiled child, flies and Ruth himself fascinated in part and track extensions gained by grafting aldermen, backed by the Gotham Traction Company. An automobile accident brings the Haldanes to his country home. Gormly announces that he will be mayor of New York and redeem the city from boss rule. Mr. Haldane is a fine specimen of manhood, but his wife is a confirmed invalid. Gormly's daughter has been wooing the newspaper reporter, Jack Warren, a man of high character. Gormly, however, rejects all proposed alliances.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

Liffey snorted with disdain.

"My dear Mr. Warren, undoubtedly you are very available. Whether or not you are the most available is the question," interposed McDonald.

"We ought to get some man of the highest consideration, who belongs to a most respectable family, and yet who is amenable to the right pressure. How'd you do yourself, Mr. Haldane?" asked the boss innocently, if bosses ever ask anything in that vein.

"Under no consideration," he said, decisively, "could I accept the honor. My interests, my time, are much too vast for me to localize them by becoming mayor of New York."

"Haven't you got a son?" asked Connell, the chief of police. "He'd have all the orders everywhere, and the job of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

"Oh, I guess you'll take your orders from the society."

"Not from me, Liffey, not from anybody," said Rutherford quietly enough, though his face flushed at the insult. "As a matter of fact, being district attorney, I hold the whip hand of you all." And again the uneasy movement from the financiers outboard the truth of that assertion. "My term still has two years to run, remember, and there are things I could do even with you. Don't forget that!"

Liffey gritted his teeth, but said nothing in the face of so obvious a proposition.

CHAPTER IX.

The Plans of the Ring.

At this moment Haldane reentered the room. He looked gravely troubled.

"Gentlemen, it is past belief, but when I asked him whether he would accept the nomination or not, he said—"

Haldane paused.

"He said he had already pledged his support to Gormly that afternoon at the intercession of—a—my daughter and some other friends."

"Well, I'm damned!" said the boss. "Are you goin' to stand for that?"

"I hardly see how I can prevent it," answered Haldane, very much perturbed, "unless I should disclose my own connection with the administration, which, I take it, is a thing to be avoided for all our sakes."

"Yes, unless we want to kill the cow we're milkin'," returned Liffey. "It is. But can't you put pressure on him?"

"To a certain extent, yes."



"Turn Up Some Dirty Story About Him," Said Liffey Bluntly.

"Cut off his allowance."

"Unfortunately, he has sufficient money of his own from his grandfather's estate, to keep him from—a—want; and as he is quite of age, my influence must be a matter of persuasion."

"Gentlemen," said Rutherford, "this is a very serious indication of the gravity of the situation. If young men like Livingstone Haldane espouse the cause of George Gormly, it means that he'll have a following among—a—class that has tremendous weight."

"That class as a rule don't cut much of a figure in politics," said the street commissioner. "It's my white wings and Connell's gang and the society that does the work."

"Don't make any mistake," said Rutherford. "The class to which you refer, if it could be waked up, is capable of doing amazing work."

"If I know anything about it," said Van Slyke, "Gormly will wake them up too."

"I guess we'll have to fall back on Mr. Warren and his administration," said Haldane.

"Gentlemen," began Warren sententiously, "I shall always be glad to serve the people and—or—my friends and supporters in any office to which I may be chosen."

"We'll take care of that," interrupted Liffey contemptuously.

"In order to make it regular," said the district attorney, "I propose that we all declare here and now our presence for our candidate. I don't hesitate to say that I think Warren is the best man we can get. We know him; we know just exactly what we can expect from him. I feel called upon by the people, and his connection with this little ring here is not embarrassing."

"I guess that suits me," returned Liffey.

Rutherford and Connell agreed, and Van Slyke and his colleagues also assented.

"Now," said Liffey, "I've got something else to propose. What do you think as to the likelihood of Gormly's getting or accepting the nomination of the cuts?"

"I think he could get it by turning over his hand," answered Haldane; "but I think it is extremely unlikely that he'll accept it. His tool me that he intended to run as an absolute independent; not to be tied to any party whatsoever."

"They'll offer him the nomination sure," said Connell. "They all never had such a chance as he'll present since Pa' been chief of police, and that's nearly twenty years."

"Well, if he won't accept it, that'll make them all sore as the devil," said Hilsberry.

"Exactly," interposed Liffey, "and therefore I propose that we make a compartisan ticket to run against him; that we divide the offices between the ins and outs; reserving to ourselves the most important and vital ones, of course, but givin' the outs enough to make 'em feel good, let 'em git their fingers into the public pie for a few pickin's, and so on. We can easily do that without hurt too much, and we'll present a united front against him."

A united front of all the grafters, thieves, blackguards, financiers, and politicians in New York!" sneered Rutherford.

"You don't like the scheme, Mr. Rutherford," roared Liffey angrily.

"Vastly. I think it's one of the best that could be proposed."

"As for myself," said Haldane, "I also think it has elements of attractiveness, although I must protest against being placed in the category you have enumerated, Mr. Rutherford."

"Oh, protest all you like," said the district attorney easily. "The suggestion is a good one, Liffey. It's not hard to see why you're in your present position."

"I suppose," said Mr. Haldane, "that any information you may acquire should be submitted to those of us who are present before any use is made of it."

"Oh that, of course," said Liffey. "Chief, don't make any moves without submitting them to me."

"There is still another matter of interest in all which must be settled," continued Haldane.

"What's that?"

"The old franchise of the New York Street Car company that expires this spring; the link that completes the chain of the Gotham Freight Traction company."

"Well, it doesn't seem to me that's a very difficult proposition," said Liffey. "We've got the board of aldermen, and the borough presidents as well. All we've got to do is draw up an ordinance and shove it through. The mayor herself sign it, and that'll be the end of it."

"It is by no means as easy as you think, Liffey," said Haldane. "If I know anything about Gormly he'll make a fight on that issue. That is the weak point. If we had that franchise safely passed and in our pockets, we could laugh at him. I don't see any reason, therefore, why we should not to defer the passage of such an ordinance until after the election."

"I think that while there is much in what you say, Haldane," said Van Slyke, "yet we'd better make sure of the ordinance before the election. We would have that, anyway, even if we failed, which, as Mr. Liffey says, is hardly possible."

"Gentlemen," said Haldane, "I am by no means convinced of what you say. I tell you that the main fight will be on the disposal of that very franchise. I admit that we can pass anything in spite of any commotions, but the question is do we want it."

"That's hardly the question," said McDonald. "Of course we want to; but the question is, is it the best thing to do? Shall we not bring our force in your arguments, Mr. Haldane. If we present ourselves with the franchise, which is immensely valuable and vital indeed to the completion of our properties, as well as to the success of the whole scheme, and given to the opposition the strongest ground for appeal to the people. If we do not present ourselves with the franchise, if we allow the election to determine that unofficially as it were, and then when we have won the election, we avail ourselves of our opportunities, we shall be in a much safer and stronger position."

"Do you wish to submit this franchise to the vote of the people, Mr. McDonald?" asked Rutherford.

"By no means," answered the financier.

"Well, what do you propose then?"

"This. Would it not be well, in case this movement proves strong enough to be worthy of the attention we are giving it, to declare as from the party in power that which we have the power to grant the franchise, and while we think it would be for the interests of the people that it should be granted, yet we are willing to defer action until after the election and let the election determine."

"That would be a wise course," said Haldane. "I don't know but that is the wisest course; but we must face the alternative."

"What is that?"

"Defeat! If we made that proposition, and then were defeated, it would be impossible to—a—secure the franchise. The stock of the Gotham Freight Traction company is $14,000,000, and the bonds outstanding aggregate almost as much. If we don't have this franchise, they won't be worth ten cents on the dollar to us."

"How much actual money has been invested in the concern?" asked the district attorney.

"Two hundred and fifty millions from the people, and—very little else," answered Haldane.

"How much is it really worth?" queried Liffey.

"It's worth, of course, what was put into it."

"And what will its earning capacity be?"

"If we control it, it will pay a fair dividend on all the stock that has been put out, most of which is held by our friends and the friends of the organization," answered Van Slyke.

The problem was a tremendous one. They faced it silently a moment or two, and at last Haldane restated it.

"If you and we can, by electing a public opinion and jam through an ordinance at the last minute even if, that franchise safely for the people, though by so doing we should give the enemy a tremendous advantage at the close of the campaign. Or we can defer the granting of the franchise until after the election, in the hope that the postponement will be our strongest card for winning. I tell you gentlemen, that other interests of greater magnitude would be involved in the fate of the Gotham Freight Traction company."

"Why is the name of all that's businesslike didn't you get control of this franchise before?" asked Rutherford.

"We couldn't," Haldane replied. "It is impossible to get a renewal of a franchise until it expires."

"Why didn't you wait before committing yourselves to the greater enterprise until this franchise was—a—secured?"

"We couldn't. There were other interests anxious to build the subway and unite the various other franchises in one organization. The people were clamorous that the road should be built, and there was nothing else to do but build it. Besides, who could have foreseen this situation. No gentlemen, we were helpless, we were without this franchise we are now helpless."

"Do we clear ourselves," said Liffey, "that any information you may acquire should be submitted to those of us who are present before any use is made of it."

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"Do we clear ourselves

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, creates a true stomach feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses the scalp. Prevents Dandruff. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray Hair. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures Scalp Diseases & Hair Falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettit's Eye Salve QUICK RELIEF SORE EYES

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and stands clothes nicest.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Appetite Not a Necessity.

Dr. John R. Murlin of the University of Virginia, assistant professor of physiology at the Cornell university medical college, in an article in the October number of the Journal of the Outdoor Life, compares the food we eat to the fuel used in furnishing steam and power for an engine. In selecting our food he says that we should eat enough to furnish energy for the day's work, but that much more than this is not needed. He holds that the appetite is not a necessity for good digestion. "There is no fallacy of nutrition," he says, "greater than that which supposes that a food cannot be digested and utilized without appetite." Most of the food we eat, the doctor declares, furnishes energy for our everyday tasks, while less then one-fifth goes to supply building material.

Restored Courage.

The southern lover was impetuous, says the author of a recent book of reminiscences of eastern Virginia, entitled "Memory Day," and the maiden was timid and unused to passionate proposals of marriage. "Oh, don't!" she interrupted in a whisper. "You frighten me dreadfully."

Overcome by emotion, the young man humbly apologized for his fervor, and a painful silence ensued. The girl broke it at last.

"Robert," she began, with a hopeful smile, "I don't think—I—shall—be so frightened this time."

Easy to Understand.

When Senator John E. Hessin and daughter of Meshatten were doing Europe and Asia last summer, says the Kansas City Journal, they took a motor boat ride on the Sea of Galilee. In the party was a New York minister. When the party had finished the ride the minister asked the boat man the amount of the bill. The boatman told him. It was exhorbitant.

"I can readily understand why Christ walked on the water here," said the minister.

Urgent Necessity.

A distinguished theologian was invited to make an address before a Sunday school. The divine spoke for over an hour and his remarks were of too deep a character for the average juvenile mind to comprehend. At the conclusion, the superintendent, according to custom, requested some one in the school to name an appropriate hymn to sing.

"Sing Revina Us Again," shouted a boy in the rear of the room.—Life.

RED.

It's the Red Blood Corpuscles That Proper Food Makes.

An Ohio woman says Grape-Nuts food gave her good red blood and restored the roses of youth to e complexion that had been muddy and pimply. She says:

"For 10 years I had stomach trouble which produced a breaking out on my face. The doctors gave it a long Latin name, but their medicines failed to help me any. Along with this I had frequent headaches, nervousness and usually pain in my stomach after meals.

"I got discouraged with coffee and stopped them and coffee off short, and quit eating everything but fruit and vegetables, with Postum for my table beverage.

"The headaches, stomach trouble, and nervous weakness disappeared almost like magic, which showed that when the cause was removed and good food and drink used nature was ready to help.

"My blood was purified and my complexion grew to a beautiful pink, while my weight was increased from 90 to 120 pounds in a few months' good, solid firm flesh, where it used to be soft and flabby.

"I recommended Grape-Nuts and Postum to one of my friends, who was afflicted as I had been. She followed my advice and in a short time was restored to complete health and in about 8 months her weight increased from 100 to 143 pounds.

"Our doctor, observing the effect of Grape-Nuts and Postum in our cases, declared, the other day, that he would hereafter prescribe these food products for gastritis." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

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While it will be very handy to pick up fish out of the bottom of Red Lake River, it might be a violation of the game and fish laws—unless you own a saw mill in Thief River Falls.

There has been several railroad route lookers passed through this locality lately, which indicates that they have this country spotted and that the large ferill territory between Warroad and Bemidji, lying west of Red Lake is quite certain of a railway within the next two years.

THAT LOG JAM AGAIN.

The Thief River Falls Times says; that the Red Lake Falls Gazette got his information about the log jam in Red Lake River from Hunts Sunbeam. Well supposing he did, we have published nothing but facts, and any newspaper that will try to supress these facts shows themselves to be a cheap tool and pap sucker of a lumber corporation. We have only just started to publish facts about this heinous crime of that lumber company blocking up this river with logs and killing all the fish, and making an epidemic of sickness among the settlers along the river in the spring, caused by the smell of dead and rotten fish. That log jam is what has blocked up this river and caused it to go dry, and we shall continue to publish the facts and shall later publish illustrations of the head of the river showing how the logs has been jamed into it so as to shut off the water.

A Blot on Its Record.

The evil of adulteration has its humorous phases, one of which is brought out in "Science and the Criminal," a book by C. Ainsworth Mitchell, the head of the inspection bureau of Scotland Yard.

An eminent English counsel was cross examining Mr. Simmons, the electrical expert, in a case in which there was a dispute about the working of some electrical plant.

"I think, Mr. Simmons, that you have had a long experience with electricity."

"That is so."

"Well, now, I want you to tell me whether in the course of all your experience you have ever known electricity to be adulterated?"

"In only one instance."

"When was that?" eagerly asked counsel.

"In the phrase 'greased lightning,'" the expert replied demurely.

A Difference of Opinion.

On one occasion Bishop G. of Atlanta purposed leaving home on a Saturday night train, arriving in Savannah the next morning in time to fill a pulpit engagement. His brother, much his senior, old fashioned in his notions of Sabbath observance, hearing of the proposed Sunday trip, took him to task about it. The bishop explained that he was starting home as long as possible in take care of his children who had been ill all the week, so that his wife would be in better shape to nurse them during his absence. "You see, Alfred," the explanation ended, "it's a toss of the ut in the dark."

"Or in the ditch nothing!" snorted his brother in disgust. "It's a case of a donkey in a sleeping car!"—St. Louis Republic.

Had a Full Course.

The sign in front of a Harlem restaurant attracted the eye of a farmer, and he went in. He had a raw, a fry, a stew, a pan roast, a broil and a steam on toast. When he got through he laid a quarter on the waiter's desk, only to be told that he was shy a dollar and a quarter.

"No, by Jing," said the farmer. "A quarter's right. Doesn't your sign say, 'Quarter In, Dollar Out, for Twenty-five Cents'"—Lippincott's.

Not Sure of Him.

"Why are you so sure that he loves you?"

"Because he says when I am not in hopes he can overcome the fascination of my presence. And there is not one thing that bothers me—I fear he will succeed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27,1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land office at Crookston, Minn. October 23rd, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ole J. Hanson of Pine Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1260, Serial No. 04686 for Lot 8 Section 6 and Lots 8, 9 & 7, Section 7 Township 163 N. Range 38 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Frank Sawyer, John Olson Serial, Olaf R. Hanson, of Hlida Minn. Rivert Saire, of Thief River Falls Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota. October 30th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Ov. Nesland, of Roland Minn. who on February 21, 1906 made Homestead Entry No. 1052, Serial No. 04497, for S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 159 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 12th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses.

Oscar Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Rhoda Minn. Amund K. Breland, Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 30th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Amund K. Breland, of Roland Minn. who, on June 17, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1185, Serial No. 04470, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 159 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Nesland, Oscar Nesland, Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Rhoda Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 23th, 1911

Notice is hereby given that Anton Bachiecki of Roland Minn. who on October, 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1668, Serial No. 04385, for N.E. ¼ Section 11 Township 162 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 4th. day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John L. Radziecki, of Roland Minn. Tom Lothus, of Rhoda Minn. Mathias Wojnerowski, John Polereck, of Hallock Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN,
Register.

She Was Used to Storms.

The storm burst forth in all its fury. Great trees were torn up bodily by the roots, houses were shivered or even wrenched from their foundations women shrieked and fainted with their children to places of fancied safety, while strong men turned pale and vainly attempted to appear unconcerned. But in the midst of all this fury of nature one little woman sat cool, calm and collected. She did not appear to notice that anything out of the ordinary was happening. Now and then she raised her face from the book that she was reading to absorb her, glanced around the room and went back to the book's love. Afterward we learned that she was a teacher in a primary school and that she hadn't heard or felt anything she wasn't accustomed to.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Shark Stories.

A shark is very tenacious of life, and Dr. Gunther, the ichthyologist, has pointed out in one of his contributions to the literature of his subject that "wounds affect fishes generally much less than higher vertebrates. A Greenland shark continues to feed while his head is pierced by a harpoon or by a knife as long as the nervous center is not touched."

A Norwegian antarctic explorer, H. J. Bull, gives a startling word picture of a shark's tenacity of life. This monster was caught at the Iceland codfishery. His liver, heart and intestinal arrangements were removed so as to put a period to his career, and the thus mutilated body was then cast into the sea. He simply swam a leisurely way of his tail and swam rightly out of sight.—Chambers' Journal.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Quicksand.

Quicksand differs from beach and other sand in that the individual grains have become worn by water or wind until the natural facets and angles have been abraded and each grain has become more or less spherical. The coefficient of friction is thus reduced to the minimum and the bed does not pack when dry and when wet behaves like a fluid. The depth of quicksand is conditioned by the depth of the hardpan or other compact material upon which the sand rests. In building operations on the lower end of Manhattan island quicksands are encountered more than 100 feet in depth. Near Pueblo, Colo., in 1878, a train was drawn by a derailed locomotive into a quicksand and was swallowed up beyond discovery, although probed for to a depth of fifty feet. In certain smaller littoral quicksands, bodies which have been engulfed are in time brought to the surface at the edge of the shivering schist. This is due to the structure of the containing bowl of rock which permits a sluggish circulatory movement of the plastic mass.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the Sunbeam Nov. 10th.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Krkocek of Highlanding Minn. who on March 2, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1057, Serial No. 04411, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 163 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 19th. day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Martin Bordsek, of Erie Minn. Joseph Schlieber, Henry Eliason, of Highlanding Minn. Charles W. Vernechek of Thief River Falls Minn.

Aurthor P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 19th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin M. Anderson of Torgerson Minn. who on March 6, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1007, Serial No. 04416, for S. W. ¼ Section 33 Township 164 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigrud, Michael Anderson, John Sverik, Soren Hermanson, all of Torgerson Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN,
Register.

Willie's Way.



"Auntie?"

"Yes, Willie?"

"Mother says that I shan't ask for cake."

"No, Willie, you mustn't."

"But, auntie, don't think it would impolite to refuse if you should offer me some."

"The Only Thing That Will Relieve Neuralgia."

The piercing pains of Neuralgia, which often follows a bad cold or La Grippe, are frequently almost unbearable and few medicines afford any relief to the sufferer.

"I am a rural mail carrier and have been a user of the Dr. Miles medicines for years.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills can't be beaten. They are the only thing I have found that will relieve my neuralgia and I have tried most everything, besides medicine from the doctor. I am willing to tell anyone what the Anti-Pain Pills did for me."

CHARLES HILDEBRANDT,
Box 205
Woodvill, Ohio

If you, like Mr. Hildebrandt, "have tried most everything" in vain, why not do as he did, fight your aches and pains with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. The pills bear the brunt of the battle. No matter how stubborn the contest, they will battle out victorious.

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American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct 20th-1911.

Department of the Interior.U.S.Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that. Emil Sigrud, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Dec. 10th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 1010, Serial No. 04382, for N. W. ¼

Section 35 T. wnship 164 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 28th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mikkel Anderson, Marvin Anderson, Soren Hermanson, of Torgerson Minn. John J. Sievik of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. November 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Martin Bordsek, of Erie Minn., who on December 21st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1018 Serial No. 04388, for N. E. ¼

Section 17 Township 163 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.on the 16th. day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph Schlieber, Henry Eliason, John Krkocek, Charles W. Vorechek, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 20, 1911

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 16th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Soren H. Hermanson of Torgerson Minn. who on Feb. 15th, 1905 made Deeded and Entry No. 1048, Serial No. 04404, for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 164 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before

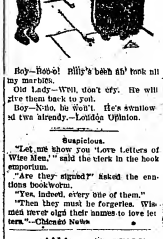
Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigrud, And ew Ejue, Martin Anderson, of Torgerson Minn. John M. Johnson of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthor P. Toupin,
Register

It Was Impossible.



Boy—Ros-o! Billy's been ah' took all my marbles.

Old Lady—Well, don't cry. He will give them back to you.

Boy—N-no, he won't. He's swallowed 'em already.—Lesley's Opinion.

Suspicious.

"Let me show you 'Love Letters of Wise Men,'" said the actor to the book emporium.

"Are they signed?" asked the cautious bookworm.

"Yes, indeed, every one of them."

"Then they won't be forgeries. Wise men never sign their names to love letters."—Chicago News.

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Best line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours for Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Why Was Blessed.

Duhleich—Wot's dat you I heard tumbling at your door this morning at 1 o'clock? Chuleigh—At 1? I guess so. My wife declares I got in about 3 o'clock.—Baltimore Clam.

The Paternal Idea.

Miss Roxley—I lost my heart last night, pa. I accepted Mr. Poorman. Mr. Roxley—Huh! You didn't lose your heart. You must have lost your head.—Philadelphia Ledger.

PATENTS

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Book of inventions. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE,
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Mrs. Ole Overom is visiting at Germantown this week.

George Sinner the Rhoda merchant was down to the twin cities last week to buy goods.

The new church at Highland Inn is now inclosed and work is being rushed to complete it before winter sets in.

E. Peterson returned from Canada last week, where he has a homestead and will move there with his family.

Singer Bros. have their new store building at Kratka nearly completed and will put in a large new stock of winter goods.

Miss Katie O'Brien, from Cavalier N.D. is visiting her brother Jones O'Brien and her sister Mrs. Wm. Cousins this week.

It turned good and cold last night, with a flurry of snow just to remind us that we lived in northern Minnesota.

Chas Kratzer went down to Thief River Falls yesterday to meet his wife, who he expects to arrive from the state of Washington to day.

We have our claim residence finished and expect to move in tomorrow. In fact we have our fall farm work all completed, and will have more time to spend in his office now.

Boys should be a little careful about trapping before the season opens, as you know you must be careful not to violate the game and fish law—unless you own a saw mill in Thief River Falls.

The Chas Swanson threshing machine is now in the Malone neighborhood, and Wm. Rodman is near Rhoda with his threshing rig, and with one more week of fair weather they will complete the threshing in that locality.

Crookston found out last Tuesday that they had a few Socialists down there. The fun of it was, that while the other fellows were "scrapping" the Socialists said nothing—but they voted, to win and did win.

Peter Hedeen has rented his Kratka farm and will sell his stock and farm machinery at public auction tomorrow We are sorry to loose as good a farmer as Peter, but the farm will remain at its present location.

Willie Parno returned home from Norman county this week, and started building a new residence on his claim in the town of Star. He claims that he is still single, but it seems to us that he is building rather a large house for a bachelor, and if anything happens later we will let you know.

Walter McAndress took a load of wheat to Okiee Wednesday. He reports that the market is badly crowded at that point at the present time, as the elevators are to small to take care of the large quantics of wheat hawld there. He was complemented on the fine quality of his wheat which graded No. 1.

Wanted: An improved farm to rent for next yer. Inquire of, or address George Leimers,"

Reland Minn.

Strict German Discipline.

"German discipline in the army is the strictest of any nation in the world," said a man who has experienced it. "Every German boy must serve a definite period in the army. He can buy his way out in six months if he has money, but the richest must serve that period. The first thing told a recruit when he enters the barracks is that he does not know how to walk. That information startles him, because naturally he believes he had learned to walk years before. A drillmaster gets him in a courtyard, and for a week, often a month, the poor recruit is drilled in walking alone. Then he gets another course, and the longest practice marches of a regiment are almost equal to the stress of actual war. It makes thorough soldiers of the [illegible]—New York Tribune.

The Socialist Win Out,

Crookston elected a Socialist mayor last Tuesday and one of the six Aldermen. Of the election the Crookston Daily Times says:

"The Socialist came down the ballot battlefield yesterday like an army of Italians charging an Arabian spewing soclet holding a missionary ton, and landed H. L. Largen in the prayers chair with a majority of 98 votes. Mayor McKinnon was second and W. R. Low had 28 votes less than Mc Kinnon.

"A study of the vote will reveal a Chinese puzzle. The ballots was cut, backed and split, the voting being the most independent ever recorded in Crookston. There were hardly two ballots marked alike. In addition to the mayor the Socialist elected George Christianson in the 6th Ward, getting there more votes than F. H. Hilliard and 14 more than Gilbert".

A Wonderful Machine.

The machine by which railway tickets are printed gives an exhibition of intelligence or what looks very like it. Railway tickets are not, as might be supposed, printed in large sheets and afterward cut up. The cardboard is cut into tickets first and printed one by one afterward. The little blank cards are put in a pile in a kind of perpendicular spout, and the machine slips a bit of metal underneath the bottom of the spout and pushes out the lowest ticket in the pile to be printed and consecutively numbered. It is of no use trying to print a lost ticket. The machine finds out an imperfect blank in an instant and flatly refuses to have anything to do with it. Tear off the corner of one of the bits of card and put it into the spout with the others in order to see what will happen and it refuses to budge again until somebody comes and removes the imposter. Pull out the damaged ticket and the mechanism will set briskly to work again.—Philadelphia Record.

When Women Carved.

In George I.'s reign it was the bounden duty of the mistress of a country house to carve for her guests. Etiquette demanded it of her, and no one might relieve her of her arduous task, not even the master. To the latter was only assigned the easy labor of passing the bottle and looking on while each joint was placed in turn before his wife or daughter, as the case might be, and by her rapidly manipulated. Carving became one of the branches of a good feminine education, and there were professional carving masters who taught the young ladies. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu took lessons in the art three times a week and on her father's public days made a practice of hand ing round a dish on hour or two beforehand. A guest who did not receive his portion from his hostess' own fair hands would have considered himself much aggrieved.—London Spectator.

Real Angel of Death.

Most of us are impatient with the beautiful and artistic conception of French wherein a young sculptor who is plying his magic chisel upon a block of stone and summoning from the snowy depths of the marble the dream face of his soul's ideal is gently touched by the winged eyed angel of death and the skillful arm forever stayed. The whole creation is marvelously beautiful and the world is better for its birth. Nevertheless it is allegorical and misleading. The real angel of death is the one of the thin faced sculptor was not a mad visaged maiden of classical profile. In all probability it was a minute, rodlike organism floating amid motes of dust and known to scientists as the "bacillus tuberculosis." The writer does not want to be a shatterer of ideals, but the sooner such poetic notions of death are done away with and the mass of the people educated in a common sense way to the dangers of dust and bacteria the better it will be for humanity in general.—J. G. Ogden in Popular Mechanic.

Getting Them Wholesale.



"I saw you kissing Sister Sue last night."

"Don't say anything about it. Here is a quarter for being a good boy."

"Quarter nothing! I want at least a dollar. They ought to be worth a cent a kiss."

Waste of Opportunity.

Stella—What do you consider a waste of opportunity? Bella—A freight train going through a tunnel.—New York Sun.

Roses are carried away by the flood, while thistles remain.—Proverb.

THE WRECK

A Story of Kidnaping

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Copyright by American Press Asso'n, Chicago, 1901.

When Alice Lorett had come out of the east, where she had been for a year's visit, Percie Card encountered at once to her lavishness and charm. It was by no means his first love affair, but it was without doubt his most serious one.

The beautiful Miss Lorett, however, looked with indifference upon the young millionaire—upon his extreme slenderness, his narrow face with its pale pleading eyes, sleek hair and rosepink nostrils, like a girl's. She disliked his ungodfearingly manner, the touch of his white sapphire finger tips and, above all, his effeminacy. Mentally she wore a picture of a tall, brown faced man, with strong hands, keen blue eyes and a shock of chestnut hair. There was also the memory of a brief, blissful betrothal, a quarrel and the long ache after the parting. He, the artist, had sailed for unknown seas with sketch book and pencil, while she had fled home to California as being farthest from the scene of her heart disaster.

It was at the suggestion of his social sponsor, Mrs. Arlington, that Percie Card plunged a crushing blow at Marjequin. It required heroic resolve to do this, but the opportunity offered by long, delightful days on the Pacific with Alice Lorett, followed by dreamful, moonlit, tropical nights, was not to be denied, and so it was that once she Spotter. her morning the long black hull of the Harlequin slipped through the Golden Gate and disappeared into the enchanted west.

"Can you do it?" asked Card for the third time.

Captain Alveiro scowled. "I must think," he said sullenly. "I must plan it all out and consider it. There is a risk."

"Bah!" scoffed Card. "If you're afraid, say so. I thought you fellows were fire eaters. When it comes right down to tarning off a job—well, say, you've got a kindergarten beaten to a standstill."

"Ah, you think so?" The captain's slim brown fingers caressed an ugly looking knife produced from his tight fitting waist. "Just the same, sir, I'll take my time and think about it."

Card shifted uneasily in his seat. "All right, take your time, old sport," he said, with a slight sneer. "I've got for you, Colton, keep your mouth shut —savvy?" He glared savagely at the old seaman.

Colton observed a respectful silence, and Alveiro, who had sheathed his knife, turned his scowl of hate to the young millionaire. "Give yourself no uneasiness, Mr. Card. It will happen as you wish—about tomorrow evening or very early the following day." His voice dropped to a hissing murmur. "And the payment of the money —I may be assured of that, sir?"

"Sure thing," nodded Card carelessly, "and if you make a pretty job of it I'll make it twenty-five hundred."

All that night and the next day the Harlequin labored in the teeth of a gale. At nightfall Percie Card reported that the men were exhausted, a propeller shaft was broken and that the yacht was drifting helplessly at the mercy of the storm. Nevertheless at seven short aboard, but under present conditions no repairs could be made. He made this announcement to the three men in the smoking room after the women had retired.

"Then there is danger?" said Manering coolly.

Card laughed nervously. "Of course," he said abruptly. "If the wind changes Alveiro says we'll come out all right."

Alice Lorett slept little that night. She as well as the rest of the women was a good sailor, but the pitching and heeling of the yacht prevented repose of body, while her mind was painfully active in its restive unhappiness. That day she had refused Percie Card's offer of marriage for the third time, and his open resentment was unpleasant.

She took a long walk in the forenoon by an insistent rapping at her door. Some one was speaking hoarsely. "Miss Lorett, get up and dress at once! We are in great danger! Hurry!"

There were hoarse shouts from the boat that had been lowered, and she found herself hurried over the side and passed from one strong arm to another until she was seated in the pitching dory. There was a little delay while the boat rose and sank on the great rollers. Another boat was being lowered.

Once she raised her voice and called, "Mrs. Arlington, are you safe?" but the words died out on the gale. She reached out a hand and felt nothing save the rough flannel shirt of a sailor. Her friends were probably following in another boat.

Before she could think further the roar of the breakers drowned even her thoughts, and for a few moments it seemed as though animation was suspended while the dory burst through a booming mountain of water. She was drenched to the skin and panting for breath when, with a sudden shock that was startling, they glided down the mountain of water and descended with a rush into infinite calm, and except for the long swell left by the crashing combers the boat glided evenly under the impetus of the stout armed persons.

All this while not a sound had been uttered by the companions. Presently the first struggles of the gale yielding sand, and Percie Card's voice broke the long silence.

"Safe at shore, Miss Lorett," he said briskly, and Alice was too cold and weary to resent his clammy hand that pinched hers in the darkness.

Day was dawning.

She looked at the jungle covered shore, sloping upward into a high crested hill topped by feathery palms. There was a smell of cassia and lime and out into the myriads of bright hued birds flickered among the tall, tufted cocoanuts.

"Where are the others?" she asked as Card helped her over the gunwale.

"Coming in the next boat," he answered promptly, and then, jumping to the men, "All ready—cast off!" and in an instant the dory was manned and put out into the grey mist.

"Where is the Harlequin?" asked Alice, straining her eyes after the departing boat.

"Beyond the reef," replied Card carelessly.

"And—why are you here?" she asked with growing wonderment in her wide gray eyes. "You came in the first boat —and left the women behind?"

"Certainly I would you and I said I would win you my lady!" he retorted hotly.

"Am I to understand that the Harlequin has not been in danger—that it is a trick?"

"Not in the least danger," he laughed easily. "Alveiro knows this island and the coves like a book, and the ship's wreck part, the landing in the boat, I may as well tell you, was part of the game?"

"And—now? It is your intention to detain me here?" she asked sagely.

"Well, until you promise to marry me," he admitted.

"And if I don't?"

"You'll have to stay until you do!"

"And if I consent?"

"Why, there's a settlement on the other side of the island, and the clergyman there"—he stopped abruptly.

"A settlement?" she repeated joyously. "Thank you for the information, Percie Card!" She turned and with pretty pique the carrying bunch toward a point of land that jutted into the little bay.

For a moment he watched her wrathfully. Then he followed. She ran like a deer, but he was lithe of form and like a cat upon his feet. With long, sweeping bounds he gained on her and, reaching her, placed one hand on her shoulder. She uttered a sharp cry, and in that instant there was a scuffle of feet, the shout of a great voice, and some dark body darted itself upon Percie Card and bore him to the sand.

The dark body resolved itself into the leaden countenance and stocky figure of Simon Colton. He sat upon the recumbent form of his late employer and addressed the trembling girl.

"You'll not be afeard of this here little piper, miss. He couldn't hurt a flea. If you'd slapped his face good and hard he'd 'a' run away. But you did the runnin', and the 'unt' the kind that ain't afeard of unhuddy that's been after him, why, he just not'rily followed after."

"How did you get here, Simon?" she asked eagerly. "How can we get away? And is it true that the Harlequin has gone?"

Simon tucked a generous bit of tobacco in his mouth and nodded solemnly. "I heerd them a-layin' plans in the wheelhouse t'day. They expected me to jine in, and I did as far as I wanted to. I knew if I opposed 'em, nobody'd believe me and they'd clap me below. So I keeps my trap shut and thinks I'll be on deck to take care o' mine when the winds. They loses me overboard while they were bringin' you here, miss, and devil a one did one of them degrees say when I slipped over. I lays in with here, and blast me if I didn't go asleep on duty. But I'm wide awake now." He arose and aimed a kick at the recumbent form of Mr. Card.

The little millionaire jumped to his feet, ashen with anger and despairing exhilaration. He stared from the forbidding countenance of the sailor to the haughty, scornful one of the girl who had attempted to abduct him, turned away and looked beyond him. Her face softened, and a glad light came into her eyes. Amazement and recognition flashed over her. She looked like a vision of the morning with her shining hair and sweet, gray eyes.

"Oh!" she cried rapturously. "Who is that?"

Then turned and followed her glance. A figure was advancing down the beach toward them—a tall man with broad head into his shoulders. Suddenly he lifted his eyes and saw the little group. Alice started forward with a loud, glad cry that rang in Percie Card's ears for many a day. Such a revelation of love that it was!

"Ralph, Ralph, Ralph!" she called.

Ralph Bolton dropped his burden and came to meet her with incredulous eyes. He gathered her into his willing arms without further explanation.

"Oh, I have wanted you so badly!" she murmured into his shoulder.

He tightened his grasp on her form as he drew back her head and kissed her tenderly on the lips.

Simon Colton spat reflectively upon the sand and turned his back on the reunited lovers.

"Seems to me, young feller," he said, fixing the miserable Percie with a baleful eye, "that you're hollerin' that there young miss to a place where she's mighty glad to be."

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DELUTH EDD LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Tvumm, Pres. Samuel Gilcau Vic. Pis.
Larry O'Niel, Asthan Fuequire, T. L. Cuttud.
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We Carry The Fosston All Wool

New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS.

Sweaters for Men Ladies and Children. For Good Warm Footware Buy The [illegible]

CALL ON US, IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE

DeLAVEL CREAM SEPARATOR.

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W.G.Hunt.

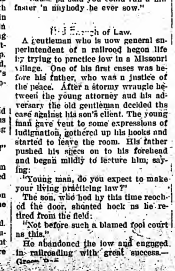
Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make your trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

Thought She Must Be.



"Ma, are you a sprinter?"

"Why?"

"'Cause pa said you could run a hill faster 'n anybody he ever saw."

Bit of Law.

A gentleman who is now general superintendent of a railroad began life by trying to practice law in a Missouri village. One of his first cases was before his father, who was a justice of the peace. After a stormy wrangle between the young attorney and his adversary the old gentleman decided the case against his son's client. The young man gave vent to some expressions of indignation, gathered up his books and started to leave the room. His father pushed his specs on to his forehead and began mildly to lecture him, saying:

"Young man, do you expect to make your living practicing law?"

The son, who had by this time reached the door, shouted back as he retired from the field:

"Not before such a blamed fool court as this."

He abandoned the law and engaged in railroading with great success.—Green Bag.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

EFFECT OF GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY IS SOON REALIZED.

I feel it my duty to let you know what Swamp-Root did for me. I was bothered with my back for over twenty years and at times I could hardly get out of bed. I read your advertisement and decided to try Swamp-Root. Used five bottles, and it has been five years since I used it, and I have never been bothered a day since I took the last bottle of it. I am thoroughly convinced that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cured me and would recommend it to others suffering as I did.

My husband was troubled with kidney and bladder troubles and he took your Swamp-Root and it cured him. This was about five years ago.

You may publish this letter if you choose.

Very truly yours,
MRS. MATTIE CAMFIELD,
R. F. D. No. 3 Goblesville, Mich.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1909.

ABVIN W. MYERS,
Notary Public,
for Van Buren Co., Mich.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

No More Room.

The railway carriage was crowded, but a very fat old gentleman who sat by the window calmly ignored the ominous looks of the passengers for taking up so much room.

A boy selling buns poked his head in at the window and inquired:

"Buns, sir?"

The old gentleman was slightly deaf, and, not noticing the buns, thought the boy wanted a seat in the already packed carriage; so he remarked:

"Full up, my boy! No more room inside!"

A roar of laughter followed his reply, and the old gentleman innocently wondered as to the cause of their merriment.—London Tit-Bits.

Distemper

In all its forms among all ages of horses and dogs, cured and others in the same stable prevented from having the disease with Spohn's Distemper Cure. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 750,000 bottles sold last year. $.50 and $1.00. Good druggists, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Write for free book. Spohn Med. Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Test of Real Greatness.

Columbus had made the egg stand on end.

"But could you unscramble it?" demanded the mortified courtiers.

Which merely accentuates the great truth that nobody is springing any new puzzles nowadays.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A town that pays the preacher and supports the editor is mighty close to heaven.—Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

In order to become a nuisance you have only to hunt up a grievance.

Stops Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a reliable remedy for any kind of horse lameness. Will kill the growth of spavin, curb or splint, absorb enlargements, and is excellent for sweeny, fistula and thrush.

Here's Proof.

"I used Sloan's Liniment on a mule for 'high lameness,' and cured her. I am never without a bottle of your liniment; have bought more of it than any other remedy for pains." BAILY KIRBY, Cassady, Ky.

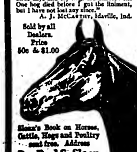
"Sloan's Liniment is the best made. I have removed very large shoe boils off a horse with it. I have killed a quarter crack on a mare that was awfully bad. I have also healed raw, sore necks on three horses. I have healed grease heel on a mare that could hardly walk." ANTHONY G. HIVER, Oakland, Pa., Route No. 1.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is good for all farm stock.

"My hogs had hog cholera three days before we got your liniment, which I was advised to try. I have used it now for three days and my hogs are almost well. One hog died before I got the liniment, but I have not lost any since." A. J. McCARTHY, Idaville, Ind.

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50c & $1.00



Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan

Boston, Mass.

The Great Awakening of China

By Gen. A. W. Greely

6

EVEN the most casual observer of current affairs must have been impressed by the steadily increasing volume of matter that is appearing in periodical literature relative to China and to its evolutionary progress toward its proper and destined position as one of the great civilized nations of the earth.

In the last decade affairs oriental have been a series of surprises to the world, and in this respect the transformation of China has not been the least wonderful. In late years the Chinese government has astonished the Christian peoples of the Occident by its political audacity and persistent activity in suppressing not only foreign trade in opium but also in abolishing throughout its vast provinces the prevalent growth of the poppy plant. Today it confounds the predictions of foreign politicians by hastening, instead of delaying, the formation of a central constitutional government with a responsible cabinet. Again it has instituted a system of secondary education along modern scientific lines, and has transformed its antiquated literary examinations into more suitable tests of official fitness.

At home it is redeeming its treaty obligations to mint a standard and national coinage. It has formed its first budget, has initiated a system of imperial taxation, reorganized its postal and telegraph services, and nationalized its railways.



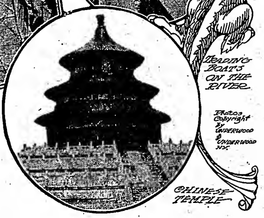
PUPILS OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL



SHOPPING CENTER IN CANTON



TRADING BOATS ON THE RIVER



CHINESE TEMPLE

Photos Copyright by Underwood & Underwood N.Y.

Abroad its statesmen have brought to a head the Mongolian question, maintained the status quo in Manchuria, and opened relations with Siam.

Through its strength, its conscriptive methods, and its training the new army promises to be soon such a military force as will command the respect of foreign nations. Its insignificant navy is to be largely increased, and has already given signs of efficient activity by its participation in diplomatic missions and in international reviews.

The foreign policy of China promises to be insistent, and perhaps aggressive, where the interests of its subjects are concerned. Especially significant is its late reported demand on Mexico for an adequate indemnity, amounting to tens of millions of dollars, for the massacre and destruction of the persons and property of Chinese by the Mexican revolutionists.

Perhaps the most impressive action of all is the regard for aliens within its own borders shown in recent days by the Chinese government. Confronted by a most serious (in appearance, at least— revolution in its greatest province (Sze-Chuen, with its 80,000,000 of people), the government on its own motion takes early and efficient measures to preserve the lives of foreign missionaries and alien traders operating within the disturbed and dangerous areas.

In a period of such transitions it is well worth the while for Occidental nations to keep well informed as to the progress of affairs in China. Few people are aware as to either the extent or as to the methods by which such marvelous changes have been wrought in the governmental conditions of the Celestial Empire during the first decade of the twentieth century.

It has been universally recognized that from the conjoined standpoints of area, population and productivity, China stands unequaled among the nations of the earth.

It may be noted that the population of China has been for centuries a problem of the greatest interest, which successfully defied solution.

La Revue Jaune, the new Chinese?Belgian review, for May 15 publishes the data as far as compiled, the whole empire numbering 439,214,000 souls. They are distributed as follows, by provinces:

An-Houe	30,000,000
Canton	32,000,000
Fo-Kien	30,000,000
Honan	*26,000,000
Hunan	22,000,000
Hupeh	34,000,000
Kiang-Si	24,500,000
Kiang-Su (Shanghai)	23,900,000
Kan-Su	*8,000,000
Kwang-Si	8,000,000
Kweichau	6,000,000
Sechouan	79,500,000
Shang-Si	*9,000,000
Shantung	53,000,000
Shensi	*6,000,000
Tche-Kiang	11,800,000
Tchili (Peking)	29,400,000
Yunnan	8,000,000
Manchuria	17,000,000

The approximate population of the dependencies, from other sources, is as follows: Mongolia, 2,600,000; Tibet, 6,300,000; Chinese Turkestan, etc., 1,200,000.

Enormous as is the population of the empire, there are but few very great cities, as would be expected with the limited transportation for their maintenance. Possibly Canton, Peking, and Singan have each a million of inhabitants, while Tientsin, Hankeu, Shanghai, Chungking, Fuchau and Sucheu probably range in population between half and three-fourths of a million.

In view of these data the belief vanishes that China is the most densely populated portion of the world. The population of Europe is 430,000,000, in an area of 10,000,000 square kilometers, while China has practically the same number over an area of 11,000,000 square kilometers.

Influenced by the spirit of the century, China is gradually changing its form of government to that of a constitutional monarchy. The burning question before the Advisory Parliament, which nearly caused its disruption, was the restriction of imperial powers. Parliament strenuously urged the establishment of a responsible government along English lines. As a compromise the Prince Regent yielded to the extent of adopting a system analogous to that of Germany, and imperial edicts instituted, in lieu of the old organization, as officials of the emperor, Suen-Tong, a privy council, a general staff and a responsible cabinet.

The privy council consists of forty-four, of whom ten are non-voting counsellors, "especially well-informed men, who have received a modern education." The general staff (two princes), reports direct to the emperor. The responsible cabinet is formed by a premier, with two princely assistants, and ten portfolio ministers, as follows: Foreign affairs, interior, finance, public instruction, war, navy, justice, agriculture, public works and commerce, communications, dependencies and colonies. The premier, Prince Ching, is a wily, typical politician of the old school, to whom reforms are unacceptable save as temporary makeshifts.

The cabinet, appointed and dismissed at the pleasure of the emperor, is responsible to him and to public opinion only. Criticised by some as a system controlled too largely by princes and nobles, it is viewed by others as an important advance towards the constitutional methods of the Occident.

Viceroys, appointed and removable by the emperor, govern the provinces with practically unlimited power, which in the past has often resulted in unbridled corruption and tyrannical oppression. Under the edict of Nov. 6, 1906, for the reformation of local governments, provincial assemblies were established. Their functions were advisory, and the administrative powers remained entirely in the hands of the vice-regal officials.

It might appear that public opinion would be ineffective under such conditions, but the contrary result is usual. In an exceptional case the provincial assembly of Kuang-Si passed a resolution which the governor vetoed. When next convoked the assembly refused to sit, and its appeal to the advisory parliament at Peking was sustained.

The assemblies have taken concerted action to extent their influence in imperial affairs, and have occasionally attempted to coerce the imperial government—usually with indifferent results. Twice the assemblies have held congresses in Peking, and lately the congress urged on the government the organization of civil guards in the provinces, opposed the nationalization of railways, and asked a change of the law that the premier must be either a prince or noble. Finally, the members, in the way of compromise, agreed to favor an increase of taxes provided that their wishes were granted as to civil guards and the premier.

The first really national and representative body that ever met in China under authority of an imperial edict convened on Oct. 5, 1910. It has been variously called a senate, an advisory assembly and a provisional parliament; the last appellation seems most appropriate, as the body had no legislative powers, its functions being confined to petitions and reports to the throne on matters pertaining to the formation of institutions and enactment of laws in accord with the age.

The parliament proved to be an able, independent body, equal to the situation, broad-minded in its views, and realizing its responsibilities.

Rarely does a single act mark the upward turn of a decadent nation, but in China it was the signing by the emperor, Koueng-Su, July 26, 1898, of the edict on the liberty of the press, drawn up by the ardent reformer Yang-You-Wei.

Reciting the various needs of railways, the imperial edict of May 9, 1911, points out that for years the emperor has fostered local railway projects, but that hitherto the Chinese companies "have so maladministered affairs that they are in inextricable confusion; they have built neither main lines nor branches. In the Province of Kuantong they have issued bonds covering half the work, while the railroad has hardly been commenced. In Sze-Chuan an enormous sum, intrusted as bonds to a bank, has been lost by failure of the bank. In Hupeh and in Hounan large sums have been spent uselessly in past years."

It should be said that Canton, which had made the greatest progress from local resources, accepted the nationalization. The importance and gravity of the action of assemblies and local organizations in Sze-Chuan and Hounan may be estimated from the fact that their combined population quite considerably exceeds that of the United States, and is about one-fourth of that of China.

The action of the imperial government has been described by a Chinese writer as "a truly unexpected and unfavorable blow to provincial autonomy." An early successful issue in Sze-Chuen will be a welcome evidence of that central, coordinated power which is vitally essential to the future utility of the Chinese Empire.



Cement Talk No. 11

There are countless uses for *UNIVERSAL Portland Cement* about the place. For the cellar, *concrete* is water-proof, rat-proof and everlasting. *Concrete* is the best material for sidewalks, steps, foundations, well curbs, posts, troughs, water tanks, barn floors and cisterns. It will pay you to build of *concrete*. It lasts forever. It is fireproof, sanitary and cheap in the long run. Use *UNIVERSAL Portland Cement*—it makes the best *concrete*.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
SECURITY BANK BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS
ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

Summoned as Witnesses.

Whenever Rev. Solon Jefferson called on Aunt Candace it was her custom to set a plate of gingerbread before him and then ply him with what she called 'ligious 'spoundin's."

"Whe' fo' does de Lawd send epidemics into de land?" she asked him one day.

"When folks get so bad dey must be removed, some of 'em, Sist' Candace, den de Lawd permits de coming oh en epidemic," said Mr. Jefferson, and took a large bit of gingerbread.

"Uh-h!" said Aunt Candace. "Ef dat's so, how come de good people gets removed along wid de bad ones?"

"De good ones are summonsed fo' witnesses," said Rev. Solon, fortified in spirit and clarified in mind by the gingerbread, although slightly embarrassed in his utterance. "De Lawd gibe every man a fair trial."—Youth's Companion.

Silly Game.

A city cousin had been staying at the farm for two weeks, resting up for the winter's round of pleasure. One evening after supper she suggested to her country cousin that they get up a bridge party some evening.

"My sakes, Arabella," was the horrified reply. "They ain't no bridge nearer than four mile, and that one's awful rickety. This time of the year, you'd all have penumonia. For crazy new-fangled ideas, give me you city folks!"

Elemental Error.

Judge Stevens was angling in the Mentlowish waters, and just after dinner became involved in an argument with his boat companion. The debate lasted some minutes, and during that time the judge had his baited hook dangling in the air over his shoulder.

The guide took a hand.

"Judge," said he, peremptorily, "drop your line in the water. There are no flying fish around here."—Chicago Post.

It takes a bachelor to think that he understands women.

To Be Pleasant In the Morning

Have some

Post Toasties

with cream for breakfast.

The rest of the day will take care of itself.

Post Toastics are thin bits of White Indian Corn—cooked and toasted until deliciously crisp and appetizing.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

CANADA'S CENSUS

A THIRTY-TWO PER CENT INCREASE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

That Canada has come rapidly to the front in the past ten years is amply shown in the results of the census recently made public. The population of the Dominion is now placed at 7,081,869, which with outlying points to be heard from, may bring it up to 7¼ millions as compared with 5,371,315 in 1901. Though these figures are large, they do not present a total as large as was expected but they do show a greater increase of percentage in population for the decade than any similar increase in the United States. The highest percentage ever reached by the Republic was 24%; the percentage of increase in Canada for the decade is 32%. Thus it will be seen that the provinces west of the lakes, with the great broad fertile acres ready for the sowing and immediate reaping of grain and the Valleys of British Columbia capable of producing fruit with which to supply its neighboring provinces east of the mountains, have attracted numbers, which has exceeded the most optimistic of the expectations of ten years ago.

Upon the prairies of the ten years ago there was but a spare scattering of people; but today, no matter in which way you go, take any direction, and you find homes and farms and good ones too, occupied by the very best class of people in good sized settlements with plenty of room for five or six times as many more. The population of Alberta is set down at 372,919, as compared with 73,022 in 1901; Saskatchewan 453,508 as compared with 91,279 in 1901; Manitoba's 454,691 compares well with its 255,211 in 1901; and so does that of British Columbia—392,753 as against 178,657 in 1901; but in a territory as large as this a population of 1,541,000 is little more than discernible to a point of numbers. The work through it has been great. Look at the towns that have been built up; its cities, Winnipeg with 136,000; Vancouver with upwards of 100,000; Calgary with 43,000; Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon; Lethbridge; Medicine Hat, Moosejaw, splendid cities—none better anywhere; well maintained and equipped. These have come with existence and been built as they have been built by reason of the splendid agricultural country by which they are surrounded. The population is scarcely discernible. A population ten or twelve times that shown by the recent census could be easily maintained in even greater wealth than that which maintains the present numbers. There is certainly a wonderful future for Western Canada and that which goes to the development of the west will enrich the last. This is the growing time in Canada and what has been done in the past ten years is but a beginning. The next decade will show a far greater advancement. In the meantime Canada a bidding welcome the progressive and industrious citizen. The invitation is a standing one. At the forthcoming land exposition in Chicago, Canada will have one of the best exhibits of farm products that has ever been made and it will be well worth while inspecting it and getting information from those who may be in charge.

Immensity of Nature.

They were on a trip to Switzerland, and had that day braved all dangers and ascended one of the highest points in the Alps.

He was very fat, and as he stood panting and mopping his brow at the top of the mountain, he turned to his wife and said, with pathos in his voice:

"See, dear, how small one is in the face of the immensity of nature."

"Small, indeed!" answered his better half. "Why, you're standing in front of me, hiding the whole of Mont Blanc and the best part of the valley of Chamonix!"—Exchange.

Curative Treatment.

In his reading lesson Bobby had come to the word "punishment," and it was too long and hard for him. After puzzling a while he asked the teacher what the word was.

"You ought not to let that puzzle you, Bobby," she answered. "What does your mother give you when you have been an unusually naughty boy?"

"Castor oil!" he exclaimed, sure that he had guessed it.—Youth's Companion.

Right Place.

"Heary may be a bad student, but at least he is consistent."

"In what way?"

"I caught him swearing over his profane history."

Lots of men who sit around on dry goods boxes and growl about hard times would consider it a result if anyone were to offer them a job.

A bald man doesn't want the earth. Give him a bottle of hair restorer that will restore, and he'll go on his way rejoicing.

COLDS
Cured in One Day

As a rule, a few doses of Munyon's Cold Remedy will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the head, throat and lungs almost instantly. Price 25 cents at any druggist's, or send postpaid.

If you need Medical advice write to Munyon's Doctors. They will cheerfully diagnose your case and give you advice by mail, absolutely free.

Address Professor Munyon, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHANGE OF VENUE

ALLEGED THAT FEELING IN BELTRAMI COUNTY IS PREJUDICIAL TO MAYOR.

WANTED IN DR. DUMAS CASE

Twenty-one Documents Entered in Support of Motion by Defense—Counsel Will Argue Case.

Bemidji, — Legal counsel for Dr. Delbert F. Dumas, mayor of Cass Lake, accused of arson in the third degree, alleged to have been committed at Black Duck, April 19, last, filed affidavits in support of their motion for a change of venue for the physician from Beltrami to some other county. The affidavits were filed by former Judge Marshall A. Spooner, chief counsel for Dr. Dumas, and his assistant, A. A. Andrews.

It is alleged in the affidavits that the general feeling throughout Beltrami county is strongly prejudiced to Dr. Dumas, and this allegation is supported by assertions that it is the general belief that Dr. Dumas is guilty of some or all of the charges of arson preferred against him by the state. The Cass Lake mayor has given bonds in $5,000 for his appearance to answer to the Black Duck charges.

Twenty-one affidavits were filed in support of the motion. Four of these were obtained at Baudette, four at Kelliher, one at Battle River, one at Farley, one at Rugby, one at Durand and one from a resident of Bemidji. All the affidavits agree as to sentiment being against the doctor.

Signers of Affidavits.

Those who signed affidavits were:

At Baudette—John A. Keneady, United States customs officer; George S. Partridge, lumber broker; W. F. Noonan, publisher Rainy River Region, and R. M. Skinner, banker.

At Kelliher—E. P. Egan, president village council; Oscar Flataer, merchant; F. E. Rose, village marshal, and Ferdinand Koefod, assistant bank cashier.

At Black Duck—E. P. Rice, banker; J. M. Reed, merchant; J. G. Thompson, merchant; J. E. Dade, postmaster, and E. N. French, druggist.

At Rugby—R. W. Hardy, editor; Henry Futter, surveyor, and A. Gilmour, druggist.

At Battle River—J. E. Jarome, merchant.

At Farley—W. T. Blakely, merchant. At Redby—A. Breite, sealer.

At Bemidji—John A. McDonald, sealer.

Hugo Peterson, of Durand, chairman of the board of county commissioners, filed a lengthy affidavit reciting his belief that the cost of trying the case in Beltrami county would be enormous, because, he alleged, it would be next to impossible to secure a jury.

A. A. Andrews, assistant counsel for Dr. Dumas, attached an affidavit of his own, in which he told about obstacles in the way to try Dr. Dumas on the charge of attempted arson at Peasley, on which the doctor was convicted. He said that seven persons were secured at that trial, when Judge McClenahan suggested to counsel for the state and for the defendant that if they would agree to the discharge of the jurymen selected he would transfer the case to Crow Wing county, because it would facilitate matters, as jurors could be obtained much quicker than in Beltrami county. The defense agreed to this, Andrews said in his affidavit, but the state objected, the state will file counter affidavits, when Judge Spooner, for Dr. Dumas, will argue the case with either Assistant Attorney General Jaaes of St. Paul or E. E. McDonald of this city appearing for the state. The counsel for the state not having yet decided which attorney will make the argument for the prosecution.

Dumas Gets Venue Change.

Bemidji.—Saying that he believed that it would not be just and right to Dr. Dumas to try him in Beltrami county on the latest charge lodged against the doctor of having committed the crime of arson in the third degree at Black Duck, April 19th last, Judge Stanton at the conclusion of the reading of affidavits and making of arguments for and against ordering a change of venue for the doctor from Beltrami county to some other county, granted the motion, and ordered the case transferred to Crow Wing county at the term to be held at Brainerd, beginning Dec. 5.

"The House Next Door" at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis. — "The House Next Door," which will be seen at the Bijou Minneapolis, the week of Nov 12th, enjoys the reputation of being the most talked of play that has been produced in New York City in many years.

SCHOOL FAIR DRAWS BIG CROWD

Governor Eberhardt Speaks at Brandon and Evansville, Minn.

Alexandria.—The school fair at Brandon drew one of the largest crowds ever seen on that place. Governor Eberhardt was the principal speaker. Three hundred children filled the hall, the older people being unable to gain admission. Afterwards the governor spoke in the open air to those who could not get into the hall. In the evening he addressed another large audience at Evansville.

MORE POWER FOR FERGUS FALLS

Water Fall of Seventy Feet Can Be Secured Without Building a Dam.

Fergus Falls.—A discovery has just been made here which is going to make Fergus Falls the largest waterpower between Minneapolis and International Falls. The Otter Tail Power company already owns a large dam below this city, with a head of thirty-eight feet. There are three dams inside the city limits with heads of from fifteen to twenty feet each, and just above the city is the wreck of the municipal electric light dam which had a head of about twenty-five feet. The Otter Tail Power company owns all except one of the dams and furnishes electric power for Breckenridge and Wahpeton as well as for this city. Officers of this power company have been studying the topography of the country, and have discovered a method whereby a dismiss waterpower can be obtained just above the city, with a fall of seventy feet.

By obtaining a seventy-foot fall, the power possibilities will be increased four-fold. The river enters the city from the east. It comes to within three miles of the city limits at a point where it crosses what is known as the Aurdal road, and then makes a big bend, the detour being about ten miles. In this ten miles there is a seventy-foot fall. By erecting a seventy-foot dam at a point three miles out, and then cutting a channel directly toward the city, the course of the stream can be turned, and the ten-mile bend cut out. To cut this channel, a large hill will have to be tunneled, and an immense amount of dredging will have to be done. Once it is cut, the water can be turned into a land locked reservoir just above the city, and passing over the crest of a hill, can be shot down a steel tube and given a sheer fall of approximately seventy feet into water wheels below.

The Power company has expended about $25,000 in acquiring land and in other expenses incident to carrying on the project. The plan is almost the sole topic of conversation here.

The estimated cost of diverting the river is about a quarter of a million dollars and if satisfactory terms can be made with the city, the work will be undertaken early next spring and completed within a year.

If the city wishes to go into the power business on a large scale, it will be given the right to purchase the property, at cost, plus 10 per cent, at the expiration of fifteen years.

GUARDS INDIGNANT.

Stillwater Company Members See Politics in Transfer to the First.

Stillwatar.—A political expediency, shrouded with secrecy and under the guise of a militia improvement, is the way the changes in the First regiment of the National Guard have been characterized in this city. That the movement will cut both ways in the popularity of Governor Eberhart is the opinion of men who are interested in politics and National Guard affairs.

It was rumored that Company G of this city and Company C of Red Wing were to be transferred to the Third regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Luce would organize companies to take their places in the First.

A further surprise came when inquiry at the office of the adjutant general in St. Paul revealed the fact that such an order had been made as long ago as September 25. This movement had been kept secret, and the wish was expressed at the state capitol that the facts be kept quiet for the present.

The belief is prevalent in this city that Minneapolis, with the approval of the government and adjutant general, slipped it over on St. Paul, Stillwater and Red Wing to get favor from Colonel Luce. It has developed that the changes were decided on soon after Colonel Luce took command of the First regiment, succeeding Colonel Reeve, but at the request of Colonel Luce, on September 25, promulgation of the order was to be delayed until Colonel Luce could organize two Minneapolis companies. No one of Company K, other officers of the First regiment or former members of the National Guard in Stillwater were given an inkling of the proposed change, and many of them are indignant as a result.

SAWS AND KEYS ON PRISONERS.

Attempt at Jail Delivery at St. Cloud Frustrated by Officials.

St. Cloud.—An attempt at a jail delivery in the county jail here was frustrated by Sheriff B. J. Moritz and his deputies when they discovered saws and keys on Frank Smith, Otto Watson and Robert Engleman, three prisoners awaiting trial for robbery.

The men had taken springs from clocks in the jail and manufactured them into saws. Best wire had been utilized to form skeleton keys. The yeggmen implicated in the deal are three of the members of a gang who recently robbed a number of stores in this section. Dan Moore, one of the cliqus, plead guilty a short time ago and was sentenced to Stillwater.

ANOKA BOY STRICKEN BLIND.

Roy Gale, Mining Engineer, Loses Sight While at Work on Range.

Bovey.—Roy Gale, a young mining and civil engineer in the employ of the Great Northern Ore Company, near here, was stricken blind while using the sextant, and has been taken to Minneapolis for treatment, and from there will go to his home in Anoka. Gale had been employed in the office of the company continuously for a long time.

CONCORDIA 20 YEARS OLD

Moorhead Lutheran School Celebrates Anniversary.

Moorhead.—Oct. 31 was devoted to festivities at Concordia Lutheran college in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of its founding. Nearly all the clergymen in the district attended the celebration was the formal installation of Rev. J. A. Aasgaard as president of this school, the duties of which he assumed last July.

The school was dedicated Oct. 31, 1901, by the president of the United Norwegian Lutheran church of the United States, Rev. G. Hoyme, now father-in-law of President Aasgaard, who has recently taken charge of the institution.

The first building was a structure erected by the late Bishop Whipple as a parochial school. The building and site of two blocks were bought for $10,000. Today the estimated value of the school, realty and buildings is conservatively placed at $ 170,000.

The anniversary and installation addresses was delivered by Rev. M. O. Boeckman, D.D., president of the theological seminary, St. Anthony Park. The responsum was made by President Aasgaard. All of the forenoon proceedings were in Norwegian. In the afternoon an address in English was delivered by President L. W. Boe of Waldorf college, Forest City, Iowa. He was followed by greetings and addresses by visiting guests. There was a wealth of music by the college band and singing organizations. The exercises came to an end with a public reception.

GULL LAKE DAM FINISHED.

Government Will Now Dig Canals and Otherwise Improve Navigation.

Brainerd.—The Gull lake dam near Brainerd, has been completed. Geo. Steatigger was the superintendent in charge. The dam is eighty feet long, the entire length of the concrete work being 116 feet. The piers are ninety-eight feet in length and twelve feet in height. To add further to the capacity of the reservoir made by the dam and to facilitate the passage of boats and launches from Gull lake to Round lake and from Round lake to Long lake, canals are to be dug and other work done to improve navigation. The government is making preparations to begin this work next season. The ditch between Gull and Round lakes will follow the nearest watercourse, which adjoins the land owned by C. H. Pope, of Pittsburg, on one side and the grounds of the summer home of Fred B. Lynch, of St. Paul, democratic national committeeman of Minnesota, on the other side.

CREAMERY CAN BAR MEMBER.

Ousted Owatonna Shareholder Cannot Vote, Says Court.

Owatonna.—If a creamery association chooses to blackball a man from participation in its meetings, it may legally do so.

William Healey was a shareholder in a creamery south of Owatonna. Then he decided to retire and enter another creamery association. He did so but later desired to return to the first organization. One Smith sold Healey shares of stock, which the latter attempted to vote at the annual creamery meeting. The association balked and refused to allow Healey's votes in the case.

Healey appealed to the courts and the local creamery held in his favor, but the district court ruled that Healey could be legally barred from the association.

POWER FOR THE MESABE RANGE.

Electrical Plant to Be Built on Sturgeon River.

Duluth.—C. E. McMillan, of Chicago, who is at the head of a corps of engineers who have examined the water power of the Sturgeon river for the Mesabe Range Power company, has made a favorable report and on the strength of it the company will develop sufficient electrical energy to supply the Mesabe ranga towns and cities and mines with light and power. There may be some rivalry for this business, however, as the Great Northern has a power company of Duluth has contemplated extending its line to the Mesabe country. A water power is also to be developed on the Vermillion range by Detroit and Saginaw people.

FOR MORE AND BETTER ROADS.

Carlton County Development Association Holds Meeting at Moose Lake.

Moose Lake.—A good roads meeting was held here under the auspices of the Carlton County Development association. Three delegates were appointed from each township and the repairing of state highway No. 2 between Hanna and Holyoke. Dinner was served the visitors at noon by the Barnum and Moose Lake Commercial clubs.

Makes a Park of Big Farm.

Brainerd.—On his 200-acre farm on Gull lake, Alderman James M. Elder of Brainerd is propagating pine trees. A force of men is cutting undesirable trees and underbrush and the land resembles a beautiful park. It is historic land, for one section near the lake was the site of the old St. Columbia mission, established by the Episcopal church fifty years ago. Near the Elder farm is the summer place of Fred B. Lynch of St. Paul, democratic national committeeman of Minnesota.

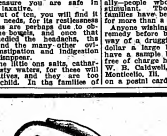
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOUR BABY?

The young mother—and many an old one too—is often puzzled to know if baby is sick or well. The baby's tongue, appetite, disposition, sleep, etc., may easily indicate the seriousness of its troubles. It may have nothing to do with the matter with it but a headache or a toothache of some kind. The cause, of course, describe its feelings; but as a preliminary measure you are safe in trying Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. If it does not, you will find it all the child needs, for its restlessness and peevishness are perhaps due to obstruction of the bowels, and once that has been remedied the headache, the sluggishness and the many other evidences of constipation and indigestion will quickly disappear.

Don't give the little one pain, either, with its nasty waters, for these will not act as purgatives, and they are too strong for a child. In the families of

Mrs. H. A. Wells, Marvel, N. D., and Mrs. Mary Jackson, Grafton, Wis., the baby laxatives given to Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in time found to answer most perfectly all the purposes of a laxative and its very mildness and freedom from griping recommend it especially for the use of children, women, and old folks generally—people who need a powerful laxative, but one so mild as to offend no familiar have been enthusiastic about it for more than a quarter of a century.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 361 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.



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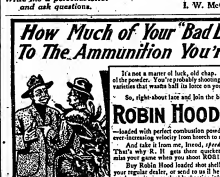
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RICHFIELD, IDAHO
I. W. McConnell, General Manager

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—loaded with perfect combustion powders that produce a gradual and even increasing velocity from muzzle to muzzle.

And take it from me, friend, *three of the rounds* or what counts. That's what you get when you shoot ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION and it's what you don't get when you use any other kind.

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FOR OVER 30 YEARS

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Romances Near to Thrones

Napoleon III and Eugenie

By STERLING HELLIG

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WHEN a king's love is mentioned, the mind flies to the morganatic.

In America the word has been misused for semiliness in mentioning the usual heart affairs of royalty, but it is an exact term of purely German genealogical law, and means a legal and binding marriage that does not raise an un-royal wife to royal rank.

Now, if a false morganatic marriage is the easiest thing imaginable and a true one, disadvantageous but quite possible, how shall we sufficiently admire an emperor who lifts a little countess to he empress beside him? Add an unstable throne, new in itself, newly mounted, to sore need of royal alliances; add the bitter opposition of his family, the laugh of the world, the contempt of statesmen, and the estrangement of partisans; make the beloved one a foreigner completely unpopular with his people, and you will have the elements of Napoleon III's heroism in loving Eugenie.

Few kings since Cophetua have loved like this.

Among so many royal loves that lacked devotion, it shines like a star.

It begins with a gypsy at Madrid. Eugenie's mother, a widow, chmnerra mayor to the queen, lived in her own house in the Plaza dal Angel.

One day—Eugenia being thirteen and a tomboy—they refused to take her in the Prado carriage promenade, which, with the opera, still remains the common ground where good, proud families meet the great oaca of Madrid as equals. The Countess de Montijo clung to her carriage and her opera box.

Alone, Tomboy Eugenia was sliding down the banister. She slid too strong, hinged against the fly-screen front door, and fell inanimate. A gypsy woman, passing, took the girl's head in her lap and brought her to. Then she looked attentively at her and said:

"The senorita was born under the open sky, the night of a battle."

"What!" exclaimed the countess, returned with the carriage. She was struck by the truth of the words. Thirteen years ago, at Grenada, an earthquake had forced them to camp a night in the garden, and Eugenia was there prematurely born.

"What will he her future?" asked the superstitious mother.

"She will be queen," said the gypsy.

The prediction was bold, and beauty only could lift the thirteen-year-old girl to its realization; but beauty had already done much for that family.

So dreamed the mother. She herself had been a really poor girl, daughter of a British subject who had failed in business in Malaga. His name was Kirkpatrick, and he had long been American vice-consul. He had married one of two beautiful sisters, yet still poorer—born hereditary beauty will force its way, through four generations, from its unadorned self to a throne!

The first was a poor Spanish girl, Gallegroa, whose sole possession was her beauty. Gregiana. French was merchant of Malaga, married her and had two lovely daughters; and two foreign cousins, French du Lesseps and Scotch Kirkpatrick, lifted them by marriage to the first rounds of the social ladder. From the De Lesseps alliance came the "grand Francais" of Suez and Panama; but Kirkpatrick's wife gave him a daughter of such rare charms that a Spanish grandee, with a place at court and of considerable family, married her for love.

His was a duke, a marquis, a viscount and a baron, but the title by which he had been known to the world was Count de Montijo. He had two daughters living—yet then mother, grandmother or great-grandmother, and he died. Eugenia was one, her sister Paeca was the other.

On the thirteen-year-old girl the gypsy's prediction made a formative impression. Confirming it, as she grew up she saw her elder sister Paeca (Maria Francisca) make an unprecedented match even in that family. Paeca caught the rich and mighty Duke of Alva. Higher than the Duke of Alva could only be a king.

Eugenia, growing up, refused brilliant Spanish offers; first the Duke of Osauna, then the rich and handsome young Duke of Sesto. Sesto in truth inspired her with "a certain sympathy and admiration. His was se attractival" But it was not love. Deep in her heart she loved a dream prince, the unknown of the gypsy, endowed by her girl's fancy with a thousand charming attributes. She smiled at the absurdity of it. Whara could such a prince be? Yat she held off from all other suitors.

When her mother took her to Paris her heart leaped at an unexpected pramonition.

The handsome, dark-browed, careworn man, still young, who, as French president, received at the Elysee, became a romantic figure in her eyes. Eugenie wished to attend a presidential reception. Her mother hesitated. It would make them ridiculous with the mildewed smart set.

"But my father was an officer of the great Napoleon," said Eugenie, and she had her way. The prince-president, weighed down with the



NAPOLEON III



EUGENIE

"I PUT NO GAST TROP?"

"CODE BY WAY OF THE CHAPEL"



"MADEMOISELLE WHICH WAY SHALL I TAKE TO GET THERE?"

dangerous and complicated details of his plot, was struck by the girl's beauty. That evening he sought her out a second time. He was touched and flattered by the romantic interest she showed in his person and his cause. The beautiful girl excited in his mind. He felt as if he bad always known her. He knew that he would meet her again.

Eugenie felt the same mysterious attraction. "Ah, would that I could help him!" She thought of the lonely prince and his risky ambitions that were being laughed about in Paris as an open secret. At the moment of the coup d'etat she fairly burned with anxiety. She dashed about the little flat like a tigress. "What can I do?" she asked herself. "What can I do to aid him?"

That night Napoleon received a letter. It was from a romantic, inexperienced girl, but ardent and sincere. It gave him her good wishes and audaciously offered him all she possessed should his projects need ready money.

After December 2 it was the Empire in fact if not in name. Napoleon gave hunts like a sovereign, at Fontainebleau and Compiegne. At these he met again the beautiful Spanish girl, fearless horsewoman, tireless dancer. He remembered above all her letetr written in that dark hour of his wavering chances.

His love at first sight for Eugenie was soon noticed, showing itself full-blown in the most open attentions. The girl and her mother had continual invitations to Compiegne and the Tuileries.

Napoleon soon found the uselessness of throwing his handkerchief at the beautiful foreigner.

Yet he felt—he knew—that she loved him passionately. It was a desperate situation for the girl, and his heart swelled with love and pride and admiration of her. Once Eugenie and her mother were bidden to a parade review at the Tuileries. In the courtyard Napoleon, drew up his horse under the windows of the first floor to salute the ladies. He wished to dismount and go up to them.

"Mademoiselle," he said, addressing Eugenie, "which way shall I take to get to you?"

"He was almost as new to the Tuileries as any of us," told the Eugenie of eighty-three years. "He did not know his way about the palace."

"Sire," she called down to him, "you must came by the way of the chapel!" As a fact the corridor leading to the chapel was the shortest route to these rooms, but Napoleon understood her bidden meaning. Again, one afternoon at Compiegne, when the flower of the brand-new emperor's court was idling around his vingt-et-un table, she made the situation clear to him. Seated at Napoleon's right, she consulted him from time to time as to her play. She found two picture cards in her hand, counting twenty out of twenty-one possible points. "Stand on that," said the emperor, "it is very high."

"No," said Eugenie, "I must have all or nothing!"

Every morning old Jerome Bonaparte, his uncle, last surviving brother of the great Napoleon, would arrive, confidential, fattering, gigging and some with bad insinuations:

he said to his weeping cousin. And she did it Napoleon acted toward Eugenie with chivalrous loyalty. He had before her all the disadvantages of the brilliant yet uncertain position he was offering her. He explained to her his unpopularity with the old French aristocrats, the bad will of certain great powers, the possibility of his being assassinated by some secret society of which he had become a member in his adventurous youth. There were hostilities even in the army, in his opinion the most serious danger; but he could cut them short by declaring a war.

"I would not have it otherwise," she answered. "I will take my risks beside you. So may I be worthy!"

As a queen she lacked dignity. She had not been born to the solemn self-appreciation of royalty; and she was a mixture of lightness and austerity, generosity and cruel kindness and indifference, in which the transitions were abrupt and disconcerting to French orderliness.

Among the sovereigns of Europe Queen Victoria bed received her cordially; more, she had taken up Eugenie and imposed her on the courts of Europe. Yet even at Windsor, where the imperial couple were received with extraordinary pomp, Eugenie's inconciaence threatened to play her a bad turn that would have illustrated her un-imperial attitude.

A quarter of an hour before they were to ha received by Victoria and her beloved consort in the throne room, Eugenie discovered that, among the hundred trunks of the French visitors, here alone had not arrived! The emperor was deeply mortified that the discovery should have been made so late, as showing lack of discipline and serene orderliness, and on his advice Eugenie had already begun to pretend a headache due to suppressed sensitiveness when one of her ladies dared to offer her a choice of gowns.

A blue dress of the simplest description seemed the only one that promised well. Great ladies and maids fell upon it deftly, and in a few minutes the blue gown was reedfooted for the empress. So Eugenie—without jewels, flowers at her corsage and flowers in her hair —appeared before the British court in her own dazzling beauty. She made en immease success.

What most touched Victoria's heart, it may be told, was the pathetic and pretty way in which the young couple spontaneously confided certain doubts and fears to her as an experienced matron and mother of eight. They had been married two years, and as yet there was no heir. When the little prince-imperial was born, one lady only was permitted to be present with the doctors and the accouchewomen all the time. This was the Countese of Ely, Queen Victoria's intimate friend, sent over from England to help along.

As had been done for the King of Rome, it was announced in advance that should the infant be a boy, cannon would fire, not twenty-one times, but a hundred.

It happened after midnight, and the Paris lens, awakening, counted the cannon-shots. When they got peet twenty-one, the Parisians rolled over in their beds and yawned: "Well, what's that?"

The bigamous old Jerome had bitterly persented her as an interloper. His son, Plon-Plon, her heter and detrector by inheritence, wes not persona grata with Eugenia. So Napoleon, who enjoyed smoking cigarettes with the reprobate father of the present pretender, Victor, was forced to visit him secretly. One day, some time after the marriage, he came, sat down, and said:

"Prince, does your wife make you scenes?"

"No," replied the hunkback of Civitlla, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

"There is no living with Eugenie," sighed Napoleon. "The moment I give audience with another women I risk a violent quarrel."

"Crack her on the side of the face the next time she makes you a scene," suggested Plon-Plon.

"Don't think of it," exclaimed the emperor. "You don't know Eugenie; she would open a window of the Tuileries and cry 'Police!'"

Crowds her on the side of the face the next time she makes you a scene," suggested Plon-Plon.

"Don't think of it," exclaimed the emperor. "You don't know Eugenie; she would open a window of the Tuileries and cry 'Police!'"

"Mermree is a great writer," said Napoleon. "Surely—let me see!—it was Eugenie's letters to you!" laughed De Persigny. "Mother, daughter, and newspaper men sit round the table and compose a letter that you cherish. Really, it was not worth risking the coup d'etat to arrive at that!"

When a triumph for the aged lady to recall Napoleon's steadfast love in face of both policy and slander! It was always known why Eugenie hated De Persigny, Prince Jerome and the Princess Mathilde. She could forgive political counselors who pressed the royal princesse upon Napoleon; she could not forgive the powerful ones who sought to take away her character behind her back.

Napoleon heard them all alike. He answered nothing. Could and most of the military backers, with Edward Ney and Tocilcognon for their spokesmen, formed rapidly "The Clan of the Lovers." In vain did Mathilda drag herself at Napoleon's knees, begging him to renounce a marriage that would be the ruin of them all. The emperor had decided. "You will give a great ball to announce the engagement,"

'HAVE NO MANNERS'

Young German Prince Says This of Americans.

Adalbert, Third Son of the Kaiser, Says We Are the Rudest People in the Whole World.

New York.—We are the rudest people in the world. Prince Adelbert, aged 27, third son of the Kaiser, says so and when a prince makes a statement it is never quite politic—nor safe—to contradict him. The fact that recently two young Americans did refuse to acknowledge his royal prerogative to "bow" is the reason for his conclusion that "Americans have absolutely no manners." The young men has been spending the summer at a famous European pleasure resort, also patronized by a large number of society folk from the country. Tennie hes been the favorite sport of the young folks from "the States" and the prince, who is a splendid player, made a great many friends among them. One Saturday afternoon he had been watching with great interest the brilliant play of Bernard Dell, the well-known athlete of Princeton University. The game over, he asked Mr. Dell to play a single with him on the morrow.

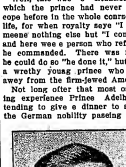
"Sorry," sold Mr. Dell, "but I never play games on Sunday."

"But I ask you," insisted the prince.

"Sorry again," replied Mr. Dell, "but I cannot go against my religious principles—not even for you."

Well, this was a situation with which the prince had never had to cope before in the whole course of his life, for when royalty says "I ask" it means nothing else but "I command" and here was a person who refused to be commanded. There was nothing he could do so "he done it," but it was a wrathy young prince who strode away from the firm-jawed American.

Not long after that most astonishing experience Prince Adelbert, intending to give a dinner to some of the German nobility passing through



Prince Adelbert.

the resort, suddenly made up his mind that his American friend should be his guests es well end, forthwith, he walked to the tennis courts and "asked all of them. Now it happened that e Philodelphia girl was also to give a party on the day royal persons were to be in the place and, se the prince knew, the Americane bested him other to the guests. So when the invitations to both the dinner was given the Americene politely declined, saying that they "would not disappoint Miss Blank for the worlde." Then they resumed their game as if nothing had happened. The prince was astounded. Could it he possible that any one should dare to turn down a royal-imperial invitation issued by one of royal blood? That ordinerlly untitled human beings should not be willing, yes, should not jump at the chance to cancel any other engagement for the honor of sitting at his table was most amazing. But what could he do about it? Nothing, obviously. He tried to work off a little of his indignation by giving out the statement that we were rude and unmenerly, but the Americane, who had treated him quite as if he were a somewhat too haughty young society man, didn't seem to mind greatly. European society, however, is much excited over the affair, one section siding with the prince, a number saying that the invitation of a member of a reigning house should be regarded as a royal command by everybody, without regard of nationality; while on the other hand, all the Americane end a great many Europeans are siding on the part of Mr. Dell and the girl, arguing that they were not impolite and only acted quite as sensible young Americane should.

Prince Adelbert, who, like the rest of the Kolsere's sons, is rather overbearing in appearance and manner, was worried three years ago to his cousin, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Sonderburg.

Bottle of Catsup Blew Up.

Springfield, Mass.—Mrs. Herbert Morgan will lose the sight her left eye as the result of an explosion of a bottle of catsup. A bottle of Argus fell into the stream and were drowned.

Drown Trying to Capture Pig.

Akron, O.—While attempting to capture a pig on the banks of the Cuyahoga river, near Boston Mills, Anatasio Scravel and Justin Argus fell into the stream and were drowned.

THE SUNBEAM.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TALES of GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Hobo Makes a Record Trip on Trucks



NEW YORK.—The fastest tramp trip ever made on the trucks of the transcontinental limited trains was finished in New York city recently when Clarence Fields, of San Francisco, Cal., alighted from the trucks of a Lackawanna flyer. He said he had to get to New York in a hurry for medical treatment. His face covered with soot, cinders and coal dust and looked as if he had been in 40 political cyclones.

"I was kicked off the Santa Fe limited at least 30 times," he said. "The first time was in the Mojave desert, when I landed in two feet of alkali dust. But as soon as the train started I got aboard again in a dust storm. Next time it was in the mountains. I must have been kicked several miles ahead, for when I came to my senses we had made 60 miles, and the train was well on toward the Aztec country. The speed was fearful down those mountain grades, but I never lost my clutch until I was thrown off by a brakeman.

"Once during the trip I went without food for two long days. That was a test of endurance. I won out. When we reached Newburg, on the Hudson, I had to leave the express. The brakeman's boots were 40 pounds heavier than my physique called for, so I stopped over that night for the first time on the trip. I went to the police station and had a fine rest. Getting aboard a fast coal train next day, I pulled out. When I reached New York I beat my way across the ferry."

Newsboy Banker Who Came to Grief



WALLACE, Ida.—Bernard F. O'Neill, who started life as a newsboy in New York and came to be a director of the Carnegie Trust company there, as well as president of the State Bank of Commerce at Wallace, with a fortune well beyond the $1,000,000 mark, was arrested in Vancouver, B. C., recently on a warrant charging him with liability in the wreck of the Wallace bank. O'Neill was penniless when he was arrested and was planning to start life over again.

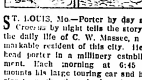
O'Neill is a hearty Irishman of 50, and a year ago was candidate for the nomination for governor of Washington. In was defeated in the convention. In the meantime O'Neill's troubles were piling up at Wallace. The bank there was compelled to suspend. In the crash O'Neill lost the rest of his fortune, and a short time ago he went to Vancouver, a "busted for a job," as he told the officers who routed him out bed and put him under arrest. Indictments were found against several other wealthy men of eastern Washington when action was taken against O'Neill in connection with the Wallace bank failure.

O'Neill went west as a charge of the Children's Aid society when he was a lad in knickerbockers selling papers along Park Row. His worked for a time for a farmer in Iowa, next moved on a ranch in Nebraska, and at 19 was working in a bank. Then he went to California, and in 1901 went to Idaho with the foundations of his fortune already laid. As a banker O'Neill soon began to attract attention.

Just a year ago O'Neill went back to New York to attend a directors' meeting and was in a night at the newsboys lodging house in Fourth street. He made a speech to the boys in which he said: "Boiling for a lot of lonesome job," as he told the officers who routed him out bed and put him under arrest. Indictments were found against several other wealthy men of eastern Washington when action was taken against O'Neill in connection with the Wallace bank failure.

O'Neill went west as a charge of the Children's Aid society when he was a lad in knickerbockers selling papers

St. Louis Shop Porter Is a Croesus

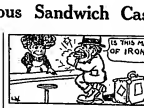


ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Porter by day and Croesus by night tells the story of the daily life of C. W. Massey, a remarkable resident of this city. He is head porter in a millinery establishment. Each morning at 6:45 he mounts his large touring car and hurries to work, where he has the privilege of boss ing twelve negroes. Late in the afternoon he hurries home in the same car, tired as any other laboring man, and spends his evening in quarters as lavish as those of the wealthiest millionaire in St. Louis and associates with the wealthiest people in the city. He declares he could live without work, but no life out of the ordinary would be to him, so he prefers to work for $12.37 a week, hire a chauffeur, live in luxury and scarcely earn his board at his labor.

Massey owns nearly 3,000 acres of the rich, deep lands of Minnesota. He has other property, much other property, in fact, located in St. Louis. He is able to maintain a nine-room house, four servants and a big touring car while working at a salary that is in the immediate neighborhood of $50 a month. His fellow workers gasped with amazement when they learned of it. When he began coming down to his portering in a costly touring car, that runs 60 miles an hour, they began to view him with awe. His is the "Man of Mystery" among the fellow-workers.

Massey has been in St. Louis about four years. He married a widow with not a little property, and to this he has added steadily. It is said that he is anxious to get back to the prairies of Minnesota and be a farmer, in the higher sense of the word. Special considerations have thus far tied him to St. Louis.

Road Settles Famous Sandwich Case



TOPEKA, Kan.—A western railroad would not permit the bunk of hardtack and piece of hog hock, known as the railroad ham-and-hoop sandwich, to get into the Kansas courts, though it had to pay well to keep it out.

Last spring L. M. Couchman, a Topeka traveling salesman, was riding on a train toward home. The train stopped at McFarland, 30 miles west of Topeka, for dinner.

The greasy girl behind the counter passed him out a dinner wrapped and ribbon tied square of bread, butter and ham—supposedly, and the traveling man opened and bit. The girl grinned at Couchman as he vainly tried to force his teeth through the adamantine crust and when he quit she asked sweetly. "Oh, isn't it good?" "Naw. Gimme a piece of pie instead," said Couchmand.

The pie was a wonderful improvement over the sandwich. He paid for it and walked out. Then a special officer of the railroad company collared him on the platform and roughly forced him to disgorge 10 cents for the hunk of hardtack and pork.

Couchman brought suit for $2,000 damages to his peace of mind for the rough treatment he received and 10 cents additional for the sandwich he paid for and couldn't eat. The suit has been pending in the district court here for three months and much evidence from traveling men throughout the state regarding the frailties and abominations of the railroad eating house sandwich has been taken. The railroad attorneys looked over this evidence and settled the case by paying a sum to Couchman for his suffering and returning the 10 cents. What the amount was is not known.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

FRISCO MAYOR HAS BIG TASK



It is a big job that James Rolph, Jr., the pay mayor of San Francisco, formally on errand boy, has before him in taking charge of the city government for the four-year term, during which it must prepare for the Panama-Pacific exposition, he will be largely responsible for the expenditure of $100,000,000 for public works.

And then, most difficult and most important of all, perhaps, he must "clean up" San Francisco. That is, he must give the city such a moral cleaning that it will present a decent appearance to the thousands of visitors from all over the world.

By his election Rolph becomes an international figure with the expenditure of millions of dollars under his direction, with the prosperity of a million people largely dependent upon his policies, with the success of the world's fair linked to his administration and with the good name of San Francisco in his keeping.

Rolph plugged his way through the grammar school and spent three and one-half years in completing the high school course, doing odd jobs to earn money to buy books and clothes. Rolph's meteoric start in business life began in January, 1900, when he formed a partnership with George H. Hind, a high school classmate. The two young men opened a little office near the water front and started in the shipping and commission business.

PASTOR OF CHURCH 40 YEARS



One of the unique figures in the religious world of today is Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, former pastor of Calvary Baptist church, New York city and newly elected president of the World Alliance of the Baptist Church.

Dr. MacArthur was born in Canada of Scotch parentage. After graduating from Rochester Theological seminary he began his pastorate in the nbova church May 15, 1870. Since his pastorate ha has increased the membership from 238 to 2,500. He has laid on God's altar for church work, city missions and home and foreign missions more than $2,000,000. This is a remarkable record, especially when it is borne in mind that not a millionaire is to be found in the membership.

His election calls to mind that Dr. MacArthur, who seems far from fitting the role of a seventy-year-old minister, has retired from the first and only pastorate occupied by him during his four decades as a clergyman. His retirement from the pastorate brings him to a wider activity.

LAURIER IS NOT TO QUIT



"I will remain in parliament as leader of the opposition for some time. I should be a deserter of my party if I ran away now," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ottawa, Ont. Sir Wilfrid said that he had intended to retire and, no doubt, would do so after some time, but not immediately. He undoubtedly will go through the next session as leader of the opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, defeated, and perhaps a little chagrined, possibly wishes now more than ever that he had remained unknighted. He did not desire the honor bestowed upon him at the diamond jubilee. "I would have preferred to remain plain Wilfrid Laurier," he has said. "I began my political career under plain Alexander McKenzie, who began life as a stone cutter, and who lived and died plain Alexander McKenzie."

An enemy charged him once with having received as a gift from a corrupt corporation a handsome, well furnished dwelling. He told the Dominion parliament what the facts were. Sir Wilfrid explained that he had bought the house himself, paying £1,100 cash down and furnishing it, except for a few gifts from personal friends to Lady Laurier, raising the money on his own personal note, and giving a mortgage for the balance, £800, on the house itself.

KITCHENER GOES TO EGYPT



Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener's appointment as agent and consul general at Cairo was received at that city with great satisfaction. As a matter of fact, Lord Kitchener will really, though not in name, be arbiter of Egyptian policy, and will be responsible under the British government for the administration of Egypt and the Sudan. His full title for the position is minister plenipotentiary and consul general and his salary is £7,000 a year.

As regards his suitability for the position, it is certain that there is no man in Britain with whom could be more surely trusted the affairs of Egypt and Sudan. His very name proclaims him to be the man that is wanted—K. of K. Kitchener of Khartum. It is a nickname by which he will always be remembered. And yet it is only one of his many nicknames. It has been said, "The great usually talk too much; Kitchener never talks." The Yankee boasts that he can "talk good on talk, and without it succeed is well nigh impossible." But here we have a living contradiction to the theory.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

President Taft Holds Travel Record



WASHINGTON. — William Howard Taft, president of the United States and champion traveler of the universe, has completed his fifth tour of 24 states of the Union to add about 15,000 more miles to his record. It is a wonderful record for getting over ground, even in these days of the fast express trains and giant ocean steamships, that the president has established and when he returned to Washington he had traveled since he entered the government service in 1900 as a Philippine commissioner 298,728 miles.

The travel microbe stung William Howard Taft in 1900, when President McKinley selected him as one of the Philippine commissioners. Up to that time Mr. Taft was used to the court room, and on his maiden trip to the Orient he was affected with what has proven to be an incurable case of travel mania. Since that first trip, a little over ten years ago, he has traveled almost incessantly, and from the president's personal standpoint it has been most enjoyable, for all of the trips and journeys and excursions up to two and a half years ago were made at government expense. For since his first appointment as a Philippine commissioner Mr. Taft has been continually on the payroll of Uncle Sam, excepting the short period between his nomination for the presidency in 1908 and his installation as president on March 4, 1909.

Since he has been president he has traveled also at government expenses, for the president is allowed $25,000 a year to cover his "getting around" expenses, an appropriation that came into being when the railroads cut off free transportation and congress enacted an anti-pass law.

Forest Service as a Training School



UNCLE SAM'S success as master of a great training school is nowhere better shown, perhaps, than in that branch of the school known as the forest service. The interstate commerce commission probably is a close second. Great railroads and other corporations are continually picking out the most promising men connected with the interstate commerce commission. The success of treasury, postoffice, agricultural department and geographical survey employes in landing good positions in the business or scientific world is proverbial.

Of course, on the other hand, there is a trail of wrecked careers dan in younger men entering the government service and losing their ambition in dull routine work; but where the young man stands the test his success is usually great.

The forest service, for example, has developed into a great governmental post-graduate institution for learning the theory and practice of forestry. A couple of years ago there was a furor when it was learned that the chief forester had authorized a number of forest rangers to attend forestry schools in the west during the dull season while their names were on the government payroll. Yet before and since then the forestry bureau has been in itself a gigantic school.

Nobody criticises anybody for this. A majority of the men heretofore and now connected with the forestry bureau no doubt have been faithful and efficient employes, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the knowledge and experience they have acquired while working for Uncle Sam has been of great benefit to them in bettering their position by getting outside employment.

Matters have reached such a pass in the forest service that the personnel is constantly shifting and changing. Young men enter the lumber service after leaving school or college, and after learning the practical side of forestry and being promoted to some extent they accept offers from lumber associations or companies, colleges, states, railroads and other corporations interested in forestry.

Discipline Is Improving in the Army



FEWER trials by court-martial than in any year since the Spanish-American war were had by the army during the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of Brigadier General H. H. Crowder, judge advocate general.

During the year there were 3,851 general courts-martial, or a decrease of 1,355 as compared with the year preceding. The number of trials was 6.5 per cent of the average enlisted strength of the army, whereas the 1910 average was 6.38 per cent, and in 1909 it was 7.4 per cent. Absence without leave and desertion were the chief offenses.

Trials by summary courts decreased last year by 9,193 compared with the previous year. These trials represented 43 per cent. of the average enlisted strength of the army, a decrease of 14 per cent. from the 1910 percentage. The reduced number of summary courts, according to the judge advocate, has been accomplished without relaxing discipline and is partly accounted for by the movement of troops from their posts to the maneuver division, where the duty approximated that of active field service. However, General Crowder believes that the principal cause for the reduction has been the growth of the opinion that minor infractions of discipline can be punished better by summary discipline than by subjecting the offender to formal trial.

Uncle Sam Can't Exclude the Chinese



MORE Chinese are entering the United States today than ever before since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act, according to the report of Commissioner General of Immigration Keefe, to be submitted to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor. The business of smuggling Chinamen into this country has been growing in spite of the increased efforts of inspectors. Most of the Celestials are coming across the Canadian border. Last year 8,000 entered the Dominion, but it is estimated only a small proportion remained there. In the past five years immigration has been on a steady increase, and yet only 22,000 Celestials are reported as living in Canada. The others have been smuggled across the American border.

Mr. Keefe will advise Secretary Nagel that the only way to handle the Chinese situation is to register all Celestials, now in the country, irrespective of the manner of their entry, and to allow them all to stay here. He will suggest that congress then pass a law that every Chinaman found without registration papers be exported.

After a two months' trip in Hawaii, Mr. Keefe made a report to Secretary Nagel on labor conditions on the sugar plantations, severely arraigning the great land owners for keeping the greatest part of the population in a state of vassalage. He will ask congress to take action to remedy the "commissary store" system, by which the underpaid laborers are deprived of their meager earnings by overcharges for foodstuffs.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

BIRDS AND THEIR ENEMIES.

A recent report of the United States bureau of entomology constitutes one of the strongest arguments imaginable upon the absolute economic folly of exterminating America's bird life. The country, says a bureau expert, suffers each year enough insects a loss aggregating $1,200,000,000; rodents cost us $300,000,000; weeds more than $400,000,000. These are staggering figures, indeed. They need not be minutely accurate to point a moral as obvious as it is important. Every thinking person knows they are near enough the truth to make the warning significant. In nature's fine balance of living agencies the birds found their largest utility in keeping the insect pests of mankind in subjection. Not all birds eat insects, but most do. Others destroy rodents, and many eat the seeds of weeds. It was a fine scheme of economy nature had. Man in his cruel blindness has upset the balance. He has made plumage fashionable for hats and glorified bird cloners. Even pot-hunting has been winked at. A policy widely recognized as indefensible has been followed for years. America foots the bill for her own indifference. The first punishment is visited upon the farmers, but its effects are felt by every family in the land.

The rapid transmission of news among Kaffirs and Hottentots is a mystery which even Mr. Rider Haggard is unable to solve. Mr. Haggard was at Pretoria in 1879, at the time of the battle of Isandhlwana. Twelve hours after the disaster an old Hottentot washerwoman told him that Cetawayo had defeated the British troops, and gave details of the battle. So impressed was Mr. Haggard that he reported the information to his official superior. The British official pointed out that it was impossible for the news to be true, as Isandhlwana was 193 miles from Pretoria, and no telegraphic or railway communication existed between the two places. On the following day official confirmation of the disaster was brought by mounted messengers, who were dispatched immediately after the battle and traveled at top speed all the way. Yet the natives won by twenty hours, and the washerwoman's story was true in every detail.

The assertion that cats are necessary in bakeries is supported by wide observation and by the judgment of high practical and scientific authorities in all parts of the world. Rats are pests, and no better antidote for them than cats has ever been found. Poison will not do—especially in a bakery, where the smell of the poisoned cats comes from the holes into which they had retreated to die would not help the air and the bread. It is a curious criticism that would object to bakers keeping cats.

Dr. Hastings, the Toronto medical health officer, complains that only about 23 per cent. of the 600 cattle killed for consumption weekly in that city are inspected, and that an average of 55 diseased animals a week are sold for food. A Canadian government analyst asserts that for the last third of a century the proper meat in Canada has been adulterated 40 per cent. We are doing better than Canada in some things.

How interesting it would be to students of mechanics as well as to students of history to see the first steamboat in which Fulton took passengers on the Hudson in 1807. By preserving in the National Museum at Washington the first flying machine purchased from the Wrights for the war department, the government is providing a treat for students in centuries to come.

We are informed that an easterner whose best girl gave him the frigid mitt has gone insane. We have often heard of people who want crazy with joy.

We fail to understand why some people are so badly stung by the aviation bug when all the delights and dangers of the game may be experienced on a roller coaster.

The policemen of Lynn, Mass., are to be armed with clubs made of paper. These will logically go with paper sanitary drinking cups.

Boston highbrows are trying to determine whether "beet" should be pronounced "bin" or "bean." If they are patriotic Bostonians the bean will win in a walk.

A woman of eighty in a Connecticut town captured and held a burglar un til help came. Here is the first knockout blow for the age limit.

Advice to the aeroplane operator: Be careful.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN GENERAL OVER THE COUNTRY

REPUBLICANS BEATEN IN THREE STATES IN RACE FOR GOVERNORSHIPS—CINCINNATI DEMOCRATIC.

REPUBLICANS WIN NEW YORK; GOVERNOR FOSS RE-ELECTED

Socialist Vote is Surprisingly Heavy—Schenectady Elects its First Socialist Mayor—Kentucky Deserts Ranks of the Republicans by Big Vote.

Chicago, — Elections held in many states and cities throughout the country resulted in the election of Democratic governors in Massachusetts, Kentucky and Mississippi, a Republican governor in Rhode Island, a Republican assembly in New York, which will challenge the continuance of Governor Dix's policies; a New Jersey legislature with majorities probably not in accord with Governor Woodrow Wilson, with results of the state elections in Maryland and New Mexico in doubt.

In Massachusetts, Governor Foss, Democrat, was elected by a reduced plurality of 7,734 over Louis Frothingham, Republican.

The Republican candidate for lieutenant governor was elected by 7,000 majority and other Republican state candidates were elected.

In Rhode Island Governor Pothier, Republican, is re-elected over Louis A. Westerman, Democrat, by a greatly increased plurality. The state senate is solidly and the assembly largely Republican.

New York state furnished one of the chief surprises of the election, reversing the present Democratic majority of 24 in the state assembly and electing a Republican majority of 50 or upward. The change removes the united support which both branches of the legislature heretofore had given Gov. Dix's policies. In New York city Tammany's control was broken, but not overcome. Tammany candidates in Manhattan and the Bronx being elected, while those in Brooklyn and Queens county were defeated by fusion candidates.

New Jersey Furnishes Surprise.

New Jersey similarly furnished a surprise by the probably reversal of control of the legislature, the returns giving Republican majorities in the senate and assembly.

In Kentucky, James B. McCreary, Democrat, was elected governor by a majority estimated at 20,000 to 40,000. A Democratic legislature also was elected, which insures the choice of Congressman Ollie James or United States senator from Kentucky.

Returns from Maryland were inconclusive. Claims were made of the election of Phillip Lee Goldsborough, Republican candidate for governor, by 5,000 majority over Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, while counter claims of Democratic success were made. The constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise negro voters probably was defeated.

Ohio Cities Democratic.

The Ohio municipal elections resulted in the election of Democratic mayors in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. President Taft cast his vote in Cincinnati.

In New Mexico the Democratic state committee claims the election of MacDonald as governor by 4,500 in the first election which the new state has held. The election of a Republican legislature is indicated, which will mean the election of two Republican United States senators.

Marked Socialist strength has developed at various points, notably in several of the municipal contests of Ohio, where 10 cities elected Socialist mayors; also in Schenectady, N. Y., where a Socialist mayor and a Socialist member of the state assembly were elected, and in Mississippi, where the Socialist candidate for lieutenant governor polled a considerable vote.

Four congressmen were elected to fill vacancies, Joseph A. Tagger, Democrat, in the Second Kansas district; W. D. B. Ainy, Republican, in the Fourteenth district; William J. Browning, Republican, in the First New Jersey district, and Daniel V. Stephens, Democrat, of the Third Nebraska district.

Tammany's Hold is Shaken.

New York.—Tammany Hall's hold on New York city was shaken yesterday in a battle of the ballots, in which local offices were mainly at stake. The Democrats successfully defended their ancient strongholds of Manhattan and the Bronx, but by greatly reduced pluralities. Queens county also stood by the Democrats, but the Republican fusion candidates made nearly a clean sweep of Brooklyn, and probably divided honors in the little borough of Richmond.

A year ago Manhattan and the Bronx boroughs gave Governor Dix a plurality of 68,289 and elected a Democratic supreme court justice by about 22,000. Now Robert L. Fowler, the Democratic candidate for surrogate, carried New York county with a majority plurality of about 17,000.

The Democrats elected their candidates for sheriff by about 8,000 and the three Democratic candidates for supreme court justice in the First judicial district pulled through by a mere 5,000. Francis M. Scott, the fourth justice elected, was indorsed by both parties.

The Republicans gained eight assemblymen in New York county and will send fifteen member of that body out of the total delegation of thirty-five.

The Republicans elected a sheriff in Kings county by about 1,400. In 19 out of 23 districts in Brooklyn, the fusionists gained six assemblymen.

From a Democratic majority of 24, the New York state assembly turned overwhelmingly Republican. The Republicans in the lower chamber have a majority of 50. The present senate holds over.

In the unexpected landslide the Democrats were able to capture only three seats held by the Republicans, whereas all over the commonwealth's Democratic assemblymen fell by the wayside.

In Schenectady, Herbert M. Merrill, a Socialist, was out where a Democrat had held the seat.

Kentucky Republicans Lose.

Louisville.—Kentucky, for years considered in the balance between the Democrats and Republicans, went back into the ranks of the former in a landslide victory.

James B. McCreary, Democratic candidate for governor, has been elected by from 20,000 to 40,000 majority. His opponent was Judge Edward C. O'Rear.

Chicago Judges Picked.

Chicago.—Six Republicans and four Democrats were elected to the superior court of Cook county. John P. McGoorty, Democrat, was elected to fill the one circuit court vacancy. A "higher pay for judges" proposition was defeated. Chief Justice William H. McSurely and Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh, Republicans, were re-elected to the superior bench, as was Judge Joseph H. Fitch, Democrat. The new judges are Charles M. Foell, Hugh Pam, Albert C. Barnes and Henry V. Freeman, Republicans, and M. L. McKinley, Dennis E. Sullivan and Clarence N. Goodwin, Democrats.

Kansas Elects Democrat.

Kansas City.—Joseph A. Taggart, a Democrat, was elected to congress from the Second Kansas district by a majority estimated at 1,200 votes over his Republican opponent, Dyness S. Geyer. Mr. Taggart will fill the unexpired term of the late Republican congressman, A. C. Mitchell. Mitchell carried the district in 1910 by 8,481 votes over John Caldwell, Democrat.

Philadelphia Republicans Win.

Philadelphia.—In one of the closest political contests in the history of Philadelphia, the Republicans succeeded in electing George H. Earle, Jr., mayor over Rudolph Blankenburg, "the war horse of reform," by the mongre majority of 5,000.

Ohio Cities Go Democratic.

Columbus.—The Democrats were swept into power in the three largest cities of Ohio, Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland returning decisive Democratic plurralities.

A feature of the election throughout the state was the large Socialist vote. In Columbus, Ehy, the Socialist candidate for mayor, according to early returns, was running a close race with Mayor Marshall, the Republican nominee, for second place, while George J. Karb, Democrat, had been elected by from 400 to 600 plurality.

In Cincinnati Mayor Louis Dolle, running for re-election, with the Republican indorsement, was defeated by Henry T. Hunt, Democrat, by probably 6,000.

In Cleveland, Newton D. Baker Democrat and political heir to the late Tom L. Johnson, was elected mayor by probably 20,000, while practically the entire Democratic ticket was elected with him.

In Toledo Brand Whitlock independent, has been elected for a fourth term by a plurality in the neighborhood of 2,000.

Crookston Socialists Win.

Crookston.—By a majority of 91 votes, H. J. Larson, Socialist, was elected mayor of Crookston over Mayor Allen McKinnon, candidate on the citizens' ticket, and W. R. Lory, Republican candidate, backed by the Young Men's Progressive club. George Christianson, also a Socialist, was elected alderman of the Sixth ward and John Kolka, Socialist, is running neck and neck with Walter Stone for alderman at large. Armory bonds lost.

SEATTLE MAY BE TRANSFERRED.

Unless New Trial is Granted He Will Go to Death House.

Richmond, Virginia. — Unless the state supreme court of appeals grants a new trial for Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., the young man convicted of the murder of his wife will be taken from the Richmond city jail to murderers' row in the death house at the state penitentiary. According to the law, a man condemned to electrocution must be lodged in the penitentiary 15 days before the date set for his death.

TURK GUNBOAT SHELLED; SUNK

Italians Bombard Arabian Town of Akabah and Warship in Port.

Constantinople, Turkey.—An Italian cruisor bombarded the town of Akabah, Arabia, sinking the Turkish gunboat Hadid, which was lying in port.

The second officer of the gunboat was killed, but the others on board shelled the hilly portion of the town. The extent of the damage is not stated.

MINNEAPOLITANS WILL DINE

WHILE THEY DISCUSS UNION DEPOT PROJECT.

Big Function at Mill City Public Men Wednesday Evening.

Minneapolis, Nov. 13. — When the business day comes to a close Wednesday and the clock strikes 6, the greatest representation of the patriotism and commercial strength of Minneapolis that time or occasion has ever brought together will be seated in Donaldson's ten rooms, which is 735 Minneapolis men from every business and professional walk of life will meet to determine if it is the sentiment here that Minneapolis ought to have a union station and whether Minneapolis, to a man, wishes to enter into a definite agreement to get a union station.

Railroad officials and presidents of banks, men eminent in commercial life, representatives of labor, of the building, transportation, distributing and manufacturing industries, men identified with education and men in public life, city officials, members of the various boards that are concerned with civic betterment, men from the commercial clubs, improvement associations, and business organizations of every kind, and men eminent in law and finance will sit together. Every man will be on the same basis as every other man; every men in Minneapolis is welcome to come and there will be no restrictions other than space limitations. One dollar will cover the cost, and out of it all Minneapolis will find out if sentiment here favors the continuation by the committee of one hundred of the work that has been started to secure for the city a greater, more adequate, up-to-date passenger terminal into which all the railroads of the city shall enter.

The committee of one hundred of which Judge M. B. Koon is the head and which has on it the most representative men of Minneapolis, has labored for a year.

Frank Washington, president of the Soo road, unless duties call him out of town, or other unavoidable circumstance prevents, will be present, as he will sit with the crowd, and not at the speakers' table, nor will he come as a guest in any greater sense than any other men present.

W. G. Bierd, western representative of the Hawley interests as vice president and general manager of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Iowa Central lines, likewise will come.

W. G. Nye, commissioner of the Commercial club, who recently visited Kansas City and Omaha, to obtain information regarding the union stations of those cities, will tell what he found out.

James Gray will then make a few remarks upon the condition of the present union station. He will be followed by men representative of the various activities of the city, including L. S. Gillette, capitalist; Fred James E. Freeman, distinguished divine; J. W. Bragdon, wholesale merchant; Harington Adams; and will touch upon the artistic phase of the question; Joseph Chapmen, jr., who is the latest book from the mint of banker and Minneapolitan; Judge W. A. Lancaster, who will give considerations on the legal aspect of the situation, and Judge M. B. Koon, chairman of the committee of one hundred and of the executive committee of three.

George H. Partridge will then be introduced and he will present the Parker-Gray plan, that the Commercial club has drawn for it and which shows what could be done here, and this plan will be easily understood, for Mr. Partridge has placed it, in reduced size, in the mens book that he has prepared, and as the big plan is explained, and they follow them in their menu books.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Over Wire of Wilson.

Minneapolis, Nov. 13.—Wheat, December, $1.03¾; May, $1.08¾. No. 1 northern, $1.04¾; No. 2 northern, $1.03¾; No. 1 durum, $1.00; No. 2 corn, 72c; No. 3 white oats, 36c. Barley, malting, 57@61c; feed, 50@55c. Flax, $1.19¾@1.20¾. Rye, No. 2, $1.02¾@1.03¾. Bran, $17.50@18.00. Flour, $5.10@5.60. Cash barrels, $4.60@5.10.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—With the northwestern millers assessing a fair decrease in Omaha after having frozen 45,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada, the export forecast that cereal today took a sudden upward turn. Wheat closed 1¾c higher, corn unchanged to ¼c lower, and oats ¼c to ¾c higher. Provisions were unchanged to 10c lower.

Influenced by statements that the acreage of September had been overestimated and that the crop there would not yield more than 200,000,000 bushels, wheat at times showed weakness. Offerings were free, however, and Northwestern markets were liberal. Besides, there was a big increase in the visible supply and cold weather prevailed toward the south. The opening was unsettled, with prices a shade to ¼c lower. December started at 97¾@97¾c and then jumped to 98c.

Heavy selling on the bulges, though, broke the price back to 97¾@97¾c. Later on, however, there was a rally, which was explained that the fall was due to profit-taking on the part of those who were comparatively steady with December 97¾@97¾c and May 97¾@97¾c.

Corn was one of the most dull and featureless of the modern request and seemed to have no independent action. The market closed with prices following the course of wheat. December started at 74@74¼c and then rose to 74¼c.

The market later, reacted when wheat turned weak. Closing figures were steady at 73¾@73¾c for December, but easier at 74¼@74¾c for May.

Several of the larger local speculators sold moderately. Smaller traders followed suit and there was in consequence a sharp break in the price of corn. December started unchanged to 1c up at 47¾@47¾c and climbed to 47¾c.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC AT DULUTH.

New Cases Reported Daily in Western End of City.

Duluth, Nov. 13.—The smallpox epidemic in the western end of the city is assuming proportions; new cases are being reported daily to the health department. In October the disease doubled. Pupils of the schools in the smallpox district are being vaccinated and those who refuse are being kept out of school.

A Question of Art.

"Was the play you speak of highly artistic and powerful?" asked the girl who pouted.

"I don't know how it could have been," replied the girl who prefers frankness. "I understood, and I heard every word of it."

A Failure.

"Has he had a successful career?" "No. He doesn't owe anybody any money."

Scouting at Home.

"No thanks," says the man with a grizzy mustache. "I'd like to look in a little game of poker tonight, I think I'd best go home."

"Nonsense!" says the fair "What's changed you all of a sudden?"

"Well, you see, my son has joined the Boy Scouts, and the little rascal has become so shrewd that he can tell by where my hat is just what time I came in the night before."—Judge.

"BETTER FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAN CASTOR OIL,"

SALTS, OR PILLS, AS IT SWEETENS AND CLEANSES THE SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENTLY AND IS FAR MORE PLEASANT TO TAKE.

SYRUP of FIGS and ELIXIR of SENNA

IS THE IDEAL FAMILY LAXATIVE, AS IT GIVES SATISFACTION TO ALL, IS ALWAYS BENEFICIAL IN ITS EFFECTS AND PERFECTLY SAFE AT ALL TIMES.

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

in the Circle,

on every Package of the Genuine.



MINIATURE PICTURE OF PACKAGE

ALL RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WHEN CALLED FOR, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD MAKE A LARGER PROFIT BY SELLING INFERIOR PREPARATIONS. YET THEY PREFER TO SELL THE GENUINE, BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT TO DO SO AND FOR THE GOOD OF THEIR CUSTOMERS. WHEN IN NEED OF MEDICINES, SUCH DRUGGISTS ARE THE ONES TO DEAL WITH, AS YOUR LIFE OR HEALTH MAY AT SOME TIME DEPEND UPON THEIR SKILL AND RELIABILITY

WHEN BUYING

Note the Full Name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE. ONE SIZE ONLY. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. REGULAR PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS THE ONLY PERFECT FAMILY LAXATIVE, BECAUSE IT IS THE ONE REMEDY WHICH ACTS IN A NATURAL, STRENGTHENING WAY AND CLEANSES THE SYSTEM, WITHOUT UNPLEASANT AFTER-EFFECTS AND WITHOUT IRRITATING, DEBILITATING OR GRIPING, AND THEREFORE DOES NOT INTERFERE IN ANY WAY WITH BUSINESS OR PLEASURE. IT IS RECOMMENDED BY MILLIONS OF WELL-INFORMED FAMILIES, WHO KNOW OF ITS VALUE FROM PERSONAL USE. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.



Lenox Soap is the best value, in the way of laundry soap, that money will buy.

It is the *cheapest* of good soaps; the *best* of medium-priced soaps.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W. L. Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W. L. Douglas Men's shoes.

THE ENORMOUS INCREASE

in the sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes for the price.

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.



If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. If you cannot obtain them from our agents we can. ONE PAIR of my $3.50 or $5.00 shoe will wear as long as two pairs of ordinary shoes. Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Write for catalog. Shoes sent anywhere. Mail orders filled promptly. From factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 148 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes



TO EVERYONE INTERESTED IN

HUNTING OR TRAPPING

who will cut out this advertisement and mail it to us with your name and address plainly written on coupon below, together with 2c for postage, we will send absolutely *Free* a set of *Natural Tracks in Snow or Mud* showing the tracks of Rabbits, Deer, Muskrat, Skunk, Mink, Squirrel, Fox, Coon and Otter; running, walking or leaping, and also pattern sheet of dogs for Mink and Skunk. *For 4 cents we will send you the above tracks and our 48 page Furgrower Book.* For 8 cents we will send you all three tracks and Furgrower Book. For 10 cents we will send you all three tracks and Furgrower Book and our 32 page illustrated booklet *How to Make Money in Furs and Hides*. Price List of *Hide and Furs* sent to any one who writes for it. Our price list is the most liberal ever issued. Write your name and address plainly so there can be no false tracks may be sent to reach you.

Yours always for a Square Deal, the Old Reliable,

Northwestern Hide & Fur Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FATE AND THE FLETCHERS

Intervention That Made It Certain Hour for Senator's Death Had Not Struck.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida sought his berth one night on a sleeping car on the way south from Washington. Finding back the curtains of a lower nine, he saw that his bed was already occupied.

"Hi, there!" called the senator, shaking the stranger by the shoulder. The sleeper awoke and protested angrily.

"My name's Fletcher," explained the statesman, "and this is my berth."

"You've got nothing on me," answered the other. "My name's Fletcher, and this is my berth."

"My full name is Duncan U. Fletcher," the senator elaborated.

"So's mine," agreed the intruder.

"Ah, I see," said the senator, politely. "There must have been a mistake in reserving the same berth for two men of the same name. I'll get into the next sleeping car."

The stranger, by this time, was fully awake, and proceeded to apologize, and to offer to give up the berth. This the senator would not do, and he went into the car ahead, and found a place to sleep.

An hour later the train was wrecked. The car to which the stranger occupied the lower one fell through a trestle, and that Fletcher was killed. The senator's car was not damaged at all.—Popular Magazine.

Mad About It.

"Hubby is just crazy about being up-to-date."

"How does he show it?"

"He is trying to get his parrot a wireless cage."

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. They sugar-coated granules.

Apicultural.

Mother—Yes, Johnny, the queen bee is boss.

Johnny—How about the presidential bee?

MY DAUGHTER WAS CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"I send you here with the picture of my fifteen year old daughter Alice, who was restored to health by Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was pale, with dark circles under her eyes, weak and irritable. Two different doctors treated her and called it Green Sickness, but she grew worse all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking three bottles she has regained her health, thanks to your medicine. I can recommend it for all female troubles."—Mrs. L. A. COMBRAY, 1103 Rutland Street, Baltimore, Md.



Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, free.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membranes of the bowels. A perfect laxative. Cure Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Defiance Starch

16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY

KENDRICK'S LIQUID GLUE FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS
NEW LITTLE PAPER HANGER (48 PAGE BOOK) FREE
KENDRICK'S PATENT SIZE
KENDRICK'S PATENT FLOUR PASTE
KENDRICK'S PATENT WALL PAPER CLEANER
KENDRICK'S PATENT WHITE LEAD
KENDRICK'S PATENT VARNISHES
CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Pettit's Eye Salve STOPS EYE ACHES

PISO'S CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEST COUGH SYRUP. TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. CONSUMPTION

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL REFERENCE TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEBORDON HEUSNA

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young taxidermist becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a political magnate in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the cuckolded husband. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy plies a note to the body taking the crime upon himself. By their flight the fellow is stalled in the snowdrift. Soon he catches up with the couple at a little town and shows himself in the lobby of the hotel. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman slips her sleeping car into a snow drift and rides on. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station where at the train hears the woman away. Twenty-four hours later, this time by special train, he again overtakes the fugitives. This time he is accompanied by Haldane, a beautiful and wealthy anti-political worker, and co-operates with her in her work. Gormly becomes owner of a steamship line and finds himself frustrated in plot and track scheme by grafting ex-Governor Packard by the Gotham Traction Company. An automobile accident brings Haldane and the country boy together and announces that the latter is mayor of New York and redeem the city from corruption Mr. Haldane is a long drawn interview with Gormly, makes an indirect proposition to compromise the fight which the latter has been waging. In the news papers against the Gotham Traction company. Gormly declines the proposition saying that he will himself be appointed as his plan of campaign to Haldane. Gormly files at Haldane's place, carrying word of the auto accident. The next morning he refers to the case of the night before as child compared to one he experienced in the Klondike. The papers announces his candidacy for mayor. The political pot begins to boil. Gormly opens headquarters in the Metropolitan. Haldane, a minority party, seeing in him a possible means, makes overtures looking to the endorsement of his candidacy by the "anti-Gormly" forces, rejects all suggestion of alliance. A meeting of the Sachem Society of the "Ring" is held at the Haldane home. Many political dignitaries are present. Many suggestions are made as means to advance to success Gormly's mayoralty aspirations and sidetrack his candidacy. Only after Haldane is promised as an opposition candidate and the whole machinery of the city's detectives force is to be furnished to dig up something damaging to Gormly. Haldane, however, refuses the nomination and announces his self-support.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

"What does it cover?" asked the mayor.

"It covers pretty much every available route by which we can connect the ends of the traction company."

"How much territory?"

"Oh, a mile or a mile and a half, I should say; but every possible right of way is included in the franchise."

"And if we don't get it?"

"Somebody else will get it, of course. He will build the connections, and hold us up for anything that he wants."

"But it will be no good to anybody else without what we've got," suggested Van Slyke.

"True; but we have got several hundred millions involved and can't adopt a do-nothing policy. Probably two millions or even less will cover the expenses required by rebuilding under the old or new franchise, and that ten million bee us by the throat."

"It should be easy for five hundred millions to freeze out Gormly," said Rutherford.

"Under other circumstances it would not be at all difficult," answered Haldane; "but the people are to be considered in this case. They want results not a public convenience and, gentlemen, it has to be run."

"This is a fine time for us for men as smart as you to git yourselves in!" said Liffey. "As I take it, we can secure the franchise or we can make its future great the bane of the campaign; and if we win, pass it then; and if we fail, take our medicine."

"You've stated it exactly."

"For myself, I'm in favor of grabbing the franchise now," said the boss. "It means money. Money's what we're born for. The object of politics is money for the crowd that's in. The aim of the crowd that's out is to git in so they can git the money. We can't control the votes; with votes we can git office; with office and money we can get immunity from the consequences. Even if we're beaten by the mayor, we'll still have the district attorney, we'll still have the police force. I'll still be here; so will you, Mr. Haldane. And therefore, rather'n take any risk, I move that the franchise be renewed as soon as it expires, and that the grant be made to the Gotham Freight Traction company. I'd rather have something substantial than play for a chance any time. I guess we wouldn't suffer any therefore, no matter what happened.' Besides, all it'd mean would be a wait for four years. These reform movements always git tired of themselves, and then one er the other of the old parties comes in. We'll be the one."

"I am inclined to believe that much of Mr. Liffey's contention is sound," said Van Slyke at last.

"Well, gentlemen," said Haldane, "what do you all think about it?"

"Let's get what we can," said the mayor.

"And keep all we've got," added Connell.

"Very well then," said Haldane, "so be it. We are united upon a nonpartisan ticket which we can select presently, with Warren at the head of it. Mr. Liffey will see Mr. Benson and induce his co-operation. Mr. Connell will investigate Mr. Gormly's person. Mr. Rutherford will arrange to have the franchise renewed as soon as it is possible to do so. Mr. Van Slyke will come quietly to Gormly and, as a candidate for re-election. Messrs. Liffey, Habberley, and Connell" will get their forces in line. And I think that's all."

"Not quite, Mr. Haldane," said Liffey.

"What else?"

"You'll git the barrel open for the necessary expenses of the campaign?"

"Quite so," said Haldane, dryly. "You may depend upon us to do what is proper; eh, gentlemen?"

Van Slyke and McRonald nodded.

"I think we've done a pretty good night's work," said the district attorney, rising to his feet.

"Don't go yet," said Haldane. "We must fix up the slate first, and that will be all."

It was a half-hour later when the last one departed from the house. Haldane was quite aware of the conditions under which his fortune was being increased and his power extended. He had been brought in contact with the naked reality of the situation e great many times; but it seemed to him that never before had it presented itself in so hideous and unattractive a guise as on that night. The financier was hardened. His conscience, white heavily afire in other directions, in matters concerning politics and the people was seared and indurated. But what had been said and add what he had discussed that night had sickened him.

Haldane felt quite lonely, quite old, as he sat there in the small hours of the morning, his cigar gone out, musing over the situation. He pulled himself together at last. The battle was not lost. The enemy had not won, and before that came about there would be a struggle which would beggar description. The cards seemed to be in his hands, or in the hands of the ring of which he was chief. No more experienced players ever sat at a game than those associated with him. They ought to win; but would they? Haldane was by no means certain.

CHAPTER X.

The Voice of the People Is Heard.

Gormly's refusal to accept the indorsement and become the nominee of the ons created a great sensation. It was an evidence, which by and by even the stupid would apprehend, that Gormly literally meant what he said when he declared that he was to be an absolutely independent candidate, tied to no faction, bound by no party, entirely free and unfettered.

The men who rallied to his support, while as innocent as babes in the practical politics affected by Liffey and Benson, were nevertheless men of abounding zeal, keen intelligence, and high quality. Nor were the workers that gathered round the new leader entirely from the social set and circle of the Haldanes. Gormly in one way or another employed a vast number of working men. His relations with them had always been not merely "square," as they phrased it, but kind and generous. They were organized and started at work immediately in every direction. Before the enemy realized it, ample time had been secured in every possible assembly room and there were nightly meetings all over the city.

In the Gormly store itself was a great auditorium in which prize concerts, lectures, and entertainments had been given for the employees and patrons of the store. This auditorium had outside entrances and could be completely cut off from the other business. Every afternoon he assembled in the auditorium the workers and speakers, and every afternoon there was the freest possible discussion of the issues, of what was to be said in the speeches of the night, of the plans to be covered. This man showed a genius for leadership and direction that was amazing. He developed a power of succinctly presenting the facts, which in large measure he was able to communicate to his followers.

Livingstone Haldane's example had been followed by not a few young men of fortune and position. It became in a certain sense among a certain set the fashion to campaign for Gormly. Automobiles of all sorts were available for transporting speakers, and classes and social distinctions were wiped out in the greater issues involved. By these methods what was picturesquely described in the city papers as a whirlwind campaign was inaugurated.

It must not be supposed that the opposition was idle; by no means. Never had its activities been so great. Its engine so manifestly put forth. It had welcomed with joy the news of the refusal of Gormly to become the candidate of the minority party. Liffey had at once decided in his own mind that that settled the issue. Even further sighted men like Rutherford were of the same opinion. Haldane alone, with wisest, shrewdest, and ablest of the group, was not convinced, and under his vigorous though quiet urging the ring redoubled its efforts to beat the men.

At the proper time the proposition from the party in power to make a combination with the ons was sprung upon the public. It was hailed on one side as a confession of the fatness of the party in power and the Sachem society, which many people imagined needed no alliance of that kind. It was considered as testimony to the fact that the party in power had nothing to conceal, since it admitted the truth of its counsels, and that it was sincerely desirous of giving New York a business administration in which all factions and parties should be represented. There was truth in the contention, too. The only faction or party that would not be represented by this alliance would be the common people.

Wiser heads, however, realized that although the ons were incorporated entirely with the real spirit of either party end saw in the alliance a confession of weakness. And the effective contingent of the Gormly papers seized upon this idea and made the most of it. In the beginning, Gormly's advertisements, including his political manifestos, had been printed in every paper in the city. They were paid for as other advertisements are—and why not? But the Sachem society had put the screws on certain journals which owed much to its "influence" and bosses of this preserve they had summarily refused any more of Gormly's unique proclamations. They professed themselves entirely ready to print his business advertisements at the usual rates. Gormly retaliated, of course, by withdrawing all advertising of any sort from them, and doubling the space he purchased in the other papers. Naturally, these force the press divided in two sections; those that were controlled by the party in power, and those that were favorable to the new candidate.

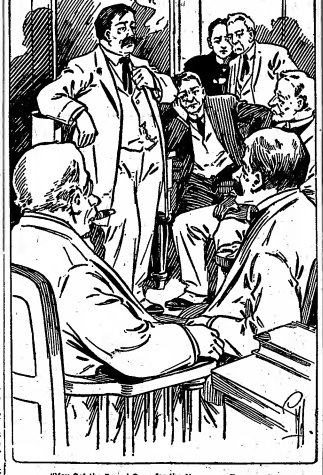
Incidentally, nothing that he could have said or done could have so harassed the business of his store! His business rivals and associates indeed suggested, and the suggestion was quickly seized upon by the administration people, that the whole thing was a clever advertising dodge, and that Gormly was simply using his candidacy to boom his business. There was no satisfactory answer to this argument, which was one of the best that could have been devised by the opposition, and it was harped upon immensely, although their leader was vigorously justified from this charge by his army of fighters.

The expenses of the campaign were enormous. Not one cent was paid out for bribery or for the purpose of influencing votes in any improper way; but the hiring of halls, the payment of the expenses of meetings, organization, transportation, printing, salaries, and so on aggregated an extraordinary sum. Even Gormly himself had not realized how great these expenses would be; but he kept them without blenching. His resources were vast. He put at the disposal of his candidacy all the profits accruing from the days of twenty-five years. He saw that by the time the vote was taken, his ready money would be expended. Of course, he would still have his great business, which would be entirely unencumbered; but everything else would go.

He still kept to his plan of printing every week sworn statements of his expenses, challenging the other party to do the same. The reason the society did not publish its expense account was not because it was ashamed of the amount, for it was vastly greater than what Gormly expended. They had nearly as many expenses as he, except for the newspaper advertising, which they got free, and in addition they discovered an immense bribery and corruption fund through Liffey, Connell, Habberley and Benson.

Again and again were Haldane and his associates called upon for remittances, which were invariably forthcoming. There was no possibility of refusal. Failure to win a victory would mean financial ruin to many of them. Fortunately for him, it did not mean so much to Haldane, although his great fortune would be seriously impaired by defeat. Most of the others, however, had turned over everything that they possessed, and pledged their credit as well, to the vast syndicate of which he was the head. Indeed, he and Van Slyke would be the only ones not totally ruined by the election of Gormly. Consequently they paid and paid and paid, gritting their teeth grimly and handing out the cash, which was disbursed to the best advantage by Liffey and Benson.

Gormly himself spoke every night somewhere, and the crowds that greeted him were enormous. Meanwhile every detective in the employ of the city, and all other who could be suborned, were concentrating their efforts on Gormly's past and present. He could not take a step outside of his office without being shadowed. It was not difficult for spies to mingle with the crowd at every meeting in his store and scrutinize every person who entered his private room. They had no fear whatever of reprisals. Gormly had lived an absolutely clean, upright, honest, hardworking life since he landed in New York. They did not find out where he came from or even where he was born. The only possible data they had was the statement that he had once been in the west, with which Haldane had supplied them. Men had scoured the principal cities of the west; but nothing had been learned. Connell was in despair. He and Liffey and Benson had spent and again been on the ave of determining upon the manufacture of some degrading or discriminating story which would at least serve their purpose. It would not be difficult to get witnesses to such an endeavor; but it would be highly dangerous to resort to such an expedient, and they were still hesitating and undecided.



"You Get the Barrel Open for the Necessary Expenses."

About this time the disputed franchise expired. A resolution was immediately introduced in the board of aldermen at the city hall granting a renewal of it to the Gotham Freight Traction company. Every move in the game was watched, and the resolution had scarcely been read ere referred to a committee when it was communicated to Gormly. The next day the Gormly papers came out with the charge that the city fathers intended to give away its most valuable remaining public franchise to the Gotham Freight Traction company.

At the next meeting, despite the vehement protests of the Gormly party, the resolution was put upon its passage. Gormly here played his greatest political card. Attended by a body of friends, he presented himself at the council chamber and forced admission. When the resolution renewing the franchise was about to be voted upon, as a citizen of New York Gormly interested in the matter he demanded to be heard. Before permission was either granted or refused by the astonished presiding officer, Gormly drew from his pocket a piece of paper. Amid the deepest silence he held it up and said:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Riches and Honor.

It is an honorable thing to be rich, but dishonorable for discovered able in any sense, so long as he who acquires it has remembered and has practiced the golden rule.—Ram's Horn.

Labor and Drudgery.

It is claimed that nine-tenths of all productive labor is drudgery. The overwhelming percentage of all the effective work in every vocation is done by the strong in mind and body.

TELLS WHAT SAVED HER LIFE.

I had tried several remedies but they did not seem to give me any relief. My doctor said I had kidney and liver trouble which I could not believe, as the pain seemed to be in my stomach. At times I had such dreadful pains that I could see no cure for them and days and nothing would bring relief. I could not walk and in a short time I lost ten and one half pounds in weight. I also had fainting spells, backache and always that tired and sleepy feeling.

A lady friend who appeared to be troubled in the same way as myself, recommended Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. I procured several bottles and gave it a thorough trial and am glad to say that I am feeling perfectly well and like a new person. I cheerfully recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers. I truly believe that Swamp-Root saved my life.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. HENRY MUMM.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

R. F. D. No. 1, Box 49
Lowell, Ind.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You may also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Explanations.

Miss Fullcourt (of a poetical turn)—"Which are you of opinion ons should say, professor: 'Summer flies or 'Summer flees?'"

Absent-Minded Professor (great on entomology)—"The two species, my Now, the common house fly—" Then ha wondered why she suddenly opened in a manner with the poker and pressed a man on her right.—London Sphere.

MRS. SELBY AND PRIZE BABY

"I have always used Cuticura Soap and no other for my baby and ba hes never had a sore of any kind. He does not even chafe as most babies do. I feel sure that it is all owing to Cuticura Soap, for it is so pure and healthy, and when five months old, won a prize in a baby contest. It makes my heart ache to read about many homes and see a sweet-faced baby with the whole top of its head a solid mass of scurf, caused by poor soap. I always recommend Cuticura, and nine times out of ten the next time I see the mother she says: 'Oh! I am so glad you told me of Cuticura.'" (Signed) Mrs. G. A. Selby, Redondo Beach, California, Jan. 15, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 20 L, Boston.

Distinction.

Senator Lotsmun—Who is this McCrumkerson that want a consulship, and what claim has he on me as a political pal?

Private Secretary—He says he's the only man who hasn't been mentioned as a candidate for governor of Illinois.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Sick kidneys give unmistakable signals of distress. Too frequent or scanty urinary passages, backache, headache and dizzy spells tell of injured kidneys. Neglect of these warnings may prove fatal. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure sick kidneys.



"Hello Hot coffee alone"

Mrs. M. A. Gamblin, Russellville, Ark., says: "I was in such bad shape from kidney disease that I gave up hope of recovery. There were decided dropsical symptoms, my heart palpitated violently and the pains in my back almost drove me frantic. After doctoring without benefit, I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and when I had used two boxes, I was as well as ever."

When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S. 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Some men have a well-seated prejudice against a bath as their place to a women in a crowded car.

Could Hardly Hear

Senses of Taste and Smell Were Also Greatly Impaired.

"I was afflicted with catarrh," writes Eugene Jordan, of Atchison, Kansas. "I took several different medicines, giving each a fair trial, but got no relief, and I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I was about to give up in despair, when I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking three bottles of this medicine I was cured, and have not had any return of the disease."

Hood's Sarsaparilla effects radical and permanent cures of catarrh.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

KODAKS



The three following are the most popular size and prices:
No. 2 Brownie Kodak Size 2½x4½ inches, $10.00 to $15.00
No. 2 Folding Pocket Kodak Size 2½x4½ inches, $15.00 to $20.00
No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodak Size 3¼x5½ inches, $20.00 to $25.00

"Brownie" Cameras $1 to $12. Excellent work-ers in our Finishing Department insures best of results from your films. Catalog furnished.

Peck Company MANHATTAN

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS

for 22-23 Years Have Been Yielding Phenomenal Crops in the Great Mixed Farming District in Canada's West. Over 100,000 Americans Have Settled There. Free Government Homestead Lands in 1911 Mostly of Good Quality Are Within Reach of Settlers. Reduced Railway Rates. Write for Pamphlet, Atlas and Information as to Best Routes, Rates, Etc., to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, Room 2, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 ,905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Will uncle Joe Cann on please tell us who the man was that said California was strong for Taft.

All the democratic and socialist leader are well pleased with the results of last weeks election while our man Taft has nothing to say.

The Crookston Times advised the electors to vote late and early at last weeks election, so the socialist started early and voted steady all day until late at night, and they came out ahead.

One Wm. H.Taft put his seal of approval on the republican candidates at Cincinnati O., and the people forthwith elected the entire democratic ticket. Maybe this means something.—Northern Light.

Both Crookston and Thief River Falls discovered that they had a few Solalists in town, at last weeks election. We would have liked to have been in either city the next day after election. and heard some of the old "war horans" tell how it happened.

Champ Clark, the great democratic leader, predicts that his party is sure to win the next presidential election. If Taft is the next tromlnee of the republi can party we believe he is right, as the people have had enough of Taft, and will surly retire him to the brick layers union,as soon as they get the chance.

As usal the U.S. is getting a little mixed up in the China war, and they are likely to get mixed into the Italian Turk row at no distant day, as the American people are liable to say that the butchering of helpless women and children must cease. When the American people speak,your Uncle Sam will fight, as was proven by the Spanish war, and it only took them about four mon; ths to stop Spain from butchering Cubians.

Somemore Log Jam.

Farmers living along the Red Lake River are likely to be short of water for their stock before spring, as what little water now leaks through that log jam will soon freeze dry. But there could not be anything done about it by the present administration war department, because the water was shut off by a rich corporation, who have proven to the entire satisfaction of the people living along this river that they have their thumb on the war department of the present administration, and can do as they please, and the people can bo damned. A complaint made by the people about the conditions, that now exist might stel as well be sent to the chief lunatic of the Insane asilum at Fergus Falls, as to the war department of this administration at St.Paul, There is no use to report the conditions to them for they know all about it, but won't do anything about it for the reasons given above, and yet you will see men standing on the corners and wondering why socialism is on the gain in this country. The reason is plain The dubbiton people are beginning to see their eyes open to the fact, that there are two kinds of laws in this country. One for the rich, and one for the poor. If some poor devil had had the power to close up Red Lake River you would have seen how promptly that war department at St.Paul would have been up here with a string of red tape that would reach to Washington. But big, rich lumber company can jam twenty five million feet of logs into the outlet of Red lake, shut off all the water, kill all the fish, deprive a hundred and fifty miles of farmers of water for their stock, stink them out of the country with dead fish in the spring and our St Paul branch of engineers of the war department says. "I recommend that NO ACTIONBE TAKEN IN THE MATTER." Signed; Francis R Shunk,

Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers.

And then some yaup will stand on the corner and wonder why Socialism is increasing so fast.

(To he Continued)

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27.1911.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Offic at Crookston, Minn. October 23rd., 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Hanson,of Ilida Minnesota, who on July 7th. 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 1901, Serial No. 04825 for Lot 8 Section 6 and Lots 3, 8 & 7 Section 7 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal

Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S.Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn.,on the 8th.day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Frank Kenyon, John Olson Serdal. Olaf B. Manson, of Illida Minn.Steen Sature, of Thief River Falls Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.

Department of The Interior,U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 30th, 1911

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Nesland, of Roland Minn. who on February 21, 1903 made Homestead Entry No. 9031, Serial No. 04695, for S. E. ¼ Section 20 Township 152 N.Range 49 W.5th. Principal Meridian,has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 12th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Rhoda Minn. Ammund K. Dreland, Aslak Nesland. of Roland Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 30th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Amund K. Breland of Roland Minn. who on June 17, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1186, Serial No. 04479, for S. W. ¼ Section 20 Township 155 N. Range 49 W. 5th, Principal Meridian,has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof,to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Nesland, Oscar Nesland,Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Rhoda Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN. Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., October 26th,1911.

Notice is hereby given that Anton Barkowski, of Roland Minn.,whoon October, 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No, 968, Serial No. 03365, for N.E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth

Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S.Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th. day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Lofthus,of Roland Minn. Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Laurtis Wojnerowski, John Peterson, of Roland Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN, Register.

Artistic.



"Are you an artist?"

"I can draw a little."

"What can you draw?"

"The attention of idiots."

Keeping Cut Flowers.

Cut flowers will last only three or four days under ordinary care, but you can make them last a week or more by doing four things. First, do not try to arrange them the moment you get them, but put them in a pail of water for a few hours so that every stem will be under water clear up to the flower; second, cleanse the vase thoroughly before putting in the flowers and change the water every day; third, the cooler you keep the flowers the longer they will last. If you are too busy in the morning to enjoy them or have to go out for the afternoon do not leave them in the living room, for they are not used to a temperature of 70 degrees. Every night put the vase in a cool place, or, better still, plunge the stems up to the flowers in a pail of water, and, fourth, cut about a quarter of an inch off each stem every morning. It is more trouble to do this under water, but it pays. If you cut the stems in the ordinary way air bubbles get into the stems and impede the taking in of water.—Country Life in America.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the sunbeam Nov. 10th.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Erickson, of Highlandier Minn. who on March 2, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1057, Serial No. 04411, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N.Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop,Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls, Minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 10th. day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Martin Burdeen, of Erie Minn. Joseph Schleicher, Henry Eliason, of Highlanding Minn. Charles W. Vernechek of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct.27th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 19th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin M. Anderson of Torgerson Minn.who on March 8,1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1057, Serial No. 04416, for S. W. ¼ Section 33

Township 151 N. Range 39 W. Fifth

Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls.

at Thief River Falls Minn.on the 28th. day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigerd, Michael Anderson. John Sionvik,Soren Hermanson, all. of Torgerson Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN, Register.

Wagner's Nerve.

Wagner, the eminent composer, had the nerves of an acrobat. Once he was climbing a precipitous mountain in company with a young friend. When some distance up and walking along a narrow ledge the companion, who was following, called out that he was growing giddy. Wagner turned around on the ledge and, taught his friend and passed him between the rock and himself to the front.

Brain Work.

"Does your husband help you much around the house?" asked the neighbor.

"Well," replied the tired looking woman, "Joshua's work is mostly brain work. He keeps right busy thinkin' up ways for me to economize."—Washington Star.

Forgetful.

"Is Bronson as forgetful as ever?"

"More so. Why, that fellow has to look himself up in the directory every night before he goes home from business—forgets his address."

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Raised Me From the Grave"—Mrs. Taylor

This is a strong statement to make, but it is exactly what Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Blum, Texas, said in expressing her opinion of this remedy.

"Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine raised me from the grave and I have much confidence in it. I can never say enough for your grand medicines. If anyone had offered me $100.00 for the second bottle of Nervine that I used I would have said 'no indeed.'"

MRS. THOMAS TAYLOR, Blum, Tex.

Nervous exhaustion is a common occurence of modern life. The wear and tear on the nervous system is greater now than at any time since the world began. For sleeplessness, poor appetite and that "run down" feeling, nothing is so good as

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Your nerves are your life and lack of vital energy makes existence a misery. Dr. Miles' Nervine will tone up your nervous system.

Ask any druggist. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Swuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct 20th 1911

Department of the Interior,U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 20th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, Emil Sigerd, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Dec. 10th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 1079, Serial No. 04837, for N. W. ¼

Section 25, Township 151 N.,Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mikkel Anderson, Martin Anderson, Soren Hermanson, of Torgerson Minn. John J. Swearth of Erie Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOPPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 10th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. November 4th,1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Martin Burdeen, of Erie Minn., who on December 21st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1013 Serial No. 04888, for N. E. ¼

of Section 11 Township 153 N.. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop,Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn.on the 19th. day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph Schleicher, Henry Eliason, John Krutsek, Charles W. Vernchek, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P.TOPPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 20, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Oct.18th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Soren H. Hermanson of Torgerson Minn. who on Feb.15th,1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1058, Serial No. 04404, for N. E.¼ Section 35 Township 151 N. Range 39

W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before

Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of November 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emil Sigrud, Axel Anderson, Martin Anderson. of Torgerson Minn. John M.Johnson of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss

Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Cutting the Bill.

"I have got to perform a very distasteful operation this morning," remarked the eminent surgeon.

"What is that?"

"One of my rich patients wants me to take a little something off his bill."—Washington Herald.

Works Both Ways.

The man who knows how to work his way through college for an education won't have any trouble afterward working his way through the world with an education.—Judge's Library.

Foolish Question.

Mrs. Catchaw—Did you see any of the old families while you were abroad?

Mrs. Newrich—Mercy, no! They are all dead.—Exchange.

Animals Under Water.

The ability of a beaver to remain under water for a long time is not really so tough a problem as it looks. When the lake or pond is frozen over the beaver will come to the under surface of the ice and expel his breath so that it will form a wide, flat bubble. The air, coming in contact with the ice and water, is purified, and the beaver breathes it again. This operation he can repeat several times. The otter and muskrat do the same thing.

A Little Knowledge.

Mrs. Wheatpit—Do tell! I didn't know Tilnah was an artist. Miss Wheatpit—Ah, mamma! Of course he was an artist. Mrs. Wheatpit—Well, now! I thought he was just up one of those corporations for the hair. Exchange.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

She Was Biased.

Dubleigh—Was that you I heard fumbling at your door this morning at 1 o'clock? Clubleigh—At 1? I guess so. My wife declares I got in about 3 o'clock.

The Paternal Idea.

Miss Beedey—I lost my heart last night, pa. I accepted Mr. Poorman, Mr. Beedey—Hush! You didn't lose your heart. You must have lost your head.—Philadelphia Ledger.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE, PATENT ATTORNEYS WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Will Vaagh is out east on a deer hunting trip this week.

Wm. Barno has a well drilled 210 feet deep, and has not struck water, something unusal in this locality.

The Highlanding creamery will remain open as usal during the winter and will take in cream twice a week.

Peter Hunstad, living 4 mile west of Kuehnel will sell his stock and farm machinery at public auction to-morrow. We have not learned what his future intentions are.

Last Saturday and Sunday we were taken by surprise by a regular January snow storm, something unusal at this time of the year, and it has been very cold all the week.

Oklee the new town on Duluth line of the Soo is doing a thriving business this fall, and is going to be a fine village. We expect to make them a call soon and get better acquainted.

Mrs. A. Weaver and daughters who has been visiting her brother C. L. Clark, left for their home in Wisconsin Tuesday. Mr. Clark accompanyed them as far as Thief River Falls.

Mrs. E. Peterson, of Deer Park gave her subscription to THE SUNBEAM a three years boost this week. We also extend our thanks to a number of others for payment of subscription. Go thou and do likewise.

Mrs. Charles Kretzer arrived from the state of Washington on last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Kretzer will remain at Sunbeam this winter, and in the spring will move onto their Deer Park homestead, where they will make their future home.

The Thief River Falls flouring mills are about closed down for want of water. Good for them, and we hope to see the town half stunk out with dead fish in the spring. Let them learn better than to insult and indorse a lumber company to block up Red Lake River.

If you should fail to receive a copy of THE SUNBEAM next week, remember that is because we have grown tired of sending you statements and paying extra postage on your long past due subscription and have striken your name from the list.

Thief River Falls are to have two new up to date hotels, which is badly needed by that city, as the rest of the town is about ten years ahead of the hotels. During the fair this fall there was a large number of people that had to set up all night who could not get hotel accommodations.

Herbert Swift, received a box of wedding cake from his brother and bride, who were married last week at Snokcenter. He received an urgent invertation to attend the wedding, but he rang the school bell on the Highlanding school house, at the usual time on that date, as he is the teacher and did not like closing school to make a pleasure trip.

Wanted: An improved farm to rent for next yer. Inquire of, or address George Leimers,

Roland Minn.

Knew His Business.

Willie—Say, pa, you ought to see the men across the street raise a building on jacks. Pa (absently)—Impossible. Willie, you can open an jacks, but a man is a fool to try to raise an theer—I mean it must have been quite a sight.—Puck.

Not Always.

"They say that a girl who nets three times as a bridesmaid will never be a bride."

"It isn't so unless the best man always happens to be a person who doesn't interest her."—Chicago Herald.

Are We Awake.

The poor homesteaders gow will stand on the bed of the Red Lake River this winter and bawl for water, while one must have to supply milk for his family, and the millions of fish, that helps to provide the settlers food, are frozen to death on the muddy bottom of whare once flowed this Government meandered stream, Red Lake River, that has been closed up with logs by a rich corporation, lumber company, whose officials ride through the cities in their automobils dressed in their seal skin coats, and the officials of this government, whose duty it is to compell them to open that log jem sit in their St. Paul office and say: I recommond that no action be taken in the matter," Pinch yourselves you common people and see if you are awake, and living under a government of the people who have official as that santion this darkest orime, that was ever commited in northern Minnesota.

Roland News.

The Roland Correspondent has been busy during the threshing season.

Mr. Carl Rindal returned to his home near Fertile last Thursday, after raising the Clearwater creamery for nine months.

Mrs. Short and the Misses Ora and Short were over to Pennington county to call on Miss Lillo and Miss Rolandson, who were chiefl cooks for a Pennington county bachelor during his threshing.

Mr. Otto Dahl's are moving this week, just across the street, on Feres addition, 20763 Roland Avenue, east.

Mr Lewis Londe was seen on his way to Oklee wit a big load of wheat.

Knut Wetherson is teaching a term of Norwegin school in the east district.

Oscar Lindberg was a visitor at Roland on Sunday.

Mr. Otto Dahl was down to Oklee after a load of store goods Thursday.

Say young fellow! You had better get your cutter ready and take your best girl out for a sleigh ride.

Mr. Sunderud and Melhouse, from Hillriver are hawling lumber for their homestead houses in the town of Hickory.

Knut Lintvet made a business trip to Oklee Monday.

The snow storm will stop threshing. To bad, but it can't be helped.

Andrew Letvig was an overnight visitor at Roland Saturday

Mr Arthur Lambert came out from Oklee with a load of lumber for a young man from Montana, who has filed on a peice of land east of the big ditch.

James A. Walker and Pattie Short returned home from Oak. on Thursday, where they have threshing all the fall.

Andrew Letvig has just completed a well for Sarah Leavold, at a depth of 175 feet. Who will be next? Better try your luck, you will never be sorry.

Reassuring.

Irate Gentleman (to his gardener)—What do you mean, sir, by telling people in the village that I'm a stingy master? Gardener — No fear o' me a-doin' the likes o' that, gurnor. Miss keeps my thoughts to myself.—Punch.

* * *



And Hard to Do at That.

"Jones is a jolly fellow."

"Has to be."

"Why?"

"Makes his living peddling people."

* * *

GREAT NATURAL BRIDGE.

Justice Marshall Calling It God's Greatest Miracle in Stone.

The great Natural bridge, which is one of the natural wonders of the United States, overlooks the James river valley, jutting up the western slope of the Blue mountains. It is just about the center of the state. It approaches Niagara in grandeur and exceeds it in height and awful mystery. It is a single block of limestone, with many shades of color. The walls are smooth, as if cut with chisels, and there is no sign of displacement.

The visitor follows a rumbling cascade down a deep fissure in the mountain under some of the largest cedar trees in the world and, turning down a line of steps cut into the precipice, suddenly finds himself by a swift stream in a dark canyon and the great bridge far above him.

Washington when a surveyor for Lord Fairfax visited the Natural bridge and carved his name, where it may still be seen. The original title deed was granted by King George III. to Thomas Jefferson in 1774. After he was president Jefferson visited the place, surveyed it and made the map with his own hands. Jefferson spoke of the place as "a famous place that will draw the attention of the world." Chief Justice Marshall wrote of the bridge as "God's greatest miracle in stone." Henry Clay wrote of "the bridge not made with hands that spans a river, carries a highway and makes two mountains one."

FOOT OF THE BEE.

Strong Claws and Flexible Pads For Rough and Smooth Surfaces.

The seeming miracle of insects walking nonchalantly on a ceiling is explained by Tickner Edwardes, chairman of the British Beekeepers' association, in his book on "The Lore of the Honeybee." Insects own such power, it appears, to an ingenious device which is well illustrated in the foot of the bee.

She has a pair of short, strong double claws, which will take her securely over all but the smoothest and shiniest surfaces, and it is with these claws that bees form themselves into dense, clustery and knots and cables within the hive, holding hand to hand, as it were, in all directions. But when there is nothing for the claw to hold by another part of the foot comes into play. This is a soft, flexible pad, which is always covered by a thick, oily exudation. In walking the bee puts her feet down three at a time, the pads adhering instantly they come into contact with the smooth surface. At the next step the other three pads come into play, while the first three are stripped off. But each foot is capable of attaching and detaching itself independently of its fellows.

In this case, we learn, "the stripping is accomplished by downward pressure of the claws of the same foot."

Saxons.

Saxon is from "seax," a sword, and so the "Men of the Sword." In the early days the Saxons took for themselves such names as "Bloody Axe," "Skull Cleaver," "Death's Head," names which in no way belied their original character. The "berserker rage" of the old Vikings spread death and destruction all around the coasts which they haunted, and by the terror of their name they led the Christians to put into their litnay the prayer, "Deliver us, O Lord, from the fury of the Northmen." Very terrible were these old Saxons, and to this day the most dreadful of all the people on the face of the earth, when they are tuned wrongly roused, are the descendants of the same Men of the Sword.—New York American.

End of Altruism.

Because he was too soft hearted to ask his poverty stricken landlady to buy new rugs for his room the altruistic young man bought several small rugs and spread them over the floor. Immediately after the next sweeping day she presented a bill for the worker's expenditures: Items—Room rent, breakfasts, laundry and beating rugs, 25 cents.

"Hello!" said the altruistic young man. "What does this mean?"

"Just what it says," she returned. "If folks must cover their floor with extra rugs they'll have to pay for beating 'em, that's all. I can't afford to do it for nothing."

And from that moment altruism lost a disciple.—New York Times.

Persian Ware.

True porcelain was never produced in Persia, but hard paste porcelain in Persian forms and styles of decoration was made in China for the Persian market. Wine ewers with powder blue glaze and gold overglaze decoration, small vase, and bowls with bronze luster glaze and designs reserved in white are found in collections of Persian ware, but these are considerably of Chinese origin.—Argonaut.

Hamalike.

Mamma—Why are you hiding from your little brother, Lizzie? Lizzie—Oh, we are just playing. I'm the lady of the house, and Tommy is the butcher come with his bill.—Chicago News.

Woman's Intuition.

Mrs. Crabshaw—I can't understand why I didn't see those faults in you before we were married. Mr. Crabshaw—It's quite plain, my dear. I don't possess them.—Judge.

Property has its duties as well as its rights.—Thomas Jefferson.

NOISE OF THUNDER.

Theory as to the Cause of the Crackle, Roar and Rumble.

It has usually been thought that the noise of thunder is caused by the closing up of the vacuum created by the passage of the lightning, the air rushing in from all sides with a clap. But the intensity of the noise is rather disproportionate, and it is now supposed thunder is due to the intense heating of gases, especially the gas of water vapor along the line of electric discharge and the consequent corrugation of suspended moisture into steam of enormous pressure.

In this way the crackle with which a peal of thunder sometimes begins might be regarded as the sound of steam explosion on a small scale caused by discharges before the main flash. The rumble would be the ever lengthier steam explosions, and the final clap, which sounds loudest, would be the steam explosion nearest to the auditor.

In the case of rumbling thunder the lightning is passing from cloud to cloud. When the flash passes from the earth to the clouds the clap is loudest in the beginning. Travelers have gave substance to these suppositions by causing electric flashes to pass from point to point through terminals clothed in soaked cotton wool, and he succeed: in magnifying the crack of the electric spark to a terrifying extent.—Exchange.

THE PHALANX,

Its Formation in the Military Methods of Ancient Greece.

A phalanx in the military affairs of Greece was a square battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other so as to render it almost impossible to break it. At first the phalanx consisted of 4,000 men, but this number was afterward doubled by Philip of Macedon, and the double phalanx is hence often called the Macedonian phalanx. Polybius describes it thus:

"It was a square of pikemen, consisting of 16 in flank and 500 in front. The soldiers stood so close together that the pikes of the fifth rank extended three feet beyond the front. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable owing to their distance from the front, couched them upon the shoulders of those who stood before them and, so locking them together in file, pressed forward to support and push on the former rank, by which means the assault was rendered more violent and irresistible." The spears of those behind also stopped the missiles of the enemy. Each man's pike was twenty-three feet long. The word phalanx is also used for any combination of troops distinguished for solidity and fierceness. A grand phalanx consisted of 16,384 men.

Charlotte Corday.

Charlotte Corday, the slayer of Marat, was, according to the best authorities, of noble lineage. Unlike the Maid of Orleans, the most illustrious blood flowed in her veins. She was well educated, and not a whisper was ever heard against her moral character. It does not appear that she ever manifested the slightest signs of lunacy or fanaticism. Her action in killing Marat was attended by nothing like madness or hallucination. Taught to believe that the Paris butcher was the one man who hindered the right-ous settlement of the strife that was destroying her country, she quietly went down to the great city and in a very unostentatious manner dispatched the man she believed to be her people's greatest enemy.—New York American.

Some Famous Dunces.

Literary history is crowded with instances of torpid and uninteresting school. Gibbon was pronounced "dreadfully dull," and the utmost that was predicted of Hume in his youth was that "he might possibly become a steady merchant." Adam Clarke, afterward so deeply skilled in oriental languages and antiquities, was pronounced by his father to be "a grievous dunce," and of Bolleau, who became a model for Pope, it was said that he was a youth of little understanding. Dryden was "a great numskull," who went through a course of education at Westminster, but the "stimulating properties of Dr. Busby's classical ferule were thrown away upon the drone who was to be known as 'Glorious John.'"—London Standard.

Stand a Fact.

A clergyman highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities, of which oratory is not one, has recently had placed in his church by his loving congregation a new pulpit. It is a fine piece of work, ornate with carving and artistic embellishment. But the test remained to be applied, to ascertain the effect of the good rector's sermons, might have been more happily chosen. "He giveth his beloved sleep," it runs.

The Way of Them.

"Oh, yes; he's a very intellectual man."

"What makes you think that?"

"I judged so from his talk."

"Why, what does he talk about?"

"Oh, forever talking about how intellectual he is."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Measure of Life.

There is no use in reckoning that life is short. It is not to be measured by the quantity of its years, but by the quality of its achievements.—Philadelphia Ledger.

He that plants thorns will not gather grapes.—Proverb.

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Through French Eyes.



How the American millionaire marries his titled model.—Pele Mele.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

WHEN WE HAD A WAR WITH TRIPOLI

HOW STEPHEN DECATUR MADE HIS NAME IMMORTAL



Stephen Decatur

WHERE is Tripoli, anyway? What is it good for? Why does Italy want it? Nobody in America ever heard of Tripoli—except in a soon-to-be-forgotten geography lesson, or in the history of—where did Tripoli figure in that stupid old history we studied in the grammar school?

At about this point in the average man's series of mental gymnastics, the light begins to dawn. That scrimmage with Tripoli, he remembers, was recorded in the United States history, along between the chapters that treated of the revolution and those devoted to the war of 1812. One by one the names, Decatur, Preble, Somers, Bainbridge, Hunt, Truxtun, Sterrett, come flocking back into his memory, and a cold thrill of patriotic emotion creeps slowly up his spine. It was something great, something spectacular and heroic, the fine achievement of an infant navy. Slowly out of the mist of forgotten things comes the glorious tragedy of the fireship, "Intrepid"; the thunderous retort of Ambassador Pinckney, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," and finally the storm-center of the entire war, the American frigate, "Philadelphia."

In the centuries preceding the Christian era it was tossed from Carthage to Rome and back again, with many a lesser nation taking a whack at the oasis-dotted desert, between times. After the Arabs took possession in the seventh century it became the bone of contention among the nations of the eastern end of the Mediterranean, until its final capture by Turks, in the middle of the sixteenth century. However, this present menace is not the first to challenge the authority of Turkey in that turbulent little Barbary state. In 1714 the Turkish yoke was thrown off utterly, and it was not restored until 1836, several years after the extermination of the Barbary pirates, by the combined effort of all the Caucasian nations of the world.

"Barbary pirates," "corsairs of the Mediterranean," "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." At last we have it. That was what it was all about. The bumptious little American nation objected to paying ransoms for her citizens and sailors, who had been captured and enslaved—a thing that Europe had been doing without protest for centuries. Indeed, it was tacitly understood that the pirates of Tunis, Tripoli, Morocco and Algiers were countenanced by the great powers of Europe for the sake of the injury they could do to the weaker powers. England encouraged the piratical attacks on the shipping of other nations, as a part of her system of securing and maintaining her vaunted "supremacy of the sea." The consuls she sent to the Barbary states went with instructions to make only a surface show of opposition to the merciless treatment to which the slaves were subjected. And there was a wonderful roster of those slaves, such men as Arago, the great astronomer; St. Vincent de Paul and even Cervantes, having fallen into the clutches of the pirates. The author of "Don Quixote" probably acquired something of the adventure that was to figure in his later literary works during the five years of his slavery in northern Africa. Coming closer to our own times and interests, the new nation of the western hemisphere had not forgotten the indignities that had been heaped upon Dr. Daniel Mason, a Harvard graduate, who died in captivity, when the systematic capture of American brigs and schooners was undertaken by all the Barbary states, following the close of the revolution. With the connivance of England, eleven American vessels were captured within two months, the men being stripped of their clothing, attired in the filthiest of rags and set to work at hard labor. Those that attempted to escape were subjected to the most frightful torture. It was this condition of affairs, no less than the published pamphlet of Lord Sheffield, which announced, in part, "It will not be to the interest of any of the great maritime powers to protect them (the American vessels) from the Barbary states. The Americans cannot protect themselves from the latter; they cannot pretend to a navy," that spurred the ambitious young republic on until she not only pretended to a navy, but had given those same pirates such a drubbing as they had never received at the hands of any European power.

Meanwhile it seemed wisest to dig deep down in the American stocking and produce tremendous sums of money with which to appease the marauders. Under the direction of our greatest statesmen, with the notable exception of Thomas Jefferson, we had concluded treaties of "immunity from piratical capture" with all the Barbary states, the one with Tripoli being most cheaply purchased. It was when that state awoke to a realization that she had received only $66,000, while Tunis had extorted $107,000 as payment for "perpetual peace," that Tripoli forgot all about her treaty and began in earnest the capture and enslavement of Americans. There is a touch of grim humor in the demand of the "bey" of Algiers for 10,000 stands of arms, because a fire in the armory had destroyed 40,000 stands, and he considered it the duty of America to redeem one-fourth of the loss. Ambassador Eaton refused to convey the insulting and altogether preposterous demand to his home government, not only because America had nothing to do with the fire, but because she thought she had purchased immunity from such demands. The insolence of Tripoli was even more irritating to the new-born national pride of the republic, and when, in February, 1801, the pasha repudiated the treaty altogether, demanding a lump sum of a quarter of a million, with $20,000 annually, which was the sum he had extorted from Sweden, there seemed nothing left for the Americans but to fight it out. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was growing at such a pace that we could no longer take the attitude of cringing vassals to a set of unprincipled cutthroats, whose honor was bounded only by their convenience.

When the new tribute was refused the bey of Tripoli cut down the American flag staff and made formal declaration of war, having been duly informed that war was inevitable. Already a little squadron had been assembled in Hampton Roads, consisting of the President, the Essex, the Enterprise and the Philadelphia, the latter a frigate carrying thirty-six guns. These were followed by other war vessels, as fast as the youthful war department could provide them. More than two years went by, with only an occasional engagement, and absolutely no glory, when Commodore Preble was sent to take command. On the last day of October, 1803, a misfortune overtook the American forces that proved a temporarily disguised blessing. The Philadelphia, which had been doing police duty in the harbor, was caught in a heavy gale and blown upon a submerged mass of rock that had not been charted. Captain Bainbridge and all his force fell into the hands of the enemy, and two days later the frigate was floated off the reef and added to the Tripolitan navy—the largest and best fighting ship the pirates had ever possessed.

Bainbridge and his first lieutenant, David Porter, outlined and conveyed secretly to Commodore Preble a plan for snatching this prize from the enemy, and the commission was handed over to Stephen Decatur, then a young lieutenant of twenty-five, who volunteered to command the hazardous expedition. In the meantime, the Tripolitans had repaired the frigate, remounted her guns and anchored her in the harbor about a quarter of a mile from the bashaw's castle. While the daring plan was being developed a bit of luck dropped into the hand of the Americans. A Tripolitan "ketch," the mastico, bearing a load of handsome girls as a gift from the bashaw to sultan of Turkey, ran into the fleet as it lay anchored off the coast of Sicily. What became of the lovely maidens history refuses to relate. As for the "ketch," it was renamed the Intrepid and was assigned the duty of carrying the Americans who were to undertake the destruction of the Philadelphia.

The Siren, under Lieutenant Stewart, was ordered to escort the Intrepid as far as was deemed safe, and this doughty little vessel was repainted and rigged to look as much like a Maltese merchantman as possible. As for the Intrepid itself, it was a typical Tripolitan freighter, with ample cabin space, and the Turks in the harbor had not yet learned of the mastico's capture and the fate of her fair cargo. The place the ladies had occupied was filled with explosives and shells, for there was a double purpose in the minds of Preble and Decatur. There was no such thing then as a torpedo; but the fireship, or "infernal," as it was commonly called, was sometimes employed. It was Decatur's idea that if his expedition should prove a failure he could at least blow up his own ship and thereby wreck the Philadelphia. It would mean the almost certain death of every man on board; but that cost had been counted as a normal part of the desperately glorious game.

It was ten o'clock on the evening of the 16th of February, 1804, when the Intrepid, having left the Siren about three miles behind, lifted her drags and sailed boldly into the narrow channel between the rocks and shoals that protect the treacherous harbor of Tripoli. A half-grown moon hung in the clear sky and a stiff breeze against the beam set the sails in a beautiful swell of canvas. As the daring vessel advanced the breeze gradually died down until the motion was scarcely perceptible. Slowly the ketch stole along until there arose out of the mist before her the shadowy outline of a great ship.

On the open deck of the Intrepid not more than a dozen men were to be seen, the others lying in the shadows of the bulwarks or concealed by the masts and rigging. Decatur stood close to a Sicilian named Catalano, as he steered for the frigate's bow, where the ketch would be out of reach of those American guns that the Turk would have employed, only too gladly, for the destruction of American patriots. When only about 100 yards intervened between the two vessels the lookout on the Philadelphia became aware of the near approach of a ship and a challenge was issued. Catalano called back that he had come on a trading voyage from Malta, that he had encountered terrific storms and had lost his anchor. He begged the privilege of riding by the ship until morning, since he could not make his vessel fast and dared not proceed into the midst of the forest of ships in the inner harbor. A crowd had gathered on the deck of the Philadelphia and many a rude joke was hurled across the water, as the pilot was compelled to enumerate the items of his imaginary cargo. While this conversation was going on the wind changed suddenly, hurling the Intrepid in the direction of the frigate's stern. There, in full range of the guns that might have shattered her in less time than is required for the telling, she lay in a suddenly tranquil sea, absolutely becalmed.

In another moment the sailors on board the Philadelphia manned a boat and came to the rescue with a line that was passed to the ketch as a boat from the ketch rowed up to the frigate and attached another line to her fore-chain. Cautiously the men on the Intrepid drew in the line until the daring boat lay alongside her victim. In that tense moment the Turks nearest the rail caught sight of a sturdy pair of anchors, and a sharp cry, "Americanos!" was raised. Even at that the crew, lying in the shadows on the nearby deck, did not move.

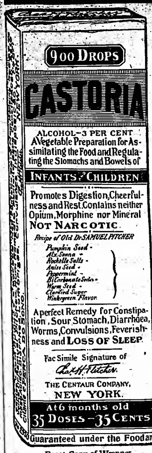
A moment later, those same bewildered Turks beheld the lithe body of a man, leaping cat-like for the Philadelphia's chain-plates. The man was Decatur, and as he clambered up the side of the frigate, he gave orders that transformed the tranquil deck of the merchantman into what appeared like an ant hill, suddenly aroused. Long before the men on the Philadelphia began to understand the meaning of those forms that appeared to grow, mushroom-like, out of the shadowy deck, they were confronted by heads and bodies that emerged from the ports and swarmed over the rail. It was like the mystic spell of some weird magician, materializing human beings out of empty space, and in another moment the terrified Turks rushed, panic-stricken, to the starboard side of the ship. As the Americans dashed after them, they flung themselves overboard and began to swim for shore. From the quarterdeck, Decatur sent up a rocket to announce to Captain Stewart, on board the Siren, that the ship had been captured, and before the Siren's rocket could reply the flames were seen leaping up from every part of the ill-starred Philadelphia. As swiftly as they had boarded her, the Americans departed, dropping back to the deck of the ketch and cutting loose. The engagement had lasted but twenty-three minutes.

A shout from Decatur dispatched a dozen men, with swords, to cut the entangling ropes, and a mighty shove sent the ketch out of reach of the roaring flames. In another instant the sweeps had been manned, and a succession of long oar-strokes carried the craft well out into the channel of the treacherous harbor. Now the men could hold in no longer, and a mighty shout of triumph arose, a shout that was drowned in the roar of the batteries, for the sleepy gunners had been startled into activity by the sight of the burning Philadelphia. Two corsairs and a galley gave chase and the surface of the water was torn by a rapid succession of explosions, as the fire in the burning frigate reached her batteries. By a strange freak of the wind, the flaming hull was shifted around and poured a terrific broadside directly into the town—the American warship's almost human retaliation upon her hated captors. From their prison windows, Captain Bainbridge and the 300 men who had been captured on that once proud ship, watched with mingled joy and grief the work of the destruction. At least the Philadelphia would not serve as the enemy's slave.

In a veritable rain of shot and shell, that sent brilliant jets of illumined water all about her, the Intrepid dashed out of the harbor, joined the Siren and set sail for Syracuse. She had not lost a single man, and only one member of her crew had need for the surgeon's aid. The Tripolitans lost twenty men in addition to those unnumbered victims who had retreated to the depths of the burning ship. When the story of the adventure was told abroad, the pirate nations along the northern coast of Africa sat up in wild-eyed amazement. This was not the sort of thing they had been accustomed to. The war had dragged along for almost three years and nothing much had happened. They began to ask who this Stephen Decatur was, and a little while later they had a reply when one of their commanding officers, under pretense of surrender, boarded the ship commanded by Decatur's brother and murdered him. No sooner had the news of this dastardly act come to the newly appointed captain that he made off for his dead brother's ship, engaged the murderous Turk in a hand-to-hand fight, bore him, struggling and pleading for mercy, to the deck and ran him through with his short sword, the only weapon he happened to have at hand when the death of his brother was reported to him.

Without waiting to wash the blood from his hands, he gave orders for the occupation of the Turk's ship, and that night he joined the American fleet with two captured vessels.

It is commonly asserted that piracy was extinguished by the drubbing he gave Tripoli in 1805; but this is by no means true. We were immune from molestation, because the Barbary states had learned to fear and respect us.



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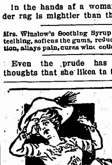
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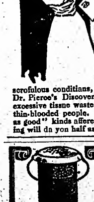
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MEET AT DULUTH

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT

President McVey of North Dakota "U" Addresses Meeting—Sessions Continue Four Days.

Duluth.—Representatives from all sections of the state congregated here Thursday to attend the meeting of the Minnesota conference of charities and correction, which held a four-day session.

Mayor Cullum gave the address of welcome. The second address was given by President P. M. Ringdal, "Quality in Social Service" was the title of a paper delivered by Prackling McVey, president of the University of North Dakota.

The Minnesota child labor committee held a meeting Thursday afternoon at which President E. W. Hoeseon of the state normal school in Duluth presided. An interesting program of two-minute papers was given as follows:

"Child Labor and the State," by Mrs. C. J. Buell, president Minnesota federation of Women's clubs, Minneapolis.
"Child Labor and the Street," Henry F. Burt, secretary Minnesota child labor committee.
"Child Labor and the Factory," by W. P. Rich, commissioner state labor department.
"Child labor and the School," by Eugene T. Lies, general secretary, Minneapolis Associated Charities.
"Child Labor and Progress," Miss Elizabeth Dinsmoor, field secretary national child labor committee.
"Quality in Social Service," by Frank La Rand McVey, president North Dakota university.
"Medical Inspection in Industrial Problems," by Dr. N. C. Hulsley, health commissioner, Stewart.
"Acts Which Should Be Done in the Interest of Child Labor," by Dr. Richard Burton, professor of English literature, University of Minnesota.
"The Discovery of Capacity in Backward Children," by Everett J. Mc Minnesota, superintendent of schools, Minneapolis.
"The Parole of Inmates of State Institutions," N. L. Harvard, state prison agent, and Miss Myra B. Gray, state agent for after care of insane.
"Charity Employed to Fight Tuberculosis," Dr. A. T. Laird, secretary St. Louis county sanatorium commission.
"A Farm for Petty Offenders," W. E. McEwan, publisher Labor World, Duluth.
"The Work of Organization for Women," Miss Catherine McFarlane, Glyndon.
"The Menace of Child Labor," Elizabeth Dinsmore.
"The Solution of Our Social Vice," Rev. Mary D. Shuster, Minneapolis vice commission.
"The Delinquent Parent," by R. E. Denfeld, superintendent of education, Duluth.
"The Solution of Family Problems From the Standpoint of the Public Schools," by Miss A. Abbott, assistant state board of child and animal protection, St. Paul.
"Possibilities for Constructive Charity by County Commissioners," by Mrs. Charles Culver, Minneapolis.
"Plans Necessary for Sufficient and Uniform Histories of Dependent Children," by Colonel E. E. Faulkner, superintendent Washburn Memorial home, Minneapolis.
"Various Methods of Educating the Rural Public to the Necessity for Better Care of Tuberculosis," discussion opened by A. D. Blakey, director traveling exhibit state board of health.
"The Problem of Financing Anti-Tuberculosis Educational Work," discussion opened by Dr. Ira Dean, county physician, Ramsey County Tuberculosis commission, Duluth.
"Rural Nurse Work," discussion opened by Dr. Ida Hazelhurst, resident physician Tokeanna sanatorium, Pine City.
"The Problem in Rural Social Work," discussion opened by Miss A. Hesselberg, Cass City club, St. Paul.
"It will be hung in the Outer recent, L.L. D., president University of Minnesota.
"Social Surveys," illustrated by lantern pictures, by Courtenay Dinwiddie, secretary Associated Charities, Minneapolis.
"The Passing for Abuse," by Miss Florence M. Underwood, secretary Associated Charities, Duluth, Minnesota.
"The Relation of the Associated Charities Movement to General Social Welfare," by A. W. Guttridge, St. Paul.
"Plans for Social Opportunities for Industrial Workers," by Miss Mrs. N. E. Nagel, Anthokes Lake, Minn.

O'LEARY FACTION TRIUMPHS.

East Grand Forks, Minn., Has Hottest Election in Its History.

East Grand Forks, No. —In the hottest election the city of East Grand Forks has known in years the O'Leary faction, in power during the past two years, came through the battle of votes with the reins of city government still in hand, winning one of the most significant political victories of the city's history. With one exception, that of John Busch in the First ward, the O'Leary faction put every one of their candidates in office.

The election of W. J. Rasmussen to the municipal judgeship was the most significant and perhaps the most surprising victory of the election. His election was significant in that it marked the exit of Judge Sullivan from that office, which he has held for 19 years, and probably from city politics. Rasmussen carried every ward in the city, winning by a majority of 60.

Mayor John O'Leary was re-elected for a second term, defeating John Vossler, the Sullivan candidate, by a majority of 34. N. Larson and George Barlow were re-elected aldermen at large, while J. Culliton was elected alderman from the Second ward, Frank Tessier from the Third ward and John W. Logan from the Fourth. Hamilton was the only Sullivan man to be elected, defeating Busch for aldermen at the First ward. McIlraith was re-elected for the fourth time as city treasurer. The anti-brewery control ordinance passed by the present council caused a bitter fight against the O'Leary faction. Practically all brewery agents in the city were out working for defeated candidates.

BURGLARS DISAPPOINTED.

Proceeds of Two Robberies at Glenwood Only $5 and a Few Pennies.

Glenwood.—Burglars entered two stores in Glenwood by breaking the glass in back doors and prying off the locks. In Thacker Brothers' store they procured a few pennies from the cash register, and in Callaghan's back were store about $5 in silver. They also opened the safe in Callaghan's store, but got nothing of value.

MINNESOTA GAME SLAUGHTER

WOODS SAID TO BE UNUSUALLY WELL STOCKED.

Opening of Season Finds Forest-Bound Cars Filled With Hopeful Hunters.

Duluth, Minn.—The season for hunting big game in Minnesota is open. Reports from the northern part of the state are that deer and moose are more plentiful this season than for several years. Duluth and Bemidji will be headquarters for hunters for the next two months. Nearly 3,000 licenses to hunt big game have been issued in Minnesota during the last three days.

In the neighborhood of International Falls, Rainy Lake and Lake Vermillion, it is reported that game is particularly plentiful. Edgar E. Chapman, state forest ranger, said he counted 18 moose in one small lake a short distance north of Ely. Deer, he said, were also plentiful in that district.

Wisconsin Deer Poisoned.

Old-time deer hunters say a majority of Wisconsin deer are suffering from a disease that poisons their meat and eventually kills them. For this reason, it is said the season in that state will not be a good one. The disease is a peculiar one and is said to be caused by a parasite. Warnings have been issued by a Milwaukee physician, who is also an enthusiastic sportsman, against eating smoked venison this year. By roasting or boiling the meat, it is said that the parasites will be destroyed.

The disease has been known by the Shawnee tribe of Indians since 1874, but it has not appeared in Wisconsin since 1898.

Bulletins More than 1,000 hunting licenses have been issued by the auditor of St. Louis county and hundreds of nonresident fish and deer hunting game grounds. Snow fell just in time for good results, as the season opens today for moose and deer. The woods will be quiet as a result of the snow blanket.

Good hunting of moose and deer has been in progress for several weeks. Many hunters have been arrested. Several horses and cows have been slain by excitable hunters, and there have been some narrow escapes. Farmers in many cases are keeping their cattle and horses out of the woods and warning members of their families to keep close to home.

WORK ON WAR PICTURE.

Sketch of "Fifth Minnesota at Corinth" to Be Inspected by Committee.

St. Paul.—A rough sketch of the painting, "The Fifth Minnesota at Corinth," to be executed by B. H. Blashfield, of New York, was received by General L. F. Hubbard, the commander of the regiment, at his offices in the old Capitol. The painting will he 7 feet 2½ inches in height and 15 feet in length. It will be hung in the outer reception room of the governor's office.

As shown in the sketch it depicts the charge of the Fifth Minnesota at the battle of Corinth. General L. F. Hubbard is riding at the head of the regiment, closing the gap which had been made in the Union lines by Van Dorn's and Price's Confederate troops.

This was the battle in which Archbishop John Ireland, then chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota, in the excitement of the conflict and when the men at the front were running out of ammunition, time and again rushed to the front carrying additional supplies.

The sketch will be inspected soon by a committee, consisting of Archbishop Ireland, General Hubbard and E. B. Dyke, of Minneapolis. This committee was appointed at the last session of the legislature et the time that money was appropriated for the painting.

SEEK PART OF DULUTH.

Descendents of Chief Buffalo to Begin Suits to Recover Millions.

Duluth.—Suits are to be brought by descendants of Chief Buffalo to recover property a mile square in the heart of Duluth, which the Indian's heirs allege was ceded him by the government fifty years ago. Chief Buffalo's heirs reside at Red Cliff, Odanah and Bayfield. The property extends from the Spalding Hotel east and north, and is valued et many millions of dollars.

Announcement of the proposed action comes from Ashland, Wis. Albert Sonnenberg, of Washington, D. C., has been investigating the rights of the Indians of the reservations and will handle the action.

"The Call of the Cricket."

Minnesota Danish Poynter, e clever little actress, will he seen at the Bijou the week of November 19th, in a new play entitled "The Call of the Cricket," by Edward Peple, author of "Classmates," "Prince Chap," and "The Littlest Rebel," now being successfully produced in Chicago.

INSPECTOR MAKES ROUNDS.

Lannen Finds Hotels in Winona in Good Condition.

Winona.—Bert M. Lennon, deputy state hotel inspector, completed four days' inspection work in Winona and vicinity and left for Goodhue county. He found conditions in Winona hotels and boarding houses to be good. In the main, although some of the smaller establishments have not yet equipped their rooms with the rope fire escape called for by law.

DELAGEY WOOD DEAD

VETERAN NEWSPAPER MAN OF NORTHWEST ENDS A PICTURESQUE CAREER.

CAME OF A LITERARY FAMILY

Founder of 32 Publications in Northwest, Dies in Duluth.—Organized the Minnesota Editorial Association.

Duluth, — A. Delecoy Wood, the veteran newspaper editor and the founder of 32 papers in the Northwest during his picturesque and checkered career, died here of pneumonia. His wife and children, five daughters and a son, were at his bedside when the end came. The late Mr. Wood organized the Minnesota Editorial association. He was president of the Lake City Old Settlers' Association.

Born May 15, 1855.

Mr. Wood was in his fifty-sixth year. Among his visitors and relatives were President James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and, through marriage, Jo Henry Wetherse. His uncle, John Quincy Adams Wood, was the publisher of the Southern Shield at Greensboro, Ky., in 1861, and a staunch Union supporter. Both papers were destroyed by literary pursuits. His father established the first newspaper published at Sauk Rapids, Minn., Mr. Wood's birthplace.

His mother was literary editor under the nom de plume of "Minnie Lee," and wrote many poems which were widely read and reproduced.

Educated in the common schools et John's college, near St. Cloud, he obtained his first newspaper knowledge, prior to 1870, when he worked as a printer on the Sauk Rapids Record. His first instruction was under the veteran editor, George W. Benedict, and through his efforts Mr. Wood was induced to make his first literary contributions. At that time he was but 15 years old and the next year he was tendered an editorial position on the Hastings Union, published by William R. Todd. Following that he started his first paper at Prescott, Wis. He has also published newspapers et Kasson, Minn.; Bessemer, Mich.; Eyota, Minn.; Sauk Center, Minn.; Reedsburg, Wis.; Denton, Minn.; Breckenridge, Minn.; Grand Meraia, Minn.; Wehpeton, N. D.; Hillsboro, N. D.; Celedonia, Minn.; Carlton, Minn., Two Harbors, Minn.; Grand Marais, Mich.; Hermann, Minn., and nearly as many more cities and towns.

MORE LAND SALES NEXT MONTH

State Will Auction School Properties All Over Northern Minnesota.

St. Paul.—Beginning Monday, November 5, and continuing until November 27, 288,760 acres of Minnesota school lands will be put up at auction by State Auditor Iverson. Sales and acreage are as follows:

November 4, Wadena, 7,600 acres; November 7, Park Rapids, 26,000 acres; November 8, Bemidji, 7,200 acres; November 11, Mercury, 40,000 acres; November 12, International Falls, 7,000 acres; November 13, Duluth, 2,000 acres; November 14, Pine City, 6,200 acres; November 15, Cambridge, 6,200 acres; November 18, Grand Rapids, 32,000 acres; November 21, Crookston, 4,000 acres; November 22, Moorhead, 760 acres; November 23, Hazley, 8,200 acres; November 25, Hallock, 15,000 acres; November 26, Warren, 32,000 acres; November 27, Roseau, 8,600 acres.

Buyers must pay 15 per cent of the purchase price down. Long time is given on the balance.

SOCIALISTS HAVE TICKET.

Candidate for Mayor of Thief River Falls Runs on Stickers.

Thief River Falls.—The candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket has withdrawn, and another member of the local Socialist party will head the ticket, but will have to run on "stickers."

The fight waxes warm all along the line, and Tuesday will see the culmination of one of the hottest city campaigns ever conducted in Thief River Falls.

Four candidates are running for the position of municipal judge. This office has for many years been the Socialists have e full ticket in the field, and the fight appears to be their organization against the balance of the candidates.

COLLEGE MARKS ANNIVERSARY.

Thirty-seventh Milestone Passed by Northfield School.

Northfield.—St. Olef college celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of its foundation. At a program held in Hoyme chapel an address by President L. O. Vigness of Pleasant View Luther college, Canon, Ill., a vocal solo by Miss Mabel Jacobs, an address in Norwegian by Rev. C. B. Solberg of Minneapolis, a violin solo by Prof. Adolph Olson and music by the St. Johannes choir were the features.

HUNTERS KILL FARMER'S COWS.

Spins Man's Bovines Are Mistaken for Deer.

Duluth.—The St. Louis county attorney received a letter from a man near Spina, who stated that his New Jersey cows had been shot by some hunter who evidently believed he was shooting a deer. He wanted the county attorney to investigate. Hunters are already rounding the woods with rifles on their shoulders in spite of the fact that the season does not begin until Nov. 15.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Colors more modern and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors 4 lbs. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

DANGEROUS VARIETY.



Caroline—She may he a gossip, hut I believe she tells the truth.

Pauline—My dear, the truth is frequently the worst form of gossip imaginable.

Insulted.

A strapping German with big heeds of perspiration streeming down his face was darting in and out of the aisles of a Philadelphia department store.

His artified actions attracted the attention of all sale-persons, and they hardly knew what to make of it. A hustling young man of the clothing department walked up to him and asked, "Are you looking for something in men's clothing?"

"No!" he roared; "not men's clothing; vimes's clothing. I can't find my wife!"—Lippincott's.

How Fido Lost Out.

"My girl used to think a lot of her pug dog, but I've managed to get the edge on him since we married."

"How did you work it?"

"Fido wouldn't eat her cooking, and I did."

The Humor of It.

Stella—Were you shopping today?

Belle—Yes, I got some things to exchange.

JUST BEFORE THE TROUBLE

How Could the Listener Know What His Friend Was Trying to Say?

If any man ever admired his wife, that men was Howler. And when the Pitchoodles asked Mrs. Howler to get up and sing, "There is a Garden in My Face," the husband glowed with pride.

No matter that she had a face like a hippopotamus and a voice like an elephant, he sat beaming as she sang, and could not refrain from bending over to his neighbor and whispering: "Don't you think my wife's got a fine voice?"

"What?" said his neighbor, who was a little deaf.

"Don't you think my wife's got a fine voice?" repeated Howler.

"What?"

"Don't you think my wife's got a fine voice?" roared Howler.

"Sorry!" returned the neighbor, shaking his head. "Can't hear a word you say. That awful women over there is making such a frightful row singing."

Tree Destroyers.

Porcupines are good climbers, and when unable to get enough apples windblown to the ground, swarm a tree and eat down the finest bearing limbs as quickly and neatly as a beaver can sever the trunk of a young hemlock. Besides that, when other food is scarce they nibble the bark off young eople trees, and can destroy e newly planted orchard in a short time. They also are a great enemy to the young spruce, but why they cut them is a mystery, ee it is not found that they even eat the tenderest shoots.

No Jury.

"Didn't you give that man a jury trial?"

"Look here," replied Broncho Bob; "there ain't e big lot p' men in this settlement. We couldn't possibly get 12 of 'em together without startin' a fatal argument about somethin' that had nothin' whatever to do with the case."

THE REASON.



Little Wallace—Pa, why does popcorn pop?

His Pa—Because, my son, like men, it doesn't know any better.

Proved.

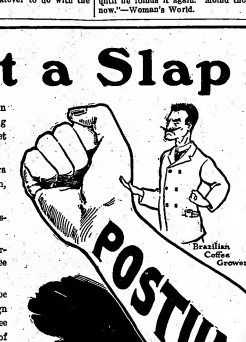
"There's no question about it," said Scribleigh. "England is the place for an author to live in who wishes to write perfect English. We become merely the expression of our environment, after all, and I wish to do my work in an atmosphere in which the language is one for the expression of my ideas is spoken in all its prestine purity. Do you not agree with me, Lord Miggleton?"

"By Jowve, you're hbsly right, old top!" replied his lordship.—Harper's Weekly.

A Word of Wisdom.

"No, me dear," said Mrs. Maloney to the cherity worker when the topic had turned upon the question of married women taking upon themselves the support of the family when the husband is out of work. "Don't yeever begin anything of that koind if so hap yees should one day have a husband ay your own. In the evint av that happening an' he should come home an' fail to cryin' because he was out av e job, do yees sit down an' cry until he folinds it again. Molnd that, now."—Woman's World.

We Get a Slap



The big coffee trust, made up of Brazilian growers and American importers, has been trying various tactics to boost the price of coffee and get more money from the people.

Always the man who is trying to dig extra money out of the public pocket, on a combination, hates the man who blocks the game.

Now comes a plaintive bleat from the "exasperated" ones.

The *Journal of Commerce* lately said: "A stirring circular has just been issued to the coffee trade." The article further says:

"The coffee world is discussing what is to be the future of coffee as a result of the campaign of misedncation carried on by the cersal coffee people. We have before us a letter from one of the largest roasters in the South asking what can be done to counteract the work of the enemies of coffee.

"The matter should have been taken up by the Brazilian Gov't when they were completing their beautiful valorization scheme."

Then the article proceeds to denounce Postum and works into a fine frenzy, because we have published facts regarding the effect of coffee on some people.

The harrowing tale goes on.

"Where e few years ago everybody drank coffee, several cups a day, now we find in every walk in life people who imagine they cannot drink it. (The underscoring is ours.) Busy blacksmiths, carpenters, laborers and athletes have discontinued nr cut down the use of coffee; as there is not a person who reads this and will not he able to find the same conditions existing among his own circle of acquaintances, is it not well for the Brazilians to sit nj and take notice?"

Isn't it curious these "burly" strong men should pick out coffee to "imagine" about? Why not "imagine" thet regular doses of whiskey are harmful, or daily slugs of morphine?

If "imagination" makes the caffeine in coffee clog the liver, depress the heart, and steadily tear down the nervous system, bringing on ona or more of the dozens of types of diseases which follow broken-down nervous systems, many people don't know it.

But it remains for the man who has coffee, morphine or whiskey to sell, to have the supreme nerve to say: "You only imagine your disorders. Keep on buying from me."

Let us continue to quote from his article.

"Notwithstanding the enormous increase in population during the past three years, coffee shows the appalling decrease in consumption."

* * * *

Then follows a tiresome lot nf statistics which wind up by showing a decrease of consumption in two years of, in round figures, two hundred million pounds.

Here we see the cause for the attacks on us and the Brazilian papers et Americans who prefer to use a healthful, home-made breakfast drink and incidentally keep the money in America, rather than send the millions to Brazil and pay for an article that chemists class among the drugs and not among the foods.

Will the reader please remember, we never announce that coffee "hurts all people."

Some persons seem to have excess vitality enough to use coffee, tobacco and whiskey for years and apparently be none the worse, but the number is small, and when a sensible man or woman finds an article acts harmfully they exercise some degree of intelligence by dropping it.

We quote again from the article:

"These figures are paralyzing but correct, being taken from Leech's statistics, recognized as the most reliable."

This is one of the highest compliments ever paid to the level-headed, common sense of Americans who cut off about two hundred million pounds of coffee when they found hy actual experiment (in the majority of cases) that the subtle drug caffeine, in coffee, worked discomfort and veeying forms of disease.

Some people haven't the character to stop a habit when they know it is killing them, but it is easy to shift from coffee to Postum, for, when meals according to directions, it comes to table a cup of beverage, seal brown color, which turns to rich golden brown when cream is added, and the taste is very like the milder grades of Old Gov't Java.

Postum is a veritable food-drink and highly nourishing, containing all the parts of wheat carefully prepared to which is added chont ten per cent of New Orleens molasses, and that is absolutely all that Postum is made of.

Thousands of visitors to the pure food factories see the ingredients and how prepared. Every nook and corner is open for every visitor to carefully inspect. Crowds come daily and seem to enjoy it.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited
Battle Creek, Michigan

MILITARY SERVICE IN HAWAII

By KATHERINE POPE



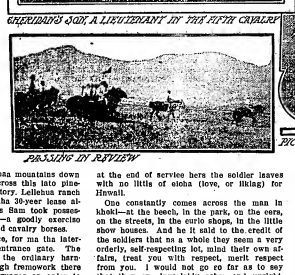
"WITH TOUNGEST AND DRUM"



THE BEST MULE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY



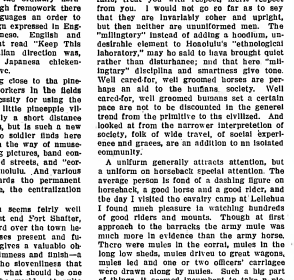
A TENT AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS



SHERIDAN'S SON A LIEUTENANT IN THE FIFTH CAVALRY



PICTURESQUE AGAINST THE MOUNTAINS



PASSING IN REVIEW

AT Schofield barracks, twenty-five miles from Honolulu, the Fifth U. S. Cavalry is in garrison, and the original cavalry camp has been added to comparatively recently by the arrival of two battalions of the Second infantry and a full battalion of the First field artillery. There are now three regimental headquarters, three colonels and three bands at Schofield barracks, but to Honolulu folk generally it is still thought of as the "cavalry camp."

One may travel thither by train, and a pleasant journey it is speeding along close to the sea, flashing by fields of sugarcane, with short halts at tiny stations to let off or take on diminutive Japanese, presently leaving the sea and climbing through narrow gulches to the tableland a thousand feet above sea-level. The sun may be shining away with full glare, but the air is fresh and vital, one feels like talking effort, responding to the various invitations to effort that here are offered. Away over to the right stretches the long low line of the Koolau Range. To the left lies the mass of the Waianae mountains, the plains at their base, in front of the Gap, dotted with the various buildings of Schofield barracks. Looking a good place to "do service" and proving a decidedly interesting place to visit.

It is a very beautiful and healthful spot where the soldiers are stationed—though a little far from town to suit the sojer boys—and sincere are the regrets of officer and officer's wife when the order comes to move on. The barracks are located on what were once ranch lands, and part of the property is still used for that purpose. The old estate included wide plains, mountain, valley and ridge, stretched from the top of the Waianae mountains down to the public highway, across this into pineapple and sugar-cane territory. Leilehua ranch was leased crown land; the 30-year lease almost run out when Uncle Sam took possession of the 16,000 acres—a goodly exercise ground for cavalry men and cavalry horses.

When I visited the place, for me the interest began at the very entrance gate. The gate differed little from the ordinary barnyard affair, but on the high fremework there was printed in three languages an order to those entering there, a sign expressed in English, Hawaiian and Japanese. English and Americans that run might read "Keep This Gate Shut." The Hawaiian direction was, "Poni Ka Puka." The Japanese chicken-scratching I forbear to give.

Schofield barracks being close to the pineapple country and the workers in the fields Japanese, there was necessity for using the Japanese language. The little pineapple village of Wahiawa lies only a short distance beyond the Leilehua gates, but is such a new and small center that the soldier finds there nothing of consequence in the way of amusement, longs for the morning pictures, band concerts, sea bathing, peopled streets, and "corner" social offerings of Honolulu. And various causes are pointing towards the permanent rettlement of the soldiers, the centralization of troops in Honolulu.

As it is now Honolulu seems fairly well soldiered. Off at the west end Fort Shafter, set upon a hill, keeps guard over the town below, and not only promises present and future protection, but also gives a valuable object lesson in soldierly trimness and finish—a needed object lesson to the slovenliness that marks various portions of what should be one of the fairest cities in the world. At quite the opposite end from Fort Shafter, off there about the famous headland, old Diamond Head, Fort Ruger is situated, companies of coast artillery here—at Shafter, infantry. Between Forts Ruger and Shafter lies Fort de Russy, eventually to be an artillery post.

It is generally understood in the army that the men do not like service in Hawaii. They complain of lack of variety, that life here has too much sameness, and they complain because service in Hawaii does not mean increased pay or time allowance, but of these granted elsewhere in the tropics. Yet many of the men give other testimony, approve of the equable climate, the cool trade-winds, discover no little variety in the multitudinous races with their multitudinous customs and costumes that island life affords in this port in the Pacific a babel of voices, a marvelous motley people—Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Korean, Porto Rican, Filipino, East Indian, Scandinavian, German, French, Anglo-Saxon and others. He bobnobs with all of these, picks up a jargon that he is never to lose—but which it would take a Kipling to put into cold print.

The officer who obligingly answered my questions and also volunteered information regarding the invasion of "The Islands" by Uncle Sam's men, told me that while the soldiers were supposed to be indifferent to service in Hawaii, still there were very few desertions. And then we both laughed—for where would the disgruntled desert to? They could scarcely swim the 2,000 miles to San Francisco, and departing vessels are watched by sharp and experienced eyes. If they fled to the mountains or the cane-fields, some day they would have to leave this seclusion, and to secure safe seclusion in a small, sea-girt isle is very difficult. One thing and another the soldier to his task, and it is probable that the days do not drag so very heavily, that at the end of service hers the soldier leaves with no little of aloha (love, or liking) for Hawaii.

Duty constantly comes across the man in khaki—at the beach, in the park, on the cars, on the streets, in the curio shops, in the little show houses. And he it add to the credit of the soldiers that as a whole they seem a very orderly, self-respecting lot, mind their own affairs, treat you with respect, merit respect from you. I would not go so far as to say that they are invariably sober and upright, but then neither are uninformed men. The "millingtary" instead of adding a hoodlum, undesirable element to Honolulu's "ethnological laboratory," may be said to have brought quiet rather than disturbance; and that here "millingtary" discipline and smartness give tone. Well corralled, well groomed horses are perhaps an aid to the hufians society. Well corralled, well groomed humans set a certain tone are not to be discounted in the general trend from the primitive to the civilized. And looked at from the narrower interpretation of society, folk of wide travel, of social experience and graces, are an addition to an isolated community.

A uniform generally attracts attention, but a uniform on horseback special attention. The average person is fond of a dashing figure on horseback, a good horse and a good rider, and the day I visited the cavalry camp at Leilehua I found much pleasure in watching hundreds of good riders and mounts. Though at first approach to the barracks the army mule was much more in evidence than the army horse. There were mules in the corral, mules in the long low sheds, mules driven to great wagons, mules led and one or two officers' carriages were drawn along by mules. Such a big part of things, it seemed incumbent to take a picture of a worthy representative, and I asked a man in authority if I might, then if he would have brought forward a fine specimen, was assured that the one brought forward was considered by its groom—or whatever the attendant is called in the army language—"the best mule in the United States army."

On leaving the corral we passed the soldiers' quarters, afterward drove on to Officers' Row, marvelling at the wonderful cleanliness and trimness everywhere, all as clean and fresh as the air that blew down from the mountains over the wide open stretches. The dwellings were but temporary affairs, but already had an established look, suggesting they were occupied by people that kept to the habit of making themselves at home as soon as landed. Having a note of introduction to the colonel, we asked direction to his quarters, found his house at the head of the row and in orderly on the veranda. Also a car, which gave a peaceful, domestic look to the abode of the man of war. Shortly the colonel appeared, bade us welcome, and informed us that the next day was monthly muster, to which we should consider ourselves invited, and advised us to be present in the field at nine o'clock sharp. We spoke of a camera, asked permission to use this weapon on the range, were assured officers and men, horses and mules would be "dee-lighted."

On this muster day at Schofield Barracks the Fifth cavalry was complete, the entire regiment now stationed together for the first time since the Civil war. The Fifth made a fine showing as men and horses passed in review before the colonel, and we congratulated ourselves that we had front seats for the play. It was very picturesque—the wide plains bounded on either side by mountains, the cavalrymen, capering hither and yon, their sabers and rifles gleaming, and, for contrast, joyous skylarks singing overhead. The ladies of the post and we visitors were allowed close to the reviewing stand, had an excellent view of the horsemen as they went by first at a walk, next at a trot, then at a gallop. The mounted band, the color bearers, the officers, the soldier boys, the picture as a whole was well worth seeing. There was a stirring suggestion of the pomp and circumstance of war, and we liked it—as a play, were glad it was only the pomp and circumstance of practice. The music was inspiring, the dipping of the colors and the officers uncovering thereto, aroused emotion in us that out here so far from "the states" Uncle Sam was looking after his citizens, promising them protection. But we hoped that the soldiers would never have to face grim reality at Leilehua, that those skylarks there would never be disturbed by the crack of rifles used on men as targets. It was a hot morning, but "muster" went on to the last detail. After the review horses and men were inspected in companies, or whatever they call the groups, were examined critically fore and aft, stood and sat like statues while they went through the ordeal. It was a fine opportunity to get pictures, and we were grateful indeed when the colonel sent over his orderly to tell us we might go along the line and snap what we liked during inspection. There were a number of groups that presented themselves as having good picture qualities, and we were especially pleased when the son of famous Phil Sheridan stood forth in range of the camera, the lieutenant and his horse both such desirable models.

"Mr. Sheridan"—as the "Service" people say—is among the best of the polo players that the Fifth cavalry send out against the island men. At Schofield Barracks they have a splendid polo field, one of the finest in the world, of regulation length. Polo is encouraged in the army, for the sake of the horsemanship and the strengthening of qualities specially desirable in the soldier. The polo matches, sometimes played out at Leilehua, but oftener in the field at Moanalua, just a few miles from Honolulu, are largely attended, arouse much enthusiasm. The island players, riders from infancy, as a rule prove too much for the cavalrymen, though the latter have done excellent work the present season and shown excellent ponies.

At the polo matches the army is out in full force. There are autos and carriages filled with ladies from the various posts, officers walking about visiting auto and carriage folk, enthusiasm runs high; the army people are one in their partisanship, the island people divided in their partisanship; for while the soldiers are among those hard-working fellows on horseback it would be against nature for them not to be "agin" the army; but if they are free from personal bent, then a brilliant play by an officer will get its just applause. All races go to the games, the Oriental now taking a keen interest in sports; one sees his Japanese face lighted up by alert attention, his western calm giving piece to expressive approval. At the baseball games there is a no more interested spectator than the smooth-shaven, smooth faced Chinese man of affairs—unless it be the smooth-complexioned, muscled Japanese of a like class.

The tennis courts are popular at Schofield Barracks, stand at the end of the street nominated Officers' Row, and before the little club house. The barracks form a little world of their own, a pleasant seeming little world of polo and tennis and teas and balls and riding parties, and mountain trips. Trails have been cut here and there in the mountains, peaks not so very long inaccessible are now more or less easily conquered. There are mountain excursions where the ladies are included as well as trips involving army practice and discipline. The Waianae range, with its numerous deep gulches, forested ridges and cloud-capped peaks, offers a good field to climber and explorer, and since the coming of the rep in khaki the mountains have been opened up, as it were. Surveys have been made, trails, passes assailed, every here and there on the island one comes upon little encampments of soldiers out on their quest of learning the lay of the land, studying and making conditions. The alert and omnipresent Jape, it is said, know the island better than any folk here save a few of the old natives; the Jap sampan men are thoroughly acquainted with the coast, the ebereout burners with remote mountain fastnesses, the agricultural laborers with both lowland and mountain valley. But the boys in khaki know a thing or two themselves, and are quietly, steadily adding to their knowledge. A company of engineers is stationed here and is now at work making a military map of the island of Oahu.

Strolling along Officers' Row at Schofield Barracks, we stopped at one of the white-washed "bungalows"—as a sojer boy called it—for a call on an officer's wife and a chat about army life from the woman's point of view. Our hostess surely spoke from the standpoint of one that knew; three generations of her family having served in the army or navy—her mother in a period of twenty-five years lived in thirty-one different stations. The being picked up and moved from place to place, little movees of three or four thousand miles or so—but its adventurous side, tends to the increase of adaptability and breadth; and it is very admirable the philosophic way the ladies of the army accept the temporery shelters provided for them, take the little sheeks and make them so attractive and homey. About the verandas along the Row vines were climbing and blossoming; in the tiny lawns exotic looking young trees were growing and various ornamental shrubs, tubs of ferns bordered the paths, in the little gardens tall cosmos was blooming, very effective against the white-washed walls. And the interiors were charming, suggested travel and love of books.

The places were so attractive that inconvenlences were not thought of by us till brought to light by our hostess, who laughingly told of once being kept two hours in the bathroom when an early caller had possession of the all-too-little sitting room. And laughingly told of conditions as they were a year back, when the present "bungaloos" were but sheds with tent wings. And the back of the house? If we cared to investigate, was still just a tent; and sure enough we found the Jap servants out there ironing under canvas and getting ready the luncheon with such conveniences as could be set up in a camp shelter—but all appeared neat and sufficient and homey.

As we sat on the little veranda and supped cooling drinks—very refreshing after the hot unshaded drive we had a talk with the host, come in weary and warm from the morning's work. The captain spoke lightly of the men in the regiment, and regretfully of the way people generally regard the soldier; declared it was unjust, unmerited, declared their men were a good set. The captain spoke of the dearth of decent amusements and decent society for the soldiers, said many of the benefits that were available, the majority of them were by no manner of means mysteries and masters, he decried the black eye given them generally.

Only a very few of the enlisted men had their families with them at Schofield Barracks, at the time of our visit there was a small number of khaki shelters serving as homes for soldier's wife and children, the tents pitched near the bottom of the gulch some distance beyond the polo field. Down in this gulch a number of Japanese dwell, cultivating truck, raising papas and bananas, but with large leisure for visits and music and lying at ease under the leafy, low-drooping branches that almost hid their little dwellings. We caught a glimpse of a Hawaiian girl—fit a wine-red holoku (native dress) with two or three khaki-clad figures near by. Soldier boys studying native life perhaps.

In the late afternoon we drove to the Gap in the Waianae mountains and halted there in the glory of the sunset, looked down on the plain with the barracks standing out so clearly, in their location, on the broad ranch land beyond; further away the sugar-cane and pineapple fields, then upon the Koolau range, at this hour flushed and gilded into wonderful beauty. The place was marvelously quiet; it did not seem possible that a cavalry camp was dwelling there on Leilehua ranch. Leilehua seemed little disturbed by the presence of the men in khaki; dumbfiess even the ghosts that hovered about the old heiau (ancient temple) at the foot of Mount Kaala, found themselves molested to no great extent. Probably at nightfall they still set out to wander through the gulches and over the ranch on those un welcome visits to their kindred. As we drove home in the quiet falling darkness we wondered if ever the ghosts met with challenge from the scattered centries keeping guard at Schofield Barracks.

TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

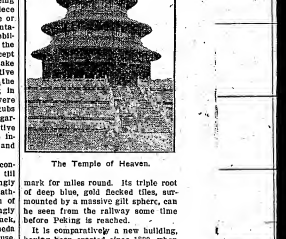
Remarkable Chinese Holy Shrine in Peking.

For Imperial Worship Only, and Ceremonies Never Witnessed by Foreigners—Customs of Centuries Observed.

Peking, China.—The Temple of Heaven is the most sacred as well as the most beautiful of all Chinese religious edifices. It is used only for imperial worship, and no foreigner has yet seen the stately and elaborate ceremonies that take place here on fixed dates every year. The buildings of which it consists are situated in a large walled in park in the southeast section of the Chinese city of Peking. A broad, stone paved road leads to the temple from the Chinamen, the largest gate of the Tartar city. This gate is exactly in front of the main entrance to the imperial palace. The massive doors at its central entrance are thrown open only when the emperor leaves his palace to visit the Temple of Heaven or the Temple of Agriculture.

The park in which the Temple of Heaven lies is almost square in shape and is surrounded by a stout wall, nearly four miles long. Inside it is divided into sections by other walls and the visitor is bewildered by the number of gates through which he passes when being shown round the sacred buildings. At each he has to pay a small sum to the gatekeepers, who rely upon these tips as their main source of income. Some of the inclosures contain majestic buildings; others encircle the grazing grounds of the sacred animals reared for immolation upon the temple altars.

The striking edifice, which is generally known as the Temple of Heaven, but is called by the Chinese the Temple of Prayer for the Year, to which the emperor repairs each spring to make offerings and pray for an auspicious year for his people, is a land-



The Temple of Heaven.

mark for miles round. Its triple roof of deep blue, gold flecked tiles, surmounted by a massive gilt sphere, can be seen from the railway some time before Peking is reached.

It is comparatively a new building, having been erected since 1889, when the old temple, of which this is an exact copy, was destroyed by fire. It stands on a triple marble terrace, having a stairway at each of the four points of the compass. When the emperor comes here to worship, the tablets of his ancestors, which are usually kept in an adjoining building, are placed round the single lofty chamber of which the temple consists. A long marble paved terrace leads southward from the Temple of Heaven past a smaller building of similar design, known as the Temple of the Universe, to the inclosure containing the altar of heaven.

It may be doubted whether any structures in the world excite more admiration and beauty. The marble paved courtyard that surrounds it, like all the terraces in the park, is ill kept and overgrown with weeds, and even the altar terraces themselves are sprinkled with shrubs and grasses. But nothing can detract from the majestic simplicity of the altar.

It is on the main altar, kneeling on the circular slab of marble that marks its center that the emperor on the winter solstice, officiating as the high priest of his people (by whom he is known as the "son of heaven"), worships heaven and his ancestors at dawn.

The previous night is spent in meditation and fasting in the Hall of Abstinence, a fitting preparation for the solemn rites of the morrow to follow. Nearly two hours before dawn the emperor is called and arrayed in ceremonial raiment, after which he makes his way to the altar in a sedan chair, and kneeling on the center stone of the topmost terrace, burns incense to heaven, and renders an account of the important events of the year. Burnt offerings of animals are made on an altar of green porcelain to the southeast of the main altar. In bronze braziers ranged round the court the death sentences and offerings of silk and jade are committed to the flames. Grooved of cypress trees surround the altar inclosure, except to the north, where a series of triple gates marks the way to the Temple of the Universe, while in the distance beyond, the roofs of the Temple of Heaven can be seen.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Plan 100-Story Building for Gotham



NEW YORK.—At the recent meeting of the National association of Building Owners and Managers in Cleveland, O., the statement was made that skyscrapers over 30 stories in height are commercial impracticances. To show the absurdity of the statement George T. Mortimer, vice-president of the United States Realty and Improvement company, of New York, stated that there are now in his office plans for a 100-story building. He claims that from an engineering standpoint the plans are practical and there is no reason why the building could not be constructed.

A few years ago, when it was believed the building code would be amended to prevent the erection of buildings higher than 20 stories, the Equitable Life insurance company filed plans for a 60-story building, but that was little more than a dream of the late Paul Morton, then president of the company.

When the Metropolitan tower was built two years ago it was thought the limit in height had been reached. That structure of 49 stories, towers 700 feet above the ground. But at the present time a 55-story building is in course of construction which, when completed, will be 750 feet high. So it will be seen that the 100-story building, like the 100-foot boat, is really not a dream but actually in sight as a practical realization.

According to Mr. Mortimer, the erection of a 100-story building will not offer any more serious engineering problems than are to be found in putting up one of 45 or 50 stories. The foundations will not have to be any deeper, for the solid rock below the surface of Manhattan would support a 500-story building if it were possible to build one.

The building, of course, will be of steel construction, more than 40,000 tons being required, not to mention 22,600,000 common brick, 3,700,000 face brick, 60,000 cubic feet of Indiana limestone, 6,000 cubic feet of granite and 9,000 tons of ornamental terra cotta.

Aged Churchman Charged With Arson



NEWARK, N. J.—Ellis Appleby, of Old Bridge, N. J., 60 years old, deacon in the Baptist church, wealthy and well known, was recently arrested on a charge of arson. Action comes after an inquiry of six years, in which the whole county of Middlesex has been terrorized by incendiary fires. During the reign of terror murder followed arson. The specific accusation is made by an insurance company in the case of the burning of the home of Mrs. Jessie Brown on August 31, in six years the residents of Old Bridge have been strangely murdered and more than a dozen fires occurred.

Six years ago Mrs. Jane Wright, an octogenarian, was found dead in bed one morning in her house, where she lived alone, across from the Baptist church of which Appleby is one of the elders. Every effort was made by the authorities to find the murderer, but the case baffled the keenest detectives. One of those who threatened to bring the murderer to justice was George Whiteman, Jr., son of the keeper of the Rooster Inn, two miles from Old Bridge. A few days later young Whiteman and his father were murdered in the inn, both having been shot by some unknown assailant.

A few weeks later a laborer who was thought to have some knowledge of the crime was found murdered in the road on the outskirts of Old Bridge. The murder of the laborer was followed by the finding of the body, in a deserted part of the town, of Thomas Collins, a prominent citizen of Old Bridge, who had made the statement that he would spend every cent he possessed to bring the murderer to justice.

In the meantime the insurance companies, the county board of freeholders and the townspeople had detectives working.

Pretty Girl Thief Gets $600 by Ruse



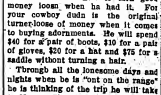
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—What the police declare to be one of the boldest and most carefully planned robberies perpetrated here in recent years was committed by a beautiful 21-year-old girl, who, impersonating an inspector in the John Wanamaker store, collected $600 in cash from five cashiers. That the girl did not succeed in getting away with several thousand dollars was due to the young women cashier in the suit and cloak department, who refused to turn over the day's proceeds to the "inspector."

That the robbery was carefully planned is evidenced by the fact that the girl preceded the regular inspector, who daily collects the cash, by but a few minutes. So clean was her calculation that while she was gaining cash from one cashier the regular inspector was collecting from a cash register only a few feet away. She told the cashier that the regular inspector had been discharged and she would in future make daily collections.

Without a word the cashier turned over about $50 in bills of small denominations.

Emboldened by her success, the girl made her way to the suit and cloak department, but the cashier there became suspicious and refused to turn over the day's cash, which amounted to more than $4,000. The girl did not remonstrate, but saying she would take along the schedule of the day's business went to another counter on the same floor and was successful in making collections.

Cowboy Shopper Is One Real Spender



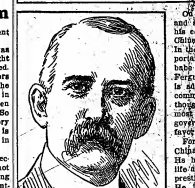
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—When the top of the Bar-Circle-X and the Bar Y ranches comes up to the city to buy his winter wardrobe, about the same time his more effete brother, the fop of the towns, goes to St. Louis, Chicago or New York to lay in his winter wardrobe, so there is little chance of them meeting and comparing notes. With his supercilious air, the effete one might look in scorn upon his sun-tanned confrere, while the bronco-bustin' dude of the southwest undoubtedly would break into a guffaw if he saw the other in a Prince Albert coat and top hat. So perhaps it is well that each makes his annual sojourn migration about the same time of the year. For the difference between them, at bottom, is very small, after all.

When the one comes back with his new fall suit and his fancy hat and his spats and gloves and all the rest of it he probably will think he has been something of a spender. He probably would be surprised to know that the other would look upon him as a cheap sort, a pikne, a T-wad who didn't know how to turn good money loose when he had it. For your cowboy dude is the original turn-loose of money when it comes to buying adornments. He will spend $40 for a pair of boots, $10 for a pair of gloves, $20 for a hat and $75 for a saddle without turning a hair.

Through all the lonesome days and nights when he is "out on the range" he is thinking of the trip he will take to Kansas City the first time he gets a chance. And when finally he does drift into town, he goes right over to Blank's and buys his outfit before he starts to take in the town, among the items of wet goods or hunk of a poker game.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

AMERICAN POPULAR IN CHINA



ON account of present conditions and also for the sake of broadening his education the infant Emperor of China, Pu Yi, may be sent to America. In the event of this happening the important mission of caring for the royal babe may be entrusted to Dr. John C. Ferguson, the eminent American, who is adviser to the Chinese board of communication. Mr. Ferguson, although an American, is one of the most trusted officials of the Chinese government and enjoys the special favor of the royal family.

For years Dr. Ferguson has studied China—its problems and its people. He has spent the best years of his life among them and has gained great prestige in the land of the celestials. He is looked up to and admired throughout the country and in this crisis, when the safety and welfare of the most sacred person in their empire is at stake the Chinese seem to trust no one whom they can hate more than Dr. Ferguson. During his stay in China Dr. Ferguson has been sent on some very important missions by the Chinese government. In 1901 he was sent on a special mission to negotiate the commercial schools of the United States and Europe. In 1906 he was chosen secretary of the Chinese ministry of commerce and since 1908 has been chief secretary to the Imperial Chinese railway administration.

WU FAVORS REVOLUTIONISTS



Dr. Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to the United States, has accepted the post of secretary of foreign affairs in the new Chinese cabinet, throwing the weight of his vast experience in statecraft to the revolutionary cause. Wen Tsung Yao, another prominent Chinese, has joined the rebel cause. News of the action of these statesmen caused a sensation in Washington.

The weight of Minister Wu's immense influence thrown to the revolutionary movement has startled the Pekin government. It means to a great extent the Americanization of China.

While representing his country in America he took a vital interest in all things American. He was a close student of the United States republican form of government and its institutions and was thoroughly imbued with American ideas. The Chinese are demanding a republican government with every chance of success.

Under the leadership of Mr. Wu his American training is bound to have a tremendous influence on the new Chinese republics. It spells progress for China, for Mr. Wu's ideals are far in advance of the vast majority in his own country.

LEISHMAN DONS A UNIFORM

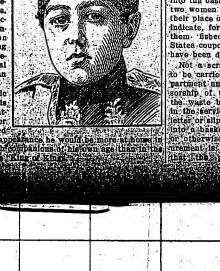


The American colony in Berlin has been mildly excited over Ambassador Leishman's revival of the custom of wearing a uniform when appearing before the kaiser. This custom was introduced by Ambassador Tower, who wore a uniform with the permission of President Roosevelt. It was discontinued by Ambassador Hill, who considered it undemocratic. Mr. Leishman has provided uniforms for all the members of the embassy staff who may appear before the emperor.

Inquiry is being made everywhere to find out if Mr. Leishman enjoys a military or naval title which would warrant him in departing so far from the custom prevailing among American diplomats for many years. It is recalled that Charles Page Bryan, ex-chargé d'affaires to Brazil and Portugal, and now minister to Japan, was once a colonel on the staff of the governor of Illinois and appeared at court functions in a colonel's full dress uniform.

Ambassador Reid at London makes his appearance at court functions clad in knee breeches and silk stockings, with the regulation full dress coat, and Ambassador Reid occupies a post where fastidious dress is required.

YOUTHFUL SHAH OF PERSIA



The 13-year-old shah of Persia, Sultan Ahmed, has a troubled time since his accession in July, 1909. His father, Shah Mohammed Ali, had granted his people a parliament to avert threatening symptoms of rebellion. It was, however, endowed with only nominal powers and the shah soon had another uprising on his hands. He had almost crushed it when the powerful Bakhtiari tribe, practically independent brigands of southern Persia, helped the revolutionists to snatch victory out of defeat and force the monarch's abdication. Since that time the ex-shah has been constantly intriguing to regain his throne, but was completely foiled last month and his principal general was executed by the Persian government.

The youthful sultan is a pathetic figure, powerless in the hands of his advisers and unable to gratify his natural affection for his father, from whom he cried bitterly at their forced separation. Judging from his early appearance he would be more at home in the American pavement, rompers and knickerbockers than in the splendor of the king of kings.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Adding Two More Stars to the Flag



WASHINGTON.—Now that it seems certain that two new states will be added to the Union by March 4, New Mexico and Arizona being slated for promotion from territories, the flag factories run by the government are in for some busy times. It will be necessary first for the department here to decide how the new stars shall be placed on the flag. The field of the flag is becoming crowded with stars and it is no easy matter to rearrange them so that the section reserved for constellations may not be inartistically jumbled. This duty devolves upon officials of the army and navy departments who must meet and decide how the new stars representing the two new states are to be placed on the field of the flag. Then the work of rearranging the field on all the flags owned by Uncle Sam will be begun, and a plentiful task it will be.

The army flags are all remade at the various government depots, the work being given to women who are widows of army men or daughters of veterans with some claim on the government for employment. The naval flags are usually fixed up by the sailors themselves, the Jackies being just as handy with the needle and the sewing machine as the women and as they have a great deal of leisure time the sailors manage to do their own official needlework when the flags are called in for the addition of stars and the rearrangement of the field of stars.

The addition of one star to the flag sometimes proves an easy task. The amount of work involved depends upon the position of the stars already on the flag. If there is room at the bottom of the last row of stars for the addition of another then it is merely a matter of adding that extra star and this is a comparatively easy job. But the field of stars seldom lends itself in that kind of manner to the work of adding additional stars. The symmetrical arrangement of the stars is a matter of the utmost importance and this requires much much thought and skill on the part of the officials to whom is entrusted the work of designing a field with the extra stars added.

Uncle Sam Teaches Filipinos to Farm



A NOTED professor from the University of Chicago, who spent several months in the Philippine islands as lecturer at the teachers' vacation assembly, conducted by the bureau of education every year at Baguio, the summer capital of the islands, returned recently to the United States. "Other nations one of these days will be coming to the Philippines to see how the educational triumphs have been won," he said.

Without question one of the triumphs of America in the Orient is the wonderful work that has been accomplished there by the public school system during the ten years since its organization. From a mere handful of pupils, and an expenditure of a few thousand dollars in 1901, the system has developed until now it reaches into every town and nearly every village of the island, and last year instructed more than 350,000 boys and girls. The Philippine government spent more than $3,250,000 of local revenue for education.

The services of more than 9,000 American and Filipino teachers are employed in the various schools of the islands as supervisors and classroom teachers of the academic and technical subjects in the courses of study. The University of Chicago sent Dr. Shepardson and Dr. Goode, two of its ablest and most successful extension lecturers, to Manila during the past vacation to remain in residence at the vacation assembly of teachers and conduct education courses during the session.

In referring to the class of men and women engaged in the education work there, they speak in the highest terms. "I have seen many gatherings of educators, but none which average higher than this one," said Dr. Shepardson.

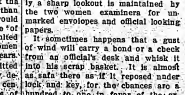
'Federal List of Immortals' Growing



THE so-called "list of immortals" of the United States biological survey—a roster kept by that bureau of all hunting fatalities in this country—already this year has had added to it 47 names. From this information the bureau hopes after a few years to be able to deduce general principles which will be of value in framing "life-saving" federal and state game laws.

One fact which we have learned during the three years we have kept this record," said Dr. T. S. Palmer, chief of the bureau, "is that there are practically no deer hunting accidents in states which prohibit the shooting of does. This is because in those states the hunter hesitates a moment before firing to determine whether the animal is a doe or a buck. In case the animal happens to be the two-legged variety that brief pause before pulling the trigger is enough to save human life." More than 150 persons were killed last year in hunting accidents. This was considerably larger than the number in 1909, which in turn was 50 per cent. in excess of the 1908 fatalities. "Of the 47 killed so far this year," said Dr. Palmer, "the largest number were reported from Michigan, with 15 deaths, New York coming second with nine, Washington and New Jersey being tied for third place with three fatalities each.

Pay Girls to Paw Over Waste Baskets



UNIQUE among government "jobs" is that of the two women who sit side by side now in the basement of the treasury department and spend the entire day going through the contents of the department waste baskets. They are searching for stray bonds, checks and bills that get through some mishap have fallen into the baskets. The positions of the two women are more important than their place on the treasury rolls would indicate, for some time back one "of the latest methods of raising United States coupon bond. The two women have been doing this work for years.

No small scrap of paper is permitted to be carried out of the treasury department until it has passed the scrutiny of the official examiners of the waste baskets. There is a rule in the service also that no envelope, letter or slip of paper shall be thrown into a basket until it has been torn or otherwise mutilated. This discourages the practice of some persons who, in the absence of waste paper to tear up, drop their letters into the baskets thrown into the baskets. Consequently a sharp lookout is maintained by the two women examiners for unmarked envelopes and official looking papers.

It sometimes happens that a gust of wind will carry a bond or a check from an official's desk and whisk it into the scrap basket. It is almost as safe there as if it reposed under lock and key, for the chances are a hundred to one in favor of the examiners rescuing it.

The Show.

Every man is entitled to a fair show, and every man, most of us get it, but there are some people who don't appreciate musical comedy.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - MINN

ACHIEVEMENTS IN IGNORANCE.

General Darry's report concerning the deficient education of many candidates examined for admission to West Point Military Academy is interesting from more than one point of view. Those young men were not taken at hazard from the mass of their fellows, nor were they merely young men of average ability. Each of them had been selected and chosen as a nominee for a cadetship. Each of them had presumably prepared for the examination he knew awaited him, says the New York World. Yet many of them disclosed a degree of ignorance concerning history and literature that could hardly be surpassed among illiterates. One of these aspirants for West Point stated that Lee and Stonewall Jackson had fought at Princeton and Trenton, another that the battle of Waterloo was fought between "Napolican" and "Wellisgford." Of Mason and Dixon's line it was said it "divides Maryland from Georgia." Among the "most important writers of the nineteenth century" were included "Elter Wheeler Wilcox, Elbert Huggard, Jack London and Dorothy Dix." These young men are graduates of American schools. To them have been open from their boyhood all the advantages of public libraries and an incessant and well-nigh countless stream of magazines and newspapers. They surely are not dull boys nor unambitious. Their ignorance, therefore, is as discreditable to their teachers as to themselves.

The idea of reclaiming Russian swamp lands is not new. Like many other valuable ideas it sprang up in the fertile mind of Peter the Great, who built his capital in a swamp, because it was the only place he could find affording access to the sea. Peter selected the Holmogori district in the province of Archasgal for raising Dutch cattle because he noticed the resemblance between the grass of Holland and that of the Holmogori district. It is now pointed out that at small expense the vast swamps in the province of Archasgal can be turned into lands covered with the Holmogori grass, and that after a few years a large portion of it will be fit for raising cereals and vegetables. A systematic reclamation movement is now planned by the Russian department of agriculture.

Germany is fast becoming Americanized, according to the reports of the British consul at Munich, who notes the symptoms in altered trade methods, the greater use of advertising by business houses and the growth of luxury and restlessness in private life, says the New York Sun. But what will strike Americans themselves as the best evidence of American tendencies in Germany is contained in the mounting cost of living in Germany and in the imperial chancellor's suggestion that it must be accepted as part of the new conditions.

Geologists are claiming that the greatest underground river in the world flows from the Rocky mountains underneath New Mexico and Texas, emptying itself in the Gulf of Mexico. This river is thought to be in places several miles wide, and it is believed that it feeds rivers that flow upon the surface. The artesian well belt of Texas is pointed to as the uplifting of the water from this river, often from eight hundred feet below.

A Chicago man who was arrested for kissing a girl made a plea for mercy by explaining that he was so badly under the influence of intoxicants that he didn't know whether he was kissing a girl or a horse. The judge, being unwilling to accept intoxication as an excuse, fined the offender $25 and costs. Things are not as they used to be.

Massachusetts is preparing to put in force a law which will compel the retirement of state employees on age limit, but with a pension. Inasmuch as part of the pension fund is to be obtained from enforced contributions from those employees, based on certain percentages of their salaries, there cannot be so much objection to the plan as there might otherwise be.

Music is said to increase a cow's output of milk, but farmers who subject their cows to thoroughly concerts are lacking in the milk of human kindness.

New York officials prohibit flying on Sunday, but Newport authorities place no restriction whatever on the high flying game.

Another American heiress has decided to get herself adrift from her noble spouse, but the market price of dukes and earls is as high as ever.

DR. A. A. AMES DEAD

PHYSICIAN, SEVERAL TIMES MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS, DIES AT HIS HOME.

HIS CAREER WAS PICTURESQUE

Elected Mayor of Minneapolis Several Times, Alternately on Democratic and Republican Tickets—Democratic Candidate for Gov.

Minneapolis. — Doctor Alonzo A. Ames, several times mayor of Minneapolis and otherwise one of the most interesting figures in the history died suddenly at his residence, 3104 James avenue south. His family had no hint of the approaching end. He was 70 years old and did not present the robust appearance which was familiar to most of the people of the city only a few years ago, but his friends did not expect early death. Dr. Ames leaves his wife, his fourteen year old daughter, Maurise, and Fred W. Ames, a brother.

Dr. Ames' Life.

Albert Alonzo Ames was born at Gardner Prairie, Boone county, Ill., January, 1842. He was the fourth of seven sons of Alfred Elisha Ames, M. D., one of the earliest pioneers of Minnesota who died at Minneapolis in 1874, and who came here in the spring of 1852 when the future Minneapolis was a part of the Fort Snelling reservation.

Albert Ames was 10 years old when his parents moved here and he attended the public schools, graduating in 1857 from the high school. He began the study of medicine and surgery under his father and after attending two preliminary and two regular courses at Rush Medical college, Chicago, was graduated Feb. 6, 1862, when he was 20 years old. The following August he returned to Minneapolis and began practicing. At the call of President Lincoln shortly afterwards he helped to organize Company B of the Ninth Minnesota regiment and enlisted as a private.

Dr. Ames first was appointed orderly sergeant and a few days later was given command as assistant surgeon of the Seventh Minnesota infantry volunteers and ordered to report to Fort Ridgely. He served with his regiment three years and was promoted to surgeon major in July, 1864, when he was 22 years old.

In 1867, previous to going to California, he was elected to the Minnesota legislature on the soldiers' ticket. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Minneapolis. This was the centennial year of the nation. He was again elected in 1883 and also in 1886. In the latter year he was nominated by the Democrats for governor of Minnesota. He was defeated by A. R. Gill of St. Paul by a majority of 2,500, although he always declared, as still do many Democrats, that he was really elected, but was counted out by the manipulation of votes in the up-state counties. Funds were raised for an investigation of the vote but nothing ever came of it.

Dr. Ames' political career was decidedly spectacular. A man of magnetic personality, he attracted a following that for years could not be swerved from its loyalty. It began with his popularity with the laboring classes when he ran for mayor against C. M. Loring in 1882 as a Democratic candidate. He had been defeated by Loring for the Republican nomination.

The election resulted in Ames defeating Loring by about 1,800 votes, the Republican vote being divided by the candidacy of W. W. Satterlee, Prohibitionist, who drew some of the Republican votes. This campaign both identified Ames as the friend of the labor element, and made him a Democratic leader.

George A. Pillsbury, Republican candidate, was elected in 1884 by about 6,000 votes.

In 1886 Dr. Ames was a candidate for re-election against Mayor Pillsbury and the fortunes of war were reversed, Pillsbury being defeated by 2,000 votes. The election took place in the spring and in the fall Dr. Ames was also made Democratic candidate for governor.

Again a Candidate.

In 1900, Dr. Ames became again a candidate for mayor, this time running as the Republican candidate. This was the first time the Australian ballot system, which introduced nominations by petition instead of convention, was in effect and Dr. Ames secured the nomination in the face of his former fierce attacks upon Republicans and the vehament denunciations that had been heaped upon him by Republican newspapers and leaders. It was again the introduction of a Prohibition candidate that aided him in the hottest contested campaign which followed, between Dr. Ames as candidate of the Republicans, James Grey, candidate for re-election by the Democrats, and W. J. Dean, candidate of the Prohibitionists. Dr. Ames was elected, by 3,500 plurality. His served one year of his term, when the city was paralized by the expose of the corruption of the police force, which was started by sensational articles appearing in McClure's magazine, entitled: "The Shame of Minneapolis," which effected stettion oil over the country and occasioned grand jury investigation. As a result several indictments were returned against police officials and Mayor Ames.

Mayor Ames tendered his resignation, which was not accepted, to the city council, and left the city, his whereabouts being unknown for several months. In the meantime, D. Percy Jones, president of the council, was made acting mayor. Dr. Ames was returned and brought to trial upon the charge of having received funds collected by his agents from gamblers and disorderly houses. The first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury and the second in a conviction. An appeal was taken, however, which was granted, and a third trial and fourth trial resulted in disagreements, after which the county attorney's office declared that further prosecution would be useless, owing to the improbability that 12 men could be found in Hennepin county who would agree upon a verdict that would put Dr. Ames behind prison bars.

Was Always Popular.

This shows the remarkable personal popularity of the men, for his brother, who had been superintendent of police, and two detectives, were convicted on the same charge of collecting and receiving money for police protection and sent to the penitentiary. This popularity had for its foundation Dr. Ames' reputation for benevolence to the poor. While mayor he continued his practice as a physician and surgeon and rarely charged for either advice or attendance. His office was crowded daily with the sick and afflicted, for whom he wrote prescriptions at his greatest hours of the day administration of 1886. The city was in a wide open. Gambling was almost an established industry, money was easy, and speculation in real estate was rife. Thousands of strangers were arriving and passing through the city. Dr. Ames was the popular idol. His uniformed his police in military style and altogether conducted himself as king of the city. He even released prisoners at the request of political friends.

Evidently, when he was again elected mayor in 1900 he was unable to appreciate the changed conditions. He allowed gambling to run without control and his police force grew into protected revenues. It was the sudden awakening of the public consciences through publicity that brought about the political downfall of the man so popular that at one time he was seriously considered as a candidate for the Democratic nomination as vice president of the United States.

His career was very picturesque and even when out of office, with the newspapers of the city against him, he made himself in the public eye by the publication of a paper known as the News Letter, in which he was accustomed to indulge personal, political and personal, with much vigor. Of late years he had conducted his practice of medicine quietly.

He was twice married, in 1862 to Miss Sarah Streat, daughter of Captain Streat of Minneapolis. Thers were three children, Effie F. Ames, the wife of Dr. W. E. Rochford, who survives him, and two sons, Charley C. and Frank E., both dead. His two brothers survive.

Dr. Ames was very prominent in fraternal organizations of the city. He served as worshipful master of Hennepin lodge, No. 4, A. F. and A. M.; high priest of St. John's chapter, No. 1; eminent commander of Zion commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; grand chancellor of the grand commandery of the Knights of Pythias of Minnesota; chancellor commander of Minneapolis lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, 44, B. P. O. E. He also was a member of George Morgan post, G. A. R.

CANNIBALS WIPE OUT VILLAGE.

Murderous Savages Raid Settlement in New Guinea.

Victoria, British Col. — The Mersma brought news from Australia of a massacre by New Guinea cannibals, who, early in October, took advantage of the absence of warriors, and wiped out the villega of Muruttal, killing men, women and children.

A punitive expedition was sent after the raiding blacks, who had eaten a number of their victims, and captured a score of the fleeing tribesmen, who were brought to Paue to be tried for murder.

$750,000 Fire Loss at Ogden.

Ogden, Utah. — As the result of a loss of about $750,000, and resulting in the fatal injury of two firemen, wrecked the Eccles building here.

U. S. WON'T OPPOSE THE PLAN.

Government Not to Appeal From Court Tobacco Decision.

Washington, D. C. — The government will not appeal from the decision of the United States circuit court at New York, which approved the plan of Richard Reynolds proposed by the American Tobacco Company. While the government may ask the supreme court to review the decision at any time within three months, it is believed they will receive

Pacific Fleet Going to China?

San Diego, California. — That the Pacific fleet is to be rushed to China to assist in the protection of foreign interests during the revolution, is the belief of naval men. Leaving $20,000 worth of supplies on the docks here without waiting to load them, the battleships Maryland, California and South Dakota are steaming hurriedly to San Francisco. When they arrive there it is believed they will receive

WHITTIER CLEARED

BOARD OF CONTROL VOTES EXONERATION OF TRAINING SCHOOL HEAD.

GOVERNOR IS DISAPPOINTED

Republican Member Agrees With Majority—They Admit Use of Whipping Machines and Hose Floggings.

St. Paul, Minn.—Frank A. Whittier, superintendent of the state training school for boys at Red Wing, was exonerated in the report of the board of control. After it had presented its report the board announced that it had received the resignation of Mr. Whittier. The resignation was dated Dec. 15.

C. J. Swendson, Governor Eberhart's appointee on the board, agreed with his colleagues, Chairman Dingdel and C. E. Vasaly, to the extent the board could not lawfully remove Mr. Whittier, but he dissented from many of the reasons advanced by the board in support of retention of the superintendent.

His authority for this stand, he said, was the opinion of the attorney general. He also agreed with the majority that the superintendent had the right to exercise wide discretion in disciplinary methods; that no permanent injury was shown to have resulted from any of the punishments authorized and that no malice was shown in administering punishment.

The report is a document of 65 pages, divided into two parts. One part is signed by the Democratic majority and the other by the Republican.

Governor-Eberhart refused to comment on the findings. He refused to suggest what the next step in the controversy might be. It was clear that the action taken by Mr. Swendsen was a keen disappointment.

The action of the board puts the matter straight up to Governor Eberhart. The governor has promised to straighten conditions at Red Wing. The reported resignation of Superintendent Whittier and the fact that the members of the board are practically unanimous may indicate that a compromise arrangement has been reached, which will mean that the governor will refuse to act and the investigation's resignation will close the matter.

Taking up the testimony of the various witnesses in detail will be discharged excessive punishment the majority members took as the basis for their conclusion that the most of the whippings were proper and that a tendency to exaggerate his characterized the testimony offered. The vicious character of some of the witnesses and the necessity for severe punishment also was asserted.

Spanking Machine Admitted.

Speaking of the spanking machine which was first brought to the attention of the public by former Senator Stephens of Crookston, the board admitted there was such a machine and said it was used under the direction of the board of control about 1903 and that it was used until July 5, 1907, when it was abandoned. The further admission was made that with the knowledge and consent of the board, Mr. Whittier also authorized the use of the paddle, also that a wet towel was applied to the face to avoid any abrasions of the skin under the beatings which the boys received.

The use of a piece of rubber hose to whip girls in the girls' department was admitted by the board said the use of the cruel, inhuman or excessive punishment was administered.

Thanks Are Exchanged.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Whittier said:

"Having received notice that I have been exonerated of the charges that were filed against me in May last, I hereby tender my resignation as superintendent, such resignation to take effect at your pleasure and convenience. I wish at this time to thank you for the constant support given me in the performance of my duties."

In its acceptance of the resignation the board complimented Mr. Whittier on his work.

Chairman Ringdal said that the board would exercise much care in the selection of Mr. Whittier's successor and that similar institutions in other states would be visited with the view of securing ideas and suggestions looking to the betterment of the school at Red Wing. While on this tour the board will try to find a superintendent.

Two McNamara Jurors Sworn.

Los Angeles alifornia—The fourth and fifth jurors were accepted and sworn in the McNamara murder trial, which was begun Oct. 11. Three two were obtained since Nov. 7, when the first three were sworn in.

FLOOD FILM EXCHANGE IS BURNED.

Milwaukee Concern Suffers Damages of $200,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Fire caused a loss of $200,000 to the Western Film Exchange, located in the Enterprise building, at Second and Sycamore streets. The insurance on the building, being considered fire proof, is

TRUST STOCK PLAN

STANDARD OIL ANNOUNCES ITS SCHEME FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Holders of Parent Company Will Receive Shares in Thirty Different Concerns.

New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared a dividend of seven dollars a share for the last quarter of the year. This is the last dividend to be declared before the company dissolves under the mandate of the supreme court.

Since the Standard Oil was given corporate form in 1882 it has distributed $761,000,000 in dividends.

The Standard Oil Company of New York also declared a dividend of $20 a share, which is equivalent to a dividend of $2.06 a share on the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

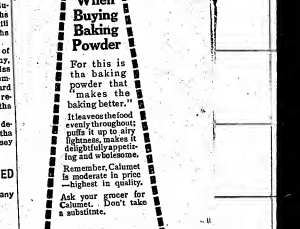
Following the meeting of the directors formal announcement was made of the manner of distribution of stocks of subsidiary companies to the shareholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It provides that the segregation in compliance with the decree of the United States Supreme court fractional parts of the former business, makes it delightfully appetizing and wholesome.

Remember, Calumet is moderate in price, highest in quality.

Ask your grocer for Calumet. Don't take a substitute.





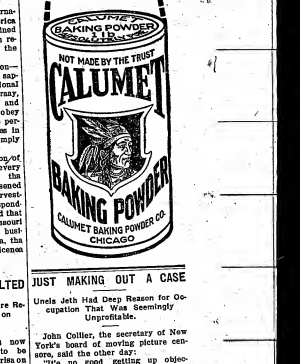


For this is the baking powder that "makes the baking better."

It leaves the food evenly throughout; puffs it up to airy lightness, makes it delightfully appetizing and wholesome.

Remember, Calumet is moderate in price, highest in quality.

Ask your grocer for Calumet. Don't take a substitute.



BIG COMBINE IS OUSTED

International Harvester Company Fined $60,000 by State of Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The International Harvester Company of America is ousted from Missouri and fined $60,000 as an unlawful combine in restraint of trade, by a decision of the state supreme court.

The court imposes this condition—that if the company pays the fine, separates itself from the International Harvester company of New Jersey, files a statement of its business and belongs to the court that it will obey the laws in the future, it may be permitted to continue to do business in this state. It has 60 days to comply with this order.

The court sustained the position of Special Commissioner Bruce on every contention. It was declared in the opinion that competition was lessened and that practically all of the harvester business was done by the respondents and controlled by the state. It held that it is contrary to the laws of Missouri for one company to conduct the business of another, as, in this case, the New Jersey company had no license to do business in Missouri.

PACKERS' TRIAL IS HALTED

Nine Surrender on Bonds and Are Released Pending Arguments on Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Chicago.—The beef packers now the federal indictment, end to be tried next month, sprung a surprise on the government in the federal courts at the United State's marshal's office, where their leading attorney, John S. Kohlsaat, was conducting a case of his them on their bonds. The only one of the defendants not surrendered was J. Ogden Armour.

Judge Koblsaat issued a writ of habeas corpus, and the packers were released on bond.

The possibilites of the situation are almost unlimited, and Judge Kohlsaat is now in a position to invite permanant the government would take an appeal to the Supreme court and months would be consumed in argument and legal moves. The government believes that if Judge Kohlsaat rules against it the case the trial may begin on the date sat, even though the defendants appeal.

UNDEFEATED CHAMPION OF THE NORTHWEST.

T. A. Ireland, Rifle Shot of Colfax, Wash., Tells a Story.

Mr. Ireland is the holder of four world records and has yet to lose his first match—says he: "Kidney trouble so affected my vision as to interfere with my shooting if I became so nervous I could hardly hold a gun. There was severe pain in my back and head and my kidneys were terribly disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after I had doctored and taken nearly every remedy imaginable without relief. I will give further details of my case to anyon enclosing stamp."



When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S. 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Agricultural.

Mother—Yes, Johnny, the queen bee is boss.

Johnny—How about the presidential bee?

Nature is the mysterious source of evil.

Canada at the Chicago Land Show

WILL MAKE A MAGNIFICENT EXHIBIT OF GRAINS AND GRASSES, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

A carload of grain in straw, grasses and other of the products of Western Canada arrived at Chicago the other day, and is now installed in the Coliseum, where the United States land and irrigation exposition is under way. Those who are interested in the "Back to the land movement" will find in the Canadian exhibit one of the best displays of the agricultural products of Western Canada that has ever been made. There are representative men there, who will be pleased to give the fullest information regarding the country.

The exhibit shows what can be done on the free grant lands of that country and most of the grain was produced on the farms of former residents of the United States who have taken advantage of the homestead lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The vegetable exhibit will attract a great deal of attention, and some marvelous potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage and cauliflower are shown.

It is true that the homestead area is being rapidly taken up and the bulk of that now to be had lies north of the Saskatchewan river in a portion of the country known as the park country. Here there is a large quantity of open prairie interspersed by beautiful groves of poplar and willow. Water is in abundance, hay is plentiful and consequently fodder for animals is right at hand. Those who have taken advantage of farming in these districts and watched the efforts of those in the prairie proper feel that they have the advantage of their brother, who is not able to secure fuel and the other conveniences of the park district on his own farm.

The crop conditions throughout Western Canada the past year have been generally good, and some wonderful crop yields of wheat, oats and barley are recorded. The Canadian Government, under whose auspices the exhibit spoken of is being made, is rewarding reports on crops in the different Western Coooda districts, and while these will not be ready for distribution at the local show commencing on the 18th of November and closing on Dec. 8th, application made to the Canadian Government agent nearest you will bring them to you as soon as they are published.

Blarney.

A Brooklyn woman who had spent a great deal of time in trying to teach her cook to make good brown butter gravy, but to little avail, had occasion severely to rebuke the domestic in the presence of others. "Ellen," she said sternly, "this gravy is absolutely bitter this evening."

"Indade I'm sorry, mum," came in ingubrious tones from the cook.

"How do you account for it, Ellen?" asked the mistress, persistent in her efforts to get at the bottom of the matter.

"I can't say, mum, unless it were the tear I dropped in it, mum."

Proved.

Orator—I thought your paper was friendly to me!

Editor—So it is. Whot's the matter?

Orator—I made a speech at the dinner last night, and you didn't print a line of it.

Editor—Well, what further proof do you want?—London Opinion.

The Gist of It.

Two and two make four. This is a platitude.

Two and two make three. This is demagogism.

Two and two make one hundred and fifty. This is high finance.—Lippincott's Magazine.

No Proof.

Blioneche—Where was Percy educated?

Belle—In his head—but I don't wonder you ask

A "Teaser"
For Jaded
Appetites—

Post
Toasties

with cream or
preserved fruit.

Ready to serve instantly
—just open the box and
enjoy an extra good dish—

Convenient, crisp,
delicious, wholesome.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

Made at the
POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Pure Food Products Factories,
Battle Creek, Mich.

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Illustrations by Beroboom Nesbill

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a hired buckboard, but are surprised by the husband, who, enraged chiefly by the fact that the chivalrous boy pins a note on the body inviting the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted; the youth puts her in his own and follows heading for the nearest stirrup stop. Seeing in her a means of escape from the country, he secures a seat in a stage for Halfaday.

He stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a millionaire banker in New York. He meets Helena Hallam, a beautiful and high-spirited settlement worker, and co-operates with her in her work. Gormly becomes owner of a steamship line and finds himself interested in pier and track extension cases by granting almemen, backed by the Gotham Traction company. An automobile accident brings the two together. Gormly, who is engaged to Helena's friend Nell, will oppose an New York and redeem the city from corruption. Gormly, in a long desired interview with Gormly, makes an indirect proposition to compromise the fight which the latter has been waging in the newspapers. Gormly refuses. Helena is disappointed, but they are reconciled on being the head. Gormly boldly announces his plan of campaign to Hallam. Gormly rides to Haldane's place, carrying word of the auto accident. The next morning he refers to the ride of the night before as "a glorious one," and he carefully puts in his hip pocket the will he copied at Haldane's. Gormly is candidate for mayor. The political discomfiture of the meeting prince produced a tremendous sensation. The minority party, acting in him a possible Moses, make overtures looking to the improvement of the situation. The boss, Gormly, however, rejects all proposed alliances. A meeting of the Gormly forces is held at Gormly's and the Haldane plan of campaign is outlined before which the Sachem Society would be helpless.

CHAPTER X—Continued.

"I offer $10,000,000 for this franchise. If it be granted me, I shall guarantee to operate its road in the interests of the people, and turn over all the profits above six per cent. on my investment, to the people themselves. Lest there should be any doubt of my ability to make good," continued the merchant, "I beg to say that I have in my hand a forfeiture check for one-fourth of the amount in question, which is certified to by the City of Gotham National bank."

"The gentleman is out of order," remarked the presiding officer as soon as he could recover his equipoise. "We are not auctioning off public franchises to the highest bidder. We are granting this one in the interests of the public to the company which has already served the people so well and has nesumed the burden of the great system of which this is the necessary connecting link."

"Sir!" cried Gormly, amid a chorus of groans, hisses and cheers, "I protest against—"

"Any other interruptions from the speaker," came quickly from the chair, "and any further expressions of approval or disapproval from the spectators, will result in the clearing of the room by the sergeant at arms."

"I call" said one of the aldermen, "for a vote on the resolution."

"Those in favor of the granting of the franchise will say aye," immediately said the chairman.

There was a furious chorus of "Shames! shame!" from a great number of spectators in which the feebls "ayes" were scarcely heard.

"Those opposed," went on the voice of the chairman, trembling with excitement, "will signify it by saying no."

A thundering shout of "Noes" rang through the hall, the few in opposition making up by their vociferation for their small numbers.

"The ayes have it," said the chairman, hammering on the desk with his gavel!

"Division! Division!" clamored the opposition.

"Those in favor," continued the chairman, disgusted at being compelled to put the administration thus on record, but powerless to prevent it "will stand up."

Amid shouts and cries and disorder never before equaled, the members of the administration got to their feet. The whip that had been cracked over their heads had been used to effect. Some of them were very ignorant tools; others were able to understand what they were doing. They all rated alike. A score of alert reporters from carefully prepared lists were checking off the votes.

"The ayes have it; the ordinance is passed," cried the chairman triumphantly, after the votes had been called to their feet and counted.

"I move," said Alderman Heffman, "that we do now adjourn."

The motion was carried with a rush, and instantly the spectators began a wild scramble from the hall. Among the first to leave was Gormly. The streets of Gotham were packed full of people who had been unable to gain admittance to the chamber, but had learned what was toward.

When Gormly's well-known figure was seen in the doorway, a great shout of acclaim rose from the assembled

Gormly had not intended to speak; but the opportunity was too good to be lost. As he descended the steps, the cheering changed into a demand for a speech from him. No hustings had been prepared, but by the curbstone stood a big, high-powered automobile. It was filled with people. Livingstone Haldane sat in the chauffeur's seat. The place beside him was vacant.

"Up here, Mr. Gormly!" he cried, pointing. Without observing who was in the tonneau, Gormly clambered up to the seat and stood on it. He was thus lifted sufficiently high above the crowd.

"Fellow citizens," he began as the cheering subsided and the multitude gave him opportunity to speak, "you know that in order to complete the ring of oppression which holds the city in its iron grasp under the name of the Gotham Freight Traction company, it was necessary that the old franchise of the New York Street Car company existing today should become the property of that company. Through the franchises they already enjoy, they have created an institution that will enable them to continue their predatory practices—"

"Talk English!" shouted a voice from the crowd.

"Thank you, my friend," answered Gormly. "Which will enable them to steal from you your money, your earnings, your investments, your profits, your capital, whatever you have for the next one hundred years. They never rolled through the park with ever increasing volume and velocity.

If Gormly had looked back, he could have seen the alarm set the city hall ablaze with aldermen, white faced and anxious, listening to that irresistible roar and even furious negative.

"Let's get the aldermen out here!" cried a voice in a pause in the commotion, "and show 'em what we think."

There was an instant response to this suggestion. The people made a wild surge toward the entrance of the city hall. The multitude could easily have degenerated into a mob. But Gormly checked it. His control was admirable.

"No, gentlemen," he cried, "no, men and citizens of New York. We must do things lawfully. The grant has not been signed by the mayor. Believe me, they will not be insensible to this protest. Let it be repeated in every local organization left even a member of the board of aldermen be warned by his constituents not to press this bill, to reconsider his action at once.

"Gentlemen—" he held up a piece of paper. One of the tall lights in the square illuminated his face and figure. His every action was distinctly visible to the multitude—"I have here in my hand a check, certified by the city of Gotham National bank, for two and one-half millions of dollars. Before this ordinance was passed this evening, not two hours ago, I offered this sum of money as a forfeiture, binding me to pay ten millions for the franchises in question. I offered to subscribe to an agreement which would limit my own returns to six per cent. upon my investment and promised that the people should have every cent of profit over and above that legitimate amount. The offer was refused; that check was declined, but it still holds good. I make the offer not merely to the cringing, subservient, whipped-into-line aldermen, but to you, the people."

"What are you going to get out of it?" asked a voice.

"I am going to be elected mayor of New York by you men," answered Gormly. "I am going to get the control taken from me. I am going to give New York a clean, decent, law abiding administration, without graft. I am going to put the people in the enjoyment of their rights. I made my money here. Every dollar of it I am going to use, and I am giving it back to you. We worked together to make it; I by selling you good goods and you by trading with me. I did that by paying a fair price for it and coming back if you were not satisfied. We will work together in the same way now. If you give me the opportunity to administer the affairs of the city, I pledge my business honor, at which no man can point a finger, that I will do it honestly and honorably to the satisfaction of honest and honorable men, or you can throw me over.

"Now, remember," he concluded continued as wild cheers greeted this announcement, "that clamor and clangor and wild elections; that shouting and cheering are all very well in their way, but it is votes that count. You must see that your votes are deposited, and then you must see that they are fairly counted. I beg that you will dispense now, go home, and make it your business to see your aldermen about their franchises. Do it quickly and do it hard."

"We'll see them now!" yelled one voice after another in quick succession.

"Let 'em come out here!"

"We'd like to talk to 'em!"

"Where is the mayor?"



"Mr. Chairman, I Offer Ten Million Dollars for This Franchise."

"Where's the mayor?"

Once again Gormly put the people in control of the situation. He was equal to it.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you have heard my views. I am going to be elected mayor of New York tonight. Mr. Gormly," he roared, his great voice compelling attention, and as he spoke he was now on the steps of the automobile and faced the crowd, "we want you to ask the mayor of this city to come down and sign the bill granting the franchises. But before you do that we want you to call Mr. Kilmer and the officers of New York think of the proposition."

Through the crowd at this moment came charging a platoon of police, at the head of which was the chief himself. The man handling their sticks shouldered their way roughly through the people groaning, raging, swearing, about them. Connell laid his hand on the speaker and sought to drag him from the automobile. The man struck back violently; also flashed in the air. The multitude for another instant would have been a mob. Gormly it was the same again to the second.

"These," he promptly interposed, raising his voice, "are peaceable citizens discussing a great public question. I appeal to you as mayor of this city to call off the police. Take your hand off that man's collar, Connell," he shouted, "or by the living God I'll turn this mob upon you and you'll never be a rag left of you and your bluecoats!"

He stepped down to the body of the police as he spoke; and before the chief realized what he was about he seized him by the collar and threw him backward. It was a magnificent exhibition of strength and nerve and courage.

"Call them off," he shouted to the mayor—"or I won't be answerable for the consequences!"

As soon as he stopped, the roar of the mob began. Some were there who thought they had never heard a sound so terrible and so menacing. The mayor, not without good sense, came to the rescue.

"Be good," he said in his powerful finely modulated voice, "as these people do nothing, they shall not be interfered with. Mayor, your officers go here to the steps of the city hall, chief!" he cried.

There was nothing for Connell but obedience. Shaking his baton fiercely at Gormly, he gave an order to his men, and, followed by the curses and groans of the multitude, they marched up the steps of the city hall and grouped themselves about the mayor.

"I want to tell you," cried Gormly, mounting to the seat again and now thoroughly aroused, his voice ringing like a trumpet, "that you have no need of police protection in the presence of the people of New York."

"Let me speak!" said the mayor.

"No!" thundered the crowd. "We don't want to hear you speak!"

"Mr. Mayor," said Gormly, "these people want to express an opinion to you. Fellow citizens, those who are in favor of indorsing the action of the council in granting the franchise to the Gotham Freight Traction company will say aye."

Every handsman, every follower, every ally, every official present, cried, "Aye."

It made a brave showing until the negative was put, when such a roar of disapproval arose that it was like the breath of the gods and fairly shook the ancient stones of the hall.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Uncle Sam and His Divorces.

Almost every twelfth marriage in this country ends in a divorce. About two-thirds of the divorces are granted to the wife. Thirty-nine per cent. of divorces are due to desertion. The divorce rate in the southern states is larger than in the north. America (with the single exception of Japan) leads the world in the matter of divorce. The divorce rate is three times as large as it was in 1870. Of the divorces that come up only 16 per cent. are contested, and 75 per cent. of the contested cases are granted. Uncle Sam not only has a high divorce rate, but has the highest marriage rate on earth. In many states in the latter line being Hungary, west Australia and Saxony. Ireland has the lowest marriage rate and Sweden the next lowest.

Great Care of Children.

The ancient Egyptians devoted great attention to children. They wore garments short wrapped in fancy soft cloths, big cheeks like cheese cloth, and were washed and cried. After weaning nothing except cow's milk was good enough until they could chew good, hard veal. Infants lived in open air and naked up to the fifth year; barefoot till ten. Very lively games, hoops, balls and dolls are found often in graves. After the tenth year they were taught reading, writing and arithmetic, three to four hours a day in their schools, long—7,000 years ago; and yet modernes think we are the whole business.

Marvelous Boasting.

"Mrs. Homely keeps her house in print."

"Yes, and she takes care by sending it to every paper in town."

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT POINTS WAY TO HEALTH

I can truthfully say that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a very good medicine, not alone for kidney trouble, but also for weak and sore back, as well as for rheumatism.

About a year ago I became ill and unable to work, my trouble being a lame back. I read of your Swamp-Root in the newspaper and in an Almanac. Believing it would do me good, I went to my druggist, Mr. Skinner, and purchased a bottle. Finding relief in one fifty-cent bottle, I purchased several more and in a short time was able to continue with my work and am today feeling well and strong. I always recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root to my friends as I believe it is as good a medicine as can be found.

AUGUST STRONG,
3414 Washington Ave., No.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Skinner makes affidavit that he sold the Swamp-Root to Mr. Strong.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Well Disposed.

A well-known expert in cooking encountered trouble in a suburban community the other afternoon when she prepared to lecture to the Mothers' club. Her subject was "How to Cook." She began by telling how much a men appreciates good cooking, and then she proceeded to give some recipes.

Among the first was one for cold slaw. "To have this best," began the lecturer, "take a good-hearted cabbage and—"

At this point a young matron interrupted. She was eager to get all the information possible. "Tell me, please," she spoke up, "how is one to know the disposition of a cabbage?"—Philadelphia Times.

PHYSICIAN ADVISES CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Four years ago I had places break out on my wrist and on my chin which would itch and burn by spells, and scratching them would not seem to give any relief. Then the rash first began, my wrist and shin itched like poison. I would scratch those places until they would bleed before I could get any relief. Afterwards the places would scale over, and the flesh underneath would look red and feverish. Sometimes it would begin to itch until it would waken me from my sleep, and I would have to go through the scratching ordeal again.

Our physician pronounced it 'dry eczema.' I used an ointment which the doctor gave me, but it did no good. Then he advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. As the trouble has been in our family for years, and is considered hereditary, I felt anxious to try to head it off if I could. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and they seemed to be just what I needed.

The disease started in my right headway on my system until I got the Cuticura Remedies which have cleared my skin of the great pest) From the time the eczema healed four years ago, until now, I have never felt any of its peet, and I am thankful to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment which certainly cured me. I always use the Cuticura Soap for toilet, and I hope other sufferers from skin diseases will use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Irven Hutchison, Three Rivers, Mich., Mar. 16, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 17 K, Boston.

Heathen Nations Invent Nothing.

Bishop Thoburn who has been a missionary in India for 50 years, and knows India better than any other living American, says: "If you visit the patent office at Washington, you will see 600 improvements on the plow. India has not invented one improvement on the implements of 3,000 years. The nations without God have no inventive faculty. They are almost universally the savage, uncelightened nations of the earth."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

No man will have any trouble about understanding as much of the Bible as he is willing to live.

For over fifty years Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and other painful diseases have been cured by Hamlins Wizard Oil. It is a good household remedy you will not regret having a bottle ready for use.

It is only those who live on low ground who complain that the world is overcrowded.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

There are still plenty of green pastures for all the Lord's sheep.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Love never fails, because it never stops trying.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Somemore Log Jam.

We will just deviate from our argument regarding this log jam long enough to say to the Thief River Falls Times, that we extend to them our sincere and heartfelt sympathy for having been located in a saw mill town, which compells them to make the ridiculous statement that the big Red Lake is drying up so as to excuse a lumber company for blocking up the outlet with logs.

At the outlet where the water comes out of the lake into the river it is shallow for a distance of about ten miles, with sand and mud bars across it in places, and this is the part of the river that they have jamed full of logs, so the water can not get a start out of the lake into the river.

AN EX LOG DRIVER EXPLAINS.

In the spring of 1901, I went up the Red Lake River, as one of a crew of log drivers on the steamer "Christenia", and we got stuck on this same sand bar ten miles from the outlet, that is referd to by the Thief River Falls Times. Why was the steamer stuck? It was because there was a log jam in the outlet, that held the water back. But when the foreman sent a crew of men ahead and broke that jam the Christenia had no trouble in reaching the outlet.

Again, does the Times editor remember the low water in the spring of 1905, (if he is a log driver and hitchesteads this river) Why did the drive foreman jam the river every few miles that spring? Was it not done, to dam the water and prevent it from going down the river, so he could take off his year timber? From my experience as a log driver on this river I know that it is a easy matter to form a log jam and shut off the flow of water, especialy at the outlet of Red Lake.—A Log Driver.

The above was written by a man who is well aquainted with this river, who does not live in Thief River Falls. We had a talk with several practical rivermen, who have been by this log jam this summer and fall, and all are agreed that there is about twenty five million feet of logs in this jam, that it fills the river solid full of logs, from bank to bank for a distance of from seven to ten miles, commencing at the outlet of Red Lake, and that is what has shut off the water, so it can not get from the lake into the river.

These are the facts! Now what can we do about it? We propose that we call a mass meeting of the settlers living along this river, raise funds and employ an engineer to go to there, take a survey of the situation and report to the Chief Engineers, at Washington, as there is no use to report to the lumber to the St. Paul engineers office, and you all know the reason why.

When you receive notice of the above meeting be sure to attend as this is a much your business as it is ours.

Now comes the report that the practical interests of the east are pledging to back Theodore Roosevelt to accept the Republican nomination for president so as to defeat Mr. Bryan. It would be a bad thing for Republican party should Bryan be elected, for the next term will be upon the shoulders of the Democratic party and on it will rest the shameful record of the country.

The opening of Red Lake River has been carried beyond, that "outfit" at St. Paul who call themselves government engineers, and Congressman Steenerson now has the matter before the war department at Washington backed up by the facts in the case, which are that the Red Lake is higher now than it has been for a number of years, and that the water is shut off by a log jam.

We should not blame Major Lieut. Col. Shunk, Corps. of Engineers, of St. Paul, as he is quite an old man, and made the mistake, of thinking that the lumber company's was the government, with their information bureau located in the mill company's office at Thief River Falls, but before they get through they will find out that they can not close off Red Lake River.

The Indians around Red Lake have had to move back from the lake on account of the high water, and if you ask them what is the trouble they will point to the outlet and say: "There is a log jam in the outlet."

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. October 23rd, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ole T. Hesson, of Hlida Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1391, Serial No. 04186 for Lot 8 Section 6 and Lots 3, 6 & 7, Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal
Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 4th day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Frank Savage, John Olson Sorlie, Olaf B. Hansen, of Hlida Minn. Sivert Satre, of Thief River Falls Minn.
ARTHUR P. TOPPEN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

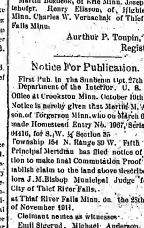
First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.
Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 30th, 1911.
NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Nesland, of Roland Minn. who on February 21, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 7052, Serial No. 4027, for E. ½ Section 29 Township 158 N. Range 50 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 12th, day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Oscar Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Hlida Minn. Ammund K. Breland, Aslak Nesland. of Roland Minn.
ARTHUR P. TOPPEN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 30th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ammund K. Breland, of Roland Minn. who on June 17, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1785, Serial No. 04470, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 158 N. Range 50 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 12th. day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole O. Nesland, Oscar Nesland, Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland. of Hlida Minn.
ARTHUR P. TOPPEN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 25th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Anton Rudnicki, of Roland Minn. who on Gunfider, 8th, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 858, Serial No. 04393, for N.E. ¼ Section 6 Township 158 N. Range 48 W. Fifth
Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th. day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John B. Rudnicki, of Roland Minn. Tom Lorbiet, of Hlida Minn. Ciurmis Wojciechowski, John Petefroid, of Roland Minn.
ARTHUR P. TOPPEN, Register.





Doctor—Well, how are you today?
Patient—No better, doctor.
Doctor—Um! I think you would better leave off taking those pills I ordered you.
Patient—I haven't taken any of them yet.
Doctor—For goodness sake, then, take them.—Pele Mele.

Not the Same.

Tess—He said I looked handsome in that gown, didn't he? Jess—Not exactly. He said that gown looked handsome on you.—Exchange.

Value Altered by Conditions.

Silence may be golden in its true sense, but it is not of any special value to an insurance agent.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 17th, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 4th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that John Rybeack, of Highlanding Minn. who on March 2, 1905, made Homested Entry No. 1037, Serial No. 04411, for S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 49 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of thief river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 18th. day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Martin Bordeck, of Erie Minn. Joseph Schindler. Henry Ellason, of Highlanding Minn. Charles W. Versaschel, of Thief River Falls Minn.
Arthur P. Toppin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 25th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Harold M. Anderson, of Torgerson Minn. who on March 6, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1097, Serial No. 04418, for S.W. ¼ Section 35 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth
Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 29th. day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Emil Sigrud, Andrew Klos, Martin Anderson, of Torgerson Minn. John H. Johnson of Highlanding Minn.
Arthur P. Toppin,
Register.



Take What Pill?
Why, a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill,
of course. Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxia, Blackache, Stomachache, Period-ical Pains of women, and for pain in any part of the body.
"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in my family for years and find them excellent. I prefer them to other Pain Pills in the form of tablets, as I find them more convenient and more prompt. I can recommend them highly."—Mrs. Jessie Hall, Concordia, Kan.
Sold by druggists. 25 doses 25c.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 20th, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 19th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Knut Sigrud, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Dec. 10th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 1010, Serial No. 04387, for N. W. ¼
Section 35, Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 26th, day of November 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Mikkel Anderson, Martin Anderson, Soren Hermanson, of Torgerson Minn. John J. Sarseth of Erie Minn.
ARTHUR P. TOPPEN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 10th, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. November 4th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given, that Martin Bordeck, of Erie Minn., who on December 21st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1018 Serial No. 04388, for N. E. ¼
Section 13 Township 153 N. Range 49 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 18th. day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Joseph Schindler, Henry Ellason, John Kober, Charles W. Versaschel, all of Highlanding Minn.
ARTHUR P. TOPPEN, Register.

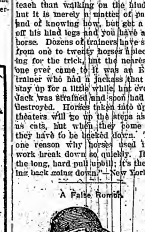
Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 25th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Soren Hermanson, of Torgerson Minn. who on Feb. 15th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1048, Serial No. 04404, for S. E. ¼ Section 23 Township 154 N. Range 39
W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before
Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of November 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Emil Sigrud, Andrew Klos, Martin Anderson, of Torgerson Minn. John H. Johnson of Highlanding Minn.
Arthur P. Toppin,
Register

Fore Part of a Horse.

"It's a funny thing," said the old animal trainer, "but you can't train a horse to walk on his fore feet because the front end won't stay. Take the dog or cat animals and they'll not only walk on their fore feet, but they will go up and down stairs with their hind legs to the air. It's a little harder to teach than walking on the hind feet, but it is merely a matter of patience and of knowing how, but get a horse off his hind legs and you have a tame horse. Dozens of trainers have spoiled from one to twenty horses trying for the trick, but the poorest pay you ever saw in it was an English trainer who had a jackass that could stay up for a little while, but even the jack was disturbed and soon had to be destroyed. Horses taken into circuses theaters will go up the steps as agile as cats, but when they come down they have to be tackled down. That's one reason why horses tend in hill work break down so quickly. It's not the long, hard pull uphill; it's the holding back going down."—New York Sun.

A False Rumor.



"Is it true, Miss Flyppe, that you are going to marry Mr. Dudleigh?" "Why, where did you hear such a thing?" "Why, I heard that you were engaged to him." "Oh, that's all nonsense. I'm not engaged to anybody."

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce

Yours For Business.—SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents, "Hints to inventors," "inventions needed," "Why some inventors fail," Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U.S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE, PATENT ATTORNEYS WASHINGTON, D. C.

She Was Biased.

Dubleigh—Was that you I heard rumbling at your door this morning at 1 o'clock? Clubleigh—At 17 I guess so. My wife forbids me to be about 2 a. m.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Paternal Idea.

Miss Roxley—I lost my heart last night, pa. I accepted Mr. Poorman. Mr. Roxley—Huh! You didn't lose your heart. You must have lost your head.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see os, when yon are ready to make yonr final proof.

Have yon got the tnrkey ready?

A small heating stove for sale cheap, at Vangh Bros.

Cramberries 10 cents a qnart, at the Rhoda store.

Tiden Kretzer is reparing some broken windows in the Highiao ding school honse to day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt, were on a shopping trip to Highlanding Wednesday.

Walter McAndress took a load of wheat to Hazel Monday, retnrning the same day.

Mrs. Andrew Ellingson is down to Thief River Falls to consult with the dentists, this week.

Mr. M. Shed received word that bis wife was sick, and left for bis home in Wisconsin on Wednesday.

Billie Consins made a trip to Thief River Falls Wednesday for Mr. Shed with C.L. Clarks team, returning the same day.

Will Vanghn and party feel justly proud over the fact, that they landed a fine moose on their hnntiog trip last week.

During toe hollidays we will pnblish each week a two colom holliday storey, which we hope will be appreaciated by our rea ders.

The roads are reported to be good between here and Thief River Falls, and some of the farmers are making the rond trip in one day.

Singer Bros, the Kratka merchants have just closed a big contract to furnish flonr and feed, for the goverment, which reaches as far west as Bismarck N' D.

Peter Hunstad sold off his stock and farm machinery last Saturday at auction and will go to Clearwater county dnring the winter, but will return here in the spring to attend to his farming interests.

Did anyone notice how quick the Eleven Towns dried np about that log jam. We guess they got a tip from Thief River Falls. A fine newspaper to represent the interests of the locality in which it is published,

From the sign of the hogs melt, we are to have onr coldest weather in the fore part of the winter, while the latter part will be very mild. You diden't know you had a weather prophet np here, did yon? Well just watch the winter and see if we are not right,

Wm. Hern and a genteiman representing the Crookston lnmber company was up last week to see if there was any logs being stolen out of the river. We wish someone would steal that log jam and we would guarentee to clear them before a jory of Red Lake River farmers, or almost any other jury that had the facts brought before them.

It has been estimated that $50. invested in dinimite and touched off under that log jam where it would do the most good, would open a hole big enongh to let some of the water out of Red Lake into this river. A man asked us this week if we was turning to be Socialist, and we told him no, but an Anarchist, as the Socialists did not have a platform broad enough for this occasion.

We received a letter this week from a man saying that he will take our paper, if we would let have it free. We are very sorry to inform him that the poor fellow down at Minneapolis, that used to steal our papers for his, died for want of breath last spring. Since that time we have been compelled to charge regular subscription rates, but if you do not want the paper, there is no law to compel you to take it.

Some More Excuses.

Next week we shall pnblish the report of Col. Sbnnk, of St. Panl made to the chief engineers office at Washington, which pnlls aside the cnrtain and shows why that logging company were allowed to block np Red Lake River.

We received a letter from the St. Panl engineers office last evening with a long string of technical advice about the low water io Red Lake. They promptly got an answer, not containing many teohnical words, bnt a devil of a lot of plain U.S. English.

We shall continue this fight until we either open that outlet, or make it so hot for those whose duty it is to compell that loging company to open it, that if they was passing by hell they wonld raise the lid and jump in to cool off.

Wanted: An improved farm to rent for next yer. Inquire of, or address George Leimers,
Roland Minn.

The Garden of Eden.

In some of his lectures Professor Robert W. Rogers of Drew Theological seminary expressed his opinion on the location of the garden of Eden. He thinks that the garden of Eden was somewhere in the region lying between the rivers Tigris and Enphrates. In an address before the Harlem branch of the Y. M. C. A. some years ago he said:

"When the search for the holy grail ceased in the middle ages the human mind took up the problem of the location of the garden of Eden. This has been put in many places—Armenia, Utopia, Atalantis (the prehistoric continent) and equatorial Africa. Christopher Colnmbus thought that Venezuela was the place, and because there is an Adam's peak on the island of Ceylon others have put the garden there. It has also been found in Palestine and at the north pole."

Immense Cost of Roman Feasts.

The amount of money often expended by the wealthy Romans on their sumptuous meals appears fabnlons. Vitellius is said to have spent as much as 404 sestertia (about £4,228 of English money) on his daily supper, and the celebrated feast to which he invited his brother cost no less than £40,350. It consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 of fowls, with other equally numerous meats. His daily food was of the most rare and exquisite nature. The deserts of Lybia, the shores of Spain, the waters of the Carpathian sea and even the coasts and forests of Britain were diligently searched for dainties to supply his table, and had he reigned long he would, observes Josephns, have exhausted the great opulence of the Roman empire.—London Standard.

Must Have Tired His Jaws.

It might be well for those who adopt the one meal a day system to become chewers at the same time. A chewer, according to dietetic experts, is one who chews all things so long as they have any taste left in them. Gladstone, it is recorded, used to take thirty-two bites to every mouthful of food. This would be considered dangerously rapid eating by the modern school of chewers. "I have tried chewing conscientiously," writes Eustace Miles. "A banana has cost 800 bites, a small mouthful of bread and cheese 240 bites, a greedy mouthful of biscuit (while I was walking on a Yorkshire moor) more than a thousand bites. It still seemed to taste about as much as at first, but I knew that taste by then, so I swallowed."—London Chronicle.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice For Poblication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 22, 1911. Notice is hereby given that Perley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 5th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04809, for N. W. ¼ Section 22 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before William [illegible] U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Peter P. Korstad, Peter H. Thoreson, Charles Palmer, George L. Palmer, all of Highlanding Minn.

[illegible], Register.

COMFORT IN CONGRESS.

Free Baths and Shaves and Massage and Other Things as Well.

Every member of congress has the free use of the congressional baths and the barber shops under the capitol. He can take a nifty Turkish bath, a Russian bath, a Roman bath, a needle shower or the plain, old fashioned Pike county style of bath, lying down in a tub with both faucets going, and it doesn't cost him a cent.

As often as he pleases he may have a shave, a hair cut, a facial massage and be manicured all around, as they say in parts of Iowa when shoeing a horse. Every other day he can have the back of his neck shaved, just as if he were going to some large social function back home. Uncle Sam pays for the attendants and provides the whole outfit.

We mustn't overlook the notion counter at the capitol either. The members don't, so why should we, especially as the said notion counter is a gracious and enduring boon to statesmen, their wives, families, heirs and assigns.

It contains everything you can think of that would properly come under the head of notions and a great deal besides—all kinds of stationery, all kinds of typewriter and desk supplies, pocket knives, scissors, fountain pens, card cases, purses, wrist bags, visiting cards, business cards and—sh-h-h!—even the kind of cards which run fifty-two to a set and may be used for playing old maid and other harmless games.—Munsey's Magazine.

FAKED PAINTINGS.

An American Who Was Fooled and an Artist Who Was Insulted.

M. Henri Rochefort was being interviewed one day on bogus picture collections, says the Paris correspondent of the Kansas City Journal. He is as good an expert as any on the question. The subject always interests him. "Sit down, my friend," he said to the journalist. "I will tell you a good story. It happened not long ago either. An American one day rushed in and begged me to say what I thought of the pictures he had just bought. 'They are here at your door,' he said. 'I brought them along in a cab.'

"They were carried into the room. There were Rembrandts, Corots and Harpignies.

"'The Rembrandts are false,' I said, 'the Corots ditto, the Harpignies ditto.' The American was horror struck. He said they had cost him $160,000.

"'Then,' I said, 'let us leave the Rembrandts and Corots aside. These masters are dead, but Harpignies is not. Here is a note for him from me. Ask him yourself if he signed these pictures.' My American disappeared. I never heard from him again, but I got a letter from Harpignies some days later. He said: 'My dear friend—If I were not ninety-two years of age I would have sent you my seconds for sending that American to me to ask if those worthless daubs were mine. Yours, Henri Harpignies.'"

Kept His Head.

An ambassador of the great Charlemagne while visiting a court in the east, ignorant of a law of the king that condemned to death any one who moved a dish at table before the tyrant was served, committed this offense. "Great king," said the ambassador, "I die without a murmur; but, in the name of the great emperor whose servant I am, I beg of your majesty one favor before I die." The request was granted. "Give me the eyes of every man who saw me commit the crime." "It is well," said the king. "Their eyes shall be plucked out for thee." But no one admitted he had seen the ambassador move the dish, not even the king. "Then why should I die, great king?" asked the ambassador. "The deed cannot be proved against me." The king was pleased and forthwith pardoned the ambassador.

Might Is Right.

"Effie," said the timid highland lover, "I wad kiss ye, but I'm feart ye wadna let me."

She blushed as red as the sunset, but did not answer.

"Effie," he repeated timidly, a little later, "I said I wad kiss ye, but I'm feart ye wadna let me."

At the third repetition she asked:

"Dae ye min', David, yesterday I couldna lift a bag of potatoes intae the cairt an' ye lifted them for me?"

"Oh, aye!" he replied.

"Weel, that shows, David," she murmured, "that ye're far stronger than me!"—London Answers.

On the Right Road.

"Our daughter puts on too many airs," observed Mr. Spillkins.

"She does, does she?" sneered Mrs. S. "What's the trouble?"

"She seems to be too aristocratic and haughty."

"What do you want her to be?"

"I'd rather have her to be a good cook."

"And did you ever know anybody as haughty as a cook?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Usual Preference.

"What kind of meat have you this morning, Larry?" asked the board of trade operator.

"Well, sir," said the butcher, "I've got some fine bear steak and some [illegible]."

"Humph! Give me some lamb."—Chicago Tribune.

Unnecessary.

"Does your course of home reading include the popular authors?"

"No, I don't need em. I belong to a golf club."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ABOUT A MILE.

It Makes a Difference In Which Land One Travels This Distance.

If you take a notion to settle down for a time and after you have been whisked out and back in a motorcar you think to ask how far the house is from the station the agent carelessly waves his hand and airily remarks, "About a mile," you had best take heed as to what country you are in at the time.

If it is in England you are all right, for the familiar 1,760 yards is the standard, but if you have taken a fancy to some sod thatched Irish cottage it means a tramp of 2,240 yards, and if you are moved to linger in the highlands remember that the braw Scot calls 1,976 yards a mile. Considering the size of Switzerland, one might expect a mile to be about as far as one could throw a ball, but the hardy mountaineers think 9,153 yards the proper thing, even when, as it generally is, it is very much uphill. The Swiss is the longest mile of all, being followed by the Vienna post mile of 8,296 yards.

The Flemish mile is 6,869 yards, the Prussian 8,237 yards, and in Denmark they walk 8,244 yards and call it a stroll of a mile. The Arabs generally ride good horses and call 2,143 yards a mile, while the Turks are satisfied with 1,826 yards, and the Italians shorten the distance of a mile to 1,766 yards, just six yards more than the American has in mind when the agent waves his hand and blandly remarks, "About a mile."—Chicago Record Herald.

ICEBERG GROUPINGS.

Clusters and Long Lines Formed by Storms and Ocean Currents.

Among the perils and wonders of the ocean there are few more interesting things than icebergs, interesting not only by reason of their gigantic size, their fantastic shapes, their exceeding beauty, but also for the manner wherein they array themselves.

Icebergs exhibit a tendency to form both clusters and long lines, and these groupings may arise from the effects both of ocean currents and of storms.

Some very singular lines of bergs, extending for many hundreds of miles east of Newfoundland, have been shown on official charts issued by the government. Two of these cross each other, each keeping on its independent course after the crossing. In several instances parallel lines of bergs leave long spaces of clear water between them.

Curiously enough, while enormous fields of ice invade the so called "steamship lanes" of the Atlantic at the opening of spring during certain years, in other years at that season there is comparatively little ice to be seen. The ice comes, of course, from the edges of the arctic regions, from the icebound coasts of Greenland and Labrador, where huge bergs, broken from the front of the glaciers at the point where they reach the sea, start on their long journeys toward the south, driven by the great current that flows from Baffin bay into the northern Atlantic ocean.—Harper's Weekly.

Why Stars Twinkle.

The twinkling of the stars is chiefly an effect produced in the atmosphere upon the waves of light. It is due to currents and strata of air of different densities intermingling and floating past each other, through which the light passes to the eye. It is seen much more in cold than in warm weather and nearer the horizon more than overhead. The same effect may be seen by looking out of a window over a hot radiator or a candle held on the other side of a hot stove, so that you have to look through a body of highly heated air at the candle flame. The flame will be seen to waver and quiver. In other words, the various layers of air are at different densities and in motion, hence the "twinkle."—Exchange.

The Grass Widow Defined.

It is related of a Methodist bishop that when presiding over a district conference in North Carolina he had an attack of hay fever and in consequence was somewhat irascible and impatient. A young preacher who gave a rather poor account of his work was given a severe reprimand by the bishop and asked to state the reason for his failure.

"Well, bishop," he explained, "we had a lot of trouble the first year with a grass widow, and"—

"A grass widow!" roared the bishop. "And what, pray, is a grass widow?"

"A grass widow, bishop," responded the young clergyman, "is a woman whose husband died of hay fever."—St. Louis Republic.

Perhaps.

"Why," said the young man who tries to be cynical, "are dogs and horses so much more faithful in their friendships for us than our fellow human beings?"

"Perhaps," replied Miss Cayenne, "it's often due to the fact that we treat them with so much more kindness and consideration."—Washington Star.

A Good Third.

"You admit that you are not first in her affections. Yet you seem cheerful."

"Oh, I can't expect to compete with the pug dog and the rubber plant."—Washington Herald.

Knows Just Enough.

"What do you know about the stock market?" asked Poorly.

"Just enough to keep out of it," answered Richly.—Buffalo Express.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Sam'l [illegible] Vic. Pis.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham [illegible]
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Curzon, Assist. Cashier.

We Carry The Fosston All Wool

New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS.

Sweatere for Men Ladies and Children. For Good Warm Footware Buy The ALL BAND.

CALL ON US, IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE DeLAVEL CREAM SEPARATOR.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.
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W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Su[nbeam], at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesda[ys], Thursdays and Saturdays.
Arrives on the same days, 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p[...]



McCALL PATTERNS [illegible]

McCALL'S MAGAZINE [illegible]

Exaggerated Ego.

One of the hardest things in this world for the sixteen-candle kind of man to do is to keep from mistaking himself for a lighthouse.—Galveston News.

Passion For Music.

Mrs. Bacon—Did you say your husband has a passion for music? Mrs Egbert—Yes. Every time I sing flies into one.—Yonkers Statesman.



The Easy Road.

"I hear your brother has an automobile."

"Yes."

"Where has he run with it so far?"

"Principally in debt."

Poker Term.



Raising Him.

10 Days Free Tri[al]
In Your Own Home
of the improved
"Simplex"
Hand Vacuum Clean[er]
"The Cleaner That Cleans Cle[an]"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes. Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) [illegible] perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted [illegible]

Electric Cleaner C[o.]
[illegible] CHICAGO



DEFECTIVE PAGE

How Our Presidents have Given Thanks



THE two dozen and more men who have in the course of a century and a decade served as presidents of the United States have manifested quite a variety of tastes and preferences in their observance of our great national holidays—or, rather, all the holidays save one. The one exception in the category of holidays has been Thanksgiving. One and all, our presidents have, save under the most unusual circumstances, observed the November day of prayer and thankfulness in pretty much the same way. Indeed, it is something of a marvel that men of widely differing temperamental living at different periods of our history have found it possible to conform so closely to what has now almost become a set of unwritten rules of the White House.

None of the veteran employes of the presidential mansion has even been able to advance a wholly satisfactory theory as to why our chief magistrates have followed so closely in one another's footsteps in the observance of Thanksgiving when they have allowed themselves considerable latitude with regard to other holidays, such as Fourth of July. One supposition is to the effect that the religious significance of Thanksgiving prescribes a certain form of observance. Another theory is that it is the fact that Thanksgiving is so pre-eminently a family holiday—a day for family reunions. And finally, and perhaps it is the most plausible, is the premise that precedent once firmly established at the White House is pretty likely to be rigidly adhered to.

Whereas the program of a president of the United States on the last Thursday in November does not differ much from that of many an ordinary citizen, the Thanksgiving event requires attention from him earlier than from the average individual, who, perhaps, does not give it a thought until the good wife reminds him that he had better segogs a turkey, or the son and heir begins to discuss the prospects of the Thanksgiving day football contest. The lore thought of the president in the matter arises from the responsibility which rests upon him for the issuance of the official Thanksgiving day proclamation which fixes the date and formally calls upon all the people of the country to assemble in the churches and give thanks for the blessings of the year.

As it is, there is no surety and little likelihood that a busy president will, on his own initiative, assume the role of herald of the Thanksgiving. Accordingly, one of the duties of the White House, whose duty it is to keep tab of the president's engagement and act as a human memorandum pad, reminds the chief about the first week in November that it is time to issue the customary Thanksgiving proclamation (or perhaps the proclamation beautifully engrossed, comes over to the White House from the state department all ready for the president's signature. And this lets a secret out of the bag—namely, that not all of our presidents have written their own Thanksgiving proclamations. However, who rather prides himself on his literary abilities insisted on doing so, but most of the occupants of the White House have been only too glad to fall back on precedent and allow this call to be properly phrased by a man named Smith, who holds a confidential position in the state department and has been for, lo, these many years, acting as the chief executive's proxy in writing holiday proclamations and composing those ceremonial letters of congratulation or condolence which our ruler is called upon to send every now and then to sovereigns overseas.

With this proclamation out of the way the president does not need to bother any further about the preliminaries for Thanksgiving—not even as to the turkey for the feast—since kind-hearted admirers of the chief magistrate can always be depended upon to send him especially choice gobblers as gifts. Why one prosperous farmer in Rhode Island has not missed a Thanksgiving for considerably more than a third of a century in the donation of a White House Thanksgiving bird. Apparently his deeds not on file are positive evidence the size of the birds he sends either, for Grant and Cleveland and Roosevelt all received from this source turkeys that tipped the scales at close to 50 pounds apiece.

Thanksgiving day, when it arrives, is a morning when the president does not have to bring out of bed at any particular hour, because the president has no office hours on Thanksgiving. To some of our presidents, such as Roosevelt, who were ever tempted to oversleep, this is no special boon, but it is something of a blessing to the present occupant of the White House, who is by preference a late riser. The White House offices are open on Thanksgiving, as they are on every other day and eight in the year, and the president may stroll over to dispose of the most urgent mail and telegrams, but there is nothing obligatory about this, and there have been Thanksgivings when the chief magistrate has not set foot in his workshop.

The one pre-eminent and invariable duty of Thanksgiving morning for the president is attendance at divine worship. Having advised other people to repair to the churches on this occasion give thanks it would be accounted odd if he did not do likewise, no matter what the weather conditions. Very often the president has walked to church on Thanksgiving and he is almost certain to find his route lined with spectators who avail themselves of a certainty that does not characterize a president's church going at other times. Almost all our presidents, from Washington to Lincoln, attended Thanksgiving services in quaint little St. John's church—nicknamed the "Church of the Presidents"—which stands just across the park from the White House, but later presidents have worshipped in different edifices. President Taft goes to a Unitarian church about one-third of a mile from the presidential mansion, but Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen go to St. John's, to occupy the pew that for nearly a century has been reserved for our president's families.

Of late years the president has on some Thanksgivings attended two church services in succession, and this brings him home late for luncheon. Just here should be mentioned one of the few changes that have ever taken place in the White House program for Thanksgiving day. Years ago it was the invariable custom to serve the Thanksgiving dinner at noon, but latterly most presidents have preferred to have dinner served at 7 or 730 o'clock in the evening.

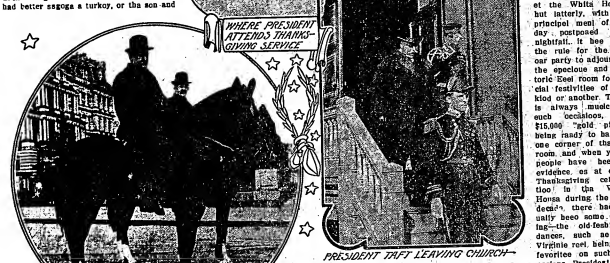
An American president is allowed some latitude as to the manner in which he spends the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. He may spend it visiting with his family or reading, but almost invariably the later afternoon is devoted to a confutitional. A long walk is an excellent appetizer for the turkey and cranberry sauce, although some of our later presidents, including both Taft and Roosevelt, have ridden horseback in the twilight of the autumn holiday.



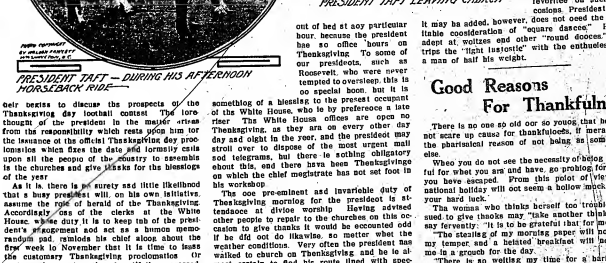
WHERE THANKSGIVING DINNER IS SERVED AT WHITE HOUSE—



WHERE PRESIDENT ATTENDS THANKSGIVING SERVICE—



PRESIDENT TAFT LEAVING CHURCH—



PRESIDENT TAFT — DURING HIS AFTERNOON HORSEBACK RIDE—

It is pretty safe for the president of the United States to count on a house full of people on Thanksgiving. The holiday is recognized as the occasion for family reunions, and when, as in the case of Roosevelt and Taft, there are a number of children, the young people have all come home for the occasion—like as not, accompanied by school friends who account it a real treat to be entertained at the White House over a holiday. In the case of presidents who, like McKinley, have had no living children, there have usually been nieces and nephews and other relatives to make up a merry circle, and one mistress of the White House—the beloved Mrs. Hayes—made it a custom to entertain at dinner on such occasions all the employes of the presidential offices and their families. However, in justice to latter day First Ladies of the Land, it should be explained that such hospitality would be no slight chore when there are dozens of employes, to say nothing of the couple of dozen policemen who are detailed to guard the White House.

In some administrations it has been the custom to spend the evening of Thanksgiving day very quietly at the White House, but latterly, with the principal meal of the day postponed until eightfold, it has been the rule for the dinner party to adjourn to the spacious and historic East room for social festivities of one kind or another. There is always music on such occasions, the $15,000 "gold piano" being ready to hand to one corner of the big room and when young people have been in evidence at at every Thanksgiving celebration in the White House during the past decade there has usually been some dancing—the old-fashioned dances, such as the Virginia reel, being the favorites on such occasions. President Taft, however, is not over fond of dancing. He is likely to spend the evening in social converse with his guests and other "round dooces," and trips the "light lustonic" with the enthusiasm of a man of half his weight.

Good Reasons For Thankfulness

There is no one so old nor so young that he can not scare up cause for thankfulness. If merely for the pharisaical reason of not being as some one else.

When you do not see the necessity of being grateful for what you are and have, go prating for what you have escaped. From this point of view the national holiday will not seem a hollow mockery of your hard luck.

The woman who thinks herself too trouble pursued to give thanks may "take another think" and say fervently: "It is to be grateful that for me:

"The stealing of my morning paper will not ruin my temper and a botched breakfast will not put me in a grouch for the day.

"There is no waiting my time for a barber to make me a daily sight with lather white he converses at length.

"There is open enjoyment in a bit of gossip without feeling bound to pretend my sex never indulged in such a pernicious habit.

"A mirror seed not mean surreptitious glances lest I be thought vain, and if I happen to be bald in my tastes I need not ombue them to somber hues or else go clad in ties, socks, and vests that are the joke of the club.

"There is no need for inventiveness to explain nights out and I can take my pleasure less wearisomely than in whooping it up.

"The first of the month means merely my own bills, or some one to pay them, not settling, accounts for a whole family.

"A contition is an accustomed sensation of waiting to be asked, not a nerve racking fear of being a makeweight at dinner.

"There may be a dozen strings to my bow without achieving the reputation of being a gay deceiver and running risks of getting my hand called if I pay marked attention to two fair ones at once."

A GRIM REMINDER.

"Doctor," said the deepest heavyweight, "give me something to make me weigh less."

"That sort of thing merely makes you dangerously ill."

"I don't care if it does."

"Very well; but I can't see why you should go to all that trouble merely to make taxes a little lighter for your pallbearers."

COLDS

Cured in One Day

As a rule, a few doses of Munyon's Cold Cure will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the throat and lungs almost instantly. Prevents it any time if not too late. If you have Kidney, Bladder, write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and give you advice by mail, absolutely free.

Address Professor Munyon, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

KODAKS and SUPPLIES of every description. DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND FINISHING A SPECIALTY. Send for catalogue. MORRISON-DEPARTMENT K. ZIMMERMAN BROS., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

When You Think

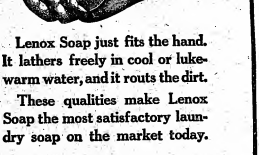


Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing only, and he will send you a *free* copy of his great thousand-page Illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps.



Lenox Soap just fits the hand. It lathers freely in cool or lukewarm water, and it routs the dirt.

These qualities make Lenox Soap the most satisfactory laundry soap on the market today.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"



PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Smokeless Odorless Clean Convenient

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater warms up a room in next to no time. Always ready for use. Can be carried easily to any room where extra warmth is needed.

A special automatic device makes it impossible to turn the wick too high or too low. Safe in the hands of a child.

The Perfection burns nine hours on one filling—giving heat from the minute it is lighted. Handsomely finished: drums of blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel fittings.

Ask your dealer or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

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The first difference you'll see when you shoot Robin Hood Ammunition is the scarcely-there recoil. That means that all the force of the powder is used to propel the shot or bullet. The powder combustion is *progressive*—produces velocity all along the barrel.

The kick you notice in other ammunition is caused by a big sudden explosion that works both forward and backward and leaves no reserve force to follow the load from breech to muzzle.

Buy R. H. Hot Shells and Metallic Cartridges from your dealer. Send for our valuable book of ammunition pointers.

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Does Not Burn Out Grates

Unlike ordinary gas-house coke and hard coal, Solvay Coke does not burn out fire-pots or grates. It can be used in any furnace, range, stove or grate suitable for coal, and with better results.

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"The Fuel Without a Fault"

It is smokeless, sootless and clinkerless—saves time, work and worry. Being practically pure carbon—the best element—you obtain complete combustion—no ashes to sift. Cheaper than hard coal. A clean, healthful, effective and dependable fuel for household use. Have you tried it?

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke. Write us for folder and name of nearest dealer.

GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
Oneida & Kinnickinnic Milwaukee, Wis.
Responsible dealers wanted in every town.

Prejudice Is a Serious Menace

Prejudice is a hard thing to overcome, but where health is at stake and the opinion of thousands of reliable people differs from yours, prejudice then becomes your menace and you ought to lay it aside. This is said in the interest of people suffering from chronic constipation, and it is worthy of their attention.

In the opinion of legions of reliable American people the most stubborn constipation imaginable can be cured by a brief use of Dr Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. You may not have heard of it before, but do not doubt its merits on that account, or because it has not been blatantly advertised. It has sold very successfully on word of mouth recommendation. Parents are giving it to their children today who were given it by their parents, and it has been truthfully said that more druggists use it personally in their families than any other laxative.

Letters recently received from Mr. E. M. Connelly, Genoa Jct., Wis., and Mrs. E. Bolch, Hatfield, Wis., are but a few of thousands showing the esteem in which Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is held. It is mild, gentle, non-griping—not violent, like salts or cathartics. It cures gradually and pleasantly so that in time nature again does its own work without outside aid. Constipated people owe it to themselves to use this grand bowel specific.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

In Strange Company.

The Visitor—And what is that gray stone structure over there?

The Courier—Zot ees ze armory for ze soldiers.

The Visitor—Ah, yes. And that long, low building that looks like a train shed—what is that?

The Courier—Zat ees ze arsenal.

The Visitor—I see. And what is the big factory with the immense smokestack?

The Courier—Zat ees ze gr-a-reat iron works where is made ze big gun an' ze shot an' ze shell.

The Visitor—And that peculiar looking structure across the river—the one with the rounded roof?

The Courier—Zat ees ze powder magazine.

The Visitor—And what is this magnificent marble structure with its wonderful dome and countless columns?

The Courier—Oh, zat ees only ze palace of peace!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Hunting Story.

An old backwoodsman that Abraham Lincoln often told of had very heavy, over-hanging eyebrows, and wore big spectacles with brass rims. One day he came rushing into his cabin and seizing his rifle, aimed it carefully through a crack of the door at a great oak tree that stood near, and fired.

"What is it?" whispered his wife.

"A wildcat, Sairy," he said, excitedly, "an' I missed him!"

He hastily loaded and fired again, and then again.

"Now, hold on, Joshua," said his good wife. "Let me look at you. Why, lows-a-daisy, it's nothin' but a little bug on one o' your eyebrows!"—Housekeeper.

Wine Drinking.

France alone pays taxes in a good year on more than a thousand millions of gallons of wine—and there are six bottles to a gallon—while Algeria, planted with vines in the days of the phylloxera, supplies no less than two hundred millions. A tonneau of 200 gallons is a pretty large vessel; a thousand such would fill a good-sized ship; and we have a multiply that by a thousand before we reach the production of this one French colony—one-fifth of all the wine consumed in France.

In High Life.

"So the Fliptons have separated?"

"Yes."

"Do you know any of the particulars?"

"She keeps the poodle."

A BRAIN WORKER.

Must Have the Kind of Food That Nourishes Brain.

"I am a literary man whose nervous energy is a great part of my stock in trade, and ordinarily I have little patience with breakfast foods and the extravagant claims made of them. But I cannot withhold my acknowledgment of the debt that I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"I discovered long ago that the very bulkiness of the ordinary diet was not calculated to give one a clear head, the power of sustained, accurate thinking. I always felt heavy and sluggish in mind as well as body after eating the ordinary meal, which diverted the blood from the brain to the digestive apparatus.

"I tried foods easy of digestion, but found them usually deficient in nutriment. I experimented with many breakfast foods and they, too, proved unsatisfactory, till I reached Grape-Nuts. And then the problem was solved.

"Grape-Nuts agreed with me perfectly from the beginning, satisfying my hunger and supplying the nutriment that so many other prepared foods lack.

"I had not been using it very long before I found that I was turning out an unusual quantity and quality of work. Continued use has demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that Grape-Nuts food contains the elements needed by the brain and nervous system of the hard working public writer." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. [illegible]

IMMIGRATION PLAN

NORTHERN MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION HAS $7,000 RAISED FOR MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE.

BANKERS SUPPORT MOVEMENT

To Steer Settlers North—Mill City and Duluth Commercial Clubs Pledge $7,000—W. R. McKenzie to Be in Charge.

Bemidji.—More than $7,000 of the $12,000 needed to conduct a homeseekers' clearing house office and display of Northern Minnesota products in Minneapolis during the coming year by W. R. McKenzie of this city, under the supervision of the immigration commission of the Northern Minnesota Development association, has been pledged.

The Minneapolis Commercial club has pledged $4,000 and the Duluth Commercial club $3,000, while A. G. Wedge, Jr., of this city has received numerous remittances from banks in Northern Minnesota. Mr. Wedge is treasurer of the commission. Each bank in the territory of the association was assessed $10.

In sending its $10 remittance the State Bank of Aitkin added an additional $15, C. P. De Laittre, C. H. Warner and J. J. McDonald, directors, making private donations of $5 each.

"I think you are getting down to good, practical work," is the comment of J. W. Wheeler, who sent $10 from the First National Bank of Crookston, of which he is president.

The First National Bank of Foley remits and Cashier William Lord says: "We think this is a very good scheme to advertise the northern part of the state, and hope that Benton county will get its share of the benefits."

"Glad to send the $10 and hope the good work will be continued," is Cashier J. A. Duffy's comment for the Merchants State bank at Red Lake Falls.

The Clarissa State bank remits, as does also the State Bank of Perley, the latter making the notation: "We consider ourselves pretty well on the outskirts, but think the work is so thoroughly commendable that we are pleased to contribute."

In the letter asking for contributions it was explained that $10,000 would be needed to carry on the work for the first year. The expense of maintaining a display room in Minneapolis is estimated at $150 a month. The plan is similar to the one used in Wisconsin, for which $40,000 has been appropriated, and in North Dakota, where a fund of $60,000 for three years' work has been provided.

All collections are paid to Mr. Wedge and will be paid out only when certified and audited by vouchers. D. D. Tenney of the Crookston Lumber Company of Minneapolis and L. B. Arnold of Duluth compose the auditing committee. The auditing committee's reports are to be examined and passed upon at every quarterly meeting of the commission and a statement of all proceedings is to be mailed all contributors, together with information as to how many persons visit the display rooms and to what points the homeseekers are sent.

HUNTER KILLS GIANT WOLF.

Hibbing Man, Surrounded in a Swamp by Hungry Animals, Uses Gun.

Hibbing.—Frank O'Rourke killed a wolf measuring over six feet from tip to tip in a swamp near Stingy lake. O'Rourke was hunting when he became lost in the swamp. A pack of about 60 wolves scented him and coming up began circling about him. O'Rourke's gun was loaded with buckshot and he fired into the pack. He dropped four but three of the animals soon got up and ran away. The fourth was lamed and the hunter put another shot through its throat killing it. Mr. O'Rourke soon afterward found his way out of the swamp dragging the wolf's carcass after him.

Wolves are thick this winter and many fresh deer bones found along the water courses show that the wolves are playing havoc with the deer.

TUCK'S HEALTH FAILS.

School for the Deaf Instructor Granted Leave of Absence.

Faribault.—Professor C. L. Tuck of the school for the deaf has been granted leave of absence owing to impaired health. He will go to Niles, Mich., for a rest. He has just completed his thirtieth year as a teacher in the school. During this period he has never lost a day from the schoolroom on account of illness.

A change in division went into effect at the school Nov. 11. The squad of farm boys seven in number, who have been studying agriculture under Professor Sanford, have gone back to shop work and another squad has taken their place in the agricultural division.

MANKATO MALT HOUSE LEASED.

Chicago Man Take Over Minnesota Brewery.

Mankato.—S. J. Woolner and William Gottlieb, malt men of Chicago, have leased the local malt house, which has been idle for two or three months, and will reopen it this week, giving employment to fifteen men. Some extensive repairs and improvements are in progress. The malt will be shipped South and made into beer [illegible]

LINDBERGH TAKEN ILL.

Suffers Attack of Acute Indigestion While Eating—Resting Easily At Hospital.

Washington.—Representative Chas. Lindbergh of the Sixth Minnesota district suffered an attack of acute indigestion, and for a time it was feared that he was mortally stricken. Physicians at the Casualty hospital, where Mr. Lindbergh was taken, report that the patient is resting comfortably and is in no danger.

Mr. Lindbergh was dining in the Senate restaurant with a friend when



CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.
Congressman from Sixth District of Minnesota.

he was attacked. Assistance was summoned and he was taken into the open air, and later he was removed to the committee room of Senator Clapp, where he was examined by a physician. Mr. Lindbergh appeared to recover rapidly, and was disposed to go to his apartments in the Hotel Driscoll. Upon the advice of the physician, however, he went to the hospital. Mr. Lindbergh, who arrived here a day or so ago, has been troubled with a bad cold, but has been able to attend to business in his office.

DULUTH MAN HUMAN TORCH.

Employe of Duluth Power Plant Receives 13,000 Volts and Lives.

Duluth, Minn.—Miraculously escaping death when he came in contact with a switch carrying 13,000 volts of electricity at the sub-station of the Great Northern Power company, David Carlson is terribly and perhaps fatally burned, but with a fighting chance of recovery.

Held as in a vise by the current, Carlson became a human torch, without power to move hand or foot. His fellow workmen could do nothing immediately, as to touch him meant death or a predicament similar to that of the unfortunate man. Haste was made to cut off all power. While the suffering man screamed in agony the employee at the station claim that a blue or green halo appeared above his head, fire flew from his hands, and then his clothes burst into red fire.

After the power had been cut off Carlson was rushed to a hospital. The upper part of his body is turned black, but he retains his mentality and talks freely. The superintendent of the station said that Carlson was wiping grease and that he entered a forbidden chamber containing the switch carrying the heavy charge and in some way got into contact with it.

BISHOP McGOLRICH IS HONORED.

Testimonial Banquet and Reception Is Tendered Prominent Churchman.

Duluth.—Four hundred Duluth people, Catholic and non-Catholics, did honor to Rt. Rev. James McGolrick, Bishop of Duluth, at a testimonial banquet at the Spalding hotel. The banquet was preceded by a reception. In the receiving line were Bishop McGolrick, Mrs. A. V. Kelly, president of the Bishops club, and the past presidents of the club. Rt. Rev. A. F. Schinner, Bishop of Superior, and Rt. Rev. Timothy Corbett, Bishop of Crookston, were present besides other members of the Catholic clergy from near-by towns. The speakers were Bishop McGolrick, Senator James P. Boyle, P. E. Dowling, Dr. E. L. Tuohy, and Rev. Hugh A. Floyd, pastor of Sacred Heart Cathedral.

The banquet was arranged by the Bishops club as a tribute to the Bishop who has been prominent not only in church work, but in art, literary and civic circles in Duluth during the 21 years in which he has been Bishop of the Diocese of Duluth.

SHOOT MOOSE IN DULUTH.

Zenith City Streets Prove Good Hunting Ground.

Duluth.—Harry Olson and Enith Collins, New Duluth youths, brought down a 200-pound buck on Commonwealth avenue. They had been hunting in the vicinity of the city and had trailed a deer. They chased the animal until it reached a point in front of an office building, where they shot and killed it.

NEW CHURCH AT FULDA.

Catholic Congregation Will Dedicate Edifice on Thanksgiving.

Pipestone.—One of the most important events in Catholic church circles in southwestern Minnesota will take place at Fulda on Thanksgiving day, when the handsome new St. Gabriel church will be dedicated. Bishop P. R. Heffron of Winona and other leading prelates will be present. The new church has been erected to take the place of the church destroyed [illegible]

SENATOR CLAPP IS RADICAL

MAKES A HOT SPEECH AT FERGUS FALLS.

Attempt to Form Ninth District La Follette League Resulted In Failure.

Fergus Falls.—The effort to organize a Ninth district progressive league in the interest of Robert M. La Follette for president failed here. The local progressive republican league remains in the saddle. Their call had gone out for an assembly of the clans, but they failed to arrive. When the roll was called in the parlor of the Grand hotel, it was discovered that Martin Wideten of Warroad, secretary to Congressman Halvor Steenerson, was the only out-of-town representative present.

Declaring the courts were the last resort of special privilege, Senator Moses E. Clapp declared for the initiative, the referendum and the recall for the judiciary and all other offices. He explained he was not attacking the personnel of the courts, but declared that special privilege was relying about the judiciary.

The address of the junior senator was even more radical than the one made in the East in which he was quoted as referring to "blackest tyranny" in describing the veto of the Arizona statehood bill.

About 400 people were gathered in the local opera house, and the senator was given a good reception by his former fellow townsmen. John H. Grass presided over the meeting, and he introduced Congressman Steenerson as chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Steenerson had come prepared to make known his indorsement of La Follette and did so in a speech in which he charged that the president had forfeited leadership because of his endorsement of Canadian reciprocity. Hugh T. Halbert of St. Paul made a brief address, and was succeeded by Senator Clapp, who attacked the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, assailed the Canadian reciprocity pact, which he said was a measure in the interest of the manufacturer, and by inference charged this to the executive.

The senator declared for the initiative and the referendum as necessary methods of bringing proper government where it belonged. He declared for the popular election of United States senators and approval of the Oregon plan adopted by the last Minnesota legislature. He declared that time was not far distant when women would be given the suffrage.

SOCIAL WORKERS ADJOURN.

Officers for Coming Year Elected—Austin Gets Next Meeting.

Duluth.—Dr. H. L. Taylor, of St. Paul, chairman of the State Sanatorium Advisory board, who addressed the closing session of the twentieth annual conference of Minnesota Charities and Corrections, declared for national health insurance, in order to make a speedy and effective job of coping with the white plague. He spoke on "The Importance of the World-Wide Anti-Tuberculosis Fight," and indorsed the workingmen's insurance plan proposed for Great Britain in a bill recently presented by Mr. Lloyd George.

The annual conference sermon was preached at St. Paul's Episcopal church by Rev. A. W. Ryan.

An afternoon meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. was devoted to the activities of the Associated Charities in the various Minnesota cities.

Courtenay Dinwiddie, secretary of the Duluth Associated Charities, gave an illustrated talk on the housing problem. He showed stereopticon views of slum conditions to be found in Duluth and explained the importance of wholesome home surroundings as a preventive of crime.

Miss Florence W. Hutsinpiller, assistant secretary of the Minneapolis Associated Charities, read an interesting paper on the "Problem Presented in the Passing On," which discussed undesirables and paupers who are sent from one town and community to another.

A. W. Guthridge, formerly secretary of the Associated Charities, in St. Paul, spoke on the relation of the Associated Charities to the general social welfare. The report of the committee on the place for the next meeting was adopted. Austin was chosen.

Chairman Guthridge of the committee on organization reported the following officers named for the coming year: President, E. T. Lies of Minneapolis, at present secretary; first vice president, J. W. Johnson of Litchfield; second vice president, Dr. A. F. Kilbourn of Rochester; secretary, H. F. Burt of Minneapolis; enrolling secretary, George A. Franklin of Austin; elective members of the executive committee, Mrs. C. W. Ames of St. Paul, Miss Jean Poirier of Duluth, Henry Wolfer of Stillwater, S. H. Brown of Simpson, Rev. J. W. Ryan of St. Paul and Dr. L. B. Ohliager of Walker.

POTATO LAND IN DEMAND.

Clay County Sees Many Acres Sold At $38 An Acre.

Barnesville.—Clay County lands are in great demand. The large potato yields and high prices appeal to farmers, and this week 880 acres in the vicinity of Barnesville changed hands, the price averaging $38 an acre. John McGrath disposed of 560 acres to local men. Karl Koenig sold his quarter section to an Illinois man and then purchased the Alex Render farm, containing [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

Stops Neuralgia Pains

Sloan's Liniment has a soothing effect on the nerves. It stops neuralgia and sciatica pains instantly.

Here's Proof

Mrs. C. M. Dowker of Johannesburg, Mich., writes:—"Sloan's Liniment is the best medicine in the world. It has relieved me of Neuralgia. Those pains have all gone and I can truly say your Liniment did stop them."

Mr. Andrew F. Lear of 60 Gay Street, Cumberland, Md., writes:—"I have used Sloan's Liniment for Neuralgia and I certainly do praise it very much."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for rheumatism, backache, sore throat and sprains.

At all dealers.

Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00



Sloan's book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free.
Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan Boston, Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

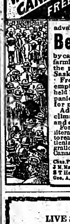
Brent Good

REMEMBER PISO'S for COUGHS & COLDS

RUPTURE CURED in a few days without a surgical operation. No pay until cured. Write to Dr. F. N. Rowe, 320 Century Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of $10.00 or $12.00 an acre every year.



Land purchased 3 years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions. 38

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 197, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
Geo. A. Hall, 125 2d St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS

Electrotypes

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WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION
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LOOK Reference book catalogue, 225 illustrations of necessary household articles from 5 cts. up. Time and work SAVERS. Interesting and of value to ALL. Send 10 cts. to assure good faith, amount will be credited on first purchase or any 10 ct. article free. ECONOMIC SUPPLY CO. No. 34 Pine Street - - New York City



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

IF IT'S YOUR EYES PETTIT'S EYE SALVE is what you need

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 47–1911.

REAL ESTATE

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS for $12-$18 per acre in the finest mixed farming district in Canadian West. Close to Prince Albert, Sask., splendid market point. Free Government homesteads also within 25 miles of City, crops excellent, settlement coming in fast. For free literature and maps, write Julius S. Woodward, Sec. Board of Trade, Dept. L, Prince Albert, Sask.

INVESTMENTS

10% PER ANNUM. The preferred stock of the Securities Realization Company pays 10% per annum. Dividends are paid on June 21st and December 21st. Shares $100 each. The business is safe and conservative. None of the investor's money is used for rent, salaries or wages. If having bought stock you later on want to sell it, we will sell it for you to the next purchaser; in other words, we will not sell any more treasury stock until we have sold your stock. Full particulars free. Address, W. B. Walrath, 301 Title & Trust Building, Chicago.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

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$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W. L. Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W. L. Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

W. L. Douglas shoes are warranted to hold their shape, fit and look better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

Shoes Sent Everywhere — All Charges Prepaid.



How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world.

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ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2, $2.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes
Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

The Famous Rayo Lamps and Lanterns



Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil used.

The light is strong and steady. A Rayo never flickers. Materials and workmanship are the best. Rayo lamps and lanterns last.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write for illustrated booklets direct to any agency of

Standard Oil Company
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The American Thanksgiving Dinner and Its Cost

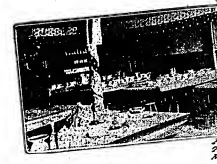


STEADILY growing in significance year by year and in the fame of its appetizing attributes the American Thanksgiving dinner has become very much of an institution. It might almost be said that it has become more of an institution than the American Thanksgiving, itself. At least if the feast does not overshadow the holiday at home it does in foreign parts. For, be it known, the American Thanksgiving dinner is now eaten "around the world," and in these detached realms of American soil or sentiment the dinner is decidedly the most important feature of the program, for, of course, there is no football game and no mutiee such as many Americans rely upon for Thanksgiving diversion, and in the case of many of the exiles who observe Thanksgiving overseas there is not even a Thanksgiving religious service such as is universal at home.

It is not merely, either, that the officers and men of our army and navy have introduced the Yankee Thanksgiving dinner to benighted lands long to ignorance of its delights. To be sure the epicurean bluejackets and the lads in khaki have been responsible for much of this gastronomic "missionary work," but it is also a fact that American diplomatic and consular officials, and indeed all classes of Americans resident abroad, have done their share to preserve all the traditions of the Thanksgiving dinner as a reality in every transplanted home. Especially, where there is a little "American colony" in an alien environment, is the Thanksgiving dinner right jealously guarded.

But whereas the American Thanksgiving dinner has been winning its way around the world it has likewise come to enjoy more and more prestige at home. The one jarring note in any prescot-day eulogy of the Thanksgiving dinner is to be found in its greatly increased cost over the expense involved for a corresponding menu a few years since. No person who grasped the import of the "high cost of living" issue in the recent political campaign can fail to realize that the matter is a very grave one to the average housekeeper, and especially when it obtrudes itself in connection with a holiday repast which ought to be an occasion for care-free feasting instead of domestic perplexities.

The ooo consolation, if act compeasatioa, in this situation is to be found in the knowledge that our Thanksgiving dinner in this day and generation are vastly better than the like holiday spread of years gone by. It is not so much that the dishes that go to make up the bill of

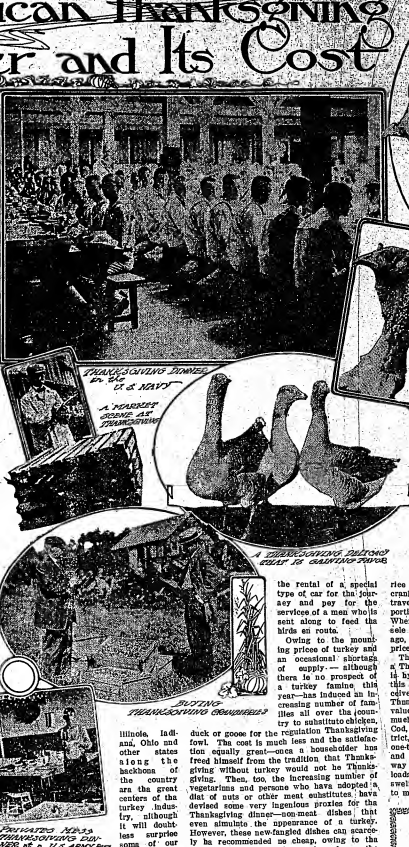


faro for the November holiday have been greatly increased in number or variety. Your hearty diner demands on Thanksgiving the essentials such as turkey and celery and cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie, which were the stand-bys of the feast in the days of his father and his grandfather before him. The point is that some of the eatables are unquestionably more flavory than were their counterparts of several decades ago, and—with all due respect to the kind that mother used to make—some of the modern recipes seem to put it all over the old-times in garnishes and the preparation of puddings and pastry, etc.

And, speaking of the changes that have come about, take the case of the toothsome turkey, headliner of the whole holiday menu. It would be futile to try to convince the high liver of the twentieth century who revels in his milk-fed or chestnut-fed turkey from Rhode Island or the middle west, that his forefathers ever enjoyed anything so delicious. Certainly turkeys have increased in size, too, judging by the average weight those that find their way to market. However, this latter development is clearly traceable to the tendency of turkey raisers to devote themselves almost exclusively to the Bronze, the largest of the six standard varieties of turkeys.

However, there are two sides to this turkey story, and the housewife who presides over small families are the ones who have had brought home to them the disadvantageous side of the boom in the size of turkeys. With the big bronze birds weighing from 15 to 36 pounds apiece—and usually somewhere near the former figure—crowding the market it is becoming every year more difficult for the buyer of a family of two or three people to find a satisfactory six, seven or eight pound turkey. It really begins to look as though the small families would be driven to hotels on Thanksgiving or else be compelled to take in boarders or entertain all their friends at the holiday dinner.

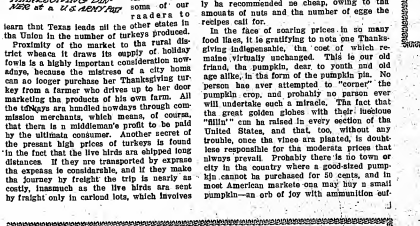
Turkey buying, too, is the phase of the Thanksgiving marketing where the increased cost of living most severely pinches the man with the stationary income. A dweller in any of our large cities may consider himself decidedly in luck these days if he succeeds in getting a tender turkey at Thanksgiving for 25 cents per pound, and he is much more likely to be asked any figure up to 28 or 40 cents per pound, which prices have prevailed every Thanksgiving in recent years in the New York and Boston markets for the choicest birds. The people of the central west have an advantage over eastern turkey raisers, because



A STANDBY OF THE THANKSGIVING MENU

illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other states along the backbone of the country are the great centers of the turkey industry, although it will doubtless surprise some of our readers to learn that Texas leads all the other states in the Union in the number of turkeys produced.

Proximity of the market to the rural district whence it draws its supply of holiday fowls is a highly important consideration nowadays, because the mistress of a city home can no longer purchase her Thanksgiving turkey from a farmer who drives up to her door marketing the products of his own farm. All the tdkeys are handled nowadays through commission merchants, which means, of course, that there is a middleman's profit to be paid by the ultimate consumer. Another secret of the present high prices of turkeys is found in the fact that the live birds are shipped long distances. If they are transported by express the expense is considerable, and if they make the journey by freight the trip is nearly as costly, inasmuch as the live birds are sent by freight only in carload lots, which involves



the rental of a special type of car for the journey and pay for the service of a man who is sent along to feed the birds en route.

Owing to the mounting prices of turkey and an occasional shortage of supply — although there is no prospect of a turkey famine this year—has induced an increasing number of families all over the country to substitute chicken, duck or goose for the traditional Thanksgiving fowl. The cost is much less and the satisfaction equally great—once a housekeeper has freed himself from the tradition that Thanksgiving without turkey would not be Thanksgiving. Then, too, the increasing number of vegetarians and persons who have adopted a diet of nuts or other meat substitutes have devised some very ingenious proxies for the Thanksgiving dinner—one-meat dishes that even simulate the appearance of a turkey. However, these new-fangled dishes can scarcely be recommended as cheap, owing to the amounts of nuts and the number of eggs the recipes call for.

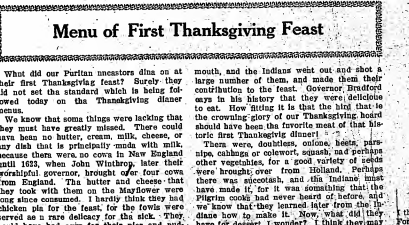
In the face of soaring prices in so many food lines, it is gratifying to note one Thanksgiving indispensable, the cost of which remains virtually unchanged. This is our old friend, the pumpkin, dear to youth and old age alike, in the form of the pumpkin pie. No person has ever attempted to "corner" the pumpkin crop, and probably no person ever will undertake such a miracle. The fact that the great golden globes with their luscious "filth" can be raised in every section of the United States, and that, too, without any trouble, once the vines are planted, is doubtless responsible for the moderate prices that always prevail. Probably there is no town or city in the country where a good-sized pumpkin cannot be purchased for 10 cents, and in most American markets one may buy a small pumpkin—an orb of joy with ammunition ef-

Menu of First Thanksgiving Feast

What did our Puritan ancestors dine on at their first Thanksgiving feast? Surely they did not set the standard which is being followed today on the Thanksgiving dinner menus.

We know that some things were lacking that they must have greatly missed. There could be no butter, cream, milk, cheese, or any dish that is principally made with milk, because there were, no cows in New England until 1633, when John Winthrop, later their worshipful governor, brought over four cows from England. The butter and cheese that they took with them on the Mayflower were long since consumed. I hardly think they had chicken pie for the feast, for the fowls were served as a rare delicacy for the sick. They could have had eggs for their pies and puddings. Since they raised pumpkins they might have had pumpkin pies, if they made them with water.

In the ocean there was great abundance of fish, oysters, and other shellfish. Of course, there was none of their national dish, prime roast beef, no veal, lamb, mutton or pork. There was plenty of deer, which would be a good substitute in venison. But they had something that we like better than anything else on Thanksgiving day. Wild turkeys were very abundant in the woods and Zeke about Pilgrim



mouth, and the Indians went out and shot a large number of them, and made them their contribution to the feast. Governor Bradford says in his history they were delicious to eat. How fitting it is that the bird that is the crowning glory of our Thanksgiving board should have been the favorite meat of that historic first Thanksgiving dinner!

There were, doubtless, onions, beets, parsnips, cabbage or colewort, squash, and perhaps other vegetables, for a good variety of seeds were brought over from England. Perhaps we know but-they learned later from the Indians how to make it. Now, what did they have for dessert, I wonder? I think they may have had some sort of pudding with huckleberries for plums. I doubt if they had much sweetening for their pudding and pumpkin pies, as their stock of sugar and molasses was very limited. Perhaps they had a substitute. There were fine, wild grapes in the woods, and they had doubtless dried a store of wild strawberries, cherries and plums. They surely did not have any mince pies, since the Pilgrims thought mince pies were very wicked, and savored of Romanism. So they condemned those who ate and made them.



ficient for at least a couple of pies—for the modest sum of four or five cents. The newspapers have given prominence this year to the exploit of an Indiana farmer who has raised a pumpkin as large around as a wagon wheel and weighing 150 pounds. However, the record in pumpkin growing is claimed by a Colorado planter, who sets credit for producing a few years ago a pumpkin weighing more than 300 pounds.

Cranberries are a Thanksgiving commodity the price of which fluctuates widely in different years. And yet we feel that we must have them, almost without regard to price, for if Thanksgiving is incomplete without the turkey, certainly the turkey is incomplete without the cranberry sauce. Cranberries are cultivated to any extent in only three states, namely, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New Jersey, and the producing area being thus restricted it naturally follows that when there comes a lean year the shortage of the ruddy berries is quickly reflected in the price. However, cranberries are never so very much of an extravagance because it requires such a modest portion to make up a batch of cranberry sauce. When cranberries are plentiful they sell wholesale as low as $2 per barrel, but a few years ago, when there was a cranberry famine, the price went as high as $20 per barrel.

The business side of the problem of supplying a Thanksgiving dinner for the American people is by no means the least interesting phase of this subject. The city of Chicago alone receives during the week or ten days before Thanksgiving as many as half a million turkeys valued in the aggregate, at wholesale prices, at much more than a millions dollars. From Cape Cod, Mass., the greatest cranberry growing district, there are shipped each autumn more than one-third of a million car loads of cranberries and the major portion of this harvest finds its way to Thanksgiving dinner tables. Many car loads of celery from Michigan and other states swell the total cost of our Thanksgiving dinner to millions.

The Cat's Thanksgiving Soliloquy

I'm just about tired of waiting
For my Thanksgiving treat;
I see them about the table,
And they eat, and eat, and eat.
They do not think of poor pussy,
Who has had no food to wait;
Why doesn't some one remember
That it's growing very late.

And haven't I smelt that turkey
Since into the oven it went?
If they'd give just one drumstick,
Why, then I'd be content.
But no, they eat them talking
And laughing around with glee;
I wish that some one among them
Would throw down a hoce to me.

There's that greedy little Teddy,
There's that boy named Ike pinta;
And that turkey's growing smaller
At a very rapid rate,
And see Jack's face all shining
With gravy up to his eyes.
I wonder they take no notice
When they hear my hungry cries.

Oh, dear! There's dessert to follow,
The puddings and pumpkin pies
And the fruits and nuts and candy,
And oh, how fast times flies!
Ah, there's gentle little Ethel,
She's so loving and so kind,
She's bringing me some turkey bones
And a grateful cat she'll find.

FRANK H. SWEET.

AN OLD FRENCH "CASTLE"

Fort Niagara at the Mouth of the Niagara River Has Interesting History.

Buffalo, N. Y.—No place in America possesses more interesting history than old Fort Niagara at the mouth of the Niagara river. The building shown in the illustration is the old French "mess" house or "castle," as it is now called. It was begun by the French in 1726 and finished in 1725. It is said to be the oldest existing masonry work west of Albany. Its dimensions as planned by the French were 105x47 feet. The brick used in laying the



At Fort Niagara.

mata floore was brought from France and much of the stone for the walls from Frontenac.

It is the tradition that the "castle," which is a very strong building, was erected by strategem. A considerable, though not powerful, body of French troops had arrived at the point. Their force was inferior to the surrounding Indians. The French obtained consent of the Indians to build a wigwam, and induced them with some of their own officers to engage in an extensive hunt. The materials had been made ready and while the Indians were absent the French built the "castle." When the hunting party returned at night the French had advanced so far with the work as to cover their faces and to defend themselves against the savages in case of any attack.

GRAPPLING A SAFETY PIN

How a Physician Removes One From the Throat of a Patient.

Chicago.—The modern physician is not obliged to guess at what is the matter with a Man's stomach or his bronchial tubes; if the proper instruments are at his disposal he can see for himself what the trouble is quite as well as if he were on the outer surface of the body. If his patient has swallowed a button or a pin the practitioner can see just where it is with a simple instrument, and can have it under his eye while he is extracting it.

Devices by which the interior cavities of the body could be seen were invented, if not actually used, over a century ago, but none could be really successful before the introduction of he electric light. Now improvements that are really marvelous are in the hands of the better surgeons and the



Removing a Safety Pin.

interior of the esophagus and stomach are easily explored and doctored. The illustration shows the method of taking an open safety pin from the throat of a patient. The ring is slid past the pin, and the pin is then closed for removal

Mother Dug Grave for Boys.

Argo, Colo.—Not far from the finished digging a grave for three boys, Mrs. Anna Covie was taken in charge and sent to the County hospital. She had borrowed a spade from a neighbor and told him she was going to dig a grave for her children and bury them alive. He watched her until the grave was ready, and then notified the police. The woman had dressed the boys for the occasion.

Lit Match in Powder Mill.

Kansas City, Mo.—Lighting a match after he had crawled into a shed to sleep, Harry Sutton was killed in an explosion of tons of powder. The place he had intended to inspect was the wareroom of the Excelsior Powder mills, near this city.

Thanksgiving.

I thank thee, Life, for many, many gifts;
For wealth of bloom and tender song that lifts
My life the heated highway's path above;
But most of all I thank thee, Life, for Love!

I thank thee for the body's health; for friends;
The daily bread thy kindly bounty sends;
For all the goodly things that are or were;
But most of all I thank thee, Life, for Her!

For Her I count of good thine utter store
That satisfies avarice. Thou hast no more.
No, boon for wife one covet wish from me
When I have that whose giving begars thee.

THE SUNBEAM.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Nation Loses Millions by Bad Roads



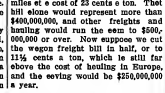
WASHINGTON—In the United States there are in all about 2,500,000 miles of roads of one kind or another—enough to reach around the earth 100 times. Much of this, however, is of a character not worthy of the name road. Some of it is little better than a rock pile, and others are wide tracks through ditches and swamps. Of the whole only seven miles in each hundred can be said to have eny improvements whatever, and on the most of it the improvements are such as to be unworthy of note. Altogether not two per cent. can be called first class.

The roads in the United States may not be the very worst in the world, but they are bad enough as a whole, that is certain, compared with those in other civilized countries. Europe is a network of magnificent highways. In Germany, France and England one can ride for miles without striking a stone or a puddle. This does not add to pleasure alone. It is the means of saving millions of dollars each year in those countries where main roads are maintained.

The cost of hauling over our country roads is now about 23 cents per ton to the mile. In the European countries as long as 15 years ago the cost had been reduced to 10 cents, and it is much lower today.

According to the report of the Interstate commerce commission in 1906, our railroads handled more than 800,000,000 tons of freight which originated on their respective lines. All this had to be taken to and from the cars. A great deal of it was hauled many miles et e cost of 23 cents e ton. That bill alone would represent more than $400,000,000, and other freights and hauling would run the sem to $500,000,000 or over. Now suppose we cut the wagon freight bill in half, or to 11½ cents a ton, which le still far above the cost of hauling in Europe, and the saving would be $250,000,000 a year.

Government Busy Cleaning Out Opium



SLOWLY the federal arm is sweeping in the opium fiends. The recent raid here by internal revenue agents, when $8,000 worth of the drug, prepared for smoking, was confiscated and the distributing organization for the District of Columbia broken up, was one of a series of big hauls in the larger cities of the country in recent months, as a result of which several hundred thousand dollars' worth of the drug is now in government possession.

In the last five months just such hauls, many larger and more important, have been made by means of which agents have in many cases been able to trace the drug to the illicit manufacturers, thus dealing the most serious blow of all. In Terre Haute, Ind., where the richest haul of all was made, nearly $100,000 worth of the drug was found when the inspectors raided a small river shack where the crude opium was being prepared for distribution to smokers throughout the middle west.

"We are learning how to go about it. We are discovering the haunts of them," said a special officer. "It has been a hard job, because there is no prohibition regulation. There is a bill for that purpose before congress now. The only way to stamp out the use of opium and cocine primarily is through interstate regulation.

"Since the importation of opium was prohibited in 1909, a process of manufacture hse been evolved which has left the door wide open again. The crude drug is imported in very simple end can be carried on quietly for years. The crude opium is bought from druggists who, without an interstate regulation law, can import the crude drug and distribute it ot will.

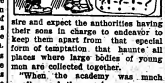
Mammoth Guns to Guard Panama Canal



THE greatest gun ever built will become part of the coast defense at the Pacific end of the Panama canal. The giant weapon is now at Sandy Hook, N. J., but according to orders received from the war department it will soon start on the most remarkable journey ever taken by a weapon of its size. It weighs 180 tons, is 50 feet in length, with a 16-inch bore and power to throw a 2,400-pound projectile a distance of 23 miles. The gun is being moved because war authorities believe New York is in less danger of being attacked than the west end of the Panama canal. There no ship that pokes its nose above the horizon will be safe against the monster gun for with a single well-directed shot it could send to the bottom the largest war craft the world knows today.

Although the fortifications for the canel have already been fully planned, the details regarding them are kept secret. All that is known is that the two ends of the ditch will be defended by seven forts in all, three at the Atlantic end and four at the Pacific opening. These works will constitute two systems of forts—the four at the Pacific end operating together, and likewise the three at the Atlantic end. The fortifications will all be underground. A hostile fleet approaching from the ocean will see nothing but a slope of grassy greensward, whether on the islands or on the mainland. There will be nothing visible to shoot at, for the great guns will be hidden in concrete lined pits, from which they are hoisted momentarily by their disappearing carriages to deliver their fire.

Bar Unbidden Guests From Naval Ball



RECENT agitation over the new restrictions placed upon midshipmen at the naval academy in the matter of guests at academy dances has brought forth from officials of the navy department a remarkable statement. It was disclosed that heretofore the doors of the naval academy have been opened wide on the evenings of dances, and all presenting themselves at the doors dressed as for a dance have been admitted without question.

Several embarrassing situations have developed from time to time involving midshipmen in serious trouble. Henceforth, it is stated, the academy officials will require that no person be admitted without presenting a card of invitation, and the names of all persons to whom such cards are issued are to be listed.

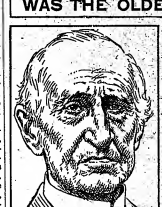
"The invitations to balls and hops at the naval academy," says the statement, "have been either a source of misunderstanding or a cause for stamping to stir up clash of prejudice. Few fathers and mothers with sons at the naval academy who would care to see their sons in charge of endeavor to keep them apart from that special form of temptation that haunts all places where large bodies of young men are collected together.

"When the academy was much smaller and the number of guests correspondingly fewer, there was little difficulty in keeping a careful scrutiny at the doors of the ballroom; but the number of guests attending has made this practically impossible.

"Is it too much to ask that only those invited should attend, and that cards of admission should be issued to authenticate the guests? Is there any society, society or assembly of any kind which is not protected by some similar precaution?"

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

WAS THE OLDEST CHICAGOAN



Fernando Jones, Chicago's oldest inhabitant, and for years the most picturesque old man among the survivors of the city's pioneer's days, is dead. With the death of Mr. Jones comes the breaking of a connecting link between Chicago as a swampy village—with one bridge and a major population of Indians—and the Chicago of today, fifth city in the world.

Mr. Jones was born in Forestville, Chautauque county, N. Y., on May 26, 1820. When four years old the family moved to Buffalo, where he received his early education and where he was once thrashed by his schoolmaster, Millard Fillmore, who later became president of the United States.

When sixteen years old Mr. Jones followed his father to Chicago, where the elder Jones had established a hardware store. He came in a sloop carrying a cargo of hirdes. Able to deal with the Indians by virtue of his now knowledge of an Indian tongue, he obtained employment a year after his arrival at the land office then in Chicago.

WON HOT MAYORALTY FIGHT



The hottest political campaign in the history of Philadelphia came to an end in the election of Rudolph Blankenburg for mayor.

The campaign really began months previous to the election, when William S. Vare, a contractor, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination and was beaten by Geo. H. Earle, who had the support of United States Senator Penrose. This somewhat split the Republican ranks, for the fight over the nomination left several sore spots. Blankenburg's entry into the race, representing the independent Republicans—and of Democrats, intensified the interest in the campaign.

There are few better known citizens in Philadelphia than Rudolph Blankenburg, who has been fighting in the reform ranks for thirty years. Mr. Blankenburg spent $750, according to the itemized account of his election expenses filed. He did not receive money from outside resources but paid all his personal expenses from his own pocket. Two years ago the regular Republicans elected their district attorney by 43,000, while the usual Republican majority is from 75,000 to 100,000.

ITALIAN DENIES BUTCHERY



General Caneva, having been requested by the Halten government to give ocmie explanation regarding the charges of brutality and alleged slaughter of unarmed Arab women and children in Tripoli replied as follows:

"If reproch may be made of us, it is only for our exceeding indulgence and benevolence toward the natives. A full demonetration, of the is the order and declaration which advised the soldiers to treat the Arabs on friendly terms, respecting their traditions. It was a treacherous surprise and many soldiers were shot, the ambulance corps of the Red Cross was attacked, and the sick and wounded were horribly killed in the town by shots fired from roofs. Women cried, 'Revolt against the infidels.' The soldiers were surprised and massacred, and so it was necessary to guarantee our safety and that of the Europeans. The soldiers were ordered to shoot men shooting against us and to arrest those keeping arms and munitions. Hassane Pasha admitted it was indispensable that we should act as we have done, considering the Turks and in Tripoli a wild band preaching a holy war and using such balls as the dum-dum."

FLEW ACROSS THE COUNTRY



The longest flight ever made by an aviator was that completed by Calbraith P. Rodgers, who landed on the Pacific coast after a trip by the air route across the country. Rodgers left the Sheepshead Bay race track, New York, and when he reached Pasadena, Cal., he had traveled a distance of 4,321 miles, being 49 days in completing the journey. He met with a number of mishaps on the way and his machine practically had to be rebuilt several times on the long journey across the continent. His actual flying time was three days and ten hours. He traveled at an average rate of 81 miles an hour while his machine was in the air. The daring aviator had many nerve-racking experiences on his journey.

Rodgers is a newcomer to the field of aviation. He became a pupil of the Wright brothers at Dayton, Ohio, only last July. His first exhibition of consequence were made during the meet held in Chicago, hour while his machine was in the air. The daring aviator had many nerve-racking experiences on his journey.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Foreigners a Problem for New York

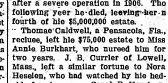


NEW YORK.—Perhaps no other city in the world quite equals New York in the great diversity of its population and in the variety of the interests engaging the population's attention. Constantinople would seem to be the only rival. In New York pretty much every civilized nation has its representation. There are gathered Jews, Italians, Greeks, Poles, Armenians, Chinese, Hungarians and so on. Many nationalities not only have representation, but they have large ones. There are today undoubtedly many more Jews in New York than ever had permanent residence in Jerusalem at any given time. They constitute about one-sixth of the 5,000,000 of population.

So it comes about that New York is not a typical American city. It is too crowded with people who do not have typical American conditions in their homes, who do not have American ideals before them and who do not go about their duties with the American spirit. In brief, New York is thronged with multitudes who are living in a different age of the world and who are dominated by other ideas of morality, duty and the like. Their ideas of cleanliness are not those of the typical American. It is doubtful whether American institutions mean much to them. Foreign thoughts, purposes, ideals, business methods, manners and customs are swamping the city.

As one moves about and comes into contact with New York employee he will be fortunate indeed if he does not suffer from their bad manners, not to say insolence. Probably some of this is due to the conditions of a great city, and would occur even under the best of circumstances. However, the presence in the city of such enormous masses of ignorant and incompetent people, saturated with unAmerican ideals and purposes, cannot help having a tremendous and bad influence upon others. The conditions in New York may constitute a very great problem indeed.

Nurses Find Cupid in the Sick Room



INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The trained nurse appears to play a more prominent part in the romantic news of the day than any other professional women. Handy a day passes but the newspapers chronicle some marriage, will, love affair or litigation in which a trained nurse figures. Miss Eleanor Peregrine, who nursed Walter E. Durpee, the New York youth with a broken neck for twelve years, is by agreement among the Durpee relatives, to receive the $200,000 bequest left her in his will. Miss Ida Corey Murphy, who nursed Chalmers Dale, a stock exchange broker, two years, is suing for $30,000 for her services because Mr. Dale didn't remember her in his will. The marriage of John Hamilton Lodge, son of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, to Miss Caroline Crowninshield, a trained nurse who attended him a year, is another proof that Venus in a nurse's cap and gown is a most enticing lady.

Charles E. Hallwell, of the American Tobacco company, married Miss Ruth Alice Cole, who had been summoned to nurse him in New York city after a severe operation in 1906. The following year he died, leaving her a fourth of his $5,000,000 estate.

Thomas Caldwell, a Pensacola, Fla., recluse, left his $75,000 estate to Miss Minnie Burkhart, who nursed him for two years. J. B. Currier of Lowell, Mass., left a similar fortune to Nora Hesselon, who had watched by his bedside for six years. Sarah B. Herrison, sister of former Governor Herrison of Connecticut, left a $100,000 estate to Miss Eva R. Gilker, who had been her faithful nurse for three years. The list could be continued indefinitely.

Men marry their nurses so frequently that the instances are beyond all counting.

Work 47 Years on Same Street Cars



CHICAGO.—Chicago has the oldest street car conductor and the oldest street car motorman in the world, both in age and point of service.

They are Michael Moran, sixty-six years old, conductor, and Patrick Brady, sixty-five years old, motorman. They started driving the same car in 1864 and are still working together on West Sixty-third street, from Central Park avenue to Fifty-sixth avenue.

Their first car was an old bus mounted on trucks and hauled by horses. That was soon after Chicago adopted "street cars." Within a few years from then the first cable horse cars were operated in Chicago, and the old buses were abandoned. Then Moran and Brady got a regular run on State street.

Moran and Brady have worked on all of the old routes, and, with the exception of short periods, never have been separated since they started.

For a year after the fire of 1871 they were separated, and after Grady took his first electric car on Wentworth avenue world's fair year the two again were on different cars for about two years and a half. Since then they have been on the same car and for three years continuously.

Neither has missed more than an average of three days a year because of sickness since 1864. Counting holidays and all, they say they have not missed more than an average of eight days a year.

In the eight years they have been running electric cars they have traveled an average of 100 miles a day, 36,500 miles a year, making a total of 292,000 miles.

Women Said to Be Real Home Wreckers



KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Women, not men, is the real home-wrecker, according to statistics that are being compiled from the divorce court records of the state of Kansas. So far as the statistics go, 80 per cent of the divorce suits now pending are brought by wives, while virtually the same percentage of the suits are brought on so-called trivial charges.

Practical statistics show that in Jackson county, in which Kansas City is, there were three suits for divorce filed for every five marriage licenses issued, and this startlingly high percentage prompted an investigation into the causes. Of the suits filed that were within 30 per cent of the plaintiffs were women and 80 per cent of their suits were brought on trivial charges, that less than 10 per cent of the suits filed by the men were based on the trivial charges, while 90 per cent were based on the more serious charges of desertion, criminal conduct or neglect of duty. Of the suits filed by women statistics show that 70 per cent are based on the charge of cruelty.

Women, too, the statistics show, have apparently less regard for the future of their children. Whereas, when men are plaintiffs in divorce suits, the average is only one child to a family, 300 suits taken consecutively from the docket, in which women are plaintiffs, show nearly 1,000 children, or an average of a little more than three to the family.

Incidentally, the statistics on a side investigation show that mothers-in-law as a very much maligned person, and that case is written mother-in-law has taken the son-in-law's part against her daughter on more than one occasion.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

WOMAN'S ABILITY.

The late Premier Stolypin's recognition of the capacity of women for public business took a very practical form, which is pleasing to the women of Russia in general as well as to the strong-minded Dowager Empress. It is displeasing to men who are candidates for official honor, as it makes women in certain cases their successful rivals. It is true that by an amendment ordered after the original promulgation of the order only one in five of the civil service staff can be a woman; nor can a woman rise higher than the seventh of the twelve ranks in the service, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. So men will continue to monopolize the coveted title "High Excellency," and the chance that a woman will be a cabinet minister is very remote. One noteworthy feature is that women receive the same pay as men in positions of equal rating. Women officials are to receive full pensions, even if they marry before leaving the service, and their children will get the same pensions as if they had fathers in the service. When both parents serve, they will get almost double pensions. In all cases, the women are to have the same salaries, lodging and traveling expenses as the men. This latter feature of the Stolypin system is the one that is likely to make the deepest impression on the women school teachers of the United States.

Alfred Tennyson Dickens from far away Australia plunges Boston femininity into gloom by observing that in respect to ankles "the beefy sort greatly outnumber those graceful appendages that linger so much longer in a man's memory," says the Boston Globe. This is one of the effects of the recent rainy weather, and is not to be taken too seriously. Besides, so far as our observation goes, the criticism is grossly exaggerated, not to say unfounded. Mr. Dickens must have poor vision or perhaps he spent all his time in the shopping district where, to be frank, the display of ankles is very prosaic. Our women who are striving to be beautiful of course will feel deepest over the unartistic picture that Mr. Dickens frames. Our ladies are accustomed to reduce their weight or increase their avoirdupois, as the case may be, to become more Venuslike, but nobody yet has ever advertised an ankle-reducing emporium, nor does it seem possible that such an establishment could operate to advantage. Probably this Dickens man, a perfect Shylock on fashion, would suggest that a pound of flesh be taken from each ankle, so that it might linger longer in his memory.

The thing about Paris that seems to have most impressed our great fellow American, Edison, is that the Champs Elysees is a twilight lane in the country compared with the great white way in the hilly old New York. It is to be presumed that this is the fault of Paris' age. Being some thousand years the senior of Manhattan, she is rather averse to casting too much illumination on her features—in a sense dwelling has been regarded as a part of humanity, it is said. It takes irrepressible youth to stand the dazzle of Broadway. But if Paris doesn't burn so many electric lights, it has charms that Gotham cannot match.

When she learned that her husband had fallen heir to $1,000,000 a woman who had gone to Reno for the purpose of securing a divorce decided to withdraw her application. Now if she can convince the gentleman that she loves him for himself alone all will be well.

Jamaica has a new banana disease. With modern methods of tracing the origin and communication of disease, it should be easy to handle it. If the banana tree were a slow grower, the outlook for this Jamaica industry would be worse.

A historian declares that the "early Christian fathers protested against the wearing of false hair." But as usual, under such circumstances, they failed to say anything about padded shoulders.

A Gotham minister says that happiness is the best gymnastic. This is a valuable hint to hundreds who obtain their wives to wear artificial complexions.

Only in essentials does the spiral glide performed by an aviator differ from that of the bibulous clubman returning home late.

They tell us that this is a busy world, but one gains a different impression by watching a crowd around a scoreboard.

Mr. Edison's remark that aviation needs scientific revision should give the aviators pause.

REBELS SHELLING CITY OF NANKING

IMPERIAL GENERAL IS AMONG THOSE KILLED IN FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING.

TO FORCE ROYALIST SURRENDER

Yuan Shi Kai Unable to Form a Cabinet and Is Becoming Desperate —Canton in the Hands of Brigands.

Nanking, Nov. 27.—(1:00 a. m.)—After more than half a century of silence, the hills overlooking the walled city of Nanking, the ancient capital of China, are swarming with rebels determined to overthrow the last strong hold of the Manchus, south of the Yangtse.

From the Tiger Hill fort, for several hours guns spoke repeatedly, while farther up along the northeastern range, from the top of Purple mountain, overlooking the Ming Tombs, for a 15-mile semi-circle westward to the Yangtse, smaller forts scattered shells into every section of the city. So far as is known the casualty list is not large. General Wong, second in command of the defenders, is among those killed.

Lion Hill's reply to the bombardment was at first sharp, but later it became feeble. During the morning there was some sharp fighting at the eastern and southern gates. The revolutionaries advanced in three columns, one along the railway, the second behind Purple Hill, and the third along the river. The Imperialists fired upon a red cross train coming in on the railway.

About 4,000 of General Chang's rawest recruits are now outside the city with machine guns, but a number have surrendered.

The Imperialists attempted a sortie, but were driven back with considerable losses. The Tiger Hill batteries meanwhile, were pounding shells into Lion Hill and succeeded in silencing the Manchu batteries there.

The object of the first seizure of Tiger Hill was shown by the early appearance of four rebel cruisers and later of other warships. Doubtless they will quickly reduce the fewer sections and drive the defenders to the south.

The viceroy of Nanking and the Tartar general, in fear of General Cheng, the Imperialist commander, have taken refuge in the Japanese consulate, in which only the consul remains. He is the sole official representative of foreign interests now in Nanking. The consulate is well guarded by marines.

The attack can only be considered a slight foretaste of bigger things to follow, because the main body of the revolutionaries is steadily investing every side and bringing the big guns into position on every eminence.

The plans of the attacking force are not revealed. The revolutionaries may not attempt to rush the city, but may prefer to bombard steadily and await its surrender. But if breaches are made in the walls of the city and the rebels enter, it is believed that General Chang and the loyal troops will make a desperate stand.

Pirates Imperiling Steamers.

Hong Kong.—The West river is swarming with pirates and traffic to Wachow, in Kwang Si province, is seriously imperiled. The steamship companies are grumbling and said they are considering the suspension of their services, but are continuing for the present with armed crews.

Great indignation has been aroused by the attack by pirates on the British steamship Sheen a few days ago, when Chief Officer Nicolson was murdered, and the people are becoming clamorous for intervention of some kind to put down the lawlessness.

Canton is said to be in the hands of brigands. Grave troubles are feared. General Lung is almost powerless to maintain order and contemplates flight.

Yuan in Desperate Straits.

Pekin.—Premier Yuan Shi Kai is practically without a cabinet, only the presidents of the minor boards having accepted offices. The finance board is without a minister and the vice minister left Pekin, after informing a personal friend that he did not intend to return. The military activity on the part of Yuan Shi Kai is considered a forlorn hope.

Thirty foreigners, most of them Americans, arrived here from Tai Yuan Fu. They were given safe escort both by the rebels and the Imperialists.

Two Miners Are Buried Alive.

Bessemer, Mich., Nov. 27.—Two miners lost their lives and a third barely escaped the same fate when a cave-in occurred in the Yale mine.

Kills Two With a Hatchet.

Kenosha, Nov. 27.—Tortured by the mental picture of his headless wife and her companion, whom he slew Saturday night, Pasquale Marchesi went to a priest and confessed the double killing which had not been discovered. The young avenger of his honor was turned over to the police, who are closely guarding him. According to Marchesi, he went home Saturday night and found his wife, Rosina, and Louis Scopino, a family friend, together. Blinded by rage, he seized a razor and severed the head of his wife from her body. Scopino fled, but Marchesi overtook him and killed him with a hatchet. Marchesi's home was in Chicago.

A BEGINNING ON THE MESSAGE



JOHN D. IS BIDDEN

ROCKEFELLER AND HIS ALMONER INVITED TO REFUTE MERRITT BROTHERS' TESTIMONY.

STEEL HEARING IS HALTED

Duluth Man Tells Stanley Committee That His Family Was Frozen Out of Iron Company by Standard Oil Head.

Washington.—The Stanley house committee investigating the United States Steel corporation will ask John D. Rockefeller and Rev. F. D. Gates of Montclair, N. J., his almoner, to reply to the charges made before the committee by the two Duluth (Minn.) men, Alfred and Leonidas Merritt.

The Merritt brothers charge that Rockefeller, through Gates as his agent, took from them in 1893 $10,000,000 in Mesaba Iron mines and Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railroad securities to satisfy a call loan of $4,320,000. These securities were afterward sold to the United States Steel corporation, and are now a part of that corporation's vast holdings.

After Leonidas Merritt had testified that he had gone to New York with $10,000,000 in securities, had met Mr. Rockefeller and two months later had nothing except a "chance to walk from New York to Duluth on the ties," the steel committee had an executive session.

Previously Chairman Stanley had announced that Mr. Rockefeller would be subpoenaed. The committee decided, however, merely to ask Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gates if they wished to appear and to give them an opportunity to be heard.

Leonidas Merritt, on the witness stand, said that he had gone to New York and had an interview with John D. Rockefeller relative to the formation of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mine company, which the Merritts were forming to take care of their mining and railroad interests. Speaking of the interview, Merritt said: "Rockefeller said he would be proud to be my partner and backer. He also said that he never speculated, and for that reason would not take any stock in the consolidation. He would just keep the bonds in the proposed Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mine company that we were organizing." Then the Merritts were frozen out.

BOOM FOR GOOD HIGHWAYS

Roads Congress at Richmond, Va., Favors Cullom's Measure—May Receive Indorsement of Meet.

Richmond, Va.—The postoffice department's interest in highway improvement was made evident at the good roads congress by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General P. V. DeGraw, who came representing Postmaster General Hitchcock. Mr. DeGraw is the active head of the rural free delivery system, whose carriers travel 400,000,000 miles over country roads each year.

Senator Cullom's bill for the construction of seven national highways between Washington, D. C., Boston, Seattle, San Francisco, San Diego, Austin and Miami will probably receive the unanimous indorsement of the convention.

Blow, Whistles, Avoid Holdups.

New York.—The superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railway company has ordered 300 police whistles for the employes of the road. One of the conductors recently avoided a holdup by blowing a police whistle.

Two Killed in Blast.

New York.—Dynamite that filled a large storehouse exploded at Seventy-second street and Columbus avenue, killing two men and injuring several others. Fragments of the building were hurled in all directions and the explosion was heard for miles.

TAR GIRL ON STAND

KANSAS TEACHER RECITES DETAILS OF ATTACK.

Victim Accuses Barber of Offering Insults and Leaving Her in Hands of Men.

Lincoln Center, Kan.—Mary Chamberlain, the Shady Bend school teacher, told details of the attack upon her when she was tarred by a number of men at the trial of Edward Ricord and four others before a crowd of spectators that filled every inch of space in the courtroom.

Apparently at her case, Miss Chamberlain answered the questions of the attorneys as to details of the "tar party." Once she became angered at questions propounded by the defense and flashed back a sharp answer, but she quickly recovered her even demeanor.

Her story of the affair was told amid a dead silence in the courtroom, as every spectator leaned forward eagerly to hear her dramatic recital.

Her narrative set forth how Edward Ricord, a village barber, decoyed her out into the country on the pretense of going to a dance, his alleged inamita stripped her of her clothes and then left her.

But he recovered quickly. The fortitude of the older Beattie had more to do with the recovery than the soothing offices of Rev. Benjamin Dennis, who has labored with the condemned prisoner.

With Spartan self-control, the father kept his emotions in check, although the tears raced down his cheeks and his lips twitched pathetically. No words were spoken, but the young widow and mother's face felt the stern repression of his parent, for his sobs were strangled and he straightened.

"Good-by," he said and turned away. Neither father nor brother trusted to speak, but each made their way from the penitentiary.

THIRTY KILLED IN PLUNGE

Entire Passenger Train Falls With Bridge in France Into Flood Swollen Stream.

Paris.—Thirty passengers lost their lives by a breaking down of a bridge over which a train was passing on the State railway near Sanaun.

The train, which was bound from Angers to Poitiers, carried about 100 passengers. While crossing the bridge over the Thouet river the structure, which had been weakened by recent floods, gave way, sending the entire train into the swollen stream.

PACKERS ARE REFUSED STAY

Chief Justice White Says Full Supreme Bench Must Pass on Application for Delay.

Washington.—Chief Justice White refused to grant a stay in the trial of the Chicago beef packers indicted for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

He asked the attorney to make the application to the full bench as he considered the matter of too much importance for him to pass upon alone.

Aid Asked for McNamaras.

Atlanta, Ga.—Every paid official of Typographical union No. 48 will be asked action in the United States and Canada was asked by the American Federation of Labor convention in session this week's wages to the fund for the defense of the McNamara brothers.

Prince Adolph Under Knife.

Stockholm.—An operation for appendicitis was performed on Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden. The condition of the patient is reported satisfactory.

Wilson Sits for Bust.

Washington.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is sitting for a bust of himself. Solon H. Borglum, brother of Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, is the artist.

DEATH OF BEATTIE IS DEAD

WIFE SLAYER DIES IN ELECTRIC CHAIR IN EARLY MORNING AT RICHMOND, VA.

DOES NOT CONFESSION

Spends Last Day in Preparing for Final Plunge Into Eternity—Tells Pathetic Leave of Aged Father and Brother.

Richmond, Va.—Henry Clay Beattie took his final plunge into the unknown one hour after the sun had risen, and paid the penalty demanded by the law for the murder of his young wife last July.

At five o'clock Beattie was awakened by the arrival in his cell of his two spiritual advisers, Rev. J. J. Fix and Rev. Dr. Benjamin Dennis.

They prayed with him until a short time before seven o'clock, when his breakfast was served. Just at seven the twelve witnesses of the electrocution were summoned, who made tests of the electric chair to make sure that it was all right. Then at 7:20, with the clergymen preceding him, and a guard on each side of him Beattie started for the death chamber. Arriving there he was placed in the chair and the guards, assigned for the duty, placed the straps about his arms and legs and adjusted the helmet on his head.

A signal was given and in an instant Beattie's body was rigid from the current of electricity that passed through it, and in two minutes thereafter he was pronounced dead.

As soon as the doctors said life was settled the body was turned over to an undertaker, who was present in another part of the prison with Douglas Beattie, the brother. It was some later time taken to Mount cemetery, in South Richmond, and laid in the burial plot alongside that of the wife he killed. The Owen family, relatives of the slain bride, are said to have interposed no objection to this. Beattie's last full day upon earth began for him at 7:30 in the morning, when he arose and breakfasted. He had just finished a couple of cigarettes after this when his ministers arrived. First they talked, then prayed, with the boy kneeling upon the hard concrete of his cell between them. These who say his calm was the ministers particularly have done that he was apparently sincere in his declarations of faith in the eternal.

For a few brief moments Beattie broke down and it was feared his remarkable nerve and stoicism were about to desert him. This was when his took leave of his father and brother Douglas.

When the parting came the son held his head on his father's breast and sobbed convulsively.

One arm was flung across his father's shoulders, the other hand gripped that of his brother.

But he recovered quickly. The fortitude of the elder Beattie had more to do with the recovery than the soothing offices of Rev. Benjamin Dennis, who has labored with the condemned prisoner.

With Spartan self-control, the father kept his emotions in check, although the tears raced down his cheeks and his lips twitched pathetically. No words were spoken, but the young widow and mother's face felt the stern repression of his parent, for his sobs were strangled and he straightened.

"Good-by," he said and turned away. Neither father nor brother trusted to speak, but each made their way from the penitentiary.

RAMON CACERES IS SLAIN

President of Santo Domingo Is Assassinated—Wife at U. S. Legation.

Washington.—Ramon Caceres, president of Santo Domingo, was assassinated by political malcontents in Santo Domingo city, according to reports to the state department.

The American charge d'affaires reports that President Caceres was leaving the house of Louis Vasquez, and when he had made a call, when he was shot by two men, Luis Tejera and Jaime Mota, Jr. The wounded man fell a short distance from the American legation, where he was pursued and fatally shot by the assassins.

Friends carried the dying man to the American legation, where he passed away half an hour after the attack. The assassins fled to San Cristobal.

FAIL TO FIND $100,000 FUND

Experts Report to Senators That Evidence Is Lacking in Hines and Tilden Book.

Chicago.—Neither Edward Hines, lumberman, nor Edward Tilden, banker, was the custodian of the $100,000 fund nor any other fund which was to be used to "pay off the friends of William Lorimer in the United States senate," according to experts' reports submitted to the senatorial investigating committee. The evidence for the defense came in response to the previous testimony of C. S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company.

Cities War on Cigarettes.

Bloomington, Ill.—A campaign against cigarette smoking was launched here by Thomas Bigler, Chicago, representing the Anti-Cigarette league of America. Similar campaigns are under way in Danville and Joliet.

BALKED BY POLICE

OVER 200 WOMEN ARRESTED IN ATTACK IN PARLIAMENT.

Suffragettes Determined to Introduce Resolution Are Disperced.

London.—The suffragettes of London made their fearless assault on parliament and were repulsed by a large force of police, after they had done considerable damage by stone throwing.

For a time the police withstood the attack of the women and prevented them from entering the house of commons. More then 200 women were arrested. There were many minor casualties, the women resisting the police bitterly and forcing them to use their clubs.

Thousands of women resorted to desperate tactics, picking up stones and hurling them at government buildings. Hundreds of persons were struck by the flying missiles, and in some cases injuries were severe.

The situation grew so menacing after the window smashing was begun that the police reserves were called out, and as they came dashing upon the scene in patrol wagons the crowd scattered and inside half an hour had dispersed.

The demonstration was planned against the meshood suffrage bill which now is in a fair way of passing parliament.

STEAMER ASHORE ON ISLAND

Liner Prinz Joachim, With W. J. Bryan Aboard, on Rock—Passengers Taken Off.

New York.—Twenty-five miles off her course, the steamer Prinz Joachim in the Atles service of the Hamburg-American line, is ashore on Semane



W. J. Bryan.

island, an uninhabitable rock about a mile wide and eight miles long, thirty miles south of Fortune island. Dehomas.

A message received here stated that the passengers and mails had been transferred to the Ward liner Seguranca.

William Jennings Bryan, his wife and son were among those on board.

TELLS OF PATTERSON KILLING

Eye Witness Describes How Woman Shot Husband in Denver—Death Penalty Is Asked.

Denver, Colo.—Evidence tending to prove that the killing of her husband by Mrs. Gertrude Patterson on September 23 was cold-blooded murder was introduced by the prosecution at the trial of the slayer.

A. B. Shugert, a carpenter, living near the scene of the shooting, testified that he was working about the yard of his home when he heard two shots fired in rapid succession. Witness said that he saw Mrs. Patterson shoot her husband the third time, after his attention had been attracted by the first two shots.

In opening the case Prosecutor Benson made only a short address. He told the jury the state would prove the murder was premeditated and unprovoked and that the state asked for a first degree conviction and the extreme penalty provided by law.

CHINDA TO SUCCEED UCHIDA

Appointment of New Japanese Ambassador to United States Is Gazetted in Tokyo.

Tokyo.—The appointment of Viscount Satsum Chinda, the Japanese ambassador at Berlin, as ambassador to the United States was gazetted. He will succeed Baron Uchida, who returned to Tokyo from Washington to assume the ministry of foreign affairs.

Banker Cummins Is Guilty.

New York.—William J. Cummins, former president of the Carnegia Trust company, was found guilty by a jury of larceny in connection with his use of an alleged fund of $750,000 from the Nineteenth Ward bank. Sentence was reserved.

Jilted Girl Gets $8,000.

Des Moines.—Miss May A. Nolan, school-teacher, was awarded a verdict at Indianola of $8,000 against W. H. Grynn, banker of Cumberland, Ia., who had promised to marry.

LOST RANGE STOCKS

STEEL INQUIRY COMMITTEE HEARS MERRITT'S STORY OF $1,000,000 DEAL.

JOHN D. PLAYS CONFIDENCE GAME

Blames Preacher Emissary for His Downfall—Declares He Was Not Schooled in Ways of "Money Trust."

Washington, D. C. — Alfred Merritt of Duluth, first president of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railroad, who styled himself a "timber jack" unacquainted with the methods of the "money trust," told the house steel trust investigating committee that through loans of less than $1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller he had lost his holdings in the Mesaba iron mines and the railroad properties now owned by the United States Steel corporation and estimated to be worth today as high as $700,000,000.

Merritt and his brother, Leonidas Merritt, who will testify, were among the original mine owners in the Lake Superior region, and part owners and builders of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern railroad. The elder Merritt declared that he was induced through F. D. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's secretary, "in charge of his charitable work," to put up all his holdings as collateral for loans from Mr. Rockefeller in 1892 and 1893. One loan was for $142,000. Others were for various sums.

Gates, he said, was a Baptist preacher, in whom he had confidence, and who assured him that by placing a call loan he would not be pressed and that he would be taken care of.

Rockefeller Foreclosed.

The witness related how, two months after he had put up his collateral with Mr. Rockefeller, during the panic of 1893, Rockefeller called the loan, giving him $4 bonus to raise $420,000; that being unable to raise the money, he and his brother lost their property.

He admitted that Mr. Rockefeller offered him an opportunity to buy his property back within a year, but declared that the old king told financiers "to keep hands off" and that he was unable to raise money anywhere.

Dispute as to the nature of the transaction arose when D. A. Reid, counsel for the United States Steel corporation, stated that the Merritts had made actual sales of their mine holdings to Rockefeller in order to raise money, and that they never had taken advantage of the opportunity to repurchase within a year.

Another brother, Mr. Reid declared, had redeemed his stock and secured his pro-rata share at $208 per share when it was taken over at the time of the organization of the United States Steel corporation.

The Merritts were first parties to a transaction with Mr. Rockefeller and others in determination of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines. In this the mines of the region and the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern were consolidated. Out of this, a suit by the Merritts against Mr. Rockefeller developed on the ground that misrepresentation of mining properties were turned in by the Rockefeller interests. Subsequently, Rockefeller paid the Merritts $525,000 in settlement for this.

C. H. Marts, engineer of the railroad, testified that he was forced by Mr. Rockefeller to sell his stock in the road because he was an employee and that he had been ordered to pad the cost of the road in a report to the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission in order to justify ore rates charged.

WINS HER ALIENATION SUIT.

Duluth Woman Deserted by Husband Ten Days After Wedding.

Fergus Falls. — Julia Schabbtchneider of Duluth secured a verdict in the district court in this city against her father-in-law and mother-in-law for $1,500 for alienation of the affection of her husband. The parents reside in Dverdrui township, this county, and are wealthy pioneers. Their son accepted a position as a streetcar conductor in Duluth and was married thero without their consent. They learned that a home had been issued through a newspaper announcement, and Schabbtchneider left at once for Duluth. The plaintiff says that as a result of the visit, her husband left her after they had lived happily together for ten days, and that his parents gave him a farm on his return home. She sued them for $10,000 and some rather spicy testimony was brought out in the course of the trial.

GARDENS IN VIRGINIA LOTS.

Citizens Form Club With Object of Reducing Living Cost.

Virginia.—The Virginia Garden club has been organized to encourage gardening. Members of the club are requested to pledge themselves to put in and develop a small garden in their yards or on vacant lots in the city or vicinity next summer, agreeing that in case they fail to keep the pledge each person will donate $1 to charity. The object is to lower the cost of living.

RIIS ON TEACHERS' PROGRAM.

Will Address Southern Minnesota Association on Feb. 16.

Mankato.—Jacob Riis will make an address on the second day of the annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Teachers' association, to be held in this city Feb. 15, 16 and 17. Efforts are being made to secure Pro-



JACOB RIIS.

fessor M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin and a former member of the faculty of the Mankato state normal school. Miss Mabel Cornez Normal, Ill, whose specialty is rural work, will speak the second and third days. George F. Howard and Mr. Lambson of the university extension department of the Minnesota university will be asked to appear. It is expected that from 500 to 600 teachers will be present.

BEAULIEU CASE IS BEGUN.

Attorneys to Be Given Wide Latitude in Bringing Out Evidence.

Fergus Falls. — Judge Morris in the United States court here gave attorneys to understand that he would allow wide latitude in the introduction of evidence in the big Beaulieu case. The defendants, the Beaulieu, Robert G. Beaulieu, John L. Fairbanks and John Leachy, were employed by the Nichols-Chisholm Lumber company in negotiating deals for timber on Indian lands and are accused of having conspired to defraud the government by inducing fullbloods to represent themselves as mixed bloods in order that they might be able to sell lands under the provisions of the Clapp act. The government claims it will be able to prove that, to this end, witnesses were induced to make false affidavits that Indians themselves were induced to swear falsely, that many of them signed deeds and affidavits without knowing what they were signing and that where signatures could not be obtained they were forged. The defense takes vigorous exception to these claims made by the government attorneys and claims that no evidence of this character is admissible under the indictment. Judge Morris ruled in the case at any rate thing tending in any way to prove a conspiracy case was admissible, the points of evidence will be numerous and being very broad. President Nichols of the Nichols-Chisholm Lumber company was the first witness, and he testified to the fact that the defendants were in the employ of his company and that they received salaries and commissions. Saleries were $75 to $100 per month.

TRAIN SINKS INTO SWAMP.

Duluth, — Marooned on the top of a Soo Line passenger train, which settled 7 feet in the swamp, 21 miles east of Moose Lake, 100 passengers were exposed to the ravages of the Northwest winter, while the rescuing party with food and water made its way on foot to the scene of the accident. Most of the trashing in the Deerwood country is over swamps, built up by years of filling.

When on the most treacherous part of the way near Blackhoof, the entire train began to settle. It did not take it long to sink to a depth of seven feet. The engine turned over as it settled. Only the roofs of the coaches are visible above the marsh.

The surrounding country is sparsely settled, but news was brought to Moose Lake by one of the passengers who walked the entire way. He stated that the passengers were suffering from lack of water and food. The wrecking crew was sent out from Superior, Wis., but was unable to get anywhere near the wreck. The passengers will be taken to the wrecking train which is several miles distant from the accident and brought in to this city.

"Salvation Nell."

"Salvation Nell," which comes to the Bijou, Minneapolis, the week of December 3rd, is an animated comic section of East Side life in New York. The play has fools, all the gaiety, laughter, strife, noise, gossip, of that life, yet with no didactic purpose, other than to show that from the lowliest and most unexpected sources in life, truth and beauty may spring.

Rural Carrier 74 Years Old.

Medelia.—Asaph Putnam, who for ten years has supplied patrons on Rural Route No. 1 with their daily mail, is believed to be the oldest rural carrier in Minnesota and possibly the United States. December 2 he will round out his seventy-fourth year. He began his work as mail carrier from the Medelia postoffice September 1, 1901, and during the first year his route covered thirty-one miles, as the city mail route out at Medelia at that time. He has driven 44,200 miles on his route.

DULUTH RATE CASE IS BEGUN

PROTESTS BROUGHT BY ZENITH CITY TRADE BOARD.

Millers Claim Cereal Is Diverted to Points Where Low Rates Are in Effect.

Duluth. — Many rate experts and attorneys for the railroads of the Northwest and for various public, commercial and private organizations are in Duluth for the hearing of the grain rate case of the Duluth board of trade against the railroads affected. The hearing is before Commissioner Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Although the Duluth case is the last set, the hearing will be more comprehensive for it also takes in actions brought by the Superior, Wis., Commercial club and the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, the three cases being considered together by the commission. The Chicago board of trade, Minneapolis Traffic association, North Dakota railway commission and other organizations effected have intervened.

The cases are of far-reaching importance and should their issue be successful for Duluth, the whole grain rate system of the Northwest will be readjusted. The charge made by the Duluth board of trade, which charge is also made in the Superior complaint is that grain rates in effect from North and South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota points to the head of the lakes are unjust and unreasonable in and of themselves and are unduly discriminatory against the head of the lakes and in favor of all other primary centers, notably the Twin Cities, Chicago and Milwaukee.

The charge is made that by reason of the unjust rates prevailing, Duluth millers are handicapped in competition with those of Minneapolis and that such grain that should properly go through the head of the lakes gateway is diverted to Chicago and Milwaukee by reason of the more favorable rates in effect to those points.

To Rush Grain on Water.

Indications point to a big rush of grain shipments from the Duluth-Superior harbor for the next few days that will be further accelerated should the weather continue cold and freeze an early end of the navigation season. Efforts will be made to get nearly 8,000,000 bushels down before Dec. 1, as well as a large quantity of flour, which Minneapolis milling interests are now seeking to secure tonnage for.

The result of this rush will be an advance of rates. Boats are chartered at 1½ cents if they can be loaded at not more than two storage and but scattered cargoes would not be taken for less than 1¾ cents.

Duluth-Superior stocks are 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, as well as a quantity of oats, corn and rye. Efforts will be made to get the bulk of this on the water, as the wheat coming forward from the Northwest will more than supply the local flouring mills. Minneapolis has 13,000,000 bushels of wheat in storage and the millers will be unable to handle much of their flour with the new Flour City boats and are now after wild tonnage and are arranging for shipments over the regular line packegs freigh'ers.

OYGART GETS LIFE.

Anoka Murderer, Shows Insolent Bravado in Court.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"James Dygart, you can be thankful that capital punishment has been abolished in Minnesota," said Judge A. E. Giddings of Anoka county when Dygart pleaded guilty to the murder of Mrs. Frank Bolton and her cousin, Frank Rhodes, on the Bolton farm, near Anoka, September 10.

"Can't we have it back again? That would suit me," retorted Dygart.

He was at once sentenced for the state prison for life.

These statements followed Dygart's cold-blooded avowel to the court of those crimes and the murder of John Hofeleide in Poplar, Wis., to which he confessed:

"I don't believe I did wrong and I believe that I have the right to take any man's life at any time.

"I guess it was born in me.

SHORT COURSE IN SCHOOL WORK

Caledonia.—An innovation in public school work has been started here. A short course for boys and girls will open Dec. 1 and continue until March 16. No entrance examination is required and the course is open to all boys and girls of good character, over 15 years of age. The following subjects will be taught: Agriculture, manual training, cooking, sewing, hygiene, English, practical arithmetic, and household science. In addition there will be a corn judging contest, a corn and berley show, a week for the farmers, and several lectures by experts from the extension department of the University of Minnesota.

BUFFALO RATE HEARING DEC. 16

Interstate Commerce Commissioner to Pass Affecting Flour City Lines.

Duluth.—December sixteen is the date set for Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord to hear arguments on the petitions of the Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna railroads to receive freights from the independent steamers at Buffalo and Surry and New York on and from, respectively, the petitioner claims is in violation of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce.

Christmas Bags Made of Ribbons



If Athena revisits her proteges, the spinners and weavers, the divinity must rejoice at the products of their looms. Even a goddess might wonder at the beauty and splendor of ribbons. In them the colorist indulges his delicatest and most gorgeous fancies. This allows their use in dress accessories, giving to the toilette a touch of that "splendor dear to women."

Just now the vogue of the fancy hand bag (nearly all of them made of brilliant ribbons) helps solve the problem of selecting a Christmas gift. Bags are always a good choice, but never so popular as now. Six new ones are shown here, made of various kinds of ribbon No. 1 is a vivid rose-colored confection made of brocaded and plain satin ribbon. Two panels of brocade are set together with a puff of the plain ribbons. The ribbon is rounded at the top and the edges and seams finished with tiny, blue glass beads, strung on a thread wire. A casing is run in about the top and narrow satin ribbons serve to close and suspend the bag. It is finished with two little bead tassels at the sides.

No. 2 is a bag of black moire lined with deep purple faille ribbon. It is decorated with tiny roses made of ribbon in purple and old gold and foliage in dull green, sewed flat to the bag. Small black silk tassels finish the bag. It is suspended with narrow purple satin ribbon terminating in little rosettes of loops.

No. 3 pictures a brilliant flame-colored bag made of four strips of satin ribbon and four of gold sequze ribbon. Narrow satin ribbon suspends the bag terminating in ends finished with e rosatte at each side. A tassel made of the narrow ribbon finishes the bottom. The bag is drawn up by an elastic cord run in a casing about the top.

No. 4. This lovely handbag is made of brocaded faille ribbon showing dark red and purple roses and dull green foliage, on a black ground. It is lined with dark red and bound with old gold braid. A loop of the flap fastens over a button covered with the gold braid. Gold thread tassels and a gold cord finish the bag.

No. 5. This new "aeroplane" beadkerchief bag is made of pink Dresden ribbon, with printed flowers. It consists of six lengths shirred over supporting wires. It is tied with narrow pink satin ribbon and suspended by this with rosettes of loops finishing the ends.

No. 6. A bag of brocaded satin is lined with dark netter blue falls ribbon and finished with many loops and ends at the sides, of narrow blue satin ribbon. It is drawn up at the top by a casing through which the narrow ribbon is run.

Julia Bottomley.

DISTRIBUTING THE GIFTS

Some Novel Ways That Will Please the Recipients and Add to the Occasion.

Should one wish something more original than Christmas gifts awkwardly thrust into one's hands by the giver; should the time-honored stocking fail, here are several new ways that may cause excitement in present distribution.

Some member of the family or one of the maids can enter the breakfast room, where the table is prettily decorated with greens, but no gifts are displayed. She should be heavily veiled, dressed in a long rain coat and carry two or three cotton umbrellas, furled.

Her appearance will excite surprise. Some of the children will offer to assist and from the umbrella will fall the packages, gaily tied and clearly addressed. Anything that may suffer from a tumble should be tied to the rim.

In one household the large family has decided that each person shall hunt up some novel way of gift presentation. No one will know what the other has selected, but the element of surprise will be emphesized.

A mother who wished to avoid confusion at the breakfast table has decided that no presentation should be made then. The family will be asked to put their various presents in a certain room on Christmas eve. All are to be labeled and the children, after the candles are lighted on the Christmas tree, will be allowed to enter and marvel and laid away for the

FARM AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF CLOVER HAY

Experience Shows It Possesses Higher Feeding Value When Cut and Cured Green as Possible.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Experience as well as exact experiments prove that clover hay possesses a higher feeding value when the crop is cut and cured as green as possible. The majority of farmers allow their clover to get too ripe before they begin the work of cutting and hervesting.

Every practical feedar of dairy cattle and young things knows the

Handy in Clover Field.

value of rowen as food for milk production and growth. What is the matter with making rowen out of the whole of the crop?

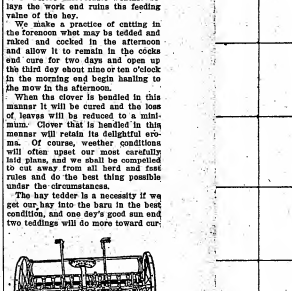
The clover should be cut as soon as it is in blossom. It cannot be cured as quickly, but it can be cured, and we shall be more sure to get a good second crop.

Much of the feedfing value of the clover depends upon how the crop is managed after it is cut. Here and here is where we find many practical farmers who fail to agree on how the clover should be handled, although they are all working with one object in view, and that to cure it as quickly as they can and get the crop secured before unfevorable weather delays the work and ruins the feeding value of the hay.

We make a practice of cutting in the forenoon when may be tedded and raked and cocked in the afternoon and allow it to remain in the cocks and cure for two days and open up the third day about nine or ten o'clock in the morning and begin hauling to the mow in the afternoon.

When the clover is bended in this manner it will be cured and the loss of leaves will be reduced to a minimum. Clover that is handled in this mennar will retain its delightful aroma. Of courses, wet conditions will often upset our most carefully laid plans, and we shall be compelled to cut away from the barn, rain showers and do the best thing possible under the circumstances.

The hay tedder is a necessity if we get our hay into the barn in the best condition, and on day's good sun and two teddings will do more toward cur-



A Disk Plow.

ing a crop of clover than two days' exposure to the sun and weather; besides, when the clover is cocked up and left there is but little danger from rainy weather unless it continues for several days, and even then the loss will be much less than it would be if the clover were left as when first cut in the rowe as it was raked up.

CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

All Machinery Should be Overhauled as Soon as Season Is Over and Repairs Made.

One of the most serious leaks on the farm is in the poor care taken of farm implements when not in use. As soon as the season's work is ended and other machinery, no longer needed this year, should be carefully cleaned; the rust and dirt should be removed from the bearings, and these should be carefully oiled and all bright parts should be given a coat of paint. Preparations should be made for replacing any broken or defective parts.

If time does not permit of all this, make a memorandum to be governed by on some stormy day, and then see that everything is put in readiness for the next hervesting or haying season. Get the repairs and place them on the machines at once. Take care of the plows. Get them under cover. Clean and grease the bright parts, so that, when wanted next spring, they will scour and save the time so many farmers lose in putting their implements into working order.

Importance of Humus.

Remember the importance of having plenty of humus in the soil, and there is no best and most economically supplied by growing clover and practicing good use of the manure that results from keeping live stock to consume the most grown upon the farm.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Outlet Easy To Open

Tell the lumbermen what to do, says their month organ at Thief River Falls. That is easy! Employ a few men to go up, and break that log jam at the ontlet of Red Lake and there would be plenty of water in the river. The Red Lake Falls Gazette, which had an investigation made of the conditions as they exist says: "The present conditions indicates that not the least effort has been made to clear the channel. The logs were run into the stream and allowed to remain there. There can be no excuse for such negligence when it is known that by the removel of the first jam the situation would be relieved."

"The lumber company should be compelled to remove the log jam located a short distance below the ontlet and to clear the lake outlet. That done, there is no doubt that with the present stage of water in the lake the river would again be a large stream."

The above shows how easy it would have been to have opened Red Lake River when this complaint was first made, but the lumber companys though is was cheaper to load up the representative of that "outfit" in St.Paul, that call themselve goverment engineers, with "hot air," and get a report that Red Lake was drying up. (See report published in another coulum), than to hire a few log drivers to open that ontlet after they had blocked it up.

What is the use to keep howling to governor Ebehart about an extra session of the legislature? He is in the same fix as the government engineer at St.Paul. They can't represent the interest and sentiment of the people, for the reason that they have made other arrangements.

If nothing is done to open that log jam and the lumber companys turn that twenty five million feet of logs loose with all the surplus water in Red Lake, we are likly to have the worst flood ever know. But the lumber company might get old Shunk to stand on the bank and holler: "Never mind boys, swim out, but don't blame the lumber company as it is because Red Lake is ABOVE its normal level and an old settler informs me that, this has not happend before for 42 years."

Those who could not visit the the state fair and see the display of Minnesota products should attend the great land show to be held at St. Paul Dec. 12, to 23. The state of Minnesota occupies [illegible] square feet of floor space, and in addition to this the railroads in the northern part of the state have five hundred square feet, giving Minnesota the largest display in the show. Everything will be shown from garden truck and small fruit to minerals from farm crops to furs and live fish.

The Thief River Falls Times does not seem to know what our politics are. Why my dear sir, we are a progressive Republican, [illegible] is progressive. The trouble with [illegible] is that he is twenty years behind the times, and is [illegible] about putting a [illegible]

on an old saw mill twenty years ago. Someone had ought to pinch him and wake him up. Take him down on the road east of town, and let him see the long string of farmers from eastern Pennington county headed for Thief River Falls with their farm produce. After he has had a good dinner, take him for a walk around the city, to your banks, to your stores, hotels, and other places of business, and let him see how busy the business men are, with evidence of prosperity on every hand, and all this in view of the fact, that his old saw mill has not had a pay day for nine months. Wake up! Get progressive. Represent the interest of the farmers, the wealth producers of this country, and not a rich lumber corporation, who have made their millions robbing northern Minnesota of its pine.

Old Shunk Digs In.

The following is a copy of the report sent from the Engineers at St.Paul, which shows why the war department did not compell the lumber company's to open that log jam, and let the water out of Red Lake into this river.

2nd Inorsement.

United States Engineer Office,
St.Paul Minn. August 15th, 1911.

Respectifully returned to the Chief of Engineers.

This matter was investigated by Mr. P. F. Joice, Junior Engineer, WHO VISITED THE CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS and attempted to make an examination of the river. This was impossible as ther is not enough water to float a row boat and there is no roads leading to the outlet. Howerer, Mr. Joice was able to get A GREAT DEAL OF INFORMATION. The City of Thief River Falls has for the past twelve years used water power for the pupose of electric light. During the present year the supply of water faild, and the city officials made an examination of the river. Their account indicates that Red Lake is 3-½ feet below its normal summer level. An old resident there states that the same conditions prevailed 42 year ago, between which time and the present, the stage of the lake has been remarkably uniform. This fall of 3-½ feet cuts off the discharge toalmost nothing with the consequence that logs cannot float. While the upper part of the river is full of logs, they are there only because there is not enough water to take them and they do not constitute a jam; as all accounts agree that they lie side by side with little or no piling up. I think it is quite evident from Mr. Hunt's letter that lack of water is the chief difficulty. If the trouble was due merly to obstructions in the river these obstructions would soon be overflowed. The only prospective relief is from rainfall. There have been rains recently in various parts of the State of Minnesota, and it is to be hoped that conditions may have improved.

I recommend that no action be taken in the matter.

Francis R. Shunk,
Lient. Col. Corps of Engineers.

Read the above over twice, you men that are aquainted with the facts as they exist, and see if you blame THE SUNBEAM, for being a little radical on questions of so much importance to the settlers living along this river. Our interests was handed over to the logging company in a job lot by men in high positions under this government. Cattle do not protest when they are sold in job lots to the butcher, but we are not cattle.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. October 23rd, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ole J. Hanson, of Hilda Minnesota, who on July 7th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1201, Serial No. 04488 for Lot 8 Section 6 and Lots 8, 6 & 7, Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilheim Michelet U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Frank Sayage, John Olson Sordal, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. Sivert Satre, of Thief River Falls Minn.
Aurthur P. Toupin, Register

Not a Joke.

Giles—Take two letters from money and one will be left.
Miles—Is that a joke?
"Yes."
"Well, I know of a fellow who took money from two letters and it was no joke. He got twelve months in jail."



"Where did you get that het?"
"At the hat store," replied the funny man.
"I am surprised. I should think such an original person would buy his hats at the shoe store or the tin shop."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Nov. 10th,
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 4th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that John Krbecek, of Highlanding Minn. who on March 2, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1057, Serial No. 04411, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 19th, day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Martin Bozdeck, of Erie Minn. Joseph Schlehofer, Henry Eliason, of Highlanding Minn. Charles W. Verhachek, of Thief River Falls Minn.
Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 17th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ignatz Stastny, of Turgerson Minn. who on April 11th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1123, Serial No. 04456 for N. E. ¼ Section 24 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 29th, day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John Markuson, Michael Kassa, Eugene H. Besancon, Theodor Nelson, all of Torgerson Minn.
Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 22, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Perley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 5th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04809, for N. W. ¼ Section 22 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhiem Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd, day of January 1912.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter P. Korstad, Peter H. Thoreson, Charles Palmer, George L. Palmer, all of Highlanding Minn.
Aurthur P. Toupin, Register

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself, with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know that I have taken a pill. Frequently being troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and get immediate relief in every case."
A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.
Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills are different from others. Many kinds of liver pills are "impossible" after one trial on account of their harshness. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills do not act by sheer force but in an easy, natural way, without griping or undue irritation. They are not habit forming. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return the price. [illegible]

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 1st, 1911
Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 24th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that, Thoma Twedeo, of Kratka Minnesota, who on [illegible] 1904, made Homestead entry No. 879, Serial No. 01107, for N. W. ¼ Section 9, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Withleim Michelet U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 10th day of January 1912.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Ludvig Larsun, Carl Jeoson, Christian O. Nygaard, Peter Suland, all of Kratka Minn.
AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 10th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. November 4th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given, that Martin Bozdeck, of Erie Minn., who on December 31st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1018 Serial No. 04388, for N. E. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City at Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 19th day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Joseph Schlehofer, Henry Eliasen, John Krebeck, Charles W. Verachek, all of Highlanding Minn.
AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub, The Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 20th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Anton Radolecki, of Roland Minn. who on Octctober. 9th, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 998, Serial No. 04383, for N.E. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John E. Radniecki, of Roland Minn. Tom Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn. Laurntz Wojnerowski, John Peterson, of Roland Minn.
AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 30th. 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ammund K. Breland, of Roland Minn. who on June 17, 1905. made Homestead Entry No. 1186, Serial No. 04479, for N. W. ¼ Section 20 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register, and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 12th, day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses;
Ole O. Nesland, Oscar Nesland, Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Rhoda Minn.
AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.
Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 30th, 1911.
NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Nesland, of Roland Minn. who on February 21, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1052, Serial No. 04407, for S. E. ¼ Section 20 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 12th, day of December 1911.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Oscar Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Rhoda Minn. Ammund K. Breland, Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn.
AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Not In Use There.

"For a college graduate you don't seem to know much horsy slang."
"Sir, I am a graduate of a college of veterinary surgery."—Chicago Tribune.

Turn About.

Stella—When you are engaged you tell him that he must economize. Bella—And after you are married he tells you that you must.—Puck.

The best government is that which teaches us to govern ourselves.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods,

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF gROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO,

KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

She Was Biased.

Dubleigh—Was that you I heard fumbling at your door this morning at 1 o'clock? Clubleigh—At 1? I guess so. My wife declares I got in about 3.—Baltimore Sun.

A Thousand Refusals.

Kate—That Bragson girl claims to have made a thousand refusals of marriage. Ethel—That's true. When Gus asked her to be his wife she replied, "No, a thousand times, no!"—Boston Transcript.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Outlet Easy To Open.

Tell the lumbermen what to do, says their month organ at Thief River Falls. That is easy! Employ a few men to go up and break that log jam at the outlet of Red Lake and there would be plenty of water in the river. The Red Lake Falls Gazette, which had an investigation made of the conditions as they exist says:

"The press dent conditions indicates that not the least effort has been made to clear the channel. The logs were run into the stream and allowed to remain there. There can be no excuse for such negligence when it is known that by the removel of the first jam the situation would be relieved."

"The lumber company should be compelled to remove the log jam located a short distance below the outlet and to clear the lake outlet. That done, there is no doubt that with the present stage of water in the lake the river would again be a large stream."

The above shows how easy it would have been to have opened Red Lake River when this complaint was first made, but the lumber companys though is was cheaper to load up the representative of that "outfit" in St. Paul that call themselves governmen engineers, with "hot air," and get a report that Red Lake was drying up. (See report published in another column), than to hire a few log drivers to open that outlet after they had blocked it up.

What in the hell to keep bowling to governor Eberhart about an extra session of the legislature? He is in the same fix as the government engineer at St. Paul. They can't represent the interest and sentiment of the people, for the reason that they have made other arrangements.

If nothing is doine to open that log jam and the lumber companys here that twenty five million feet of logs loose with all the surplus water in Red Lake, we are likly to have the worst flood ever know. But the lumber company might not odd Shunk to stand on the bank and holler "Never mind boys, swim out, but don't blame the lumber company as it is because Red Lake is ABOVE its normal level and an old settler informs me that this has not happend before for 42 years."

Those who could not visit the State fair and see the display of Minnesota products should attend the great land show at Detroit Mich. Oct. 16 to 28. The state of Minnesota occupies a big space right in the front room in the northern part of the state where the finest wheat, oats, barley, Minnesota the best display in the show. Everything will be shown from garden truck and small fruit to minerals. From farm crops to furs and fish.

The Red Lake River Falls Times does not seem to know what constitutes the "Big Ox" that is responsible for the high price of meat. It says: "Meat is still high in price and we see no reason for it, as cattle are not scarce and the price paid for them is not high." Perhaps the Times does not know that the "Big Ox" is the tariff, and that it is responsible for the high price of everything we eat, wear or use.

Not a Joke.

Editor Sunbeam: Please tell me in the letters from Shunky and oblige a lover of jokes.

Jokes—Is that a joke?

Shunky—I mean of a fellow who took a correspondence course in journalism from the factory and it was expected to last twelve months in all. He got twelve months in jail.

on an old saw mill twenty years ago, Someone had ought to pinch him and wake him up. Take him down on the road east of town, and let him see the long string of farmers from eastern Pennington county headed for Thief River Falls with their farm produce. After he has had a good dinner, take him for a walk around the city, to your banks, to your stores, hotels, and other places of business, and let him see how busy the business men are, with evidence of prosperity on every hand, and call this in view of the fact, that his old saw mill has not had a pay day for nine months. Wake up! Get progressive. Represent the interest of the farmers, the wealth producers of this country, and not a rich lumber corporation, who have made their millions robbing northern Minnesota of its pine.

Old Shunk Digs In.

The following is a copy of the report sent from the Engineers at St. Paul, which shows why the war department did not compell the lumber company's to open that log jam, and let the water out of Red Lake into this river.

2nd Inorecment.

United State Engineer Office,
St. Paul Minn. August 15th, 1911.

Respectfully returned to the Chief of Engineers.

This matter was investigated by Mr. P. F. Joice, Junior Engineer, WHO VISITED THE CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS and attempted to make an examination of the river. This was impossible as ther is not enough water to float a row boat and there is no roads leading to the outlet. However, Mr. Joice was able to get A GREAT DEAL OF INFORMATION. The City of Thief River Falls has for the past twelve years used water power for the pupose of electric light. During the present year the supply of water failed, and the city officials made an examination of the river. Their account indicates that Red Lake is 3-4 feet below its normal summer level, all old residents there agree that the same conditions prevailed 42 years ago, between which time and the present, the stage of the lake has been reasonably uniform. This fall has been remarkably dry, and the supply of 3-4 feet cuts off the discharge to the extent of nothing with the consequence that logs cannot float. While the upper part of the river is full of logs, they are there only because there is not enough water to take them and they do not constitute a jam; as all accounts agree that they lie side by side with little or no piling up. I think it is quite evident from Mr. Hunt's letter that lack of water is the chief difficulty. If the trouble was due merely to obstructions in the river these obstructions would soon be overflowed. The only prospective relief is from rainfall. There have been rains recently in various parts of the State of Minnesota, we use to be hoped that conditions may have improved.

I recommend that no action be taken in the matter.

Ernest R. Shunk,
Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers.

Read the above over twice; you men that are dissatisfied with the facts as they exist, and see if you blame THE SUNBEAM, for being a little radical on questions of so much importance to the settlers living along this river. Our interests was handed over to the logging company in a job lot by men in high positions under this democratic administration. Cattle do not bolest, when they are sold in job lots to the butcher, but we have not cattle.

Notice for Publication.

Notice is the Sunbeam Oct. 27, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 26th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ole J. Hanson, of Hillsdale, Minn. who on 10th, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 12325, Serial No. 04686, for Lots 3 Section 3 and Lots 3, 4 & 7, Section 4 Township 158 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Nicholes U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter Hanson, Thief River Falls Minn.
Joseph Schlehofer, Thief River Falls Minn.
Charles W. Verschelde, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 1st, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ole J. Hanson, of Hillsdale, Minn. who on April 11th, 1910, made Homestead entry No. 11325, Serial No. 04686 for N. E. ¼ Section 34 Township 158 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Nicholes U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 29th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Markuson, Michael Kasse, Eugene H. Swanson, Theodor Nelson, all of Tarnen Wo Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 22, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Patsy P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 8th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04899, for N. W. ¼ Section 22 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before

William Nicholes U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31st, day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter P. Kurstad, Peter M. Thorseth, Charles Peltier, George T. Fowler, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin,
Register.

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. B. Wilson says of them in part:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for years and find them just as recommended. They relieve pain promptly and quickly, but do not seem to have any bad after effects. I have taken a pill occasionally when troubled with headache, and have found relief in a short time. I have also used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and find them a most excellent medicine, being in many cases just what is needed to relieve constipation."

A. B. Wilson.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

are different from others. Many kinds of liver pills act violently—they force the bile in enough or more than enough quantity, but in a violent way, with griping or other disagreeable effects. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills act gently, but surely, on the liver, stirring up the bile in a natural way, with no griping or other disagreeable effects. They are sold by druggists everywhere, and we authorize them to refund the purchase price to any purchaser who finds that they do not benefit or cure. Book on nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



"Where did you get that hat?"
"At the hat store," replied the funny man.

"I am surprised. I should think such an original person would get his hats at the shoe store or the tin shop."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the sunbeam Nov. 10th,
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 4th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that John Krbecek, of Highlanding Minn. who on March 2, 10th, made Homestead Entry No. 1057, Serial No. 04411, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 157 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed Notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of third river falls minn. at thief river falls minn. on the 10th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Martin Bohlofski, of Fels Minn. Joseph Schlehofer, Henry Elliston, of Highlanding Minn. Charles W. Verschelde, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 18th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Blasser, of Tarpeton Minn. who on April 11th, 1910, made Homestead entry No. 11325, Serial No. 04686 for N. E. ¼ Section 34 Township 158 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Nicholes, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 29th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Markuson, Michael Kasse, Eugene H. Swanson, Theodor Nelson, all of Tarpeton Wo Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 22, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Patsy P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 8th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04899, for N. W. ¼ Section 22 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before

William Nicholes U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31st, day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter P. Kurstad, Peter M. Thorseth, Charles Peltier, George T. Fowler, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 27, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 26th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ole J. Hanson, of Hillsdale, Minn. who on 10th, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 12325, Serial No. 04686, for Lots 3 Section 3 and Lots 3, 4 & 7, Section 4 Township 158 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Nicholes U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter Hanson, Thief River Falls Minn.
Joseph Schlehofer, Thief River Falls Minn.
Charles W. Verschelde, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin,
Register.

COPENHAGEN SNUFF

We guarantee that Copenhagen Snuff is now and always has been absolutely pure snuff, that it complies with the laws of every State and all federal laws.

American Snuff Company, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 1st, 1911
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 24th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Thoms Tweetnat Kratka Minnesota, who on 1904, made Homestead entry No. 879, Serial No. 01197, for N. W. ¼
Section 9, Township 158 N. Range 41 W. 5th. principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Nicholes U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ludvig Larson, Carl Jenson, Christian O. Nygaard, Peter Soland, all of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 10th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 6th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Martin Bohlofski, of Fels Minn. who on December 21st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1013 SW No. 04685, for N. E. ¼
Section 13 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Joseph Schlehofer, Henry Elliston, John Krobeck, Charles W. Verschelde, All of Highlanding Minn.

Acturnis P. Tuepin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Oct. 27th, 1911.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 26th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Anton Rabinoski, of Roland Minn. who on December 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 096, Serial No. 04688, for N. E. ¼ Section 9 Township 159 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Nicholes, U.S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John S. Radinoski, of Roland Minn. Tom Lothian, of Stock Minn. Andrew Vujtovich, John Fabricus, of Roland Minn.

Anrtrin P. Tuepin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 26th, 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Ambrose M. Reeland, of Roland Minn. who on March 7, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1198, Serial No. 04479, for W. ½ W. ½ Section 20 Township 161 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Nicholes, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole O. Nesheim, Oscar Nesland, Lewis Nesland, of Roland Minn. Richard Hicks, Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 26th, 1911.
NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Nesland, of Roland Minn. who on 6th February, 1906 made Homestead entry No. 1095, Serial No. 04478, for W. ½ Section 20 Township 161 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Nicholes, U. S. Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole O. Nesheim, Oscar Nesland, Lewis Nesland, of Roland Minn. Richard Hicks, Minn.

Arthur P. Tuepin,
Register.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to buy the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

She Was Biased.

Fulleigh—Was that you I heard having a childhood refusal of marriage at your home this morning at 2 o'clock, Gubleigh—At 2 I guess you, a thousand times, no!—Boston Transcript.

A Thousand Refusals.

Kate—That Benjamin girl claims to have had a thousand refusals of marriage. Ethel—That's true. When Gus asked her to be his wife she replied, "No, a thousand times, no!"—Boston Transcript.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Rack of patents. "There is no invention" "Inventions needed" "Why some inventors fail" Solid rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Assistant Examiner of Patents, and is back and will charge at the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE, PATENT ATTORNEYS WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when yon are ready to make your final proof.

The weather has been very fine the past week, with just about snow enought to make fine sleighing.

There is moro water than usal at this time of year, in the Clearwater river six miles from Red Lake river, which has been closed off by the lumber company.

We are sorry to hear what an awful time they are having at Thief River Falls for want of water power, but we are doing all we can to relieve the present conditions for them.

We publish this week a supplement of our County Commissioners proceedings, which will be appreciated by a large number of our tax payer readers who would like to know where the money goes.

This part of Pennington county will have a number of new settlers in the spring, as we know of a number of familys that are comming from eastern states that will settle here. Get good farmers on the vacant lands, is what we want.

There are some fine farm residences in the town of Deer Park, among which we noted those of Peat Gustafson and Frank Lundeen. Anyone passing by them would imagin that they were in resident portions of St. Paul, instead of the eastern part of the new county of Pennington.

Wm. Parno has drilled a well 210 feet deep on his Kratka farm without striking water. The river has no water in it near his place and he will soon have no water for his stock, and there is hundreds of farmers living along Red Red Lake river that will be in the same fix soon, if that outlet is not opened.

We have received quite a long letter from Kuelberg, who had who had the contract to dig the No. 47 ditch last summer. He of course wants an extension of time for another year. Our county auditor Mr. Fasel is desireous of hearing from the tax payers on the ditch regarding the matter, so there will be a meeting of them called to decide what to do.

Mr. and Mrs. Kretzer and ye editor visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs George Leimer in Deer Park township last Sunday. Mr. Leimers has a fine farm located on the bank of Red Lake River on which he has built a new residence this year. He lost about two years time by going to Washington about four years ago but fortunatly did not sell his farm and is now satisfied to make his future home in the best county in northern Minnesota, by the name of Pennington.

Stephen Singer, the hustling Kratka merchant passed by here Wednesday on a business trp to Rhnda. Ho says the Kratka post office question is still before the department. We can not see why his opponent, Mr. Jenson should want to try to run this office again, when he resigned before because he could not keep on friendly terms with its patrons. If we had a row with about all of the patrons of Sunbeam post office, we would resign, and never ask to be re-appointed.

A farmer dreamed tha he raised five thousand bushels of Wheat, and sold it all for a dollar a bushell, and then he dreamed that he had only sold one bushell in a place, and spent the ballence of the night running around trying to collect and woke up in the morning ringing wet with sweat. He then said to his wife: "I had an awful dream last night, and I know just what ails me. I am going down and pay that $1, that I owe the local paper, the first thing I do this morning."

Old Fogeys.

In its local colums The Sunbeam says that the local flour mills are closed down for want of water then goes on to say. "Good for them and we hope to see the town half stunk out with dead fish in the spring". Relly isent Hunt the most charitable and sociable cuss you ever saw. —T.R.F. Times.

We have a large number of warm personal friends and good paying subscribers in the city of Thief River Falls and we certainly do not wish that any ill luck will overtake them, but we was mad at the part of the city who helped the lumber company to exouse themselves for blocking up this river. Had they allowed that government engineer that was sent up here to envestigate to have went up to that outlet and made an investigation of the facts, as they are, the government would have compelled them to have opened that log jam, and your city would not have had to bonded to have got power to run your electric light plant. The mill would not have had to have put in power that they will soon have no use for, after the old Red Lake River is unchained.

There are a large number of progressive and up to date business men in Thief River Falls, and to them we want to say; that it is not the purpose of this paper, or its publisher to place straws in the way of the advacement of your city, or this county as this is our home.

But you have a lot of old fogys down there, among whom is old man Mussey of The Times, who formed the habit twenty years ago. that when they see a repreaentative of that lumber company they would take off their hat, how the knee and ask what they would have? This time it was to help them to make a false report to government engineers of what caused this river to dry up, but they got caught al it proper.

Straining Himself



Percy—What are you doing about your doctor's advice to take physical exercise, dear boy?

Cholly—I'm cawwying a heavier walking stick and I wear a larger buttonhole bouquet.—New York Mall.

He Had Told It.

Next to Joseph Chamberlain, Birmingham honors no citizen more than Jesse Collings. In politics and friendship Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Collings have been inseparable for many years. They even shared their platform anecdotes, and in regard to one story they arranged that when both were taking part in a meeting the first speaker was entitled to its use.

It so happened that Mr. Collings arrived late at a meeting one night, but was due to speak before Mr. Chamberlain. As he was launching out into the story he felt his coattail pulled, and a voice behind him whispered, "I've told it." So Mr. Collings desisted, but what was his surprise to hear Mr. Chamberlain tell the story as soon as he got on his legs. "I thought you said you told it?" he asked afterward. "So I had," replied the imperturbable Joe, "but not tonight."—Pall Mall Gazette.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 188[illegible].

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for [illegible]

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Christmas Tree Lesson

By Dorothy Blackmore

"IT would be perfect folly, George," the girl was saying.

"Thanks," the man replied, a little hurt.

"You know very well what I mean. It would be foolish—worse than foolish—for us to marry and—it is not because I do not love you, George," she added, earnestly.

"What on earth is necessary—except love?" asked the impatient man.

The girl laughed. "Much—much more," she said. "You admit, for instance, that you are absolutely bored to death in the country, that picnics, any kind of outing where you have to get down to nature is uninteresting to you. Even today you chafe under the discomfort of having to sit on a mossy mound instead of in a mahogany arm chair with a leather hassock at your feet. You would rather hear the clang of a trolley car than the song of a bird; you would rather eat a six-course dinner in a brilliantly lighted restaurant with music and the gay chatter of many companions than sit down quietly in your own home to a simple domestic meal with—with a single woman for a vis-a-vis. While, I—well, set down all the opposites of the things you live for and you have what I like. Don't you see, George?"

For a time the man did not answer. He counted the buttons on his gaiters with the tip of his walking stick.

"Is it as bad as that, girl?" he asked. "Are we as far apart as that?"

Eleanore nodded while she looked straight into his eyes. "We are," she repeated, "even as far as that."

"And there we stand—do we?"

"Yes—you in the city with all the lights turned on you; I in the quiet, peaceful country with only the eyes of my family and my friends to see me and all of nature to commune with."

"It doesn't look like a very happy prospect for a life together, Eleanore. We're old enough to see that—even in our 20's—aren't we? But oh—" and there was a great longing tenderness in his voice—"I do love you. I do want you, dear."

The girl turned away. Presently she rose to go. There was no annoyancy in her movement. At last, the thing she had been fearing had come to pass. They had had their explanation—they had tried to have an understanding as to why they could not marry each other. There was no further hope that he would tire of the life she considered artificial, the life she had been brought up in and—hated. Always, she had longed for the country and when she began to realize that she loved George Davidson it was with fading hope that she studied his life, his fancies, his preferences. He loved every inch of the merry avenues of the crowded cities, every atom of their existence.

On the way home the man told her frankly that if he could not have her—if she could not marry him and take a chance with it all—he would put her out of his life. He, manlike, was willing to take any chance to have her for his wife; but then, she explained to him, he had not given it the thought that was necessary.

"Well, I'll travel," Eleanore told him when they were parting. "I want to see rural France and Germany and—with you out of my life, George—I might be lonely," she said a little wistfully. She looked hastily away that he might not see the effort with which she kept the sparkling tear-drop from tumbling down her cheek. "And—if I find that I can come back and—and live with my ear on the trolley track, I'll—I'll come and let you know. Meantime, you shall not know where I am," she said, an almost imperceptible break in her voice. She had tried to be gay, but she had failed dismally—and she knew he knew it.

"All right, girl," the man said, holding her hand closely in his own. "Since you're afraid of adding to the long list of mis-mates among our friends—I'll remain as I am. I'll have you or no one, mate or mis-mate. Good-by."

He strode off with never a look behind and she knew he was gone out of her life until—"Oh, forever!" she said, as she dashed away the foolish tears that pushed each other from her eyes.

True to her word, she traveled. She journeyed here and there and enjoyed things as only a woman of her caliber can enjoy the beautiful, rare old things she had read of, and heard of all her life.

When she returned to her own country it was to take up her profession of tutoring—but in the country this time. She found a home in the rectory of an old church. The minister was a family friend, and she went into the family to tutor his two children with the privilege of having a few others during odd hours in the week.

She spent many happy days with the children; she taught them everything she knew, how to [illegible] French and German, but, most of all, she taught them the love of Mother Nature.

The holidays were drawing near and Eleanore had little time for introspection. She was busy helping the children keep their Christmas secrets, planning for the Christmas tree in the church, making odds and ends to give to friends. For the time, she was almost forgotten.

But when Christmas eve had come and gone and she sat in the small conservatory of the rectory on Christmas afternoon when the children, tired from play, had gone to take an afternoon nap and the good rector with his wife had gone and done likewise, Eleanore began to have that lonely feeling deep within her. She looked out of doors where tiny snowflakes were just beginning to blow here and there as forerunners of a glorious Yuletide snowstorm.

Suddenly, as if to ward off the blues, she sought her cloak and gloves. She would go out in it if only because she could!

Outside, she struck out briskly toward the churchyard where the fir trees were green. There was much of the yard that was made up of beautiful parkways with wonderful blue spruce trees mingled with the old-fashioned green Christmas tree.

It was toward these trees that she walked and with every breath of the soft, moist air, she felt invigorated. The caress of each tiny snowflake as it touched her cheek was sweet to the girl who loved nature.

Presently, ahead of her, she saw a group of boys. They seemed to be looking up at a great green fir tree and listening to a man who stood in their midst.

Eleanore drew near. None of the little group had seen her as she walked softly on the snow covered grass. The man—her heart beat wildly—was George Davidson.

Suddenly, as if he felt her presence, he turned. "You," he cried, "Eleanore." Then, as if remembering the boys, he said, "Boys, I want to introduce you all to Miss Marvells. Perhaps she can tell you more than I can about—Christmas trees."

Eleanore acknowledged the introduction to each bareheaded lad even while her hand was still in the big warm one of George Davidson.

"It's like this, Eleanore," he was ex-



She Was Not Happy.

plaining. "I've sort of taken up some settlement work on the East side lately, and when one of these boys asked me—not long ago—where the Christmas trees came from I—I felt ashamed to think he had been under my eye and didn't know. He'd never been out of the city in his life—and never seen a fir tree growing."

Eleanore's eyes grew wide with surprise. "Poor lad!" she said.

"Then and there, I promised the whole crowd of boys that on Christmas day I would take them to see a real Christmas tree growing in the earth where it belongs. I told them they should not have their gifts until we stood under one of Nature's own trees and—well, here we are. Aren't we, boys?" he asked, turning to the group of young foreigners who adored him.

"I was trying to tell them about—trees and things and—"

The man broke off lamely.

"And you didn't know very much about them? Was that it?" Eleanore asked, teasingly.

"That's it, exactly," he said. Then he drew near and spoke in an undertone while the lads, feeling instinctively that they were at liberty to roam about if they desired, left the two standing together.

"Is it too late for me—to learn?" he asked.

"No," she said, "but first, I'd like to exchange a few lessons in how to behave in a fashionable restaurant for them," she said.

"Eleanore!" he cried.

"Yes," she admitted, "it isn't so thrilling to sit on the porch all evening and watch the moon come up behind the trees—alone—even if it is Nature, I—suppose we combine our tastes and live in the country, but not so far that we can't get to town whenever we—you, I should say—feel like it."

"I feel now, dear, that I never want to see the city again if—if you don't want to," he said. "I'm so weary of living without you that I'd gladly camp under a haystack with nothing but the lowing herd for an outlook [illegible]

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH & CO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gilleau Vic. Pis. Larry O'Niel, Abrham [illegible] J. A. DUFFY, Cashier. T. L. CRUZON, Assist. Cashier.

We Carry The Fosston All Wool New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS.

Sweaters for Men Ladies and Children. For Good Warm Footware Buy The BALL BAND.

CALL ON US, IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE DeLAVEL CREAM SEPARATOR.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

Wanted: An improved farm to rent for next yer. Inquire of, or address George Leimers, Roland Minn.

Problem in Gain and Loss.

A well known physician of Chicago was attending old Pat, a faithful janitor, but a querulous patient.

"Och, doctor, ye said Thursday would bring ye again, and here it is Friday."

"Today's Thursday, Pat."

"Friday, doctor."

"Mistaken, Pat."

"Sure, I'll ask my daughter. Mary Ann, what day would it be?"

"Doctor's right, father. It's Thursday."

"Och, now, is it, then? I ask your pardon, doctor. But since it's Thursday when I thought it was Friday was I gainin' a day or losin' six? Hould on, I know, doctor; 'tis accordin' to whither this is last week or nixt."—Housekeeper.

Some Responsibility.



"Just himself and his wife alone, isn't it?"

"No, they have a cat, a canary, two dogs and a cow."

"I didn't suppose he was as much of a family man as that."

The Last Dueling Clergyman.

"When did clergymen cease to fight duels?" is a startling inquiry in London Notes and Queries. It will be news to many of us that they were ever fond of that exhilarating pastime. But, as a matter of fact, the Rev. Mr. Allan fought a duel with Lloyd Delany, Esq., and killed him in Hyde park in 1782 [illegible] convicted of manslaughter [illegible]

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

McCALL PATTERNS [illegible]

McCALL'S MAGAZINE [illegible]

[illegible] to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address

THE McCALL CO., 238 to 246 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"



We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co. [illegible]

TIRED, SICK AND DISCOURAGED.

Dean's Kidney Pills Brought Health and Cheerfulness.

Mrs. J. P. Pemberton, 854 Lafayette St., Marshall, Mo., says: "For years I suffered with Bright's disease which doctors said was incurable. I grew so weak, I had to take to my bed. Kidney secretions were suppressed, I became terribly bloated, and finally reached the point where I took no interest in life. It was then I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon



improved. Before long I was without a sign of the trouble that seemed to be carrying me to my grave."

When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S. 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HE WAS NEXT.



Katherine—There is never any excuse for ignorance.

Kidder—That's right. There were even knight schools in the dark ages.

BABY'S ECZEMA AND BOILS

"My son was about three weeks old when I noticed a breaking-out on his cheeks, from which a watery substance oozed. A short time after, his arms, shoulders and breast broke out also, and in a few days became a solid scab. I became alarmed, and called our family physician who at once pronounced the disease eczema. The little fellow was under treatment for about three months. By the end of that time, he seemed so better. I became discouraged. I dropped the doctor's treatment, and commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in a few days noticed a marked change. The eruption on his cheeks was almost healed, and his shoulders, arms and breast were decidedly better. When he was about seven months old, all trace of the eczema was gone."

During his teething period his head and face were broken out in boils which I cured with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Surely he must have been a great sufferer. During the time of teething and from the time I dropped the doctor's treatment, I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, nothing else, and when two years old he was the picture of health. His complexion was soft and beautiful, and his head a mass of silky curls. I had been afraid that he would never be well, and I feel that I owe a great deal to the Cuticura Remedies." (Signed) Mrs. Mary W. Ramsey, 224 E. Jackson St., Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 24, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 5 L, Boston.

Budding Genius.

Knicker—You think Johnny will grow up to be president?

Proudpop—I think that boy can eat anything.—New York Sun.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Happiest Man.

Happier than the man who thinks that whatever is is right is he who thinks that whatever is his is best.

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 500,000 bottles sold last year. $5.00 and $1.00 a bottle, good druggists, or send to manufacturers. Agents Wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Specialists Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

If it is safe to trust God in anything it is safe to trust him in everything.

Diphtheria, Quinsy and Tonsilitis begin with sore throat. How much better to cure a sore throat in a day or two than to be in bed for weeks with Diphtheria. Just keep Hamlins Wizard Oil in the house.

Whenever the devil has a minute to spare he sets another trap for the boy.

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We know very much of the finite we believe in the few we trust God.

Uruguay and the Pan American Railway System

By Jose Rickling



URUGUAY is a country small in area, not quite twice the size of New York state, but large in the importance it has in relation to South American development. Brazil to the north must cross Uruguay to get to the South American metropolis, Buenos Aires. Argentina to the south must use Uruguay's railways to find the shortest route—part rail, part sea—to Europe, England and the United States, for the port of Pernambuco, Brazil, will some day take an importance as the terminus of a through rail line from Buenos Aires and as the port of departure for a quick steamship service to the countries north of the equator. With this in view Brazil is now spending millions upon harbor improvements at this point.

This through railway from Buenos Aires to Pernambuco has therefore something more than a South American significance. It becomes Pan-American. In fact the great system of railways destined to bring shorter easier communication between the capitals and principal cities of all American republics may be divided into two systems: (1) The main line following close to the backbone of the continent and connecting Argentina and the westerly republics with North America through the Isthmus of Panama; (2) the transcontinental



line linking up Chile and Argentina with the easterly republics and thence via steamship line with North America.

That the transcontinental system will be completed long before the roads from Buenos Aires, Chile and Argentina have pierced the Andes and Uruguayan sends passengers and freight to Buenos Aires by the completed Transandine railway. Brazil has pushed her steel highways nearly to the border of Uruguay.

While England and France have poured their capital into the building of these lines, which help to form the Pan American, it seems fitting that the United States should at this step in and complete one link in the chain which goes under the name Pan or All American.

It will not be for the little republic of Uruguay to bring about this desired result.

She greeted to an American company concessions to build the line from Colonia just opposite Buenos Aires northeast to the Rio Grande, a distance of about 365 miles, with a branch of 40 miles to connect with an existing line to the east.

Uruguay has found it good policy to encourage railway building by fair and liberal treatment of capital which ventures into such large undertakings. The government has confidence in the future of Uruguay and is willing, therefore, to guarantee an interest earning upon a fair capitalization, believing that the country as it develops will make good and produce these earnings and more. Experience has shown such confidence to be well founded, and the existing railways are paying good returns to their shareholders. Uruguay, therefore, felt no hesitation in inviting capital from her sister republic north of the equator to enter the field.

How the invitation was accepted may be learned from an examination of the Uruguayan consular records. During the past three months, April, May and June, a steady stream of invoices has passed through the offices. Thousands of tons of rails, bridge and other structural steel, telegraph poles and wire, fence wire, cement, lumber, passenger cars, freight cars and locomotives have left the port of New York headed for Uruguay. From Newport News the Lovles cleared, a good-sized herbontine purchased by the Pan American Transcontinental Railway company to help out in carrying railroad ties and lumber. From New Orleans, on June 7, the Wimbledon steamed away, carrying the largest consignment of lumber which ever went out of that port. Over 50,000 ties and over 60,000 feet of yellow pine timber made up her cargo.

All of these things go to help build the first American railway in the River Plata region. Inquiry has developed that the enterprise is one which is backed by business more than by banking interests in the United States. The work has been carried on quietly and steadily. The surveys were completed and submitted to the government July 15, 1910. The winter and early spring were occupied in arranging for purchase of material and equipment. Grading was begun at Durazno on March 6.

The first section of 30 miles was formally opened to public service in September, 1911, and the entire line will be completed within four years.

It seems thus to be destined that Uruguay, of all the South American republics, shall be first intimately known to United States capital. And as where one's capital is there lies one's interest, it seems not unlikely that Uruguay in its development may feel strongly the influence of American ideas and customs and perhaps be drawn into still closer national sympathy with the people of the United States.

In the physical characteristics of the country Uruguay bears a striking resemblance to parts of the United States. The rolling prairies and stony streams of Illinois are there, as, too, is the rich, deep, bleak soil.

The peaches, grapes and pears of northern Ohio find a natural home in the southerly portions of the country, and the sands of Colonia remind one of the sands of Lake Erie.

In the history of the development of the middle west he repeated south of the equator one can see Uruguay well peopled and well plowed, a prosperous country to live in and a fair one to look upon.

In the plans of the railway company the development of the port of Colonia plays an important part. It is understood that there will be established a center of distribution for imports to the River Plata region. Storage warehouses will enable manufacturers to ship their goods at trifling expense large stocks upon which they can call as needed for distribution in the Argentine or Uruguayan cities or up-river districts.

The natural depth of the water in such at Colonia as to make this one of the finest of harbors. The largest ocean steamers will be able to discharge their cargoes quickly and cheaply. Natural conditions, in fact, seem to have destined this point for one of the great shipping centers of the River Plata region.

This Pan American railway has large significance for Uruguay, but it may become even more for the United States. If it serves, as now seems quite possible, as the introduction of United States capital to this great South American region, and familiarizes United States investors with the sound and stable character of railway enterprise, as it has been and will be developed on this port of the new world, it will have accomplished more than its mere task for the republic of the north as for Uruguay, and more perhaps for the general advancement of Pan Americanism than for either.

OFFICIAL INVITATION TO AMERICANS

HOW ROBERT ROGERS, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, IN WINNIPEG ADDRESS, ISSUES WELCOME OF AMERICANS TO WESTERN CANADA.

During the course of a reply to an address presented to Hon. Robert Rogers, the newly appointed Minister of the Interior of Canada at a banquet given at Winnipeg in his honor that gentleman spoke on immigration. The tone of his remarks was that he intended to pursue an aggressive and forward policy in the matter of immigration. In part, he said:

"The most important branch perhaps of that department (Interior) is that of immigration.

"If there is anything more than another we want here it is a greater population, and it shall be my duty to present to the people in all parts of the world where desirable emigrants are to be found the advantages and the great possibilities of this country. We have received in the past a reasonably large immigration from south of the international boundary, and in this connection let me say just a word for our American cousins who have found happy homes amongst us, and those whom we hope to welcome in greater numbers in the years to come. There are hundreds of thousands of them in our prairie provinces, happy in the enjoyment of a freedom as great as they ever knew, and all contributing in a materiel way towards the development of Canada. We are not blind to their value as settlers. They come better equipped with scientific farming knowledge than most of our emigrants, and constitute without doubt the wealthiest class of emigrants any new country has ever known. As head of the immigration department it will be my privilege to offer them a welcome hearty and sincere, and to so contribute to their welfare that under the protecting folds of the Union Jack they will enjoy as great a degree of liberty and hepphess as under the Stars and Stripes. The Borden government cherishes nothing but the kindliest feelings for the people of the great republic to the south, and will do all in its power to increase the bonds of kinship and neighborly good feeling that has so long existed. (Hear, hear.)

"While we adopt a vigorous emigration policy in the country, we will also adopt the same vigorous policy in other parts of the world. We will go to England, Ireland and Scotland, and every other country irrespective of race, creed or nationality, where we can find suitable and desirable emigrants for this great country. I think much good work can be done in those countries, and especially perhaps at the present time in England, Ireland and Scotland. Now, then, it will be my duty to stir up that policy in the most vigorous manner possible."

Felt Safe.

"I always enjoy going to the first performance of a new play."

"Why the first?"

"Because I'm always sure then that the man who sits behind me hasn't seen it before."

Crafty Vegetarian.

Nebuchednezzer went on all fours.

"Man are uneteing deer even when they walk upright," he consoled himself.—New York Sun.

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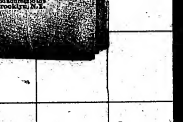


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Hard to Destroy Species

Difficulty of Extermination Is Exemplified by the Case of the Wolf in Europe.

When man sets about ridding himself of entire species of animals by systematic persecution he usually finds it a difficult job. Set a price on the head of a wolf or a woodchuck, and the animal seems at once to realize the importance of prolonging its life.

The case of the wolf in Europe is a historic one. A price has been set on the creature's head for centuries, and yet there is only a small portion of the continent from which the animal has been exterminated. The Netherlands is free of wolves, owing to the character of the country. The whole land furnishes not a single rocky den suitable for a wolf's lair, neither is there a forest for the animal's shelter.

It is true the wolf has been exterminated from Great Britain, and Ireland. This result has been reached, however, by indirect means rather than by a direct attack. The clearing off of the forest left the wolf no place in which to hide from pursuit. The islands were too far from the continent for their thither ranks to be recruited from the mainland. In Spain and France the wolf has at no time been unknown, although a price has been set on its head for hundreds of years. The animal has developed cunning in proportion as the pursuit has become closer. Like the crow, it has learned to take care of itself. On the other hand, species reared by human care have very little help toward their continuance from the well-meant efforts of man to that end. In proof of this we are told that there is an ancient act of parliament still in force in England and Wales prohibiting the taking of eggs of certain birds, of which six birds are expressly named. In spite of this protecting law, four of the six species have ceased to breed in those countries. The indirect ways in which such results are brought about are shown in the destruction of the quail in New Zealand. The birds once were numerous; no one wished to destroy them. But the land was burned over for other purposes at seasons when the eggs and young of the quail were exposed to destruction, and a few years brought the species to an end.

Difference Lies in Direction.

A precocious son of one of the managers of William S. Vare's mayoralty campaign has been following the developments of the fight with interest. He has not yet acquired all the rudimentary knowledge of politics necessary to understand all the curves but he is learning.

"Father," he inquired the other evening, as his "oh man" bolted down his evening meal, having come early, "what's the difference between a traitor and a Republican?"

"Fellow, that leaves our side and goes over to the gang," snapped the father.

"And what do you call those who they quit the other side and come to you?"

Facts About Wedding Gifts

Presents Should Be Sent to a Bride-Elect Within a Fortnight of Her Marriage.

Wedding gifts are sent to a bride-elect within three weeks or a fortnight of the day set for her marriage. More visiting acquaintances of the families or the couple about to be wed do wait to wait and see whether they are asked to a wedding before forwarding any presents. This course is not prompted by cold calculation, but by genuine delicacy. As soon as the person thus in doubt receives a card a pleasant assurance is given, and the gift may then be forwarded.

When wedding cards extending an invitation to witness merely the marriage ceremony are received by one who acknowledges only the mere formal acquaintance with the bride or groom, or either of their families, there rests no obligation to send a gift. It would be proper to send one if the recipient of the cards wishes to, still many persons feel that the receipt of such cards calls for one. It is customary to send a gift where the card includes an invitation to the house afterward, as well as the church.

Persons in mourning may send wedding gifts, though they are not able to attend either the ceremony or reception. Those who feel themselves under obligation for gifts they received favors from either of the contracting parties are privileged to send a bridal gift, even if they are not invited to the wedding. Gifts are usually presented with cards bearing the names of their senders.

Only the intimate friends and relatives of a bride are entitled to present the gifts in person.

Shorthand.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller shows the religious side of his character by making notes of a sermon in order to read it at his sick wife. The note-taking habit is a useful one. When this great financier becomes his own stenographer he is indulging in a pleasant occupation, knowledge of shorthand is a good accomplishment for anybody. Its usefulness is unquestionable. Anyone capable of taking phonographic notes need not necessarily be speedy enough for professional work. If one can merely take notes two or three times as fast as he could by using long hand he can catch and preserve important data. For most Americans a knowledge of shorthand is of far more importance than the acquirement of a foreign language, as the latter cannot be used often and is easily forgotten. In the public schools its pursuit would soon make pupils better spellers and writers, as well as more accurate in their pronunciation and grammar.

Red Whiskers.

"Plunkville needs a new constable?"

"What's the matter with the present incumbent?"

"He has black whiskers and the people in the new addition to the town are all Irish and they are unable to get along with officers of such hostile appearance."

The PING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL DELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DENBOROW HOLMES

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young undertaker becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken, prosperous saloon keeper in his town. They prompt a slave in a blinding blizzard but he is rescued by the undertaker's assistant. Later the obstreperous boy plays a note in the body found in the snow and upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse fails exhausted; the youth puts her on his own and, himself, breaks through the snow. The woman thanks her escort into a snow drift and leaves him. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire. Miss Haldane, also rich and beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and no-one-else with her in her work. Gormly becomes owner of a steamship line and finds himself frustrated in pier and track extension plans by granting absolutely, backed by the Colliver Traction company. An automobile accident brings Dr. Haldane and his daughter home. Gormly attempts to buy off Haldane as mayor of New York and redeem the city from corruption. Mr. Haldane is a long distance interview with Gormly, makes an indirect proposition to compromise by the latter has been leading in the municipal campaign. Haldane declines the proposition and which Haldane is suspected of being the head. Gormly boldly announces his plan to campaign in Haldane. Gormly rides to Haldane's place, carrying word of the auto accident. The next morning he refers to the ride of the night before as "quite a lark." Gormly is the "Ping" of the title. Haldane's daughter appears and opposes his candidacy for mayor. The political declaration of the merchant prince produced a tremendous sensation. The minority party, seeing in him a second Moses, make overtures lookers to the leadership of the anti-Gormly forces. Haldane refuses. A meeting of the Eachen Society of the "Ping" is held at the Haldane home. Many political dignitaries and heroes are present and ways and means are advanced to dampen Gormly's mayoralty aspirations and squelch his candidacy. The youngest Haldane is approached as the strong candidate; the private secretary and the city's detective force is to be used to dig up something damaging to Gormly. Haldane refuses the nomination and announces that he will support Gormly. A mass meeting is called for the purpose of ratifying the Gormly force, and at the same time rush through a Freight Traction company franchise, without which the Eachen Society would be helpless. The press heralds a sensational interview in the mayoral candidate, now under pressure, directly opposing the franchise and the revision by granting a ground-rent renewal of the traction franchise. Gormly offers two dollars per share for the franchise. The excited populace threaten to hook the aldermen, when addressed by Gormly.

CHAPTER X—Continued.

"Now, sir," said Gormly, "you see what our masters the people think. They wish me to put to you a question. If such a measure comes before you, will you veto it or will you not?"

The mayor was in a dilemma, a fearful one. He was quick enough to see that his whole political future, the future of his party, practically depended upon his action. If he did not declare his purpose to veto the bill, he and his party were doomed. If he took some other course, they would still have a fighting chance. The mayor rose to the occasion.

"Gentlemen," he said, "my action shall be dictated by yourselves."

"Answer! Answer! No speech!" roared the crowd.

"Every man is entitled to his chance," said Gormly, "and I beg you to hear."

"I will pledge you my word," continued the mayor, "that so far as I have power the issuance of this franchise shall be determined by the election. If I am so fortunate as to receive a majority, I shall take it as a sign that you indorse the policy which, with an eye single to the public interest, believes that it demands the granting of the franchise to the Gotham Freight Traction company, which has already served you so well. If on the contrary, my distinguished opponent shall prevail, the matter will be left for his determination."

"You won't sign the bill if it comes to you then?" asked some one in the crowd.

"I will not, and I will use what influence I have to see that it is not presented to me," was the answer.

"Nothing doing," said Gormly, "could be fairer than that. The issue is clearly and sharply drawn. If you want to perpetuate the power of the Gotham Freight Traction company, you have only to re-elect the present mayor. If you want to reassume your own control of affairs, you have only to elect me. I don't ask you now which it shall be. I don't want any more cheering. I want you to go to your homes and go to work. Good night."

He sank down in the automobile, covered with perspiration and trembling with excitement and exertion.

Amid tumultuous cheering and applauding, the crowd opened a line through which the big automobile slowly moved over toward Broadway and then sped upward through the night.

Connell turned to the mayor. "Shall I drive these dogs out of the square? Curse 'em!" he cried.

Nothing would have suited the mayor better; but policy would not permit.

"No," he said, "just picket the approaches to the city hall. Let the people alone. They will disperse now."

Indeed they were already beginning to break away.

"Well, you've gone and done it now, my boy," said Connell, giving the mayor a cordial embrace. "Tighest game ever played, the Eachen Society, Haldane, Gormly—all the big guns in town. Say, you're the real thing, you are. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go and get Warren gloomily, "unless I am elected."

The mayor turned away and walked into the city hall. Rutherford met him at the door.

"I want to congratulate you," he said, "on your course."

"Do you approve of it?"

"Approve! It was the nerviest sort of a thing for you to do, but the only thing. That damned Gormly had you dead to rights; but you took the wind out of his sails."

"I don't know," answered the mayor, nervously. "What will Liffey and Bonson and the rest say?"

"I don't know," returned Rutherford; "but whatever they say, it was the only thing on God's earth to do, and they ought to be glad that you had the nerve to do it. Now, we've got to win the election."

"Yes," said the mayor; "but how?"

Outside the city hall a slender, quiet, but shrewd looking man edged his way carefully through the rapidly dispersing crowd until he caught sight of Connell standing on the steps scowling at the multitude, black rage in his heart.

"Well," said the chief, as the man came close to him, "any news?"



"You See What Our Masters the People Think!"

"I have a clue," was the answer.

"Come in here!" said the chief, laying his hand on the other man's shoulder, and in his excitement and eagerness almost jerking him into the city hall.

CHAPTER XI.

Miss Haldane Listens to a Declaration.

For some distance the automobile sped onward. Before one of the big wholesale buildings on lower Broadway, now entirely dark, it suddenly stopped in obedience to a signal from the tonneau. A hand was laid on Gormly's shoulder, and a voice he knew and to which he thrilled spoke to him.

"Mr. Gormly," said Miss Haldane, "that was the most magnificent, splendid, dramatic scene I ever witnessed or participated in."

Gormly rose to his feet instantly and faced about.

"You were there, Miss Haldane!" he exclaimed.

"Didn't you see me?" asked the girl, a note of disappointment in her voice.

"And didn't you see me?" put in Miss Haldane opportunely.

"Well, girls," said Livingstone Haldane, "how long are you going to keep up stepping here?"

"I was about to suggest," said Miss Stewart, "that Mr. Gormly and I change places. I don't want to talk to you particularly; but I know that Eleanor wants to speak to Mr. Gormly, and—"

The words were not out of her mouth before Gormly had leaped to the street and opened the door. He assisted Miss Stewart to the place he had occupied, took her place by the big woman's side and sank down in the shadow of the car. As soon as the change was effected the car moved on.

"I am sure you must, that I was aware of your presence, Miss Haldane," said Gormly quietly. "And because of that I know that I never spoke better."

"It was a great occasion," was the reply, "and great eloquence makes great occasions."

"That and the consciousness, unconscious, if you will, if I may use such a contradiction—that you were listening—dare I not say sympathetically?—carried me through."

"It was glorious. You played upon those people as I might play upon—"

"Me," said Gormly softly.

"Upon an instrument of music," continued the girl. "I think your election is sure."

"I think so too," was the answer; "but I am not indulging in any overconfidence, and there is no let to no weakening of effort until the last minute."

They had by this time reached Fourteenth street. Although it was long after the ordinary time for the issuance of the latest editions of the newspapers, newsboys were already crying scraps of the epitome on their streets, and papers were being bought eagerly on every hand.

"Mr. Gormly," she turned suddenly full upon him, "why have you said to my brother that I must not come to the store any more to consult you on business matters?"

"My dear Miss Haldane," said Gormly. "I did that for your sake."

"But why?"

"I have ascertained that I am being shadowed by practically all the detectives of the city hall force; that I am watched constantly; that all my visitors are noted; and I did not wish to involve you in any notoriety whatsoever. Therefore, although I had no knowledge that you would come or that you wanted to come, I thought it proper to advise you through your brother not to do so."

"Of course I wanted to come," said the young woman, earnestly, "I have very many things pertaining to the campaign. I have done what I could among such friends as I was able to influence to get them to aid you. It was through me that Livingstone profured his services. I owed it to my father, but I have been unable to make any impression upon him; and now, I wanted to hear from you directly how things were going."

"I realize all that you have done, and you can't imagine, Miss Haldane, how great a deprivation it was to me to send such a message, and how hard a course it was to decide upon."

"I made Livingstone bring us both down here tonight. But I never dreamed that I was going to be the spectator of such a scene as that which has just happened. I don't believe there was ever anything more dramatic or splendid in the history of American politics. Why, it was like a new Declaration of Independence! When that multitude surged back and forth, they were yelling, threatening and muttering. I followed every emotion in my own heart. I never was so thrilled in my life. I am glad to have lived through this, to have seen it, to have been a small part of it."

"You can't imagine," said Gormly, "how great a part of it you have been. I will not say that I am doing it all for you now; that would not be true or fair. But you were my inspiration in the beginning; your words, your presence. Miss Haldane, I have something to say to you."

"First of all," he began, "where are you taking me?"

"Anywhere you want to go," was the answer, "only, please, not to the city hall. I am afraid that I am responsible for the fact that the police have been withdrawn from the vicinity of your house. I am afraid that I have been the cause of the withdrawal of the protection which you have been receiving. I am very sorry for that."

"Don't be," said Gormly. "I have no use for them. Where do you live?"

"Riverside Drive. We can get a decent bite to eat in some quiet place down there, and—"

"Suppose we go to my rooms and I'll see what I can get for us that is agreeable to you?"

"I am in your hands," answered Gormly gratefully. "And indeed, I think I should like it very much. I had no idea how tired I was till you told me. You know, how few opportunities I get like this for an hour's quiet enjoyment."

"Leave it to me," said young Haldane. "I'll turn you up at your apartment in proper time and in good shape. Tonight you are going to enjoy yourself and drop the campaign for a little while."

Whether or not Gormly would have indulged in the battle if he had had foreknowledge of this alliance between the father of the woman he loved and her brother he was trying to overthrow, is a question. As to his present attitude, he had begun his campaign with mingled feelings. It had been at first in a certain sense adventitious, a chess game for the winning of Eleanor Haldane; but larger issues had speedily relegated that to a motive into the background, and now the campaign made every possible appeal to his honor as a man, to his sense of duty as a citizen. And while Eleanor Haldane hulked large before him, he knew that no matter what might be the result of the campaign so far as she was concerned, he must of absolute necessity press for the end of it. He wanted to win for her; but if it became necessary, he would win without her, and for the people's sake.

It would make his election probably certain to reveal to the public the true sinister influences behind the traction company and the Eachen society. His agents had been thorough in their work, and they had discovered what nobody suspected; that the system of which Haldane was the head practically controlled all the public utilities and afforded all the financial backing for the Eachen society and its immense corruption fund.

Gormly had meant to carry on his campaign to the end, and then tell her that he loved her and ask her to be his wife. He saw swiftly that with all the complications before him this would be an entirely fruitless proceeding. Indeed, if under more favorable circumstances he would have won her affections, it was probable that now his success or failure would be unavailing. He had been wondering since the knowledge had come to him how he could get speech with her without too great publicity, and behold fortune had given him the chance. At whatever hazards he intended to avail himself of it.

"Miss Haldane," he began, after they had been sitting for some moments in silence, "I said that I had something to say to you. I don't suppose either of the terms or the circumstances are propitious, but necessity compels me to say it now."

"I shall be very glad indeed to listen to anything that you have to say to me," was the answer.

"Thank you. I meant—it was my purpose—I intended—when I had won the first step to ask you if you would not help me with the rest of the battle."

"Help you, Mr. Gormly?"

"Yes, Miss Haldane, I purposed to ask you to be my wife."

"You—you—" exclaimed the girl.

"It surprises you doubtless. Possibly it dismays you."

"It surprises me, certainly."

"And yet you must have known, you must have seen—you must have known enough for that—that I cared a great deal for your opinion."

"I will not deny it, Mr. Gormly," returned the girl. "Things you have said, not so much that perhaps as the way you have said them, have led me to think so. But I really never imagined—you see there is so much difference—"

"I know that I am almost old enough to be your father," returned the man gently, "I am no boy. Therefore, I am the more sure and convinced of what I say, and you can be the more sure that I love you."

"It is a great honor that you pay me," began the woman.

"Wait!" said the man. "I am not through. I did not intend to tell you tonight. As I say, I was going to wait until I had something worth while to offer; but things that I have learned have made it necessary in my judgment to inform you of this fact at once."

"What things, Mr. Gormly? Is some one making charges against you or discovering things about you?"

"Not one bit of myself I am thinking."

"Of whom? Of what then?"

"As I said before," returned the man, "I can say no more. It seems to me that now my honor demands that I put you in possession of the state of my feelings. I am not asking you if you care anything for me. I realize that you could not. It is easy for me to have fallen in love with you, infinitely easy. I don't see how I could have helped it; but the case with you is different. And I want you to know, whatever happens in these closing days of the campaign, that I do truly and devotedly love you. Great God! Miss Haldane, I have never said those words to a soul since I was a boy. Yes and I know what they mean to me, what it would like to have them mean to you. Some day, it may be soon, I shall ask you to be my wife; but now all that I want to impress upon you is that whatever happens to me or anyone, I am pledged to you in my heart forever. Nothing can make any difference in my feelings. You are—"

"Stop!" cried the girl, rising to her feet and confronting him. "You have no right to say these things to me. You have no right to—to—"

"Eleanor," said Livingstone Haldane, "how long are you going to keep up stepping here?"

"I was about to suggest," said Miss Stewart, "that Mr. Gormly and I change places. I don't want to talk to you particularly; but I know that Eleanor wants to speak to Mr. Gormly, and—"

The words were not out of her mouth before Gormly had leaped to the street and opened the door. He assisted Miss Stewart to the place he had occupied, took her place by the big woman's side and sank down in the shadow of the car. As soon as the change was effected the car moved on.

"I am sure you must, that I was aware of your presence, Miss Haldane," said Gormly quietly. "And because of that I know that I never spoke better."

"It was a great occasion," was the reply, "and great eloquence makes great speakers."

"That and the consciousness, unconscious, if you will, if I may use such a contradiction—that you were listening—dare I not say sympathetically?—carried me through."

"It was glorious. You played upon those people as I might play upon—"

"Me," said Gormly softly.

"Upon an instrument of music," continued the girl. "I think your election is sure."

"I think so too," was the answer; "but I am not indulging in any overconfidence, and there is no let to no weakening of effort until the last minute."

They had by this time reached Fourteenth street. Although it was long after the ordinary time for the issuance of the latest editions of the newspapers, newsboys were already crying scraps of the epitome on their streets, and papers were being bought eagerly on every hand.

"Mr. Gormly," she turned suddenly full upon him, "why have you said to my brother that I must not come to the store any more to consult you on business matters?"

"My dear Miss Haldane," said Gormly. "I did that for your sake."

"But why?"

"I have ascertained that I am being shadowed by practically all the detectives of the city hall force; that I am watched constantly; that all my visitors are noted; and I did not wish to involve you in any notoriety whatsoever. Therefore, although I had no knowledge that you would come or that you wanted to come, I thought it proper to advise you through your brother not to do so."

"Of course I wanted to come," said the young woman, earnestly, "I have very many things pertaining to the campaign. I have done what I could among such friends as I was able to influence to get them to aid you. It was through me that Livingstone profured his services. I owed it to my father, but I have been unable to make any impression upon him; and now, I wanted to hear from you directly how things were going."

"I realize all that you have done, and you can't imagine, Miss Haldane, how great a deprivation it was to me to send such a message, and how hard a course it was to decide upon."

"I made Livingstone bring us both down here tonight. But I never dreamed that I was going to be the spectator of such a scene as that which has just happened. I don't believe there was ever anything more dramatic or splendid in the history of American politics. Why, it was like a new Declaration of Independence! When that multitude surged back and forth, they were yelling, threatening and muttering. I followed every emotion in my own heart. I never was so thrilled in my life. I am glad to have lived through this, to have seen it, to have been a small part of it."

"You can't imagine," said Gormly, "how great a part of it you have been. I will not say that I am doing it all for you now; that would not be true or fair. But you were my inspiration in the beginning; your words, your presence, Miss Haldane. I have something to say to you."

"First of all," he began, "where are you taking me?"

"Anywhere you want to go," was the answer, "only, please, not to the city hall. I am afraid that I am responsible for the fact that the police have been withdrawn from the vicinity of your house. I am afraid that I have been the cause of the withdrawal of the protection which you have been receiving. I am very sorry for that."

"Don't be," said Gormly. "I have no use for them. Where do you live?"

"Riverside Drive. We can get a decent bite to eat in some quiet place down there, and—"

"Suppose we go to my rooms and I'll see what I can get for us that is agreeable to you?"

"I am in your hands," answered Gormly gratefully. "And indeed, I think I should like it very much. I had no idea how tired I was till you told me. You know, how few opportunities I get like this for an hour's quiet enjoyment."

"Leave it to me," said young Haldane. "I'll turn you up at your apartment in proper time and in good shape. Tonight you are going to enjoy yourself and drop the campaign for a little while."

Whether or not Gormly would have indulged in the battle if he had had foreknowledge of this alliance between the father of the woman he loved and her brother he was trying to overthrow, is a question. As to his present attitude, he had begun his campaign with mingled feelings. It had been at first in a certain sense adventitious, a chess game for the winning of Eleanor Haldane; but larger issues had speedily relegated that to a motive into the background, and now the campaign made every possible appeal to his honor as a man, to his sense of duty as a citizen. And while Eleanor Haldane hulked large before him, he knew that no matter what might be the result of the campaign so far as she was concerned, he must of absolute necessity press for the end of it. He wanted to win for her; but if it became necessary, he would win without her, and for the people's sake.

It would make his election probably certain to reveal to the public the true sinister influences behind the traction company and the Eachen society. His agents had been thorough in their work, and they had discovered what nobody suspected; that the system of which Haldane was the head practically controlled all the public utilities and afforded all the financial backing for the Eachen society and its immense corruption fund.

Gormly had meant to carry on his campaign to the end, and then tell her that he loved her and ask her to be his wife. His saw swiftly that with all the complications before him this would be an entirely fruitless proceeding. Indeed, if under more favorable circumstances he would have won her affections, it was probable that now his success or failure would be unavailing. He had been wondering since the knowledge had come to him how he could get speech with her without too great publicity, and behold fortune had given him the chance. At whatever hazards he intended to avail himself of it.

"Miss Haldane," he began, after they had been sitting for some moments in silence, "I said that I had something to say to you. I don't suppose either the time or the circumstances are propitious, but necessity compels me to say it now."

"I shall be very glad indeed to listen to anything that you have to say to me," was the answer.

"Thank you. I meant—it was my purpose—I intended—when I had won the first step to ask you if you would not help me with the rest of the battle."

"Help you, Mr. Gormly?"

"Yes, Miss Haldane, I purposed to ask you to be my wife."

"You—you—" exclaimed the girl.

"It surprises you doubtless. Possibly it dismays you."

"It surprises me, certainly."

"And yet you must have known, you must have seen—you must have known enough for that—that I cared a great deal for your opinion."

"I will not deny it, Mr. Gormly," returned the girl. "Things you have said, not so much that perhaps as the way you have said them, have led me to think so. But I really never imagined—you see there is so much difference—"

"I know that I am almost old enough to be your father," returned the man gently, "I am no boy. Therefore, I am the more sure and convinced of what I say, and you can be the more sure that I love you."

"It is a great honor that you pay me," began the woman.

"Wait!" said the man. "I am not through. I did not intend to tell you tonight. As I say, I was going to wait until I had something worth while to offer; but things that I have learned have made it necessary in my judgment to inform you of this fact at once."

"What things, Mr. Gormly? Is some one making charges against you or discovering things about you?"

"Not one bit of myself I am thinking."

"Of whom? Of what then?"

"As I said before," returned the man, "I can say no more. It seems to me that now my honor demands that I put you in possession of the state of my feelings. I am not asking you if you care anything for me. I realize that you could not. It is easy for me to have fallen in love with you, infinitely easy. I don't see how I could have helped it; but the case with you is different. And I want you to know, whatever happens in these closing days of the campaign, that I do truly and devotedly love you. Great God! Miss Haldane, I have never said those words to a soul since I was a boy. Yes and I know what they mean to me, what it would like to have them mean to you. Some day, it may be soon, I shall ask you to be my wife; but now all that I want to impress upon you is that whatever happens to me or anyone, I am pledged to you in my heart forever. Nothing can make any difference in my feelings. You are—"

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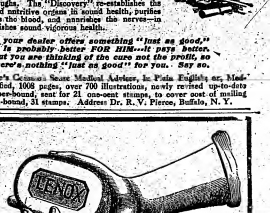
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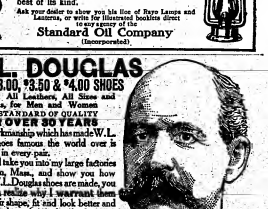
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The Wonderful Dogs of St. Bernard

by Sterling Heilig







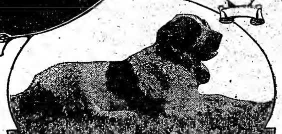


ST. BERNARD HOSPICE



AUGUSTINE MONK AND ST. BERNARD DOG





THE KENNELS A LITTER OF ST. BERNARD PUPPIES

A FULL BLOODED ST. BERNARD DOG



ENTRANCE to KENNELS of the ST. BERNARD HOSPICE

I HAVE just quit forty of the most magnificent dogs in the world—as big as calves, as husky as bears, as intelligent as folks, as pedigreed as princes, as meritorious as saints, and as pure and plain-living as their masters, the Augustine canons, who, after fifteeo years of a climate that is nine mooths ice end snow, break down completely, with swelled joints, impoverished blood and chronio rheumatism.

The dogs are as aristocratic es the kings who in the middle ages seot them collars of gold; becouse the first Bernards, their ancestors, were already on the spot, aiding travelers in so amateurish wey, wheo St. Bernard de Maothoo went up from Aosta and founded the Hospice, A. D. 962. Their eocestors, bear-fighting dogs of old Charlemagne's court, had been left with certain mountaineer chiefs, emoog other peymeot for aid and neotrality, by an carlier Bernerd, uncle of Charlemagne, wbco be marched an army by this route A. D. 773.

Thus the great dogs of imperial court race were oear the spot when St. Bernard and his companions built their famous refuge at the epcx of the pess; and to understand their evolotioo—why the good monks began training them oot to be like other dogs—they most have an idea of this majestic short-cut of antiquity from north Europe into Italy.

Nowadeys the tunnels take you through by rail, in three-quarters of an bour, bot before such modern eogineering woodars it was different. Why has Napoleoo's—or Hannibel's—pessage of the Alps remained so striking? Because a great army, with its baggage, camp material, supplies, cannons and ammunition carts or yat more pondarous elephants, irrupted unexpectedly on the fertile plains of the sooth. They fell, really, from the cloods—the clonds hanging round the suow capped wall of mountains! Otherwise, Napoleon must have led his army round by the Mediterranean, interminabla journay that would have surprised nobody.

Otherwise, Hannibal, wandering with his hundreds of war elephants from Spain up into France would hava been obliged to wander back or stay there. Instead, he followed the Rhine valley to the entrance of the Great St. Bernard, climbed the grand old roed, op, op to its snow and ice, elephants and all, and descended on the vines and fig trees of Cepua, to the immense surprise of the Romans.

Tho first army to risk it was a Gaulish one, 150 years befora Hannibal. The Romans nsed it as early as B. C. 105; and the monks presorve tablets that record the passage of verious legions. After tbe foundetion of Aosta, B. C. 23, it became frequsnted by travelers and traders—a Temple of Jopiter actually stood at tbe top, where oow risss the gigantic statoe of St. Bernard. Roman emperors improved the road, ootably Coustaotioe, A. D. 339. Later, barbariao bordes fell oo the empire from its heigbts; bot in the anarchy of the early dark ages it became one of the most traveled and securest rootes of Europo, policed by mountain chiefs taking moderate toil—whence the big dogs of Charlemagne's uncle.

So, when St. Bernard founded his Hospice at tho top, and collected a pack of the dogs' descendaots—already evolved to precious mouotain frieods of man—it was to succor travelers at tha critical point of a uniqoe highway in the clouds. There were other short-cut passes, but nooe so improved by art and cootinual traffic. Even today, in spite of the railwey tunoels, the Great St. Bernard is annually crossed by 17,000 poor pedestrians.

In the early days, the richer the travelers, the more substantially tbsy showed their gratitnde. During the middle ages the mooastery became very wealthy. Kings and emperors made it grants. Passiug nobles and rich merchants settied annnities on it. And princesses embroidered collars in cloth-of-gold for the big dogs—already of ancient descent from Charlemagne's court—concerning whose unearthly intelligence and goodoess all kinds of stories ware rife.

Personal friends of mine had an adventure with the dogs last May. Hearing it to be a sporting "English" trip to go sleighing over tha Great St. Bernard after a considerable melting of the snows makes the thing possible, they started off, very Parisian trio—retired fashionable ladies' tailor of the rue Royale, Paris, his wife and his mother-in-lew, weigbt and girth increasing in the ordar mentioned.

At Martigny, in full bloom of peach and charry blossoms, they took a fonr-horse carriage up the already dusty road, through the ravine of the Drance, the rocky gorge, the tender spring buds and the woods, the tunnel, and on np through Sambrancher—whare tha stopped to cool with beer—past ruined chateaux and over old stone bridges, the Drance away down below, often invisible, and all delightful, springlike, and their hearts sang as they went up, like the skylerk. * * * They exclaimed in wonder as they began to get views of Mt. Velan with its glaciers and snowfields merging into an all-snow world beginning up there, just above them—so different from the scene in August. On the great curve beyond Liddes village, they felt chilly. Beyond the Torrent de la Croix they struck snow, and et Bourg St. Pierre the sleigh was waiting for them.

The sleigh had been engaged by telephone; and by the same means the good monks would have a hot dinner and fires all ready in their bedrooms. Jingling gaily across the Gorge of [illegible] with its deep snowbanks [illegible]ed, they chatted of Napoleon's superhuman difficulties in gettiog 30,000 men, cannon and camp beggage over thet historic sticking pot in ths seme mooth of Mey, the year 1800. They were doiog it beantifully in a light three-horse sleigh without beggage; hut the modern road, hewn in the rock, avoids the old steep, slippery route, scarcely marked by jegged stooes sticking out of the ice. It must heve been a 25 per cent. incline.

They had struck nothiug worse than 7 per cent.; and throogh the forest beyond it was often almost level, the snow well packed. A favorable momeot! Beentiful sleighing! Exhilerating edventure! Up! up! Five per cent., sir. They jingled through a loog defile end np into vast boulder-strewn pestures shrouded in white, like greet ghosts. How different from a common diligence trip in August, with hnrrahiug toorists! They still affirm that a three-horse sleigh can take three restanrant-fettened Parisians and a heer-swelled driver np inclines of 7 end 8 per ceot. with streogth and beeoty, had not e hlizzerd struck them just hefore the Cantine de Proz.

"Five more miles to climb," they said there, "better hurry! We shall telephone the canons." This is where they always telephone for help to come down from the Hospice, in bad weather; bnt their fat sleigh man had swigged his birsch-and-hot-water piacidly, refused an extra horse aod man, and started them off with confidence. This is why they were soon floondering in a blizzard that darkened the sun like night, at the entrance to a black defile, past "precipices" that "turned their stomachs." With a joit, the sleigh stopped.

"Must wait," said the fat sleigh man, blanketing his horses.

"Where are we?"

"At the Pas de Marengo, three miles below the Hospice."

"Drive on!"

"Go hack!"

"Armand, he'll take us over a precipice. I can't see two yards ahead!"

To all of which the driver, lifting the falling-top, covered them with rugs, and lighting his pipe, answered briefly: "They'll come."

"Never will I forget that half-hour while the sleigh was being snowed under in the black twilight of that blizzard," says the mother-in-law of the world-famed rue Royale concern. "And never was I so glad to see human beings as those three splendid big dogs that advanced to us formally, gravely out of the twilight. I cannot think of them as dogs. They were more than persons. They seemed supernatural creatures come to save us, perfectly safely, perfectly easy! Our confidence was complete. We understood their meaning when they ranged themselves three ebreast, just far enough apart for us two women to walk between, leaning on their backs! Armand took an outer edge. The driver showed him. [illegible] Up they advanced, dragged, sustained and cheerfully encouraged by the dogs alone, as they affirm, for a mile and a half, the driver leading his horses hehind, and keeping mighty close. He left the sleigh and valises—it was no momsnt for fancy work. When the good canon and his two brown brothers, with reinforcements of four more dogs, came hnrrying after the canine first aid, it was possibly e little earlier than they remember. The two miles or more of 10 per cent. climh np the long windings, over the dreary Comb of the Deed and through the avalanche gallery, seems to them a fantastic dreem of blizzard and derknsss. The two men heid the mother-in-law straddled on one of the horses, with the greatest difficulty. Armand and medame, draggsd along hy a big dog undsr each ermpit, "just loved the noble creatures."

Only when they errived at the Hospice did they realize that they had no pajamas. Their clothes were soaked and frozen. In a dreem they were led to two hig hedrooms with two bid wood fires blezing * * * and a hig brown brother calling through the keyhole thet they would "find a change of gowns on the chair-backs." They were monks' gowns, of acratchy, thick hrown woollen stuff that "tickled" the two ladies so thet they "ate their soup and went to sleep laughing." * * *

The next afternoon—the driver having rescued his sleigh, sent np their valises by porter, and himself returned to Bourg St. Pierre long before—they went down the 2, 6, 8 and 10 per ceot. slopes of the Italian side in a reguiar service sleigh and deshing style and taking the terrific descents of 18 to 25 per ceot. with "sleigh hrakes that hold safer than an antomobile." Although they found the Pess alive with service movement, mostly locel, they consider themselves great sports and "advise no one to repeat the exploit." As to the dogs, they will "send them a present of 500 francs every year." As the first year has not yet elapsed, it remains to be seen if they turn out more grateful than the average tourist; hnt I believe they did leave $10 in the alms hox.

It is a peihful suhject. To merely see the dogs on the spot and learn of their deeds is worth any man's $10, even in August. And, quite apart, is the question of board and lodging.

The Hospice consists of two vast aggiomerations of hnildings in the hottom of a cnp-like apece surrounded by the terrific snow-covered peaks. Yet it is the top of the pass, so high that everyooe is incommoded in hreathing after a little exertion—no one knows why; but the amosphere is more rarefied and colder than that of any other pass, altitnde for altitnde, hy a technical 500 meters. True, it is higher than the Simpson or Mt. Cenis; hut it is lower than the Stolvie or Great Gilhier—all of which I have done, in anto, with none of the inconvenieoce in hreathing experienced around the Great St. Bernard Hospice.

Withont the Hospice, the 17,000 poor pedestrians would he in e wretched, even dangerous plight. They regularly sleep at night and eat two meals gratis.

Without the Hospice, 6,000 well-to-do pleasure tourists, who annually "do" the Great St. Bernard in July, August and September by wey of diligences, eervice-breaks and private carriages would find it a much less "romantio and delightful adventure," with perhaps some painful inconveniences.

For one thing, they would have to pay. When a break-load arrives, they ring the bell in the ancient porch and are welcomed by one of the ahbes or canons as guests of a chateau. Automobiles not being permitted on the Swiss side, the [illegible] locomotion of the pass makes a stay over night et the top practically necessary. With old-feshioned courtesy the tourists are conduoted to their rooms by an ahbe, and after meals are shown round the church, the kennels and mussum, quite as guests in a country house. Never a hint of pay. Every tourist knows—it is universal conversation and all guide books tell it—that each tourist ought to put into the alms box at least what he (or she) would have to pay at a hotel.

All toorists similarly know in advance that the Hospice has grown poor in modern times by continuing to feed, warm and lodge 23,000 mingled rich and poor annually—the grants, rents and annuities that once made it rich having shrunk and dwindled. This being so, what do you imegine the 6,000 gay and arrogent tourists lest summer put into the alms box? Less than 1,000 would have paid at e hotel! That is to say, an average of one tourist in six paid np honestly. The rest sneeked it.

This is not why the dogs have a far-away, almost disdainful look. They do not know why they are almost hard up for their soup and biscnits. Once they wore gold collers; now they go ebout contentedly in leather dotted with brass nail-heads. They do not even know that rich tourists have tried to huy them for large sums—which the good ceoons gontly refused; they would oever seod their dog friends down to pant and pine in the thick, hot air of the plain. They disdain nobody. They simply do not like our smell—the smell of overheated, overfed, gross tourist hodies, hurning oxygen and letting off poisooous gases like a furnace.

Their frieods, the abbes, brothers and clean-smelling wood choppers of the heights are plain livers, trained down, all muscle, their very clothes free from the grease eod microhes of the festering plain. How, then, if they avoid us, are they willing to hound off through enow and night and hunt out—what they smell so easily, so far away—the strong-scented denizen of low eltitudes in distress?

In men it would be called professiooel ardor In these dogs we call it atavism. Since St Bernerd de Menthon collected the peck in the year A. D. 962, almost e thousand yeers have elapsed. Generetion after geoeretioo, back through the centuries, the same patient treining, exclusive compenlooship of wise meo, absence of outside foolishness aod distractions heve made it a rece of dogs apert. There are pleoty of St. Bernards up and down the valley; hut they are degenerates from the overflow

The dogs of the Hospice, for example, take their orders only from the ahhes, or canons not the brown brothers ("marronniers") who live with them, feed them, and for whom they have the greatest effection. Yet before starting on an expedition, en ehbe has the chief dogs up before him, one by one. It pesses in absoiute silence, very queer. When the pure-minded, stroog-souled, trained-dowo, unworldly man looks into his eyes, whet pesses into the subconscious heing of the cleeo-living, high-bred, hnmen-compenioned enimel of the thiu air and lonely heights?

Two Hospice dogs have crouched beside an exheusted weyferer, snnggling close to him on each side to keep him warm while the third dog ran back, to lead the "caravan" of rescue to the spot.

Snch a trio of scouts have barked continuously in the ears of a weakening, stumbling traveler to keep him awake. Two trndged so close to him on each side es to werm and hold him upright—while the third hutted him elong from behind a good five minntes before deshing heck to hring the caravan.

Any visitor in snow time is given the privilege to wander off and hide behind a drift—as far as he pleases, covering his trecks at pleasure. Then an ahbe will take a new bunch of six dogs from the kennels, merely show them your handkerchief in his uplifted hand—of course they get the scent—end off they go, circling, herking, as et e game. After two cricles of the Hospice, at the most, running with their noses in the air like a Frsnch deer hound, they have your trail and follow it straight to where you are waiting to be rescued. Then yon get your second surprise. Instead of digging you out end offering you a drink of hrandy and water from the canteens round their necks, they stand in a circle, laughing at you. Yon know how a dog laughs?

Technically, the pass is "open to circulation" between the melting and reappearance of the snows in July, August and September. During this period, when the road is alive with traffic over good dry earth, and rock, the rescue work is limited to hunting up adventurous tourists or tipsy "work-seeking" laborers who have strayed or fallen. In bad weather and as soon as there is snow, the telephone makes rescue work a routine. From St. Rhemy, on the Swiss slope, a telephone message invariably notifies the Hospice of the passage up of each vehicle, band of pedestrians or solitary edventurer.

DREADED MAN-EATING SHARK

Voracious Monster of the Deep Attains Enormous Size and Devours Almost Anything.

San Francisco, Cal.—This shark was caught in the vicinity of the Hawaiian islands. There are many species of sharks, this being of the "white" variety, known as the 'man-eater," and therefore the most dreaded of all moosters of the deep. They attain great size, one having been caught 37 feet in length. The body is covered with a hard skin, and is grayish-brown above and whitish below.

These sharks often follow ships for deys to feed upon any animal substance that may be thrown or may



Caught In Hawall.

fall overboard, eod often their lodiscriminate vorecity will swallow thiugs indigestible. A lady's workhox wes found in the stomach of one, and ths papers of a slave ship in thet of another. Human heings are frequently its prey, a fect which makes hathing or diving in tropical sees a dangerous pursuit.

This variety of shark is capehle not only of hiting off the leg of a man, but of shapping the hody in two, end hes been known to swallow a man entire. Its heed is large, the mouth large and wide, furnished with terrihle teeth, which ere trianguler in form, somethimes two inches in breadth, sharp-edged and sereted. When not in use they ere laid heck in the mouth, neerly flet, but when used in biting, they ere brought up hy means of muscles with which each tooth is independently provided.

This shark is often ceptured hy seamen by meens of a great hook haited with a piece of meet and attacbed to a chaio, as the shark's teeth readily bite through any rope. When the shark is hooked aod hauled on board, great care is necesssry to avoid denger both from the mouth end from the wonderfully powerful tail.

MAY YET BE BRITISH QUEEN

Little Daughter of Russia's Czar May Be Wedded to the Prince of Wales.

London.—It is rumored tbat Princess Tatjaoa, second daughter of the Czar of Russia, is the destined hride of Edward Alhert, the young Prince of Wales. They ere secoud cousins, the maternal grandmother of the princess, Grand Duchess Alice of Hesse, heing a sister of the late King Edward.

They are indeed doubly second cousins, for Prince Alhert's grandmother, Queen Alexendrie, and Prin-



PRINCESS TATIANA of RUSSIA

cess Tatjana's grandmother, the Dowager Empress Dagmer of Russia, are sisters of the present King Frederick of Denmerk.

The Czar Nicholes of Russie and King George of England, sons of these sisters, have always borne a remarkahie resemhlance to each other, accentuated by the similarity in the cut of their heards, and by the low stature commoo to botb. The Prince of Wales is 17 years of age, while the princess is orly 14.

Toadstools Kill Three.

Chicago.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Letch and their son, Le Roy, were fonnd dead in their home in Irving Park, a euburh. Physicians deciare they had died from toadstool poisoning.

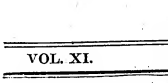
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THE SUNBEAM.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Wonderful Machine Now in the Mint

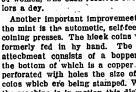


PHILADELPHIA.—A most interesting machine recently installed in the United States mint in this city is the automatic weigher for coins of all denominations. Last year the government coined nearly 5,000,000 pieces of gold and 35,000,000 pieces of silver. Formerly each piece was weighed by hand, located at long tables, each with a balance in front of her, were from 30 to 60 women "adjusters." It was their duty to weigh each piece. Pieces which were too heavy were reduced with a file. Those that were too light were thrown aside to be put again into the melting pot. Gold pieces were weighed twice, once in blank and once in coinage.

The new weighing machines have each ten hoppers which are set according to the required weight of the coin which is being tested. Then they work automatically, each machine taking ten coins at a time. The movement of the beams of the scales determines into which of the several chutes the weighed coin shall drop. If it is too light, the scale beam moves up and the coin is dropped into the "Lights." If it is too heavy the scale beam drops and the coin falls into the "heavies." If it just balances the coin drops among the coins which are of the proper weight. The work is very rapid and very accurate. There are eight of these new machines in use at the mint, and they have displaced 34 women, who each received two dollars a day.

Another important improvement at the mint is the automatic, self-feeding coining presses. The blank coins were formerly fed in by hand. The new attachment consists of a hopper, at the bottom of which is a copper disk perforated with holes the size of the coins which are being stamped. When the machine is in motion this disk revolves slowly, and the blanks drop through into a stocking tube, whence they are carried by little clutches and placed under the stamp.

Revolution Daughter 111 Years Old



ATLANTA, GA.—Mrs. Mary Tarwick Proctor, aged 111 years, a real daughter of the American revolution, a woman who has lived in three centuries, has been found in an humble one-room Georgia cabin. Her sole companions are her daughter, Miss Mary Proctor, aged 56, and the two great-great-grandchildrens, descendants of another daughter, all who are left of six generations of her family.

On a bed of straw, constituting a mattress so thin that the rough plank slots can be seen, this daughter of the revolution lies, her form emaciated, skin wrinkled, almost to a skeleton. Her aged daughter, never tiring of her feeble efforts to give her mother every possible comfort, administers to her wants and tills the soil in a small cotton and garden patch near by. The meager profits derived from their labor she adds to the $12 a month pension Mrs. Proctor receives for the service her husband rendered in the War of 1812.

The morning of her life she spent in the eighteenth century, when the United States government had just been established, the afternoon in the nineteenth century, when brother fought against brother in the civil war of 1861, and now in the twentieth she hears of the discussions of world-wide peace movements, of long journeys by airships, in striking contrast to the methods of travel when she was a girl and the only methods of doing a thousand things is as many different ways as foreign to those employed a hundred years ago, when she was 11 years old.

'Dormant Accounts' Reach Big Total



NEW YORK.—More then $1,000,000 is lying in the savings banks of New York city in whot bonking people colk "dormoet accounts"—that is accouets to which eotbieg bes hece added ond from which notbieg bas been withdrawn for many years. Bet the depositor in each cass is liable to appeer any day and demand it. In fact, since the beginnio of the year five accounts in the Emigrants' Savings beet sioes, which had since ootbeeo touched for from $5 to 30 years, andesiy become "active," through the owears, who bed not been seen nor heord from in that log period, reapperiog ot the bank. Some of these unmoo accounts are more than 70 years old; none is less than 22, and whot to do with such deposits has been a puzzle over since savings banks were first established in thot city.

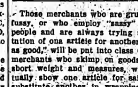
Money at four per cent interest per eneum doubles itself in obout 18 years, ond as four per cent. is the averoge rate paid by the savings banks in New York, it will be seen that the "unclaimed" money or dormant accounts, unless checked would pile up enormously in the course of time and become such a hurden that the banks might collopse under it. At first the limit was fixed at 20 years, but later was extended to 22 years.

Most of these sleeping accoents were originally sums of only $5 or $10, fag-ends of accouts which once were active. The owners perhaps hod left these small bolances simply to keep their accounts open and finally perheps forgot all obout them. But many of the accounts represent money deposited by some emigrant who later probably went west or to some other seclion of the new country, and, unable to write, had never again got in communication with the bank.

Kansas Women Classifying Merchants

TOPEKA, KAN.—Kansas club women are preparing a classification of merchants in the various towns in the state according to service rendered. The retail associations of the state have a classified list of customers. Those who are prompt in paying bills are classified as class A. Those who are slow, but sure pay, get into class B. Those that pay finally, but are exceptionally slow, are put into class C, and those who never pay are class D, or "deadbeats," and not entitled to credit.

The women are going to do the same thing with the merchants. Those stores which sell goods as advertised and deliver goods of the same quality when ordered by telephone as when bought personally, will get a class A rating in each town throughout the state. Class B includes the merchants who try to give their customers the best possible treatment in every way, but who handle soiled, inferior lines of goods, or who misrepresent.



Those merchants who are gruff and surly, or who employ "easy" salespeople and are always trying substitution of one article for another "just as good," will be put into class C, and merchants who skimp on goods, give short weight and measure, who actually show one article for sale and substitute another in wrapping, will be put into Class D, and the women of the state will be warned to keep away from them.

Mrs. C. Kaiser, merchants' have threatened to apply for an injunction to prevent the publication of the classified list of women have really no right to interfere with the business of merchants, and that the women have no right to publish the list.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

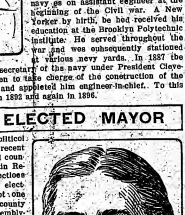
HERO OF THE AMERICAN NAVY



Rear Admiral Melville had won fame for heroism in Arctic explorations as a naval engineer and constructor. He was a member of De Long's party, which sailed for the Arctic regions from San Francisco in 1879 in the ill-fated Jeanette, and he commanded the boat's crew which escaped from the icy wastes of the Lena Delta after the wreck of the expedition. He afterwards commanded the expeditions which recovered De Long's body and the records of the Jeanette, for which services he received a gold medal by special act of congress. But that is another story. How Admiral Melville entered the navy as an assistant engineer at the beginning of the Civil war. A New Yorker by birth, he had received his education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He served throughout the war and was subsequently stationed at various navy yards. In 1887 the head of the navy under President Cleveland, Admiral Melville as the man to take charge of the construction of the new navy of the United States and appointed him engineer-in-chief. To this post Melville was reappointed in 1892 and again in 1896.

late William C. Whitney, then secretary of the navy under President Cleveland, picked Melville as the man to take charge of the construction of the new navy of the United States and appointed him engineer-in-chief. To this post Melville was reappointed in 1892 and again in 1896.

PREACHER ELECTED MAYOR



One of the most notable political changes in New York at the recent election was that in the city and county of Schenectady, where certain Republican and Democratic factions united with the Socialists and elected all the city officers, except one and gained a majority of the county offices, beside electing an assemblyman. The leader of these mixed forces was Rev. Dr. George R. Lunn, their candidate for mayor, whose portrait is shown, and who polled practically two-thirds of the entire vote.

Rev. Dr. Lunn was at one time pastor of the First Reformed church, one of the most aristocratic in the city. Three years ago his advanced political views, some of them in harmony with Socialistic principles, forced his resignation from the First Reformed pulpit and he then organized the United People's Congregation, which recently united with the First Congregationalist. Dr. Lunn edits a weekly paper called the Citizen in which he expresses his political and sociological views and frequently conducts Sunday evening meetings in theatres for the same purpose.

The Socialistic vote in Schenectady at the last preceding election was 2,340. The town has a population of 81,000.

HEADS RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT



Although the active efforts in the men-ced religion forward-movement were begun only a short time ago, practically all of the seventy-six cities participating have reported completed organizations and campaigns under way. The general headquarters in New York city is being kept in close touch with the work all over the country.

The general interest which has been manifested by the leading business and professional men is especially encouraging to the men in charge of the movement. James G. Cannon, who is here pictured, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York, is chairman of the general campaign committee and he believes the effort will be the most significant made by the church in the religious history of America.

One of the extraordinary incidents of the campaign in Grand Rapids, Mich., carried at a mass meeting where Rev. Dr. Tumpie and Dr. I. J. Lansing discussed "The Church and Labor."

Mr. Cannon is enthusiastic over the apparent success of the campaign of which he is the head.

IS FIRST WOMAN OFFICIAL



Miss Edith Campbell is the lady who has been elected a member of the Board of Education for the city of Cincinnati. President Taft in a public speech heartily endorsed her candidacy and though she was not on his ticket he voted for her. She is a brilliant woman with marked executive ability and wide educational experience. President Taft says he believes that every city Board of Education would be the better for women in its membership and doubtless his endorsement had much to do with Miss Campbell's election.

Her election gives her a three-fold distinction. She is the first woman elected to any public office in Cincinnati, though several have been candidates before; she is the first candidate ever elected for the Board of Education in Cincinnati who ran as an independent candidate, and she is being received as the guest of honor at the United States Treasury department of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Panama Canal Tolls Up to Congress



WASHINGTON.—That the question of legislation relative to canal tolls and regulations and the government of the canal zone will come before congress at the very outset of the session and that it will be one of the most important matters of the winter in a legislative way was the view expressed by Senator Bristow of Kansas. He is a member of the committee on inter-oceanic canals and recently returned from a visit to the canal zone.

Senator Bristow summed up his impression of the canal and the work being done on it with one word: "Great." He commends in the highest terms the efforts of those in charge of the construction of the canal. He expects to see it opened in 1913.

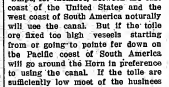
"The matter of tolls and regulations should be settled this session," said he. "Those who are looking forward to the use of the canal want to know what they can expect. The fixing of the tolls is the chief problem. It is the most important question relative to the canal to be worked out. And the tolls should be fixed by legislation.

Just at what figure to fix the tolls, Senator Bristow pointed out, is something difficult to work out. Many interesting and important factors enter into the solution. It is expected that the canal will cost $3,000,000 or more a year to maintain. This sum ought to be made up by tolls, if feasible, he says.

"The problem is to put the tolls at the point where they will bring in the most revenue," said the senator. "Ships, for instance, between the east coast of the United States and the west coast of South America naturally will use the canal. But if the tolls are fixed too high vessels starting from or going to points far down on the Pacific coast of South America will go around the Horn in preference to using the canal. If the tolls are sufficiently low most of the business will pass through the canal.

"The same thing is true as to vessels between Europe and the west coast of South America. High tolls will drive many of these vessels around the Horn, while low tolls will bring many of them through the canal. bring many of them through the canal."

Postal Savings Bank Proves a Success



BY Jan. 1 the trustees of the postal savings banks expect to have a postal savings bank established in every first, second and third class post office in the entire country. All of the first and second class offices have already been so designated, and the designation of third class offices is on and will continue at the rate of 100 a day until completed. This means that more than 2,000 postoffices in the United States are now receiving deposits for their postal banks for which the government pays 2 per cent per annum interest, or, if the depositor chooses to buy government bonds with his deposits, 2½ per cent. The officials in charge of the work in the postoffice department know that the system bee been a tremendous success, far exceeding their expectations, and they are heeding their time and energy for the present to an extension of the benefits of the service.

On Jan. 3 last, the postal savings bank system of the United States was started by the designation of one sec ond-class office in each of the 48 states and territories of the country ee a postal savings bank. Progress in the public has been so slow at first but now that the system of administration is well in hand, designations are proceeded as rapidly as investigations can be made. Instruction given ond supplies furnished to banks in longer any disposition to hang hock—the system is a demonstrated success.

It is the intention of the board of trustees, just ee soon as they get oround to it, to devise a plee for an extension of the postal bank system in the larger cities. At the present time Chicago, New York and other of the larger cities have only one bank.

Consul-General Kicks on His Laundry

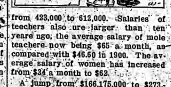


IF John H. Snodgrase, consul-general at Moscow, ever kicked about his laundry work in Cincinnati, Washington or Indianapolis, he has the pardon of every steam cleaning establishment, every slant-eyed Celestial, and every colored washerwoman in those and other cities. What they are doing to his collars, his shirts and unmentionable waistcoats over there in the land of the czar is something awful to relate. Besides that, the way they are soaking John in the matter of price is enough to make any American citizen utter loud wails of distress. For instance, they charge a nickel to do up a collar, and "the work is unsatisfactory" and the finishing is crudely done," he insists.

Change under the collar—frayed to a saw edge by the ruthless Russians without doubt—Consul-General Snodgrase the le no relation to Snodgrass, of the New York Clams, who managed Baker, of the Athletic during the world's series game), writes to the department of commerce and labor a fiery report on the wash subject and begs some enterprising American capitalist to hurry over to Moscow and start a real United States laundry.

There isn't a modern establishment of the kind in the city, he states. In fact, the only steam laundry open to the public in the entire empire is at St. Petersburg, and that is too far from Moscow to send a collar with any hope of getting it back before another consul-general comes into office.

Schools of Nation Show Marked Gain



GREATER progress has been made in the education in the United States during the last ten years than in any previous decade in the country's history. A study of the development just completed by the federal bureau of education, shows that during the years 1899 to 1910 the annual income of the public schools has nearly doubled, having increased from $220,000,000 to $426,000,000, while the annual appropriations to normal schools for the training of teachers have grown from $2,750,000 to $6,250,000. The value of public school property in 1900 was $550,000,000; in 1910, it was more than a billion dollars.

During the same period the average length of the common school term increased from 144 to 161 days and the average attendance of children enrolled from 72 to 81 days. The number of teachers employed increased from 423,000 to 612,000. Salaries of teachers are also larger than ten years ago, the average salary of male teachers now being $65 a month, as compared with that end women, $50 a month, as compared with $41 in 1900. The average salary of women has increased from $34 a month to $53.

The jump from $166,175,000 to $372,425,000 is shown in the productive fund of universities, colleges and technical schools, and an increase from $28,500,000 to $77,000,000 in the annual income of those schools, from endowments and other end revenue. There are now 2,138,000 students in these schools and a total of 110,000 instructors.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

CAUSE OF DISCONTENT.

The poor man, or the man moderately well to do, who makes the few good books of a small collection the companions of his home, and who hangs upon the wall a few pictures having in them for him and his family a meaning, a beauty and an inspiration, is richer by far than the vulgar captain who crowds a magnificent library with unread books and the unappreciated works of painters and sculptors. Moreover, it is not easy today to tell the rich man's child from the poor man's child; they wear the same kind of clothes, attend the same schools, enjoy the same harmless hobbies, and in all essential particulars live upon terms of equality, save the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. And so far as necessary material comforts are concerned, the poor man's home is not different from the rich man's home. What, then, is the reason for the pervasive discontent of the hour? The reason is to be found in false sentiments and false opinions made possible because the poor have been foolish enough, in a moment of passion and prejudice, to become jealous of the vulgar ostentation and unbridled extravagance of the foolish rich.

All women today have a wider horizon. The mother studies the task of feeding and caring for her children and busts information. The matron, whether her husband's income be large or small, belongs to some club in church, to the home and school league or to her social life, and has a swarm of organizations in which she is interested. An overwhelming share of the 3,000,000 volumes yearly circulated in this city are read by women, probably seven or eight out of ten, says the Philadelphia Press. Concerts, music in the home, art and the theater all live on the interest of women, as the noticeable show. Novels and magazines grow and multiply on their support. Physical training, sounder hygiene and wiser food have greatly developed the American woman. The daughter of today is nearly always taller than her mother and usually better schooled. Fair as was her mother, she is fairer still, as the Roman poet noted of mother and daughter in a day of corresponding advance. But though fairer and physically stronger, when the American woman thinks of the "perfect woman," she gives the major weight and importance to those things of mind and heart which years do not rob, but instead enrich.

According to a Turkish diplomat now to this country, the Turkish women no longer keep their faces covered in public. They go about as they please, and make pretty eyes and flirt just as women do elsewhere. This is a great reform which is said to be pleasing to both sexes, but it is not likely to create a rush to Turkey for a beauty exhibition. The most beautiful woman in the world are not to be found in Turkey—not in extravagant numbers. Now that they can show themselves, however, it may be expected they will take more pains to enhance their charms.

Luther Burbank, the wizard of naturalists, has produced a blackberry bush without thorns. But the rest benefactor of the race will be he who evolves the dumb and stingless mosquito.

A German has been arrested for smuggling glass eyes into this country, which is proper. Let our glass eye factories have the fullest measure of protection that is possible. They need it, owing to the disinclination of people in general to make a larger output of the glass eyes necessary.

Let us hope that the hoity emperor of China knows what it is to have when he says "the spirits of our nice emperors are unable to enjoy the sacrifices." In English, at any rate, it's a bit hazy.

An umbrella was found in the stomach of a shark caught in Delaware bay a few days ago. Search was made for the owner, but no trace of him was discovered.

Panama hats are now to be made in Panama, but the frankfurter, the Hamburger steak and the Havana cigar will continue to register from any old place.

Astronomers report from the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., that Mars had its first frost of the season. They have not been able to discover whether Marians succeeded in getting their late corn under cover before the frost came.

If Mr. Bryson, coming up New York bay, could only see the kindly, warm Yankees that live on the shores of the

M'NAMARAS MAKE A FULL CONFESSION

JAMES B. McNAMARA ADMITS CAUSING THE TIMES EXPLOSION THAT KILLED TWENTY-ONE.

LONG TERMS IN PRISON ARE DUE

John J. Confesses Implication in the Blowing Up of the Llewellyn Iron Works, Also in Los Angeles, in Which Outrage No Fatalities Occurred.

Los Angeles, Calif. — James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree in Judge Walter Bordwell's court. His brother, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, entered a plea of guilty to having dynamited the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles on Christmas day, 1910.

James B. McNamara's confession clears up absolutely the tragedy of the explosion and fire which at 1 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1, 1910, wrecked the plant of the Los Angeles Times at First and Broadway and caused the death of 21 persons. For nineteen of these deaths the McNamara brothers were indicted.

J. B. McNamara was on trial specifically for the murder of Charles J. Haggerty, a machinist whose body was found nearer than that of any other to the spot where the dynamite was supposed to have been placed.

To Be Sentenced Dec. 5.

It is expected District Attorney John D. Fredericks will ask for life imprisonment for James B. McNamara, the confessed murderer, and probably fourteen years for his brother. The men's lives are considered saved. The great contention that the Los Angeles Times was not dynamited is dead beyond resurrection or argument.

"He was counselled to confess because that was the best thing he could do, in the opinion of counsel," said Attorney Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel. "I will say now that there was no other reason or motive in it. I've studied this case for months. It presented a stone wall."

Darrow's statement was made as looking squarely in the face of the charges filed in the recent arrest of Burt H. Franklin, an investigator employed by the defense, and two others with him, might have precipitated a situation untenable save by confession of the prisoner.

Darrow also denied that external pressure was exerted from union labor socialist sources as General Harrison Gray Otis charged in a formal statement, or that the municipal election to be held next Tuesday in which Job Harriman, one of the defense's counsel, is candidate for mayor, carried any weight. It was learned that Harriman was not consulted at all in the deliberations.

A brotherly affection bordering on worship, it became known, brought about James McNamara's confession. A desire to save his brother from the necessity of confessing anything at all held back day after day the word that would end the trial.

Courtroom Packed.

At the afternoon session the courtroom was packed, many attaches of Fredericks' office being present.

Two floors above the court room, a few minutes after adjournment, the office of the district attorney was active with a throng of people—friends of the prosecution, newspaper men and photographers. The district attorney threw wide the doors and they trailed in. Exhibits of all kinds in connection with the case were conspicuous and the very steel beam upon which James B. McNamara was shown to have placed the dynamite bomb that wrecked the Times was exhibited to visitors.

Scene in Courtroom.

Seated with District Attorney Fredericks was his entire staff. During him was Clarence S. Darrow and two three associate counsel for the defendants.

"The people versus McNamara," remarked the court, and Attorney Le Compte Davis of the defense stood.

"Your honor," he declared, "the defendant is in court. In this case, people vs. McNamara, that is now on trial, may it please the court, after a long consideration of the matter and final consultation between counsel for the defendant, we have concluded to withdraw the plea of not guilty and have the defendant enter in this case a plea of guilty and we intend to pursue the like course with reference to J. L. McNamara in the case of the people against him wherein he is charged with having destroyed the Llewellyn Iron Works or with having placed dynamite at the Llewellyn Iron Works."

Mr. Fredericks—"To this indictment charging you with the crime of murder, do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

The Defendant—"Guilty."

Mr. Fredericks—"J. J. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on indictment No. 6953 in which you are charged with the crime of exploding or attempting to explode dynamite, nitro-glycerine, etc., in the buildings or near the buildings adjacent to the Llewellyn Iron Works. You have been arraigned on the said indictment and entered your plea of not guilty. Do you now want to plead guilty or not guilty?"

The Defendant—"Guilty."

Ortie E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter whose admissions are said to have been a big factor in the McNamaras pleading guilty, will go virtually free, if the plans of his state in his behalf do not go wrong.

Death Penalty Demanded.

St. Joseph, Mo.—At a meeting of the central labor council of St. Joseph, representing nearly all the labor unions of the city, resolutions were adopted unanimously demanding the death penalty for the McNamaras. Indignation is at a high pitch among the union men on account of the affair.

The chief crime charged against the McNamaras and the one which finally led to their undoing was the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building. Organized labor opposed this paper because of its successful fight against the unions. There was much talk of a "gas explosion" at the Times, and Socialist and labor publish papers discussed the theory seriously, but men on the outside doubted and smiled when they attributed the destruction of the Times to gas.

Shortly after the big pressure in the basement had commenced rumbling on the morning of October 1, 1910, the Los Angeles Times building, which was one of the landmarks of the southern California metropolis, was destroyed by an explosion which startled the city. Twenty-one lives were lost. The property loss was estimated at $500,000.

Twenty minutes after the explosion which shattered windows and broke glass in homes many blocks away, the seven-story brick and stone building was a mass of ruins, under which lay the scores of victims, with the angry flames licking up every bit of inflammable material in sight, including several carloads of print paper stored in the basement. It was believed the explosion, together with the other unsuccessful attempts, by which it was sought to destroy the homes of the owner of the Times, General Harrison Gray Otis, and Herry Zechendelaar, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, was the result of a conspiracy of certain union labor leaders who were known to be antagonistic to the Times and the merchants' organization.

For many years General Otis has been waging a relentless warfare against labor unions, commencing with his fight against the International Typographical union. He had enlisted the support of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, a powerful and influential body of Los Angeles business men, who stood by the Times publisher in its campaign against organized labor.

Feeling Very Bitter.

The feeling between the labor organizations and the Times was extremely bitter. General Otis openly and strongly attacked unionism on every possible occasion, and the unionists were equally bold in denouncing him and his allied forces. On several occasions the newspaper publisher's life has been threatened by men whom he had fought through the columns of his paper.

A disavowal of labor union responsibility was also made by the strike committee of the metal trades unions, which had then been on strike for several months, and which had been hooked in the columns of the Times. Between these organizations and the Times existed a feeling of intense bitterness. The state of California added $10,000 to the reward offered for the capture of the dynamiters, and the Los Angeles city council, at the urgent request of Mayor Alexander, added $5,000 to the additional reward, or $15,000.

General Otis has long been antagonizing this view, being in the warfare with the labor unions, by maintaining a fully equipped auxiliary plant in duplicate of another part of the city, of which few people know. By this means the Times was enabled to get out its regular editions within 48 hours after the explosion.

The arrests marked the end of one of the most thrilling criminal hunts ever recorded. Many times detectives knew in advance that certain explosions were to take place and dared not prevent them lest they warn the quarry of their presence. For six months, during which more than a dozen bomb outrages were staged by the "wrecking crew," its members are said never to have been out of sight of a detective. All this time the men were being sought by regular police in the cities in which they were operating, but never once, despite the omnipresence of posters describing their appearance accurately, were they molested by the authorities.

A few weeks before the Times building was destroyed an attempt was made to blow up a bridge at Peoria, Ill. This was in the latter part of September, 1910. An arrest had been made in the adjustment of the machine and it failed to explode. It was found by a detective and turned over to detectives employed by the Erectors' association—the national body of open-shop contractors, against whom the hand of the "wrecking crew" had been turned.

The contractors who had been forced to stand helpless while a property loss running over $5,000,000 had been inflicted upon them, saw in the infernal machine their first clew, and soon a swarm of detectives went to work in Peoria. Some worked into the confidence of labor men and learned, it is said, that a Chicago man had "done the job."

Comparison of the machine found at Peoria and those picked up at Los Angeles convinced the detectives the dynamitings had been planned by the same person and carried out by his agent or agents. William J. Burns, head of the Burns Agency and the man who exposed the San Francisco graft ring, chanced to be in Los Angeles at the time of the explosion and was called into conference with Mayor Alexander, the chief of police, other city officials and representatives of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association.

He was offered a reward from the state, city and private interests which now totals $100,000, in the event that he succeeded in finding the fiend that ran down the criminals.

Going back to the Peoria plot, he traced McManigal to his Chicago home, and then placed a special squad of shadows on McManigal's trail.

A connection was soon established between McManigal and the McNamara, and their connection with a number of additional dynamite cases established. Events came rapidly to a head, James B. McNamara and McManigal being arrested at Detroit on April 12, 1911, and his brother ten days later at Indianapolis. The latter was taken from an executive meeting of the Iron Workers' union, of which he was international secretary, and a search of the union headquarters revealed a mine of dynamite, bombs, etc., ready for use. The men were taken to Indianapolis, where they have since been in jail.

McManigal's confession and corroborative evidence consisted of letters with a series of over one hundred dynamite outrages, beginning from May 31, 1906, until April 5, 1911.

GOV. MARSHALL RELIEVED.

Confession Ends Alleged Kidnapping Case.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Gov. Thomas R. Marshall received the confessions of the McNamaras and Ortie McManigal following him from charges that he aided in the so-called kidnapping of John J. McNamara. Mr. Marshall said: "At all times I have had the consciousness that I did my full duty in the case of Mr. McNamara. He has pleaded guilty to the crime charged in the requisition upon which I issued the warrant."

Chicago Wants National Convention.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4.—Chicago will be satisfied with one national convention in 1912. A citizens' committee had been after both the Republican and the Democratic national conventions, but has agreed that the $200,000 necessary to bring here the Republican gathering would be all that could be raised.

Rebels Blow Up Banking Magazine.

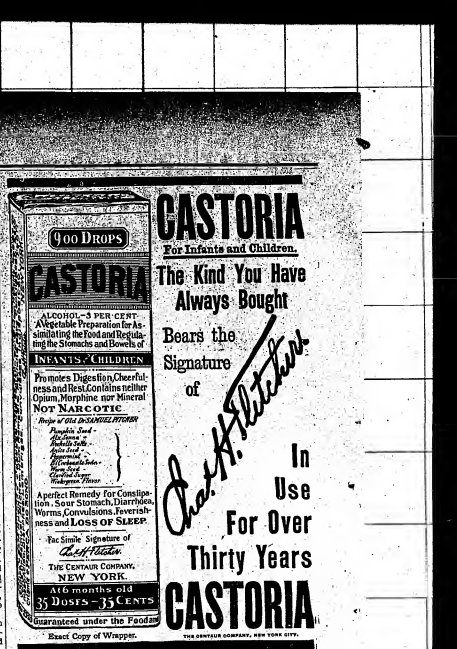
Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Chinese rebels captured and blew up the imperial magazine at Nanking, following a battle in which many Manchus were slain, according to the navy department advices.

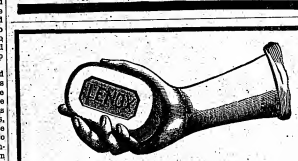
Prisoner Doesn't Want Pardon.

Geuing, New York. — Patrick Kiernan, 70-year-old convict here, Sing Sing prison, likes his prison quarters so well that he declines to entertain over the reminiscences of his pardon by Gov. Dix. The aged man glanced at the document curiously when it was presented and then handed it back. "I don't know that I care to accept it," he said, "but I haven't any relatives in Chicago, Illinois, and—well, Sing Sing prison, likes his prison quarters so well that he declines to entertain over the reminiscences of his pardon by Gov. Dix. The aged man glanced at the document curiously when it was presented and then handed it back. "I don't know that I care to accept it," he said, "but I haven't any relatives in Chicago, Illinois, and—well, Sing Sing has been my home for so long that I've grown used to it. I'm afraid I'd be lonesome outside."

Suicide Sweetheart, Then Self.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.—John Golden, twenty-three years old, shot and seriously wounded his sweetheart, Anna Trialoborski, aged nineteen years, she dying during the fact from the wound. Golick then turned the revolver upon himself and died a few minutes later. The girl's mother, the woman was taken to a hospital, where it is said her condition is serious, and the police in the case





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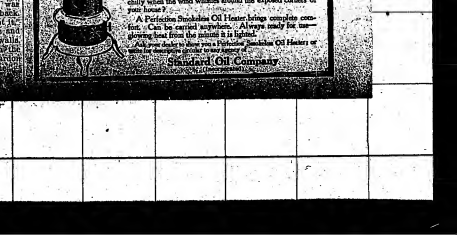
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TAFT IS FOR TRUST LAW

Annual Message Deals With One Subject.

DEFENDS DECISIONS OF COURT

In Cases of Standard Oil and Tobacco Companies.

THINKS AMENDMENTS NEEDED

Believes Present Statutes Good as Far as They Go; Suggests Supplemental Legislation—For Federal Corporation Law.

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Taft's annual message, which was read in both houses of congress today, deals exclusively with the anti-trust statute. The full text of the message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: This message is the first of several which I shall send in congress during the interval between the opening of the regular session and the adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The amount of information to be communicated as to the condition of the government, the number of important subjects calling for comment by the executive, and the transmission to congress of exhaustive reports by special commissions, make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the attention of the national legislature at its first regular session.

The Anti-Trust Law—The Supreme Court Decisions.

In May last the Supreme court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to enjoin the further maintenance of the Standard Oil trust and of the American Tobacco trust, and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are epoch-making and serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of 1890. The decisions do not depart in any substantial way from the previous decisions of the court in construing and applying this important statute, but they clarify those important decisions by further defining the already admitted exceptions to the literal construction of the act. By the court's latest they furnish a useful precedent as to the proper method of dealing with the capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established and to preserve the benefit, freedom and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency in business.

No Change in the Rule of Decision—Merely in Its Form of Expression.

The statute in its first section declares to be illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations," and in the second, declares guilty of a misdemeanor every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

In two early cases, where the statute was invoked to enjoin a transportation agreement between interstate railroad companies, it was held that it was no defense to show that the agreement as to rates complained of was reasonal at common law; because it was said that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade whether reasonable at common law or not. It was plain from the record, however, that the contracts complained of in those cases were not have been deemed reasonable at common law; and in subsequent cases the court said that the statute should be given a reasonal construction and refused to include within its inhibition certain contractual restraints of trade which it dominated as incidental or as indirect.

These cases of restraint of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which, at common law, would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law, and in finding exceptions to the literal application of this statute it only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect, that of being reasonable and this, without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute. In other words, all the cases, therefore, the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally adopted in its construction the rule at common law.

It has been said that the courts by introducing the "rule of reason" in the construction of the law, instead of that which has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by uniting competition, or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade, is condemned by the statute. The only extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under the law which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

The suggestion is also made that the Supreme court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the unlimited and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the statute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which, in order that it shall be an enforceable at all, it must be incidental. If it exceeds the needs of that contract it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at common-law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices, or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists, and others engaged in business violating the statute, have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts; but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases which should be a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing the statute can derive the slightest sanction.

Force and Effectiveness of Statute a Matter of Growth.

We have in the course years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly, however, the errors of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences, and judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it assumes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law, we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

The Remedy in Equity by Dissolution.

In the Standard Oil case the Supreme and circuit courts found the combination to make it easier for the interstate business of refining, transporting, and marketing petroleum and its products, effected and assimilated through thirty-seven different corporations, the stock of which was held by a New Jersey company. It in effect commanded the dissolution of this combination, directed the transfer and pro rata distribution by the New Jersey company of the stock held by it in the thirty-seven corporations to and among its stockholders, and the corporations and individual stockholders were enjoined from conspiring or combining to restore such monopoly; and all agreements between the subsidiary corporations tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act were enjoined.

In the Tobacco case, the court found that the individual defendants, twenty-nine in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture and the distribution of tobacco in this country and abroad, and that this had been done by combinations in restraint of trade which affect to stifle competition, control prices, and establish a monopoly, not only in the manufacture of tobacco, but also of tin-foil and licorice used in its manufacture and of its products of cigars, cigarettes, and snuff. The tobacco suit presented a far more complicated and difficult case than the Standard Oil suit for a decree which would effectuate the will of the court and end the violation of the statute. There was here no single holding company as in the case of the Standard oil company. The plan adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the dissolution of the original and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust and new companies created for the purposes of the decree and made parties to it and numbering, new and old, seventeen, called "the

Situation After Readjustment.

The American Tobacco company (old) capital, $92,000,000; the Liggett and Myers Tobacco company (new) capital, $67,000,000; the P. Lorillard company (new) capital, $47,000,000, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, (old) capital, $23,000,000, being entirely new, in the sense that they were not parties to the combination which was dissolved by the decree, and which cannot be dissolved without incurring far-reaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the successful dissolving operation of the organization should teach that the effect of enforcing the statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct, and to establish, but not to create, the relations with the conditions which must exist when competition and not combination controls.

The new companies organized in pursuance of the decree were left free to engage in the business of manufacturing tobacco, but were restrained from acquiring the capital stock of any other tobacco corporation, and from combining with any other tobacco manufacturing company with the purpose to restore the old combination. The capital stock of the American Tobacco company was divided into two, one of $235,000,000 and the other of $400,000. The latter was small company, divided into three companies, one with a capital of $15,000,000; another with a capital of $1,000,000, and a third with a capital of $8,000,000. The American Tobacco company will have 23.08 per cent, the Liggett and Meyers 20.05 per cent, the Lorillard company 23.82 per cent, and the Reynolds company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies, both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco company and has been distributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have been declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined. The preferred stock of the different companies that are now given voting power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of the preferred stock to the common was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a very decided change in the character of the ownership and control of each company.

In the original suit there were twenty-nine defendants who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various companies organized or reorganized from 41 per cent, as a maximum to 2½ per cent. as a minimum, except in the case of one small company, the Forid Rican Tobacco company, in which they will hold 45 per cent. This company and the individual defendants are enjoined for three years from buying any stock except from each other, and the group is further prevented from extending its control during that period. All parties to the suit, and the new companies who are made parties, are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination between any of the companies in violation of the statute by way of resumption of the old trust. Each of the new companies is prohibited from acquiring stock in any of the others. All these companies are enjoined from having common directors or officers, or common having or selling agents, or common offices, or lending money to each other.

Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that the settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business, and that the agreement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital stock of the trust in such small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not to break up thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination may assist economy in production, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when it is used as that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices and establishing a monopoly. If we shall here by the decree dissolved these purposes and restored competition between the new units into which the capital and plant have been divided, we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

Confiscation Not the Purpose of the Statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation, or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation, are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction to prevent in the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Effectiveness of Decrees.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court. The case against the Tobacco trust in Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment approving the decree:

"To the extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms of association the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the federal anti-trust statute is a drastic remedy. But it accomplishes effective results, which so long as it stands on the statute books must be obeyed, and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring far-reaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the successful dissolving operation of the organization should teach that the effect of enforcing the statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct, and to establish, but not to create, the relations with the conditions which must exist when competition and not combination controls."

Movement for Repeal of the Anti-Trust Law.

But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purposes of its enactment, there is a party cry and from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business prosperity and general prosperity. It is defiantly hailed method of destructive competition between small units, and to make it impossible to effect combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to national prosperity and normal growth.

In the recent decisions the Supreme court has given a construction to the law in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere highness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the organization and maintenance of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of plant and capital are out of all reasonable proportion to the requirements of economy in production and a reduction of its cost, or enhance, prices and create a monopoly.

Lack of Definiteness in the Statute.

The difficulty that is made of the statute that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden, and specifically enough to guide in its violation. The suggestion is, that we may have a combination of two corporations, which are run on for years, and that subsequently the attorney general may conclude that it was in violation of the statute, and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent there turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer so this hypothetical case is that when most attempt to organize stupendous capital it will be able them to suppress competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, without intending thereby to suppress competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted, and if by error the union is made, nor can they be convicted later, unless it be open that later on they consciously entered into a combination and take the usual methods for doing so, and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They are then in a case, hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is attributed by the court to the illegal combination.

Now Remedies Suggested.

I have had the benefit of the views of the attorney general and the solicitor general with reference to the remedies for the enforcement of the anti-trust act, and have considered the question presented by the decisions of the supreme court in the light of the experience in the administration of the law, and have reached the conclusion that certain changes in the statute ought to be recommended to the congress. These changes are intended to make more definite the general description of the things denounced by the statute, and to provide more effective means of dealing with the conditions found to exist after long investigation to be working injury to the business of the country.

Supplemental Legislation Needed—Not Repeal or Amendment.

I have no objection, and indeed I see no reason why, the provisions of the present law, which prohibit certain specific acts, such as the giving of preferential rates, the division of territory, the pooling of profits, and the like, should not be repealed. The real difficulty in the anti-trust law is not with the specific things mentioned in the statute, but with the general clauses which condemn "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations," and which declare guilty of a misdemeanor every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

The defect of these two declarations has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the tobacco trust, and to the order of the circuit court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar character. The opinions in connection with the department of justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization of business with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

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I have no objection, and indeed I see no reason why, the provisions of the present law, which prohibit certain specific acts, such as the giving of preferential rates, the division of territory, the pooling of profits, and the like, should not be repealed. The real difficulty in the anti-trust law is not with the specific things mentioned in the statute, but with the general clauses which condemn "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations," and which declare guilty of a misdemeanor every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

Proposed.

I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations or agreements or federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the department of commerce and labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a federal law would not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise.

Such a bureau or commission might well be invested with the duty already referred to, of aiding courts in the dissolution and recreation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the comptroller of the currency or of the interstate commerce commission, which now exercise supervisory power over important classes of corporations under federal regulation.

The drafting of such a federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

Incorporation Voluntary.

I recommend a federal incorporation charters than to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies a compulsory provision. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract in the are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter.

Supplemental Legislation Needed.

Supplemental legislation may be suggested for federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust act. If the statute is construed by the Supreme court must continue to be the line of distinction between legitimate business, it must be enforced, unless we are to banish individualism from all business and resort to some common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to railroads, the end which when applied to all business would be a long step toward state socialism.

Importance of the Anti-Trust Act.

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of the government to compel the people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of each one of us to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of individuals, its ingenuity, its intelligence and his independent courage.

Whether it is more or more the statute has been upon the statute book. All knew of its general purpose and importance. Many of them were cynical over its assumed impotence.

It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the spirit of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law enact itself. Many of its enemies became died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow even after they hoped to destroy. Now, its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is over achievement. Now we bear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are told that most general terms how, by some other statute end in some other way, the evil we are trying to remedy can be cured. If we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for some other way.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree?

That decree was in no way so drastic in its operation as in dissolve the Standard Oil decree or the tobacco decree; but did it not stop for all time the further acquisition of control of the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand?

Such a step forward could not have been a healthful instance in the republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an interstate commission.

Do we desire to make much ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent, by any hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 29 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

It is reported that it takes numerous dashes to supply the cuss words of Roosevelt when anyone mentions the name of Taft.

Taft has announced that he will be a candidate for the republican nomination next year. He may be able to secure the nomination for you know Taft trusts the trusts and the trusts trusts Taft.

Thomas Gore, the blind senator from Oklahom on his return from a tour of the west predicts that a Democratic victory at the polls next year is reasonably sure. Mention of Taft's name by him at Fargo was received in silence.

The confession of the McNamaras is a severe blow to Union labor organizations. However be it said to their credit that they promptly repudiated the McNamaras and are now demanding that they be given the extream penelty of the law, which is death by hanging in California. This crime had ought to be an object lesson to organized labor and it should teach its leaders not to start raising a big fund for the defense of one of its members until they find out whether they are guilty or not, for this country will not tolerate any organizaton that indorses and defends criminals.

The Thief River Falls Times publishes quite a lengthy opinion from a wholesale "Prune seller," about the reason for Red Lake River going dry, that had ought to place the interviewer, and the interviewed at the head of the dumbe class. The people who understand this situation, as it is, simply laugh at such "hoo waals" published by the tools of a rich corporation, to excuse them for blocking up the river. But the opinion of a traveling prune seller won't cut much ice at this stage of the game, as the facts are now before our congressmen and seators, and the war department at Washington, and we will soon know all about it. If that lumber company can shut off this river one year and dry it up and the next year open it up at the outlet, and flood and distroy the farmers meadows and crops, we might as well know it now, as later.

Dividing the Danger.

"Help, help! I'm drowning!" shrieked the young woman in the surf.

The men on the shore seemed to hesitate. It was an old dodge, and they knew it. But the young woman appeared really to be in distress. A consultation was held. Finally one sturdy young man, the best swimmer in the throng, spoke up:

"If I save her will somebody in the throng volunteer to marry her?"

"I will," spoke up a weakkneed, pale faced youth, and immediately the work of rescue began.—Detroit Free Press.

The greatest danger of the man who has a command of language is that one he is a ware language will have command of him.—Puck.

Had a Reputation to Maintain.

Wifey (with magazine)—It says here that a statute mile is 1,280 feet and a nautical mile 6,080 feet. Now, why are they different, John?

Hub.—Why—er—you know, my dear, that things swell when in the water.—Boston Transcript.

Mordecai.

"Mordecai, something mysterious about the actual physique," said the student of human nature.

"Yes, sah," replied Mordecai Johnsing. "Ah has noticed dat de mo' mysterious de actual physique is, de mo' likely it is to be a mule."—Washington Star.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Dec. 8th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Nielsen, of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th, 1906 made Homestead Entry No. 4500, Serial No. 04140, for N. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 19th day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Christoferson, Ole M. Peterson, Jacob B. Berg, Louis O. Kongsli, all of Kratka Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURIN,
Register.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Our Little Boy of Fits."

A family can suffer no greater affliction than to have a child subject to fits or epilepsy. Many a father or mother would give their all to restore such a child to health.

"I am heartily glad to tell you of our little boy who was completely cured of fits. He commenced having them at 10 years of age and had them for four years. I tried three doctors and one specialist but all of them said he could not be cured but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills made a complete cure. He is now 15 years old and free from fits. You have liberty to use this letter as you see fit and accept nothing for it. I will gladly answer if any enclose stamp for reply."

T. M. ROGUE, Windfall, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is just what it is represented to be, a medicine compounded especially for nervous diseases, such as fits, nervous St. Vitus' dance, convulsions and epilepsy. These diseases frequently lead to insanity or cause weak minds. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven most effective in relieving these dreaded maladies.

Sold by all druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

News of Genius.

Many of the men whose names we revere today in science, art, literature and poetry suffered from emotional disturbances, resulting in nerve storms or outbursts of mental violence, which can only be described as enigmatic pasms. The poet Cowper had strong suicidal tendencies, yet he wrote "John Gilpin" when suffering from intense melancholia. Shelley had an insane ancestry, and at Eton he was called "Mad Shelley." Charles Lamb had to be placed in an asylum, and his sister Mary stabbed her mother to the heart while insane. Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy are almost a parallel to Charles and Mary Lamb. At the age of thirty Coleridge was bowed down, and he died a wreck at sixty-two. Southey came of an insane stock. The mother of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the dramatist, died demented at forty-two. Pope was deformed and rickety, and Keats was neurotic to the last degree tips. Byron's mother was unbalanced, and so was his maternal grandfather.—London Globe.

Value of Deep Breathing.

Writing on the cultivation of physical fitness in the Herald of the Golden Age, Eustace Miles says that those who have mastered the art of deep and full breathing are thereby enabled to master their emotions—they can overcome pain and secure control of the mind and of the circulation of the blood. The control of the breathing prevents one from becoming hurried and flurried, and one acts leisurely, although not lazily. Breathing can be adapted to various needs—for instance, in producing warmth or the opposite effect—or one can breathe in order to become more sensitive. In fact, the all round value of deep and full breathing cannot be overestimated. Of all physical practices this is the first and foremost and one that can be regulated without being in the least conspicuous. If you have learned how to breathe deeply and fully people may not suspect it—they only notice that you are calm, poised and good tempered.

Immune.



Knox: "He insisted on my going over the links with him." Willis: "Say, you've got to see the movies around the links. Saw a dozen golf jacks. Fr. Friendly: "Impossible, Willis, your near-sightedness has made you a victim of too much golf." Knox: "Yes, I'm afraid I'm getting a little—" Willis: "Say, you've got to see the movies around the links. Saw a dozen golf jacks."—Puck.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington} S. Sate District Court 6th Judicial District.

John A. Wig, Plaintiff.

vs.

Marcus Olson Sandwick, if dead his heirs at law; Andenia Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingor Olive Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Olga Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; and also all unknow heirs, devisees, grantees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or lein upon the premises described in this action or any portion thereof, Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS AND EACH OF THEM.

YOU AND EACH OF YOU

Are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of District Court within and for the said County of Pennington, Minnesota, in said Judicial District, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS.

Take notice that no pannonal claim is made against you on any of you in this action, and that the object thereof is to obtain judgement that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the premises described in said complaint, and that you and each of you have no estate or interest therin or lien thereon.

Stanton And Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington} S.S. In District Court, 6th, Judicial District,

John A. Wig, Plaintiff,

vs.

Marcus Olson Sandwick, if dead his heirs at law; Andenia Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingor Olive Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; and, also all unknow heirs, devisees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or lein upon the premises described in this action or any portion thereof, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this Court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, the object of which is to obtain judgement that the said plaintiff is the owner in fee of the East Half (E½) of Northwest Quarter (N.W.¼) and the West Half (W½) of the Northeast Quarter (N.E.¼) of Section Thirty-one (31), Township One Hundred Fifty-four, (154) North of Range Forty-four (44) West of the Fifth Principel Meridian in Minnesota, and that the said defendants and each of them have no interest therein or lein thereon.

Dated the 28th, day of November 1911.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

Office of Register of Deeds,
County of Pennington, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 28th, day of November, A.D. 1911, at 2:30 o'clock P.M. and was duly recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages on Page 428.

[Seal] E.L. Quist Register of Deeds.
By Effie Hamry, Deputy.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 17th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ignacy Sasinzy, of Torgerson Minn. who on April 11th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1128, Serial No. 02487 for N. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 20th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Markuson, Michael Kaska, Eugene H. Beaubien, Theodor Nelson, all of Torgerson Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 17th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Sondsort, of Erie Minn., who on December 31st, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 4619 Serial No. 04265, for N. E. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph Schleicher, Henry Eliason, John Krolnick, Theodor W. Vorseldt, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Fred F. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn., who on June 5th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04809, for N. W. ¼ Section 22 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd, day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter N. Kerstad, Peter H. Thoreson, Charles Palmer, George L. Palmer, all of Highlanding Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 3, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 30th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Amund K. Breland, of Roland Minn. who on June 17, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1186, Serial No. 04478, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 156 N. Range 44 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 20th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Nesland, Oscar Nesland, Aslak Nesland, all of Roland Minn. Ole O. Erland, of Rhoda Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 9. 1911.

Department of The Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 30th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole O. Nesland, of Roland Minn. who on February 21, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1052, Serial No. 04607, for S. ½ E. ¼ Section 29 Township 156 N. Range 44 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 20th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar Nesland, of Roland Minn. Martin E. Hyland, of Rhoda Minn. Ammund K. Breland, Aslak Nesland, of Roland Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 10th, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 6th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Krolnick of Highlanding Minn. who on March 2, 1908 made Homestead Entry No. 1202, Serial No. 04411, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before A. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 18th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Martin Sondsort, of Erie Minn. Joseph Schleicher, Henry Eliason, of Highlanding Minn. Charles V. Vorseldt, of Thief River Falls Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOURIN,
Register.

A Leaping Asian Cats.

The ancient Greeks claimed that all creatures except lions and apes, at that time unknown to them, were produced by a thermic process. Aristotle, the architect, and the poet Lucretius, who lived in the first century B.C., agreed in considering that the process of production was by putrefaction. Pliny, the naturalist, who lived in the first century A.D., was of the opinion that the process of production was by putrefaction. Pliny, the naturalist, who lived in the first century A.D., was of the opinion that the process of production was by putrefaction.

LEAVE THIS SPACE FOR THE ARRIVAL OF SANTA CLAUSE

He will come to the Fillmore Bros. At Highlanding with A Big and well selected stock of Christmas Toys.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR HIS ARRIVAL.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES,

HOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLETE STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN.

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on Patents sent free. Highest references. Best results secured. Why spend inventors fee before you know? Patent Office Rules and Forms, Advice, How to obtain and sell Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Chief Examiner of Patents, and is thus in a position to secure for clients the most liberal interpretation of the law. Send sketch or model for free report as to patentability. Our fees are moderate and we make no charge unless we secure patent. Write for our book, "How to obtain Patents," and other information.

GREELEY & McINTIRE,
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Stephan Singer was transact business at Rhods yesterday.

Wheat seems to be going down in price, but it may be lower before it is higher.

Walter McAndress made the round trip to Hazel today, taking down 62 bushels of wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parno Oscar and Erma, visited Mr. and Mrs. Kratzer, at Sanbeam last Sunday.

Martin Hyland is building an addition to his feed mill and is now grinding feed on Mondays and Fridays.

Ellingson Bros. have arranged their store to put a big stock of holiday goods in, which you are invited to call and look over.

Andrew Letvig is drilling a deep well for Wm. Swanson. He went over to Wm Parnos Wednesday to assist the Hyland Bro. put a blast in the 219 foot deep well that they have drilled.

Mr. and Mrs. C.L. Clark are the proud parents of a fine baby boy, which came to make his home with them Monday. Mother and baby doing well, and Chas wearing his broadest smile.

There will be a basket social, at the Lintvat, school house, in District 52 in Deer Park township on Saturday evening December 16th,. All are invited to come and spend a social evening. Good music will be in attendance.

The fish that are being slaughtered by the shutting off of this river are not one fish, but when they open that log jam and flood and destroy the meadows and crops, we will, show them that they are destroying our crops quick.

Mr. Philipp Heidemann, of Cleveland O., is un here on a visit to his friend George Leimers and is looking for a location on some of the choice farming lands of eastern Pennington county. He likes the country and will move here with his family in March.

Thief River Falls is to have an exclusive job printing office. A good thing to finish starving out local newspapers, that depend on getting an income from their job work for the colmne of tyne they sect free to boom the city, but they will have a lots of customers, for we all know that if the devil visited the earth he would have lots of followers.

The next move made by the settlers living along this river, if the goverment does not compell the lumber companys to open that log jam, will have to be made in District Court. The farmers of Clearwater county brought the lumber companys to time and compelled them to stop damming up the Clearwater River and destroying their crops, by floods, when they broke the jam.

The Kratka farmers that live near, where the Red Lake River used to be, are having very fine fishing now days. One farmer picked up 200 fish in the afternoon that were flounering in slush ice and mud on the river bottom. The fishers that go will make use of them while they last, for theis will not a live fish be left in the river next spring.

Wm. Hiern went up to watch the lumber company log jam this week to see that there was no logs being stolen. He says some of the mill men are kicking because their power is shut off, and we should think they would kick, when you furnished that Hudson and Barford have been compelled large to the big expense of putting additional power into their mills to save shutting down, they stopped running a few logs came down and they opened up.

Pay up your back subscription.

The Highlanding creamery has closed down for the month, but will again open next month.

Now is just the right time to get out a big bills of wood for next years wood. That's what we are doing.

EAST DEER PARK.

Fine weather this.

W.A.Swanson was out practicing mule driving las Sunday.

Eve Lande will bach for a while on his claim in the township of Hickory.

Frank Lundeen and Peat Gustafson made a trip to Trail City this week.

Mr. and Mrs Gizzelquist intertained several of their friends on Thanksgiving evening, and a very pleasent time was enjoyed by all.

The Y.P.S. met at the home of Mr. Syversad last Sunday and had a pleasent time. They will have their next meeting at the home of George Leimers on the 23rd, of December.

Mr. George Leimers took Mr. P. Heidemao down to Oklee on Monday and he left for his present home at Cleveland Ohio.

On Wednesday Dec. 6th, the town board of Deer Park drove down to Ralph Greens, to the town of Equality to meet their town board of that town to settle up the divison of this town by county division last fall. There was quite a warm discussion for sometime, but they came to an agreement which fully disposed of the matter.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



After the Battle.

Pa—I'll get you yet, Mr. Parrot.
Parrot—You had better tackle the canary bird first and get a reputation.—New York Mail.

An Elemental Fire.

A judge was sitting in the Manitowick waters and just after dinner became involved in an argument with his boat companions. The debate lasted some minutes, and during that time the judge had his bald head dangling in the air over his shoulder.

The bridge took a hand.

"Phillips," said he presently, "drop your ring in the water. There ain't no living fish around here."—Chicago Post.

A Rich One.

The Visitor—And what are you going to make of him?

Stanhope—I want him to be a philanthropist.

The Visitor—But there's no money in that.

Stanhope—I want him to be a philanthropist who has very rich.

Gilbert's Witty Comments.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's wit and humor never always ready. He was a fine raconteur and a good after dinner speaker. Rutland Barrington, the old Savoyard, said that "starting in Gilbert's honor was like lighting a stationary fireworks factory."

Gilbert played the Colonel in "Patience." At rehearsal one day Gilbert said was an aristocratic and manly soldier. "Mark" (meaning Barrington) "is to cross the stage, and, representing the back of H. M. Dragoons, and his accoutrements, he should present a military appearance. Barrington, please let me see you walk across the stage, and only mind that you present the proper military attitude."

Barrington walked across the stage in all the pride of his youth and beauty, and then, turning to Gilbert, said:

"Is that the proper military attitude?"

"No," said Gilbert, "that is the attitude of a man who has just seen a ghost."

A Storm-Bound Christmas

By Dorothy Douglas

[illegible]AD Wallingford been satisfied but a wealthy bachelor and accustomed to having everything he wanted, the circumstances would have seemed less of a calamity.

He had been on his way to San Francisco to spend Christmas with his favorite married sister; and midway, in the most barren desert of the country, a bridge had been swept away by winter gales. His destination could not possibly be reached until Christmas was well over.

Wallingford cast a glance out over the wide stretch of rolling plains with only a few scattered shacks to break their endless waste; and then he looked back to his bulging suit case. The latest and most wonderful toys he could find in the city shops were crowded into that bag, for she sister's only boy. Then, out caring whether or not a highwaymoo might be looking in at the window of the parlor car, he took a small box from his waistcoat pocket and looked sorrowfully at a ring from which three exquisite diamonds flashed back at him.

Wallingford leaned back in his chair and in imagination pictured his sister's joy when slipping that ring on her finger. He could hear her scold him for his extravagance and chaff him for having no one else for whom to buy such baubles. He sighed and returned it to his pocket much as he might have cast it to the depths of the sea; it would do him as much good there as it would in his pocket under the present circumstances.

Wallingford was recruited in a Christmas dinner over a lunch counter whoo his eye caught the name of Yankville. Yankville probably boasted a near-thousand inhabitant, yet Yankville also suggested the name of Everly—Jack Everly. When Wallingford had last heard of Jack Everly the latter was located in Yankville. That was some eighteen months before, but there was no reason why he should not be there still.

It seemed that everyone in Yankville knew the Everly homestead. It was the only one of any proportions in the village.

The red glow from an open fire within cheered Wallingford's cumbed faculties as he rang the bell at the Everly door.

On the face of her who opened the door, Surprise was the principal impression. For, Wallingford, his afresh-ave encased in a great fur coat all dangling with glistening snow beside and his handsome flowing face looking frankly into her own, was a surprise for any eyes.

She did not wait for him to explain his errant but with the meltin's privilege of hospitality invited him into the warmth of the house.

"I was job cold to stand outside," she explained and waited for his question.

"I am Bob Wallingford," he began meeting the easy cordial expression of her bluh eyes. "I am one of the belated passengers of the bridge that was washed in two over night and Jack Everly would take pity on an old friend and—"

"Jack Everly left Yankville," a smile played about her lips at mention of the illustrious village. "Some six or seven months ago—"

Embarrassment, disappointment, and surprise mingled equally in Wallingford's face, and did not escape the eyes of Sylvia Vale. She spoke with ready tact.

"Take off that great coat, Bob-ware, and come into the fireside. It's no night to be out."

Wallingford followed the slim graceful figure in a decidedly chaotic state of mind. Attacked with his embarrassment at having called on an absolute stranger's home, was the kindest attraction he felt for that girl with the pearly skin. Something of a combination perhaps—was making him feel like a young—the schoolboy. It was quite unusual for him to find himself Bob Wallingford's name.

"Dick! Are you Santa Claus?" he cried excitedly. "I have your toys, bells and saw your big fuzzy coat. Mamma, isn't he Santa Claus?"

The fluffy blonde of golden hair spoken her Wallingford's eyes speak to the mother.

"Dick, you must not frighten the gentleman," she said, "and you must not call mamma Mamma. Mamma is dead, you know, and I am only your nurse."

"I'm my own house and my own sister," laughed Sylvia. "But where in the world did you get Mr. Santa Claus acquaintance?" He cast an interested glance at the wealth of gifts piled around.

Sylvia glanced quickly at Wallingford and a deep blush mantled with the glow from the fire in her cheeks. She explained the circumstances and Wallingford was quickly made to feel that he had come to the right house.

"I will stay under one condition only," he said finally, "and that is that you all will remain without touching the Christmas gifts which brought for my sister and her family—with out question."

There was a moment's silence and the trustees was made, finally.

"Then we will have to return the favor," brother and sister spoke as one voice.

So it was decided.

"Too bad Vale couldn't get here," remarked Sylvia, later in the evening when, the small boy having been tucked into bed, the three sat about the blazing fire.

"Yes—we would have made a jolly quartet," said Sylvia.

Wallingford was almost guilty of a gasp. The calm, unconcerned way in which she remarked that her husband would have completed a quartet on Christmas eve had he been able to get there, was rather disconcerting.

Jack Everly's wife and left the room to get the boy's toys.

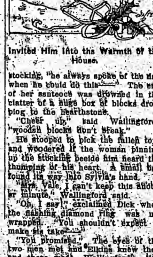
"Bring down the suitcase in my room," cried Wallingford. He was as excited as a boy.

"You will not regret having promised to accept what I had bought for my sister!" Wallingford leaned slightly toward Sylvia's gray dress and through the strands of her golden hair, and the man in him had a struggle before quenching the light in his own eyes. It was the girl herself who was unable to hide a tremor.

"I wonder," she said tentatively. "But it seems—odd."

Dick returned, staggering under a load of toys. Then they all jumped gladly into the spirit of Christmas.

"When my husband was living," said Sylvia as she pinned up a tiny



Invited Him Into the Warmth of the House.

stocking, "he always spoke of the way when he could tell—" The word of her sentence was drowned in the clatter of a huge box of blocks dropping in the hearthstone.

"Uncle Bob," said Wallingford, "wooden blocks don't break."

His stooped to pick the fallen toys and received in the woman leaning up the stocking beside him heard the thumping of his heart. A small box was in her sylvia hand.

"Bob, Vale, I can't keep this a minute," Wallingford said.

"Oh, I'm sorry!" Sylvia's disappointment was unfeigned. "You shouldn't expect to make me take—"

"You promised—" The eyes of the two met and Sylvia knew that and there what Wallingford's lips would speak.

Then two of the opposite her fastened her eyes and little chance to flinch and with a tingling sensation in every nerve of her body she knew that her fight had.

It was into the next night when the two had been taken tickets for the stream of a wonderful day in the kingdom of love with three grown up boys and a baby girl. Wallingford and Sylvia again sat about the open fire.

"I never knew a happier Christmas," Sylvia said, "and I never knew a thing in his voice.

"I, Bob, you'll have to—to—excuse me, I must kiss you," he stood above her. "He and her husband were a very happy couple," she continued, "and I've never seen so much his desperate as he was when he left for the train."

But the minute was a complete pause in which neither would dare to look at the other. Then Wallingford's arms were around her and his lips were pressed against her own.

"Sylvia, I love you," he said, "I love you, I love you, I love you!"

"Bob, Bob, you must not—you must not—" But her protest was lost in the kisses that were showered upon her face and hair.

"Sylvia, you love me, you love me, you love me!"

"Bob, Bob, you must not—you must not—" But her protest was lost in the kisses that were showered upon her face and hair.

"Sylvia, you love me, you love me, you love me!"

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W. L. DOUGLAS' TRUST PLAN

Manufacturer Thinks Government Should Obtain Publicity by a License System.

Large business organizations have come to stay. We cannot go back to old conditions. We must meet world competition. Large concerns can produce goods at lower cost than small ones. Germany favors large corporations. The method of the present national administration is to dissolve the great organizations and make them smaller, which is a backward step. There should be no limit to a corporation doing a large and legitimate business, such as would be possible under the licensing plan which I favor, writes W. L. Douglas, former governor of Massachusetts, in the Boston Herald.

Prejudices against corporations merely because they are big, perhaps, must be done away with. They give labor better returns. They cheapen product and thus benefit the consumer. They give opportunities to small investors who get returns otherwise unattainable. They employ able young men who have no capital at all, but who receive handsome salaries for their ability and service.

In place of the Sherman law it is my opinion there should be a department at Washington to grant licenses to all manufacturers and corporations in this country who do an interstate commerce business.

The law should be made so clear, plain and definite that it could not be misunderstood. It should require all capital to be paid in full. Semi-yearly statements should be given to the public and certified by a public accountant. There should be a board of examiners in each state to look after these corporations just as our national banks are watched by the national government. They should have the right to enter the offices and examine the records of all the directorates of these companies.

Naive Optimists.

"Six months ago there was another outburst of optimism as naive as though the world were still living in the sentimental era of glass exhibitions. Since then there has opened another era of political earthquakes and conflagrations, and the area of disturbance continues to extend. Before the Tripoli problem has been safely liquidated or the peace of the Balkans is assured, we have the outburst in China of an insurrection which may change the face of the far east and give an incalculable increase of force to all the impulses set moving by the triumph of Japan. All we can be certain of in the region of world politics is that nothing is certain. Do we need further lessons to convince us that the peace of civilization is founded upon the crust of a volcano?" asks the London Observer.

Practical Suggestion.

A new association proposes to have all American railroads lined with flowers and hedges, but what our railroad rights of way really need is to be lined with feather beds. What good would it do anybody to fall on a pansy when trains collide?—Detroit Free Press.

Sickened the Owl.

"I love you, darling, more than you love me," sighed the swain.

"Ah, that is impossible, precious," she whispered back, "for I love you better than you do me!"

"You cannot!"

"But I do!"

"You do not!" he argued.

"When I say a thing I stick to it!" she snapped.

An owl shifted uneasily above them.

"Pardon me, Gwendoline!"

"Pardon me, Eustice!"

"Miss Brown!"

"Mr. Jones!"

The owl hooted dismally and sought another bower.

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH
Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.

"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage. I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the maudlin husband. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy pins a note to the body taking the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted; the youth puts her on his own and follows hanging to the stirrup strap. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman thrusts her escort into a snow drift and rides on. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire in New York. He meets Eleanor Haldane, a beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and co-operates with her in her work. Gormly becomes owner of a steamship line and finds himself frustrated in pier and track extension plans by grafting aldermen, backed by the Gotham Traction company. An automobile accident brings the Haldanes to his country home. Gormly announces that he will be mayor of New York and redeem the city from corruption. Mr. Haldane in a long desired interview with Gormly, makes an indirect proposition to compromise the fight which the latter has been waging in the newspapers against the Gotham Traction company, and which Haldane is suspected of being the head. Gormly boldly announces his plan of campaign to Haldane. Gormly rides to Haldane's place, carrying word of the auto accident. The next morning he refers to the ride of the night before as mild compared to one he experienced in his boyhood days. The papers announce his candidacy for mayor. The political declaration of the merchant prince produced a tremendous sensation. The minority party, seeing in him a possible Moses, make overtures looking to the indorsement of his candidacy by the "outs." Gormly, however, rejects all proposed alliance. A meeting of the Sachem Society or the "Ring," is held at the Haldane Home. Many political dignitaries and henchmen are present and ways and means are advanced to dampen Gormly's mayoralty aspirations and sidetrack his candidacy. The younger Haldane is proposed as an opposition candidate; the whole machinery of the city's detective force is to be used to dig up something damaging to Gormly. Haldane, Jr., refuses the nomination and announces that he will support Gormly. The reigning party then decides to name a non-partisan ticket for the purpose of dividing the Gormly forces, and at the same time rush through a Freight Traction company franchise, without which the Sachem Society would be helpless. The press heretofore unanimously favorable to the merchant candidate, now under pressure, divides and the campaign waxes warm. A resolution is introduced granting a gratuitous renewal of the traction franchise. Gormly offers ten million dollars for the franchise. The excited populace threaten to mob the aldermen, when addressed by Gormly. The Ring mayor and the merchant have a critical moment. The detective force reports a valuable clew. Miss Haldane congratulates Gormly on what she terms a new Declaration of Independence, and he makes an unexpected declaration of love. He is shocked by the confirmation of his suspicions that her father is the head and backbone of the notorious traction company which he is attempting to overthrow.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"And you—you will—do you think—" He stopped. "No," he said, "I shall stop there, with this moment, with this statement. I ask nothing, I expect nothing, and so far as a man can crush down his own feelings, I hope for nothing. I just want you to know the fact."

"I know it," was the answer. "Now, you must let me say something. I am, at least I believe myself to be, absolutely heart free. Sometimes I have thought that what you have said might be true, with regard to your feelings I mean; but I have tried to put it out of my mind. Your declaration, therefore, comes to me with a certain measure of surprise. You have not asked me anything, and it is just as well that you have not. I think I can say honestly and truthfully that I do not care for you now in the way you seem to care for me."

"Seem to care for you," cried the man impulsively.

"The way you do care for me then," returned the woman.

"That's better."

"And whether I could care in that way, I don't know; but at least I care for no one else. And while I hold myself as free as the air, when you speak to me again on this subject I shall at least be ready to hear you."

"That is all that I can ask."

"Meanwhile I want to say over and over again how I respect you, how I admire you. The fine life you have lived, the splendid stand you have taken for public right, the crowning of your long and honorable and unblemished career with the success which I think I see before you and with the great opportunity for service, fills me with pride."

"Miss Haldane," said Gormly, "what you say to me is sweeter and more precious than the acclaim, the applause, the indorsement of all the rest of the people of New York. As I said, I began this to make myself worthy of you; but I would not be worthy of you, I would not be worth considering in any light, if I did not say to you now that I am carrying it on for the work and for the possibilities that it presents, as well as for you."

"I believe you," said the woman, "and I am glad to have you say that."

"Although there is nothing in my life I so covet as you, Miss Haldane," went on the man with the blunt honesty that somehow appealed to the woman much more powerfully than more graceful and romantic wooing, "yet if I had to choose now between you and this great opportunity for service to the people—"

"You would choose the opportunity for service," interposed the woman quickly.

"I should have to do so. And yet you still remain my inspiration," said the man. "Your approbation means more to me than anything or every-thing else. I don't know what fate has in store for me; but I doubt if I shall have another opportunity of the magnitude of that I have enjoyed tonight, and that you were there completes my satisfaction."

"Mine, too."

"Yet, there is another thing that I ought to say," continued Gormly, and this was the hardest thing he had ever attempted, he thought. "You have spoken of my career, of my long and honorable record, of my unblemished reputation. I have to confess to my shame that I am not altogether worthy of your confidence."

"What do you mean?"

"Ever since I have been in New York, there is no act of my life that I could not tell you myself; but before that—"

"You were a boy then," said the woman quickly.

"But I mingled with life in an ugly way."

"That ride in the snow?" she whispered, staring at him in turn.

It did not occur to him to lay any emphasis upon or draw any inference from the fact that she had remembered his remarks of several months before.

"And that other woman, was it she for whom you rode?" she went on.

"Yes," said he.

"Did you do anything that makes you unworthy the respect of—"



He Bent Over and Kissed It Fervently.

"Not anything dishonorable in one sense," answered Gormly. "And whatever it was, I have repented of it long since and would have made amends if I could have done so; but—Well, if I ever should come to you with that question about being my wife, I will tell you all about it. As it is, I don't want even the faintest shadow of a pretense about myself where you are concerned."

"You were only a boy, as you say, Mr. Gormly," said Miss Haldane after a long pause. "I don't know what it is, nor do I wish to, now. I know what you are, the world knows what you have been since you have been here, and I—" She extended her hand to him. "I trust you, I would trust you with anything."

The man took it in both his own. They were stretching out beyond the city. No one was near. The two in front were busy about their own concerns. He bent over and kissed it fervently.

"I thank you for that," he said simply, as he released it.

BOOK III.

THE CRUCIAL MOMENTS.

CHAPTER XII.

Mrs. Haldane Is Surprised.

The Haldane family usually partook of luncheon together. Breakfast was an irregular meal taken at different times by different members of the household, and dinner usually brought many engagements which widely separated them. A few days after the automobile ride, while the excitement over the proposed granting to the Gotham Freight Traction company of the New York Street Car company franchise was still at its height, Mr. and Mrs. Haldane and their daughter, after waiting sometime for the arrival of Livingstone Haldane, sat down to luncheon without him.

It was Eleanor who opened the conversation, after the luncheon had been served and the servants had withdrawn.

"Father," she said, "I have been thinking for some days now that I ought to tell you something that happened the other night."

"What night, Eleanor?"

"The night Mr. Gormly made his famous speech in the city hall square. You know Livingstone and Louise and I were down there in the car and saw and heard it all."

"Yes," said her father, somewhat bitter, "it was told to me the next morning that Gormly had spoken from your brother's car and that after it was all over he had ridden away with you two young women."

"Told to you?" exclaimed his daughter. "Why should you be interested in Mr. Gormly's movements?"

Haldane saw that he had made a mistake. "I mean," he said quickly, "that I heard of all this from some of those who were present."

"Eleanor, I am surprised," began Mrs. Haldane in her loftiest and most impressive manner, "that you should allow yourself to be mixed up with this ineffable person in any way. It is bad enough to have Livingston espousing his cause; but to have you associated with him in the public eye, or out of it, is simply preposterous!"

"Mother!" said Miss Haldane mildly; but the elder woman was not to be stopped.

"The family has never been allied with trade since it has been settled on Manhattan Island. I am a five-barred Colonial Dame; your father's people are nearly as old; and I say frankly that I do not like your intimacy with this person. Of course Livingstone being a man, it does not make so much difference; but you should be more careful."

"I think it proper," said Miss Haldane at this juncture, "to inform you that Mr. Gormly told me that he—that he cared very much for me."

"What!" exclaimed both Mr. and Mrs. Haldane at the same moment and with one voice.

The intimation, however, and the feeling expressed in both cases were decidedly different. Both were surprised; but Mrs. Haldane's surprise was lost in indignation. In Haldane's amazement, there was a shade of relief. A possibility instantly leaped into his mind, a possibility that he dared not formulate or give utterance to. It rendered him less emphatic, therefore, in his disapproval. Nothing restrained Mrs. Haldane.

"The impudence, the insolence of that man!" she cried. "It was bad enough to have him aspire to be mayor of New York; but that he should have the audacity, the presumption to raise his eyes to you, Eleanor Haldane, is inconceivable! I trust that you reduced him to his proper position instantly. For one thing, I am glad that he did declare himself; for now the acquaintance will be absolutely ended."

"He did not ask me to be his wife," returned the daughter quietly.

"Why, good gracious! you don't mean to say that he——"

"Eliza," interposed Haldane, "don't be foolish. I have no doubt that Mr. Gormly's remarks were entirely proper."

"Mother!" exclaimed the girl indignantly. "Of course they were."

"Well, you said yourself he did not ask you to marry him."

"No," was the hesitating answer. "But he said he intended to do so."

"I wish he would do it then, and have it over with."

"My dear wife," said Haldane, "while of course such an alliance is not to be thought of, yet Mr. Gormly, so far as I know, has done no dishonor to Eleanor by his remark, and——"

"Have you taken leave of your senses, Beekman Haldane?" cried his wife. "Such a proposition as that should be disposed of at once, and I repeat I am sorry that the man hesitated, for whatever reason I can't imagine, so that the affair might have been conclusively settled."

"I am not at all sure, mother," answered Miss Haldane, "that it would have been conclusively settled in the way at least you seem to think the only way possible, if he had asked me to be his wife."

"Eleanor, you could not possibly love this man!"

"I could do so; but I certainly do not love him now. I certainly respect and admire him, I think he is the leading citizen of New York today. If he wins this election and goes on as he should, there is no reason why he should not be president of the United States. I believe it would be easier to be elected to that office than to become mayor. And while I do not feel toward him as I should toward the man I will some day marry, yet there are many other things in the prospect that allure."

"But you are a Haldane, you are a Stuyvesant, you are——"

"I know, mother, all that my ancestors were. As for myself, I am just an American girl, who likes American men and American institutions, and who is glad to see people do things."

"I presume," said Haldane, who had said little but had thought deeply, "that such a proposition, if definitely made, would be made to me."

"Well then, of course," said his wife, "you will give but one answer."

"And what would you suggest that should be?" asked Haldane.

"To show him the door."

"I hardly think," returned her husband, "that I should be guilty of that discourtesy."

"There is no use," interposed her daughter, "to discuss the matter any further; for he hasn't asked me, I haven't accepted him. I don't know whether he ever will ask me or not, and until he does why trouble about it?"

"Well, what does he mean then by telling you that he loves you? Loves!" sneered the older woman disdainfully.

"Yes," said her father, "it seems to me a rather remarkable course for a man to address a woman in that way, and yet not complete his proposition."

"He said that something was impending which made him feel that it was proper to tell me this now."

"Something impending?"

"Some sort of disclosure, I inferred," answered the girl, "that might affect him or possibly me."

Haldane started.

"Well," he said, "I do not quite agree with your mother. There is no insult in the honest affection of any honest man. But if he approaches you upon the subject, I wish that you would refer him to me."

"Father!"

"Beekman!" exclaimed the older woman, greatly surprised. "You don't mean——?"

"Now, I don't mean anything, except just what I say," answered Haldane decisively. "It is proper that such a proposition should be made to me; and I should very greatly desire to be allowed to discuss the matter, if it goes any further, with Mr. Gormly personally."

Haldane spoke sternly, and his wife at once subsided, as she invariably did when he assumed that mood. Eleanor, however, was not so easily silenced.

"Of course, in any event you would be consulted, father," she said firmly; "but so far as the disposition of my hand goes, that is a matter that concerns my heart, and it is one which, although I should be very glad of your counsel and your approval, I shall have to decide myself."

"Quite so, quite so," said Haldane. "I have no other idea."

"Father," he said abruptly, "I want to see you alone for a moment or two please!"

"What has happened?" began Haldane, rising.

"Why, Mr. Gormly—— But I would rather see you alone."

"Has he made a proposition to you for your sister's hand?" questioned Mrs. Haldane.

"What!" exclaimed her son.

"Eleanor," explained his mother, "has just stated that Mr. Gormly took advantage of your kindness to him the other night, after that disgraceful episode in the city hall, to make love to her in the tonneau of the car."

"You don't say!" exclaimed the young man, apparently neither shocked nor surprised. "Well, he's a good one. What did you say to him, sis?"

"It is very unpleasant to me to have these matters discussed in this way," answered Eleanor, her face blushing. "As I have explained to father and mother, Mr. Gormly did me the honor to say that he cared a great deal for me. He did not ask me to be his wife although he expressed his intention of doing so. He said that certain things had made him anticipate his purpose and state his feelings toward me now without waiting, as he had expected to do, until the end of the election."

"What things?" asked young Haldane. "Things that concerned him——"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 49–1911.

REAL ESTATE

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS for $12-$18 per acre in the finest mixed farming district in Canadian West. Close to Prince Albert, Sask., splendid market point. Free Government homesteads also within 25 miles of City, crops excellent, settlement coming in fast. For free literature and maps, write Julius S. Woodward, Sec. Board of Trade, Dept. L, Prince Albert, Sask.

98 ACRE fruit, dairy and alfalfa farm, $8,000. Half cash. Splendid producing farm, 4 miles from Topeka. Good water, markets, residence and educational advantages unsurpassed. Also best varieties of strawberry, blackberry, raspberry plants; peonies, iris, cannas, dahlias, vines, shrubs; lowest market prices. Catalogue free. W. L. Lux, Route 7, Topeka, Kansas.

ROSTHERN Farmer wins Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's prize of $1,000 in gold for worlds best wheat at New York City. Rosthern lands are best investments. F. F. Siemens, Rosthern, Sask. Canada

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

WATER CURE AT "REF"

INTERESTING REVELATION OF ST. CLOUD INSTITUTION.

Claimed That Prisoners Have Been Threatened With Vigorous System When Noisy.

St. Paul. — A very unique way of quieting prisoners by turning a hose on them has been unearthed in the investigation of Superintendent Randall's conduct of the state reformatory at St. Cloud. The investigation was made by J. C. Matchitt, executive secretary of the board of visitors to state institutions.

It was charged that a hose was played on a boy until he begged for relief. According to Mr. Matchitt's report, superintendent Randall could not remember the particular incident. Mr. Matchitt quotes Superintendent Randall as follows:

Believes He Did Use Hose.

"I do not remember it in connection with the incident you refer to, but I believe I did, on one occasion, turn the horse on to an angry and noisy man to the extent that he became calm and good natured and the inmates in the adjoining cell house were enabled to sleep.

"Before the stream was applied the physician examined the man. The water was from an attic tank and was cold, and the treatment was effective in such a short time that it was not long continued. With my approval a similar measure has since been threatened, but a reasonable length of time having been given for reflection, it was not necessary to apply it."

Superintendent Exonerated.

In Mr. Matchitt's report Superintendent Randall is exonerated of the charges preferred against him by an inmate of the school, Frank Farrell. The charges were found in manuscript form in the cell of Farrell and were turned over to the board of visitors by Mr. Randall himself.

The charges were that political and outside influence is used in securing release of inmates; that there is no one to guard the interests of the prisoners; that their private affairs are made public property; that too many personal questions are asked them when they are admitted; that some officers were heartless and incompetent, and that inmates, when given hearings, are considered untruthful if they don't admit the charges made, and are punished if they do not plead guilty.

Farrell declared that he was going to be bed head shaved up in the affair. He said that his manuscript had been prepared from notes taken from the other inmates, John Smetzler and James A. Boland. No evidence to substantiate these charges could be found.

"The delay in the departure from the institution of paroled men is often caused by inability to find a satisfactory place for the man," says Mr. Matchitt. "The parole system is open to material improvement in that there should be a corps of parole officers."

MANKATO PUSHES GOOD ROADS

Project of a State Highway to the Twin Cities Presented to Towns.

Mankato.—A party of five good roads advocates from the Mankato Commercial club addressed meetings at Elysian and Waterville in the interest of the project started by the Madison Lake Commercial club to have the road from the city to the Twin Cities declared a state road and improved by grading and graveling so as to make it in good condition at all times, as is the portion of the road from this city as far east as Madison Lake.

The party consisted of President F. E. Crandall, George A. Palmer, chairman of the good roads commitee, John H. Hohmann, H. A. Patterson and County Auditor Eugene Weaver.

This was the first of a series of addresses to be made at towns along the route as far as Northfield, and it is hoped to awaken sufficient interest and enthusiasm to get the work done this winter.

BOOKS FOUND IN GOOD SHAPE.

Public Examiner Reports on Accounts of Two Schools.

St. Paul. — Public Examiner Fritz has filed reports with Governor Eberhart covering examination made of the financial affairs of the Red Wing training school and the school for feeble minded and epileptics at Faribault. He finds the books in good shape.

In the case of the Faribault school, $600 was found which has been owing to the institution by Carver county for the last four years. There is owing by the various counties for patients sent to the school nearly $7,000.

The cost of the superintendent's cottage at the Red Wing training school, Mr. Fritz found on the ledger at $6,490.53 when in reality it cost $9,996.64. The difference, it is explained, was paid out of another fund.

CUSSICK GOES TO POOR HOUSE.

Formerly Owns Stage Between St. Paul and Duluth.

Duluth.—John Cussick, whose name is linked with that of early Minnesota in a singularly interesting manner, went to the St. Louis county poor farm. He worked out like old Mike Fink, between the Head of the Lakes and St. Paul in the later sixties, once before the era of railroads.

REFORMATORY INVESTIGATED.

St. Cloud Inspected Following Sensational Article Written by Inmates.

St. Paul.—The state board of visitors has completed an investigation of conditions in the state reformatory at St. Cloud and its report will be in the hands of Governor Eberhart in a few days.

The investigation of the St. Cloud institution was brought about by Superintendent Randall following a discovery that three inmates were writing an article on conditions in the institution, supposedly for publication in some newspaper. Mr. Randall immediately turned the manuscript over to the state board of control and asked for an investigation.

The article, which was practically completed, was highly sensational and purported to describe the conditions in the reformatory.

The board of visitors spent several days at the institution and examined several witnesses, including the authors of the manuscript. One of the young men implicated denied that he had anything to do with the writing of the book.

Superintendent Randall has been at the head of the St. Cloud institution for several years. He was appointed by former Governor Lind.

PROGRESSIVES TO ORGANIZE.

Redwood County Republicans to Form League Saturday December 11.

Redwood Falls.—The Progressive Republicans of Redwood county are planning a big mass meeting to be held at Wabasso on Monday, Dec. 11, at which time a county organization will be perfected.

The object of the organization is purely for the purpose of promoting progressive principles and not for the purpose of boosting the political ambition of any person or persons.

About 100 blanks were sent out over the county for signatures of prominent Republicans who favor a Progressive league, and nearly 100 signatures have been received, a large percentage of the names being those of prominent farmers.

Nearly every precinct, out of forty in the county, will be represented.

Hon. James Peterson of Minneapolis has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Wabasso meeting.

POSTOFFICE FUNDS SHORT.

Assistant Postmaster at Belle Plaine Held to Federal Court.

Mankato.—George H. Nichols, assistant postmaster at Belle Plaine, was arraigned before Court Commissioner Taylor in this city on a warrant charging the embezzlement of $201.74 from government funds in the postoffice. He was given a bond for $500 for his appearance at the next term of the United States court at St. Paul, Dec. 6.

It appears that on Nov. 1 the defendant and his father, who is postmaster, went over the accounts of the postoffice and found everything apparently as it should be, with the accounts balanced, but the next day an inspector arrived and found the alleged deficit. The postmaster immediately made the amount good from his private funds. It is not thought the defendant had any intention of defrauding the government.

GOOD PRICE FOR STATE LAND.

Eastern Marshall County Sell Brings High Figures.

Warren.—In this city occurred the biggest sale of state land in the history of Marshall county. Twelve thousand acres were sold at from $6.50 to $15 per acre.

Most of the bidding on this land was done by farmers living in the vicinity of the land. Much of the land was sold to Iowa and Illinois farmers, who intend to move to this county and farm it.

At the Stilson county state land sale, held at Hallock, over 6,000 acres were sold at an average price of $12 an acre.

In all cases the land was sold at figures about $5 per cent higher than its appraised value. The land is located in the eastern part of Marshall county.

STATE'S BALANCE REDUCED.

Usual Overdraft Leaves $1,786,823.58 in Minnesota Treasury.

St. Paul. — Though the state's accounts show a balance of $1,786,823.58 in the various funds, the usual overdraft of the general revenue fund at this period, amounting to $494,175.58 this year, has reduced Minnesota's actual cash balance to $1,786,823.58, according to the monthly report given out by Walter J. Smith, state treasurer.

This overdraft, however, is gradually being offset by the payments of November taxes by the different counties, which are constantly being made in small amounts. The only one of the larger counties of the state to make payment thus far is St. Louis, which recently sent in $200,000.

ST. CLOUD TO VOTE ON PLAN.

Commission Form of, Government Seems Likely to Be Adopted.

St. Cloud.—A special election is to be held in this city for the purpose of voting upon a proposed new charter which embraces the commission form of government. Last fall a similar proposition was faced by the voters, but at that time the matter was submitted in connection with the municipal election. This time, however, the election will be held on a day by itself.

DETROIT HEARS EBERHART

EXECUTIVES URGE RATIFICATION OF TREATIES

Assume That if America Takes Lead in Peace Movement, Other Nations Will Follow.

Detroit, Mich. — "International conciliation and universal peace" was the subject of brief addresses by Governors Eberhart of Minnesota and Burke of North Dekota, members of the party of western governors now invading the East at the union nondenominational Thanksgiving exercises in this city. The other visiting governors spoke in the various churches throughout the city.

Governors Eberhart and Burke urged the ratification by the senate of the leading arbitration treaties.

"When the United States and England have accomplished this step, the other nations will do likewise," declared the chief executive of Minnesota. "We are now spending money on the army and navy that could be used for much more worthy causes, once the treaties are adopted," he concluded.

"It is the man with the gun that gets into trouble," declared Governor Burke, referring to "war talk" and army and navy expenditures. "The man who looks for peace generally avoids trouble and to a large extent I predict it will be the same way with the nations."

The speaker expressed confidence in the final adoption of the pending treaties and ultimately a full realization of "peace on earth."

Both speakers were introduced by Governor Osborn of Michigan who accompanied the party here from Kalamazoo.

Party Guests of Toledo.

Toledo.—It was a round of entertainment, interspersed with speeches of thanks for their reception, that marked the stay of the governors of the Western states. The visitors were taken on an auto trip through the city, visiting the Yacht club, Country club and ending at the Toledo club, where a reception was held.

When the governors left the Toledo club, they went to the Commerce club, where a buffet luncheon was served. Here they were met by the Newsboys Cadets.

The governors, with the exception of Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, in their speeches at the Commerce club, dwelt upon the suffrage for woman, advocating it strongly. At the conclusion, Frank Mulholland, vice president of the Conference club, asked for an expression on the subject from the four hundred business men present, and only three failed to raise their hands in approval.

While the governors were being entertained in the Commerce club, a party of business men from Cleveland arrived to escort them to that city.

LUMBERMAN'S WIFE DIES

Mrs. Frederick Weyerhaeuser Succumbs After Several Weeks' Illness.

St. Paul. — Mrs. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, wife of the millionaire lumberman, who has been ill for several weeks at her residence. Mrs. Weyerhaeuser was born 73 years ago at Niedersaulheim, on the Rhina, in Germany, the same town in which Mr. Weyerhaeuser was born and where Her maiden name was Elizabeth Bloedel, and she came to this country with her father, as an infant.

Five years after Mr. Weyerhaeuser settled in this country he was married to her at Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 12, 1857.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Weyerhaeuser is survived by the following children: John P., St. Paul; Charles A., Little Falls, Minn.; Rudolph H., Choquet, Minn.; Frederick S., St. Paul; Mrs. William Bancroft Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. J. R. Jewett, Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. S. S. Davis, Rock Island, Ill. There are eleven grand-children.

Wagonload of Timothy Brings $1,092.50

Sandstone.—A wagonload of timothy seed from the C. H. Cooper place has the most valuable load ever brought to this market. The net weight of the load was 4,370 pounds and at the market price of timothy seed was worth $1,092.50. It was threshed by Reese Workman from the hay of about ten acres. It passed over two scales for the purpose of verification. Six of the land on which the timothy grew has been seeded upwards of ten years, the crop being cut each year and never turned under. Part of the land was never broken and the seed was planted on the top of the ground. Mr. Cooper figures that enough seed was lost in harvesting to reseed the ground from which the crop was taken. The seed is valid and is unable to leave his chaff, and his field work must of necessity be left to others. The seed represented only a small part of the returns from the farm.

Representative Block Gets Moose.

St. Cloud.—Former Representative H. C. Block of this city returned from a hunting trip in Beltrami county and brought home the largest moose ever shipped to St. Cloud. The animal, which weighed 850 pounds, dressed, stood seven feet high when standing. The bull moose was one of a herd of fourteen, which had taken up winter quarters in a cedar bog near Lake Block and his guide succeeded in getting within shooting distance of the herd. Block shot the bull moose through the heart.

DOCTORS SAID HE WOULD DIE

A Friend's Advice Saves Life.

It was to speak of the wonderful cure that I have received from your noted Swamp-Root, after Bright's disease and bladder cure. Last summer I was taken with severe pains in my back and sides. I could not breathe without difficulty. I tried all the different doctors from far and near, but they said it was no use to doctor as I would die anyway. I was at the end of my rope and was so miserable with pain and the thought that I must die that words cannot tell how I felt. One day a friend told me of the wonderful help she had received from Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. She gave me one of your pamphlets which I read and determined to try Swamp-Root. After taking half a bottle I felt better, Have now taken two bottles and am well as I ever was, thanks to Swamp-Root. I wish to tell all suffering people that have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the best medicine on the market.

All persons doubting this statement can write to me and I will answer them directly.

Yours very truly,
CLYDE F. CAMBRON,
Rosalia, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1909.
VERN TOWNE, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The Optimist.

Ex-Senator Mason of Illinois gave a new definition of an optimist in a recent speech before the Business Men's club. "A true optimist," said the genial senator, "is a man who is able to come home at night out of all the lemons handed him during the day."

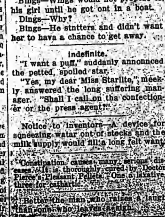
CUTICURA OINTMENT HEALED BAD SORE ON LIMB

"Some time ago I was coming up some steps when the board crushed under me like an egg shell, and my right limb went through to the knee, and scraped he flesh off the bone just inside and below the knee. I neglected it for a day or two, then it began to hurt me pretty badly. I put balsam fir on to draw out the poison, but what I had used in a week; it hurt so badly that I changed to ——— ointment. That made it worse and when I saw how bad I used it a week; it hurt more, and that was the fourth week after I was hurt.

"Then I began to use Cuticura Ointment for the sore. It stopped hurting immediately and began healing right away. It was a bad-looking sore before Cuticura Ointment healed it, and it suffered so much pain for about four days after I fell until I began using Cuticura Ointment.

"Cuticura Soap is the best soap I ever saw. I have used all kinds of soap for washing my face, and always it would leave my face smarting. I have had it used in the house to wash, no matter how expensive a soap I used. I find it does everything that a soap that will clean my face and leave no smarting, and I do not have to use any balm or anything to clean it. I believe Cuticura Soap is the best soap made." (Signed) Mrs. M. B. Fairchild, 605 Lafayette St., Wichita, Kan., May 3, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 23 K, Boston.

LOOKING AFTER THE DETAILS.



Bingo—Wings would not propose to his girl until he got out in a boat.
Dingo—Why?
Bingo—He knitters and didn't want her to have a chance to get away.

indefinite.

"I want a pull," suddenly announced the petted, spoiled child.

"Yes, my dear Miss Starlite," meekly answered the long suffering manager. "I'll call on the confectioner or the press agent."

Notice to Inventors.

A device for squeezing water out of sheets and the milk supply would bring your fortune.

Conditional.

"Constantine, dearest, would you marry me if I were a millionaire?" asked the impetuous youth.

"Constantine, dearest, would you marry me if I were a millionaire?" asked the impetuous youth.

"Certainly, dearest, if you were a millionaire," answered the fair one.

ALWAYS GENTLE IN REPROOF

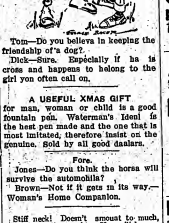
General Lee's Real Kindness of Heart Made Manifest on Such Occasions.

"There are some new, or, least, unfamiliar stories of Robert E. Lee in Gamaliel Bradford, Jr.'s articles on 'Lee After the War' in the South Atlantic Quarterly. Lee's methods of reproof were peculiar to him. A subordinate was once called to account for absence. "Mr. M., I am glad to see you better," Lee said to him, smiling. "But, general, I have not been sick. "Then I am glad you have better news from home." "But, general, I have had no bad news." "Ah, I took it for granted that nothing less than sickness or distressing news from home could have kept you from your duty."

In the same vein was his remark to a student who had been late for prayers. "Mr. Page, will you kindly give my compliments to Mrs.—— and ask her if she will please have breakfast a little earlier for you?" To a negligent student he said: "Are you a your mother? I am sure you must be devoted to her; you are so careful of the health of her son."

Summoned to Lee's office, a lad was told that only patience and industry would save him from failure in college and in life. "But, general, you failed," the student replied with sophomore impatience. "I hope that you may be more fortunate than I," was the quiet answer.

WISE PLAN.



Tom—Do you believa in keeping the friendship of'a dog?
Dick—Sure. Especially if he is cross and happens to belong to the girl you often call on.

A USEFUL XMAS GIFT

for man, woman or child is a good Hamlin pen. Waterman's Ideal is the best pen made and the one that is most imitated, therefore insist on the genuine. Sold by all good dealers.

Fore.

Jones—Do you think the horse will survive the automobile?
Brown—Not if it gets in its way.—Woman's Home Companion.

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much but mighty disagreeable. You will be surprised to see how quickly Hamlins Wizard Oil will drive that stiffness out. One night, that's all.

I am more and more impressed with the helplessness of the poor who out of their mountenous penury give the rich their opportunity.

IT WEARS YOU OUT.

Kidney Troubles Lower the Vitality of the Whole Body.



"Don't wait for serious illness; begin using Doan's Kidney Pills when you first feel backache or notice urinary disorders. John L. Perry, Columbus, Texas, says: "I was taken sick about a year ago. My limbs and feet began to swell and my doctor said I had Bright's disease. I then consulted a doctor who said I had dropsy and could not live. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me promptly and I owe my life to them."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Even a man who is good for nothing is apt to look good to some woman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Many a small hottia has developed into a family jar.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA

Cleanses the System effectually; Dispels colds and Headaches due to constipation. Best for men, women and children; young and old.

To get its Beneficial effects, always note the name of the Company.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. plainly printed on the front of every package of the Genuine



FURS

TRAPPER'S GUIDE FREE

WE WANT IT SENT TO EVERY TRAPPER IN THE WORLD. THE LARGEST SHIPPERS OF FURS IN THE WEST

T. J. BUTLER HIDE & FUR CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



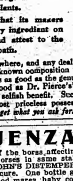
WOOL

RUPTURE CURED in a few days without a surgical operation. No pay until cured. Write to H. P. Brooks, 20 Century Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

KODAKS and SUPPLIES of every description. DEVELOPING AND FINISHING A SPECIALTY. Send for catalogue. ANDERSON-ZIMMERMAN DRUG CO., ZIMMERMAN BROS., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

DEFIANCE STARCH, for hot work and starches clothes blest.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription



Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only prescription of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system.

THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

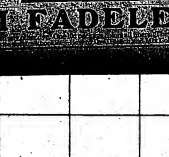
THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it for you. Think of unknown composition for this medicine or of known composition. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the dealer who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" either mistakes or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most precious possession—your health—may be your life itself. So don't you yet what you ask for.

INFLUENZA CATARRHAL FEVER PINKEYE, SHIPPING FEVER, EPIZOOTIC

And all diseases of the horse, affecting his throat, especially colts and horses in exposed or infected stables, can be prevented from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER AND COUGH CURE. 2 to 5 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skilful veterinarians use it. 50c BOTTLE, $5 DOZ. Any druggist, or delivered by manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., GOSHEN, INDIANA



Muzzle Velocity is what Counts

"If Gen' 'mos' thought to use a little more powder he'd come back home a hero. The initial explosion of the powder is not the important thing; it's the manner in which it is followed up that's what counts. Most shells are made to explode on contact. Most shells are made to explode on contact. In the ordinary "quick explosion" powders all the force is exerted at the start. And right here lies the superiority of the progressive combustion powders used by

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION (NOT MADE BY A TRUST)

Robin Hood smokeless powders do not really explode; they burn, and burn so slowly that the maximum velocity is not reached until the powder has been forced up the barrel more than half its length. That's why Robin Hood shells shoot so flat and kill so far.

We make the "quick explosion" shells too—and no wonder.

If you can get Robin Hood shells and powder cartridges, you can get the best that can be had in the world for all purposes. Send 2c stamp for our 64 page catalog and list of interesting information for gunners.

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION COMPANY
Factory and Main Office, SOMERSET, MASS.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

CHINA HAS SHAKEN OFF SHACKLES

AWAKENED by the world's unrest, the last empire of old, old things, of unchanging ideas, of reverence for the past, has shaken off the shackles of autocratic, tyrannical government, and western notions of liberty, of industrial activity and modern progress have taken possession of the celestial empire. Victory after victory has placed the constitutional party in almost complete control of the country. In a frantic effort to save some remnant of its tottering power the throne issued edict after edict abjectly acceding to the various demands of the revolutionists. But Manchu rule in China is ended forever.

Wu Ting Fang, twice ambassador of his country to Washington, and one of the most famous and distinguished statesmen in China, has declared himself in favor of a republican form of government and has taken a leading place in the counsels of the constitutional party. A republic, founded upon lines similar to the government of the United States is to be the future of China. What influence this awakened giant of Asia may exert in world politics is a question that is causing no end of anxiety in the capitals of the various powers and is one which only the future can answer.

Twice during the three century history of the Manchu domination of the Chinese race has the cry been heard: "Down with the Manchus." The first attempt made by patriotic Chinese to rid themselves of the tyrannical and oppressive yoke of their Tartar conquerors was in 1861, and for seven years there waged a civil war in the Middle Kingdom that far exceeded in bloodshed the conflict between the North and the South in the United States.



The Bund, Hankow, China
© Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.



Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Revolutionary Leader
© Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.



Prince Regent and Sons—The Eldest Is Emperor



China's Modern Soldiers

And it is an interesting coincidence, that these two national upheavals were in progress at the same time and both inspired by the same sentiment, love of country; while in a still more striking manner did this mighty Chinese protest become a counterpart of the American revolution in its avowed purpose to claim its country for itself and banish forever beyond the confines of the empire the hated Manchu usurper.

That the victory of Washington and his loyal hosts was not duplicated by the Chinese revolutionists at that time was due to the fact that their efforts were impeded, interfered with and finally successfully resisted by that same power whose unjust domination of these American States eventually resulted in the immortal Declaration of Independence.

And yet how much is known of the history of the "Tai Ping Kwok," the Tai Ping Rebellion, or "The Great Kingdom of Peace?"

The cable and the wireless have so brought the ends of the earth together that today, we read in the morning paper what has transpired in the evening on the other side of the earth. But in those days, China was a land buried in mystery, practically unknown and unexplored and whose political and economic conditions attracted but little attention from the outside world, and so far as we are concerned we were too deeply engrossed in our own gigantic struggle to maintain the unity of our own states, to give a thought to what was transpiring across the Pacific.

The history of the Tai Ping rebellion is one of intense interest and full of tragedy, pathos, and romance, but is merely referred to here as being the first cohesive effort made by the Chinese to regain the government of their own land and free themselves from the thraldom of a foreign rule.

Their efforts were unsuccessful. The movement was born in the spirit of enthusiastic patriotism but it ended in total riot and demoralization.

Its leader, Hung Hsieu Chuen, first raised the cry, "Down with the Manchus" and his enthusiasm was infectious.

The Chinese turned to him as a divinely appointed saviour of their land, and he, being more or less of a visionary type, believed himself to be inspired and commissioned by Heaven to accomplish this herculean task.

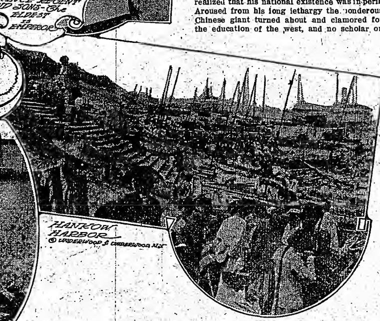
He had received a certain amout of Christian training and it is an astonishing fact that the whole movement was primarily based on Christian principles. But that his religious zeal exceeded his good judgment and sound reason is indicated by the fact that while he referred to Christ as the Elder Brother, he impiously termed himself the "Younger Brother" thus placing himself on an equality with Divinity.

Notwithstanding this and other faults of judgment his cause appealed to the great mass of the people, thousands flocked to his victorious banners and his war against the Manchu government was a series of uninterrupted triumphant achievements.

Cities ... fell before his patriotic ... Hankow and ...



Yang-Tse River
© Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.



Hankow Harbor
© Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

met the fate which was theirs in this last conflict, they fell into the hands of the conquering hosts of rebels.

Success was almost within their grasp when the Peking government became alarmed and frantically appealed to the British government to send a soldier who could train an imperial army to meet and quell the Tai Ping rebels.

Gen. Charles Gordon was commissioned for this purpose, and in co-operation with Li Hung Chang he succeeded in putting into the field an efficient and well disciplined army which was afterwards known as the "ever victorious army" for they never lost an engagement with the enemy, and in six months he had completely exterminated the insurrectionists.

Defeated and discouraged, the rebel leader, Hung Hsieu Chuen, retreated to Nanking and there committed suicide.

The Manchu government was saved to continue its dominating oppressive sway and the distinguished Englishman who came to the rescue has ever since been known as "Chinese Gordon."

Note the difference between the attitude of the powers towards the Peking government in the recent rebellion and that of England towards the Manchu despot nearly fifty years ago.

The powers refused to aid or respond to the Peking government's appeal for assistance, financially or physically, apparently recognizing that the Chinese have a just grievance and a perfect right to adjust it in the only way possible.

During the past few weeks Tai Ping history has been duplicated, but with a higher purpose and more intelligent direction. The battle cry was the same and "Down with the Manchu" found an echo throughout the length of the Yang Tse valley, in hamlet, town and city, aboard ungainly junks and northward along the shimmering lines of the new railroad until it was heard within the crenelated walls of the Forbidden City, and the son of heaven abjectly apologized for past neglect and mistakes of the throne and granted every demand of the revolutionists. ... nothing ... visionary in the

minds or plans of the leaders of this new movement, during the past decade young China has been at school. Bright and intelligent oblique-eyed youths from the Dragon land have traveled beyond the seas and in this and other lands have learned that the preparation for future accomplishment is more to be desired than the slavish devotion of the worship of ancestors and a complacent contemplation of hoary ages past.

Chinese graduates of American and European universities have imbibed with the various features of their scholastic curriculum a spirit of independence, and hence the new nationalism in China which has succeded in breaking the bonds of ancient tradition and humiliating servitude.

The startling sucessive incidents which focussed the eye of the world on central China were not the result of any local anti-foreign prejudice but the culmination of a carefully prepared plan which occupied the earnest and serious thought of the Young China party for a number of years.

A movement of such stupendous proportions demanded leaders of exceptional ability, and that these were found and proved their fitness has been demonstrated to the world by their deliberate thoroughly organized methods, and their avowed determination to not permit their zeal or success to betray them into any act which might be offensive to any foreign power.

Pre-eminent among the leaders of the revolutionary party, or the "Constitutional party," as they prefer to be termed, is Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose whole life has practically been devoted to the task of bringing about the present crisis. His career has been both thrilling and picturesque.

The lot of the reformer in China is not a happy one, and the persistent agitation of Dr. Sen soon evoked the wrath of the authorities with the result that it was officially decided that his head would be worth fifty thousand dollars. The fearless young reformer, however, believed it was worth a good deal more to him and so for its preservation he became an exile from his native land.

The organization which he and his colleagues succeeded in creating waxed mighty in numbers and influence in constant and close touch with developments in China and the progress of the reform party he was able to direct at long distance its various movements until the psychological moment arrived when confident of their strength, they were able to strike their first effective blow.

The introduction of foreign educational methods, the sweeping abolition of their ancient and useless "halls of learning," the establishment of foreign schools, modern factories and the construction of extensive railroads have all combined to awaken the younger generation of Chinese to the fact that they were not as they supposed, the superior of all other races, but a century behind the least progressive nation.

And, that there might be no doubt about it, Japan administered an effective lesson, and with eyes wide open, the supercilious Celestial realized that his national existence was in peril. Aroused from his long lethargy the ponderous Chinese giant turned about and clamored for the education of the west, and no scholar on earth is more keen and intellectually alert to learn and acquire than the yellow man of the Orient.

To the western world this revelation of the spirit of revolt and change in China seems very sudden. Most of us believed that the empire, with world-old superstitions, was still refusing to admit the blessings of modern progress. We believed that it was untouched by the revolutionary fire which in twenty-five years has changed the Japanese nation, miraculously, so that it has shuffled off its old faith, and its old moralities, adopted the shoddy clothes of Europe, darkened its cities by the black smoke of busy factories, made slums of its flower-gardens, established a great army and a great navy to fight a war which has brought it to the verge of bankruptcy, adopted the philosophy of greed and grab, and generally learnt the beauties and joys of western civilization. China still seemed to be sleeping in the sun, or dreaming away its life in the old faith of smiling contempt for the rush and roar of western progress.

All travelers from China bear witness to the temperate, contented, cheerful, laughing character of the Chinese peasant, and to the intelligence, the courtesy, the equanimity, the kindliness, the calm philosophy of the Chinese gentleman. When England was a tangled forest inhabited by naked savages, China was the home of literature and the arts. For two thousand years it has had its poets and its great teachers and its men of science. Many of our modern inventions were discovered by Chinese sages a thousand years ago, and abandoned as foolish or dangerous toys which would not add to the happiness of the human race. When their passions are aroused the Chinese people have certainly revealed a savage cruelty equal, but not surpassing, perhaps, the cruelty of the western world in the middle ages. But if all things are measured up it seems that they have much to lose, as well as much to gain, in virtue and in happiness, if they adopt the standards of European civilization. For, after all, our western system of society has not, in spite of all our "progress," given a great measure of happiness or material comfort to the average laborer.

Life in Plunkville

"Abner, how about this Salome dance you've booked for the opery house? Some of our best citizens are a little worried about it."

"Oh, I've cut out all the objectionable features, you know."

"That's ... it. We ... you would."

MARVEL OF SUCCESS

Christian Endeavor Society Girdles the World.

Greatest Religious Organization in History, With Over 3,500,000 Members—Rev. Francis E. Clark Its Founder.

Portland, Me.—Founded in 1881, by Rev. Francis Edward Clark in Willston Congregational church, Portland, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has increased from one society to over 72,000 societies that thrive in every corner of the earth. Its roll of membership has grown from a list of 57 to an enrollment of over 3,500,000. Twenty-nine years ago it was known as an innovation in a parish of Portland.

Mr. Clark for years had faced the demand of the age for religious youth. He had studied the problem from every side and had sought information from all known sources concerning the various plans that had matured from time to time in Christian history for developing the religious life and activity of young people. He grew despondent of ever producing anything new and effective; but yet in all humble simplicity he made an attempt and it proved to be the most successful in the history of Christendom. Its success is due to the sincerity and ableness of its founder, and the definiteness of its purpose. Mr. Clark, although unconscious of it at the time, is a man chosen by Providence for a life career, an apostle in a movement which is essentially progressive and destined to pass on through history an active and far reaching force in the affairs of the Christian world.

In Dr. Clark we are brought face to face with a man who is a revelation as far as executive ability and versatility are concerned. He has been many things to many men. He has been a pastor and leader, an organizer and a diplomat, an advocate and defender of young people, a gentleman and a Christian. His gentleness has made him great and his humility has



Rev. Francis Clark.

saved him from the dangers to which pride and honor are ever exposed. As an editor and author he has been voluminous and he has made copy not only for his own official paper and publishers, but for numerous editors and magazines. He has written for his readers wherever he has traveled in this and other lands. In his connection with Christian Endeavor he believes that Providence has opened a way before him and hidden him to walk in divinely-chosen paths. This has given him courage and zeal.

Remarkable as has been his success, twice so has been his spirit of generosity and self-sacrifice. Quitting a Portland pastorate, he has never received compensation in any form from the United Society which he founded and of which he is head and to which he has given more than a quarter century of service. He has supported himself by his literary work and even when traveling over the world, which he has done as have few other men, he has paid his own expenses by writing for the magazines and other similar work.

Largely because of Dr. Clark's personal efforts, made during tours in the various parts of the world, the Christian Endeavor movement has become world wide. Dr. Clark is a quiet, self-contained man. He is not a great speaker, and his leadership of young people depends upon personality rather than upon voice and manner. He has administrative ability to a marked degree, and has been able because of it to surround himself in his work with other men who became prime favorites with the young people, although Dr. Clark has always been their ideal. Dr. Clark is a native of Aylmer, Quebec, is 59 years old and has traveled around the world four times in the interest of the Christian Endeavor movement.

The society has taken its place among the permanent organizations and institutions of religion. It has taken hold of the problem of training the youth as no society in the history of Christendom has ever done before. It has toiled through a few years and now has reached a stage in its history where it has nothing to do but grow and expand unhindered and free. Dr. Clark is still at its head and the great work which he is accomplishing is remarkable.

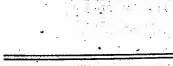
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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

New Yorkers Burrow Down Like Moles



NEW YORK.—A city beneath a city is the only term which can fitly describe underground New York. This buried city has its stores, restaurants, art galleries and other places of business the same as the city of the open air and the time skies; and many thousands of people work in it daily, heedless of the tide of busy commerce passing far above their heads.

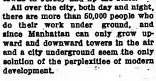
No sooner was the subway opened than stores along its route began building show windows facing on its stations and entrances. The great stores of Brooklyn have made seven more of this opportunity than Manhattan. Long and dazzlingly lighted windows flank the stations there. Cafes followed the stores in hustling to cut entrances from the subway, realising that no space need be wasted in this town of precious inches simply because it was underneath the sidewalk. From Ann street down practically every foot of Broadway pavement is laid over hollowed space that is utilized for something. Vaults, restaurants, saloons, wine cellars, bakeries, pressrooms and acres of machinery all are packed beneath the feet of trumping thousands.

Statistics as to the men and women who work below the level of the city's streets would doubtless make interesting and surprising reading. How many thousands of them there are who practically never see the light of day from the time they enter their places of employment early in the morning until they leave at night cannot be known accurately. But certain it is that this mole-like burrowing for more room to work in is increasing with every big building that is raised.

In underground Manhattan there are souls enough to populate whole towns in Jersey and up the state.

All over the city, both day and night, there are more than 50,000 people who do their work under ground, and since Manhattan can only grow upward and downward towers in the air and a city underground seem the only solution of the perplexities of modern development.

Turk and Potato Bug Cause Wedding



BREWSTER, Wash.—A charming romance has ended here in the marriage of Phillip Strange and Miss Helen McGraw, the wedding being locally styled a "union of the Washington State Potato King and the Turkey Queen of the Northwest."

Miss McGraw for years had taught country schools in the vicinity of this town, but two years ago she began to raise turkeys for the market. The land she selected for her turkey ranch adjoined the potato farm of Strange.

During last summer a scourge of bugs raided the potato fields, and Strange foresaw that unless he fought the bugs his crop would be lost. About this time a drought spoiled the feeding grounds of Miss McGraw's turkey farm. The grass and alfalfa fields dried up, and the insects accustomed to lurk therein vanished.

Usebila to find food at home, the hords of several thousand half-grown and half-feathered turkeys invaded the potato field of the northwest potato king. The potato bugs decreased in number every day as the voracious turkeys advanced through the long straight rows. At night the poultry rested beneath the vines and at daybreak again continued the onslaught against the enemy of both. When August came, and with it nice warm rains, the potato fields freshened up, and the biggest crop of tubers ever harvested matured.

The turkeys were loath to leave the potato fields, and Miss McGraw and Strange held several councils to plan methods to get the turkeys back to their home land. At last they decided to let turkeys and potatoes remain on the same farm and the result was the wedding.

Indian Girl Has $600 a Week Income



LAWRENCE, Kan.—An income of $600 a week should be enough for almost any schoolgirl of fourteen, but it is about $599.76 more than the only Lawrence schoolgirl of that age who draws it ever expends.

A nickel's worth of gum drops, a dime for a pencil or two and 10 cents more for general expenditures usually represent the extravagance of this lass, although she might buy almost anything else she pleased. The young lady of the large income and of the small outgo is Miss Ellen Ellen, an Indian student at Haskell Institute.

At Haskell, the second largest Indian school in the world, there are many girls, perhaps more girls than boys. The parents of many of these children are rich, enormously so, but their riches are not used to buy the things that delight the soul of the palefaces.

Of all these Indians, the Chickasahs of Oklahoma are the richest, and Ellen Ellen is a Chickasha. She holds the distinction of being the wealthiest girl in college, or, for that matter, in Kansas at present. Ellen Ellen is a fat contradiction to the stories that are written of the Indians. She is not a beautiful Laughing Water, for her facial characteristics are those of the real Indian.

Every Saturday the Haskell students are permitted to come to Lawrence to enjoy what pleasures they may find. The girls are brought in a big carryall, with a teacher to chaperon them. Ellen Ellen is an exception to her sister students. She spends 15 cents a week in town, so her money is simply resting until the time when she will spend it all.

Babies Play While the Mothers Pray



COLUMBIA, Mo.—That age-worn problem, "What to do with baby while mamma goes to church," is in process of solution by the women of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city. Under the leadership of Mrs. C. M. Aker, the pastor's wife, the women of the congregation are making enthusiastic progress in the establishment of what might be called the "most unique" of all day nurseries, if that expression were grammatical.

The idea is a Sunday nursery in the church edifice, and the pastor's study has been chosen for this novel institution. During the Sunday school and preaching services those mothers who heretofore have had to explain to Pastor Aker why they attended church so seldom now sit with their classes and in their pews, happy in the consciousness that the youngsters of the household are in good hands, while still present in the room, seeing, hearing to the sermon, fulfill one of their dangerling their precious little lives. Miss Loretta Ferguson has been chosen as head nurse, with several other young women as assistants. Upon arrival at the church mamma places her baby or small child in the care of these young women, who take the tot into the study where Pastor Aker prepares his sermon.

During the services the children must be amused, lest perchance one of them set up a howl calculated to disconcert Rev. Mr. Aker in the midst of his effort. Rowing, passage and the distress the particular mamma and baby identify the infants being cared for, and the proper mothers are notified.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

ARREST OF GENERAL REYES



The arrest by United States Federal authorities of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, former member of the Diaz regime in Mexico, on the charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States has brought prominently before the public the efforts which are being made by Mexican refugees in this country to precipitate civil war across the border. Ever since Gen. and President Madero succeeded in ridding Mexico of Diaz and ending the close corporation which stood around him and which had been exploiting the country for its own interests there has been a conspiracy on foot to oust Madero and restore the old Diaz regime to power.

The center of this conspiracy apparently has been in El Paso, Tex., within another junta was established in San Antonio, where Gen. Reyes had taken up his quarters and where he was placed under arrest. Soldiers of fortune gathered in these places, dynamite in large quantities was purchased and stores of arms and ammunition accumulated. It has been a well-known fact that a plot against Madero has been brewing and that an attack upon Juarez was contemplated.

MOVER IN A NEW SHIP LINE

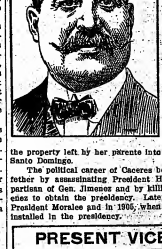


As a result of H. G. Haugan's trip to Norway last summer, from which he returned to Chicago recently, the first steamship company to run a line of ships between Norway and the United States was organized. At a banquet of ship owners in Christiania some time ago Mr. Haugan showed so plainly the profits that could be made by such a steamship line as the Norwegian-American Steamship company, with a capital of $1,700,000, was organized.

Mr. Haugan's family always has been active in Norwegian affairs. His brother, H. A. Haughan, former president of the State Bank of Chicago, was made a knight of the Order of St. Olaf, the highest order of Knighthood in Norway, shortly before his death in 1909.

The formation of a shipping company to take care of the trade between the Scandinavian countries and the United States without the vexatious transshipping at an English or German port had been under consideration for a long time. It needed only the indorsement of Mr. Haugan, whose experience as a railroad official gave his opinion weight, to make the company a fact.

LATE DOMINICAN PRESIDENT



The assassination of President Ramon Caceres of the Dominican Republic by political malcontents in San Domingo city as he was leaving the house of a friend where he had made a call, is the climax to a series of political tragedies with which the last had been intimately connected. The first of these occurred in 1884, when Caceres' father was put to death by the order of President Heureaux because of his supposed sympathy with political dissenters.

Caceres, then a boy of ten, vowed vengeance. His father left a large estate and, with unlimited means at his disposal, young Caceres came to the United States, where he attended and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. Here he met and married Lillian, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hakes, of that city. Upon the death of Mr. and Mrs. Hakes, a few years later, Mrs. Caceres converted the property left by her parents into cash and accompanied her husband to Santo Domingo.

The political career of Caceres began when he avenged the death of his father by assassinating President Heureaux on July 26, 1899. He was a partisan of Gen. Jimenez and by killing Heureaux made it possible for Jimenez to obtain the presidency. Later Caceres became vice-president under President Morales and in 1905, when Morales fled his country, Caceres was installed in the presidency.

PRESENT VICEROY OF INDIA



Lord Hardinge, the present viceroy of India, being the direct representative of the crown in the eastern empire, with his young and charming wife, took rank next to their majesties in the splendid ceremonies and festivities which graced the coronation celebration of the Delhi Durbar.

The wedde of the active career has been spent in the diplomatic service. He was born in 1859, became a foreign office clerk in 1880, and three years afterward was appointed third secretary at Madrid. He served five years at St. Petersburg, to which court he was appointed in 1886. After two years at Constantinople, he went for a long charge, d'affaires at Teheran, the seat of the Persian court. He was further secretary at Paris and Pasadan and Washington, at Vienna from 1900 to 1904, and from Teheran he went to Madrid and from there was appointed ambassador to Russia in 1906.

He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, being the nephew of the fourth Earl of Cranbrook, and succeeded to the title in 1896. He is a great traveler, and has visited nearly every country of the world, including Tibet, which few Europeans have ever seen. He is a great sportsman, and has killed many kinds of big game in various parts of the world. He is a member of the Marlborough club, the Travelers' club and the Turf club, London.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Your Uncle Sam Is Watching Mexico



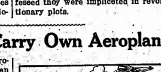
WASHINGTON.—So menacing have conditions on the Texas border become that a patrol of United States troops has been established on the Rio Grande to co-operate with the civil authorities in the enforcement of the neutrality laws. Secretary of War Stimson has authorized General Duncan, commanding the department of Texas, to enforce the laws with vigor and to move the troops under his command within divisional limits without waiting orders from the department. The United States has 5,000 troops on the border and it is not probable more will be sent south. Orders to mobilize 25,000 men in the zone paralleling the northern boundary of Mexico have been issued by the war department of Mexico to capture any bands of revolutionists who may be successful in crossing the border from Texas and to suppress any trouble that may arise.

The arrest of Gen. Bernardo Reyes at San Antonio, Tex., on charge of violating our neutrality laws, and other steps taken by the United States, indicate a fe pressed the organization of another revolution on American soil, indicate the attitude of Washington. The steps were dictated as much by domestic economic considerations as by regard for the stability of the Madero regime in Mexico.

The United States does not want another war in Mexico. The last revolution, which lasted about nine months, cost the United States about $30,000,000, not including the damage done to American property in Mexico. American capitalists who have invested in the neighboring republic do not want to see another series of disorders.

Federal authorities have seized great quantities of arms and ammunition at Laredo, Tex., and other points along the border. The officers were led to the cache by Juan Meriga, shortly after his arrest on the same indictment as that found against Gen. Reyes. He confessed the arms were collected in Texas and were to have been used in a revolt against Madero. He stated the revolution was to be in behalf of General Reyes and that the general was the leader of the plot. Three other alleged Royists were arrested at Laredo and all confessed they were implicated in revolutionary plots.

Each Ship May Carry Own Aeroplane



ANOTHER year will see the hydroaeroplane developed to such an extent that each battleship of the American navy will have its own flying machine, in the opinion of Capt. Washington I. Chambers, who has charge of the aeronautical work of the navy department.

Captain Chambers believes that as soon as a solution is found for the motor problem, on which practically all aviation experts now are working, the installation of hydro-aeroplanes as a part of the equipment of battleships will be begun.

It is not considered probable that the navy aeronauts will follow the plans of the army and move their equipment south for practice during the winter. When the weather at Annapolis, where the navy hydro-aeroplane experiments are carried on, becomes too disagreeable for flying purposes, the aeronauts will give attention exclusively to motor problems. They believe that by the time the flying season opens again in the spring they will have perfected a motor peculiarly adapted to their purposes.

Free entry into this country for experimental purposes is being sought by the navy department for an instrument designed to indicate the direction from which wireless telegraph messages are coming. Although the navy would be willing to pay for a set of these instruments, it has balked at the heavy duty and is looking to the treasury department for relief.

Nation's Great Annual Loss by Fire



PRESENT indications are that the fire losses in the United States and Canada for 1911 will exceed $250,000,000. The figures for the first seven months of the year show a total of $154,892,000, as compared with $126,067,800 during the same period last year. The losses for 1910 were $234,406,650, and if the present ratio of increase continues throughout the year they will reach the enormous sum of $300,000,000. This will exceed any year in the history of the country except those of the San Francisco and Baltimore conflagrations.

Government officials, underwriters and firemen agree that the majority of these fires are due to carelessness and are easily preventable. All of the recent fires, which have attracted public attention because of the heavy loss of life with which they were accompanied, were due to the carelessness and indifference of the owners, occupents, or municipal authorities.

New York has been spending $10,000,000 a year for fire extinguishment and only $10,000 for fire prevention. The recent shirt waist factory fire aroused the public and the authorities, and fire prevention is to be made much more prominent hereafter.

The most important consideration is the development of a sense of personal responsibility on the part of property owners for the excessive fire waste, which is draining the resources of the country and weakening its insurance capital.

Army's Many Useless Hitching Posts



IN the United States proper, we have approximately 32,000 usable troops, half of whom have been in the army long enough to have become trained soldiers. Unfortunately the system under which the government manages the army permits of no such efficiency. The system of keeping the army at a number, of minute parts and imposes on each part enough non-military duty to prevent the military training which alone can make an army efficient. This disastrous accomplished by putting small detachments, "companies" or posts, which are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, chiefly on the frontier, and thus removing from the presence of a military force existing in the form of a regiment or brigade. These posts were created to meet military exigencies incident to the wars of the revolution; some were established during temporary enlistments for troops during the war of 1812, some are relics of the Mexican war, and others were established for the purpose of protecting the settlers against Indian depredations. The military necessity for these posts (irreverently called "Hitching Posts" by the army) has long since expired, but few have been abandoned. Around these garrisons, during the long years of their existence, settlements and towns have grown up which are principally dependent upon the pay of the soldiers.

Every effort by the army to have these useless and expensive establishments abandoned have been bitterly contested, and in most instances sufficient pressure has been brought to bear by the civilians to prevent any effort to withdraw the troops.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM, MINN.

PUCKERLESS PERSIMMONS.

Apparently the scientists cannot be prevented from robbing us of all our cherished traditions and privileges. After having upset about everything else in the world they have now discovered a way of taking the pucker out of the persimmon, although why they should have thought this necessary no one seems to know. The scientists clearly are interfering with a law of nature and also robbing life of one of its sources of joy. There are few more mirth-provoking things in the world than watching the uninitiated attempting to eat a green persimmon. The pucker of the persimmon comes from tannic acid and we fail to see what the scientists are going to accomplish by removing tannin from the persimmon. One might as well eat a cucumber and be done with it. The danger in the discovery is the harm it may do to the persimmon in the later stage of its development. How do the scientists know that nature did not put the tannic acid into the persimmon as one of the elements that when the fruit comes, conspires to make the once puckery and inedible persimmons a richer, riper, sweeter morsel than science ever smacked its lips over?

In favoring a liberal appropriation by the state to pay the tuition of boys and girls at colleges already established, rather than to found a new state university, Governor Foss advocates a very sensible policy, says the Boston Globe. If the state is to aid deserving young men and young women in their efforts to obtain a college education, it would certainly seem wiser, for economical reasons, if for no other reason, to take advantage of the many excellent institutions of the higher learning already existing in Massachusetts. The problem of selecting the right boys and girls upon whom to bestow free scholarships ought not to be difficult to solve, for that might be left to the judgment and fairness of high school teachers and boards of education in every community, who certainly would have means of knowing whether the scholarships were well bestowed. Neither political "pull" nor other improper influences need enter into the decision.

From the effete east comes word of the intuitive kiss. The intuitive kiss is one which you are sure you are about to get, but you never get it. You feel intuitively that you are to become a kissee. But you don't, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The fact that the kiss is never delivered is what makes the girls so angry.

There is a man in Texas who prefers solid home comfort to pedigree and prestige. He is looking for a mule to marry, whose first husband was hanged, so he may be secure from having his predecessor held up to him as model. For genuine, long-seeing philosophy, Texas challenges the wisdom of Solomon.

Another pretty American heiress is to marry a foreign nobleman. This shows our young American men are too busy making money to think of other things—that the real prizes, both in beauty and millions, are being carried off by the leisure class so despised here.

That German doctor who predicts that American women will have fewer toes a thousand years hence seems bound to save his life out of us some way. He now tells us that riding up and down in skyscraper elevators is shortening life. Well, life would have to be considerably prolonged to enable us to make many round trips by stairway.

New York aldermen are trying to pass a resolution to prohibit women from smoking in public places as injurious to public morals. The practical aimed at is neither pretty nor elevating, but as picked out for the subject of special legislation in defense of public morals, the proposed ordinance is distinctly, though unconsciously, humorous.

Indianapolis ministers denounce motor racing as being as vicious as bullfighting. Indianapolis has had more than its share of the tragedies of the game.

A Massachusetts preacher who is under indictment charged with having murdered a young woman has quit his pulpit. It seems a natural thing to do, considering the circumstances.

A California poet allowed his wife one coat a day, thus setting a bad example for poets.

Edison says that he likes America better than Europe. We knew he would.

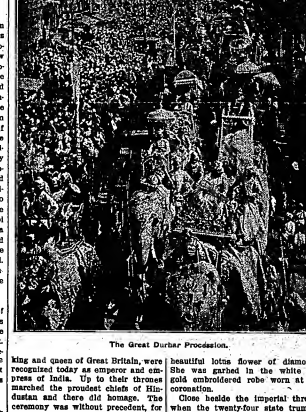
DURBAR AT DELHI MOST GORGEOUS

Splendor of Ceremony Never Before Equalled in India.

GREAT DISPLAY OF JEWELS

George and Mary, Seated on Imperial Thrones of Hindustan, Witness a Wonderful Pageant.

Delhi, India, Dec. 12.—Amid scenes of splendor never before equalled even in India, the country of marvelous pageants, nor in any other land in modern times, George and Mary, king and queen of Great Britain, were recognized today as emperor and empress of India. Up to their thrones marched the proudest chiefs of Hindustan and there did homage. The ceremony was without precedent, for never before has a British emperor of India come to Delhi, the ancient seat of the kings of India, to assume his title. The Durbar, for which elaborate preparations had been under way for months, took place in a great camp to the north of the city, some five miles square. The temporary population of this camp is about a quarter of a million, and it is furnished with all the conveniences of modern life, including 31 post offices, two telegraph offices and even electric light, railways, motor cars and taxi-cabs. There the people gathered



The Great Durbar Procession.

from the farthest corners of India to see a display of precious stones such as few would seem to modern times. The rajahs, princes and chiefs, in their castes, grouped themselves about the throne, where also stood the governors of the Asiatic colonies of the crown, other distinguished government officials and invited guests.

Queen Wears the Koh-i-noor.

The king was crowned king-emperor at Westminster, so he took his throne already wearing a crown that had been made especially for this occasion, garbed in the royal robes of state, wearing the state jewels and carrying the scepter. By the side sat Queen Mary, on her brow the crown that was made for her coronation and in the front of which blazed the great Koh-i-noor, the Indian diamond supposed to bring good fortune to wear by a woman. Her jewels were even more magnificent than those she wore at the coronation at Westminster, among her new ornaments being a beautiful lotus flower of diamonds. She was garbed in the white and gold embroidered robe worn at the coronation.

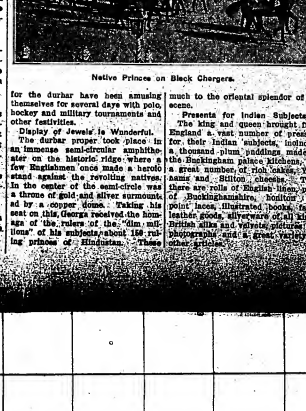
Close beside the imperial thrones, when the twenty-four state trumpeters with their silver trumpets heralded the durbar were, of course Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, and Lady Hardinge.

Most spectacular was the grand review of troops, about 50,000 in number. Most of these were native troops, and they were garbed in the most gorgeous uniforms in the world.

The rajahs and other native princes present brought their own elephants, the size of the animal depending on the rank of its owner, and the huge brutes with their magnificent howdahs and other trappings added much to the official splendor of the scene.

Presents for Indian Subjects.

The king and queen brought from England a vast number of presents for their Indian subjects, including a thousand plum puddings made in the Buckingham palace kitchens, and a great number of rich cakes. Yards and Stilton cheeses. Then there are rolls of English linen, pillows of Buckinghamshire, bonitos and point lace, illustrated books, fancy leather goods, silverware of all kinds, British silks and velvets, pictures and photographs, and a great variety of other articles.



Native Princes on Black Chargers.

EMPEROR AT DELHI

GEORGE AND MARY GREETED BY HIGH OFFICIALS AND 150 INDIAN CHIEFS.

MAJESTIES IN TENT HOUSES

Magnificent Spectacle to Be Presented When Royal Couple Make Their State Entry Into City in Presence of 250,000 People.

Delhi.—More than 250,000 people witnessed the most magnificent spectacle ever beheld in the history of India when George V., king of England and emperor of India, and Mary, his queen-empress, made their state entry into the city of Delhi.

The king and queen arrived from Bombay and were greeted with a salute of 101 guns. The route to the Durbar camp had been a scene of great activity long before dawn, and when the time came for the procession to start the roadway was lined with either side with bejeweled Indian princes, military officers, administrative officers, foreign tourists and large numbers of natives.

Stationed closest to the roadway, and extending over the entire route, were regiments of British and Indian troops, forming the official guard. Packed behind these picturesque streaks of humanity were hundreds of bullock carts, the smartest modern carriages, powerful motor cars and richly caparisoned elephants and hooded horses.

Their majesties first proceeded to a pavilion within the fort, where they received 150 ruling Indian chiefs. Then began the great procession. The princes and heads of tribes, and behind them rode General Peyton, the herald, in silk and gold tabard and 16 British and native trumpeters, all mounted on black chargers. Next followed the native escort of the viceroy in native costume. Then came the imperial cadet corps, composed entirely of princes and their sons.

The emperor and empress arrive a magnificent charger, followed immediately by the empress in a state carriage drawn by six horses. As their majesties approached the cattle lined of troops presented arms, the natives bowed to the ground and the Europeans doffed their hats. Following their majesties, and outshining all in point of splendor, rode 150 imperial horse, sawahs and other chieftains. The column was closed by a band of savage Afghans and Pathan chiefs, mounted on wild ponies.

The emperor and empress entered the city through the king's gate, which had not been opened since 1857, when the king of Delhi went to public worship. They at once repaired to their camp in the center of the vast tented city.

Their majesties later received great dignitaries in the emperor's palatial tent.

PRINCE CHUN FORCED OUT

Chinese Regent, Who Has Been Regarded as Stumbling Block to Good Government, Resigns.

Peking.—Prince Chun, the regent, has abdicated, and the reformed revolutionary leaders declare the chief stumbling clock in the road to have a constitutional government of China.

In Chun's place two guardians have been appointed to assist the emperor, Pu Yi. They are Han Shih Chang, a Chinese diplomat, and Shih Hsi, a Manchu and close associate of the emperor. Both were formerly grand councilors.

Yuan Shi Kai, the premier, is believed to have forced the regent to step down as a result of one of the repeated demands of the revolutionists, who have always regarded Chun as a traitor.

CASH REGISTER IS ACCUSED

Government Starts Suit in Ohio Charging Concern With Conspiracy and Restraint of Trade.

Cincinnati.—United States District Attorney Sherman T. McPherson and O. R. Harrison of the department of justice filed trust proceedings alleging conspiracy in restraint of trade against the National Cash Register company of Dayton, O., its officers and managers.

The government's complaints that the corporation has resorted to illegal acts to eliminate, stifle and suppress other manufacturers and dealers throughout the United States, engaged in the business of making, selling and shipping in interstate commerce cash registers and other registering devices.

Overdue Ships Reach Port.

Hancock, Mich.—The steamer Berlin and its consort Aurora from Cleveland reached port a week overdue.

Plunged to Death.

New York.—Hundreds of persons in New York were horrified and mystified today by the sight of a man, dressed in a derby hat, overcoat and business suit, plunge from the dome of the World building, a height of more than 300 feet and plunge with terrific force on the hood of an automobile. The man was instantly killed.

Gas Explosion Fatal.

St. Petersburg.—Two employes were killed and 40 injured by an explosion of gas in the gold-plating department of a commercial mint. The entire plant was destroyed.

SHUSTER TODEFY CZAR

STATE DEPARTMENT TELLS HIM TO STAND ON RIGHTS.

Russian Force Marches on Teheran to Eject American Financial Agent of Persian Government.

Washington.—With 2,000 Russian Cossacks advancing to occupy Teheran, proclaim martial law and eject him at the point of the bayonet, W. Morgan Shuster, financial agent of the Persian government, is advised by the American state department to stand upon his constitutional rights and defy the czar.

The startling move by Russia was officially reported by Charles W. Russell, United States minister at Teheran. Following this intelligence a cable was sent Minister Russell instructing him to advise Shuster to stand his ground.

Should Russia eject oil Persian officials as anticipated, Shuster, following his instructions, will appeal to Minister Russell and lodge protest with the Russian diplomatic agent at Teheran.

The situation will then become one of international import between the Russian and American governments, already ruffled by the czar's refusal to honor passports held by American citizens of Jewish birth.

"OIL KING" QUITS AS HEAD

J. D. Archbold to Succeed Rockefeller as President of Standard.

New York.—John D Rockefeller has resigned as president and director of the Standard Oil company and is succeeded by John D. Archbold as chief of that corporation.

A majority of the officers and directors who for years have been associated with Mr. Rockefeller in the control of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey also handed in their resignations. These included: William Rockefeller, vice-president and director; C. M. Pratt, vice-president; William G. Rockefeller, assistant treasurer; H. C. Folger, Jr., secretary and assistant treasurer; Directors H. M. Flagler, L. J. Drake and E. T. Bedford.

Two new vice-presidents were elected. They are A. C. Bedford and W. C. Teagle. The other vice-president, J. A. Moffett, remains in office.

Mr. Rockefeller and his associates at the head of the Standard Oil Company of New York also resigned. H. C. Folger, Jr., was elected president of this company.

All the officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as previously organized resigned from the boards of the various subsidiary companies on which they had been serving. Their successors will be elected at the next meetings of these companies.

PACKERS ARE REFUSED STAY

Supreme Tribunal Fails to Grant Chicago Beef Men Delay.

Washington.—The United States Supreme court refused to grant a stay of proceedings to the packers under indictment in Chicago on charges of violating the criminal sections of the Sherman anti-trust act. This means that the ten packers must go to trial.

The court's decision was the final step in the long legal contest to avoid trial at this time. Shortly before they were first called for trial on November 20 nine of the indicted packers sought to have the United States circuit court at Chicago release them from custody on the ground that the Sherman anti-trust law, under which they were indicted, was unconstitutional as a criminal measure, particularly in view of the recent interpretation of the law in the Standard Oil decision.

Chief Justice White announced the decision of the court. No opinion was handed down, the chief justice contenting himself with the mere statement that the packers' motion was refused.

SOCIALISTS LOSE AT POLLS

Women in Los Angeles Vote for First Time and Help Re-Elect Mayor Alexander.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Socialism as nominated by Job Harriman and Alexander Irvine went down to defeat in Los Angeles by an overwhelming majority. Mayor George Alexander, leading the "good government" forces, was re-elected by a majority that will reach 40,000 over Harriman.

"It was the vote of the women that returned Alexander to office and snowed under the Socialists," said Field Captain Jeannette Converse of the Women's Progressive League. Out of a registration of approximately 70,000 women, 65 per cent voted and of those 75 per cent voted for Alexander.

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Buys Land at $870 Square Foot.

New York.—A new record price for New York real estate was marked by the sale of half a city lot at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street for $1,000,000. The plot contains less than 1,200 square feet, it brought nearly $870 a square foot.

Stop Cars to Save Deer.

Hartford, Conn.—Motorman must exercise the utmost care while running their cars in Connecticut to avoid killing deer, according to a bulletin from the state commissioner.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

GOT THE LETTERS MIXED

Clergymen's Mistake Resulted in Giving Decided Surprise to Dignified Archbishop.

One of the most amusing stories which the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache tells in "Nuts and Chestnuts," is that entitled, "The Wrong Envelope." Mr. M——, a missionary, shortly before leaving England, received two letters —one from Archbishop Tait asking him to dine, and the other from the secretary of a religious society, a very old friend, asking him to preach. He accepted the archbishop's invitation, and at the same time wrote to the secretary, but put the letters into the wrong envelopes.

After the dinner at Lambeth the archbishop said to him: "Mr. M——, do you always answer your dinner invitations in the same way?"

"I do not understand, your Grace."

The letter, which was then shown to the missionary, ran thus: "You old rascal! Why did you not ask me before? You know perfectly well that I shall be on the high seas on the date you name."—London Tit-Bits.

Wanted—A Handhold.

Meandering Mike heaved such a deep sigh that his companion was moved to ask him what the matter was.

"I was just thinkiog about bed roods and the wonders of scieoce," was the answer. "This earth is spioning round faster'n a railway train behind time."

"Well, we ain't fell off yet."

"No. But think of what a convenience it would be if we could have some place to grab on to while de territory slid under our feet until de place we wanted to go to come aloog."—Youth's Companion.

Somewhat Inconsistent.

The young woneo had spent a busy day. She had hrowbeaten fourteen sales people, bullyragged a shopwalker, argued victoriously with a milliner, led down the law to a modiste, nipped in the bud a taxi chauffeur's attempt to overcharge her, made a street car conductor stop the car in the middle of a two-story run for her, discharged her maid and engaged another, and otherwise refused to allow herself to be imposed upon. Yet she did not smile that evening when a young man began:

"Let me be your protector through life!"

Particular Woman.

"She insisted on hevlog a woman lawyer secure her divorce."

"Why was she so particular?"

"She did not want to go contrary to her notion of the horrible ceremony that reads, 'Let no man put asunder.'"—Judge.

Left Him Thinking.

"I promised my wife a half-crown to put in a home-safe every time I kissed her. Later, when she opened the safe, there were a lot of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in it. I asked her where she got them.

"'Somebody is not so stingy as you,' she replied."—London Tit-Bits.

A Born Quibbler.

"Didn't I tell you not to shoot my quail on this place?"

"Yassus," replied Uncle Rasherry. "You done tole me en' I done heerd you. Dis ain' no quail. Dis is a partridge."

THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In 2 months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly, and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts food had brought the change.

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema very bad last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczeme disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ARBITRATION TAKES PLACE OF CONFLICT

Powers Won Over to Ways of Peace.

TAFT SEES GREAT PROGRESS

Special Message Discusses Year's Intercourse With Other Countries.

REVIEWS MEXICAN CIVIL WAR

Mobilization of American Troops on Southern Border Explained—Foreign Trade Relations—Need For American Merchant Marine.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Taft today sent to congress a special message on foreign relations. The message follows:

The relations of the United States with other countries have continued during the past twelve months upon a basis of the usual good will and friendly intercourse.

Arbitration.

The year just passed marks an important general movement on the part of the powers for broader arbitration. In the recognition of the manifold benefits to mankind in the extension of the policy of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by war, and in response to a widespread demand for an advance in that direction on the part of the people of the United States and of Great Britain and of France, new arbitration treaties were negotiated last spring with Great Britain and France, the terms of which were designed, as expressed in the preamble of these treaties, to extend the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in our present treaties with those governments. To pave the way for this treaty with the United States, Great Britain negotiated an important modification in its alliance with Japan, and the French government also expedited the negotiations with signal good will. The new treaties have been submitted to the senate and are awaiting its advice and consent to their ratification. All the essentials of these important treaties have long been known, and it is my earnest hope that they will receive prompt and favorable action.

Claim of Alsop & Co. Settled.

I am glad to report that on July 5 last the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile was finally disposed of by the decision of his Britannic majesty George V., to whom, as amiable compositeur, the matter had been referred for determination. His majesty made an award of nearly $1,000,000 to the claimants, which was promptly paid by Chile. The settlement of this controversy has happily eliminated from the relations between the republic of Chile and the United States the only question which for two decades had given the two foreign offices any serious concern and makes possible the unobstructed development of the relations of friendship which it has been the aim of this government in every possible way to further and cultivate.

Arbitrations.

In further illustration of the practical and beneficent application of the principle of arbitration and the underlying broad spirit of conciliation, I am happy to advert to the part of the United States in facilitating amicable settlement of disputes which menaced the peace between Panama and Costa Rica and between Haiti and the Dominican republic.

Since the date of their independence, Colombia and Costa Rica had been seeking a solution of a boundary dispute, which came as a heritage from Colombia to the new republic of Panama, upon its beginning life as an independent nation. Although the disputants had submitted this question for decision to the president of France under the terms of an arbitration treaty, the exact interpretation of the provisions of the award rendered had been a matter of serious disagreement between the two countries, both contending for widely different lines even under the terms of the decision. Subsequently and since 1903 this boundary question had been the subject of fruitless diplomatic negotiations between the parties. In January, 1910, at the request of both governments the agents representing them met in conference at the department of state and subsequently concluded a protocol submitting this long-pending controversy to the arbitral judgment of the chief justice of the United States, who consented to act in this capacity. A boundary commission, according to the international agreement, has now been appointed, and it is expected that the arguments will shortly proceed and that this long-standing dispute will be [illegible]

that the Dominican republic and Haiti were about to enter upon hostilities because of complications growing out of an acrimonious boundary dispute which the efforts of many years had failed to solve. The government of the United States, by a friendly interposition of good offices, succeeded in prevailing upon the parties to place their reliance upon some form of pacific settlement. Accordingly, on the friendly suggestion of this government, the two governments empowered commissioners to meet at Washington in conference at the state department in order to arrange the terms of submission to arbitration of the boundary controversy.

Chamizal Arbitration Not Satisfactory.

Our arbitration of the Chamizal boundary question with Mexico was unfortunately abortive, but with the earnest efforts on the part of both governments which its importance commands, it is felt that an early practical adjustment should prove possible.

Mexico.

The recent political events in Mexico received attention from this government because of the exceedingly delicate and difficult situation created along our southern border and the necessity for taking measures properly to safeguard American interests. The government of the United States, in its desire to secure a proper observance and enforcement of the so-called neutrality statutes of the federal government, issued directions to the appropriate officers to exercise a diligent and vigilant regard for the requirements of such rules and laws. Although a condition of actual armed conflict existed, there was no official recognition of belligerency involving the technical neutrality obligations of international law.

On the 6th of March last, in the absence of the secretary of state, I had a personal interview with Mr. Wilson, the ambassador of the United States to Mexico, in which he reported to me that the conditions in Mexico were much more critical than the press dispatches disclosed; that President Diaz was on a volcano of popular uprising; that the small outbreaks which had occurred were only symptomatic of the whole condition; that a very large per cent. of the people were in sympathy with the insurrection; that a general explosion was probable at any time, in which case he feared that the 440,000 or more American residents in Mexico might be assailed, and that the very large American investments might be injured or destroyed.

After a conference with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, I thought it wise to assemble an army division of full strength at San Antonio, Tex., a brigade of three regiments at Galveston, a brigade of infantry in the Los Angeles district of Southern California, together with a squadron of battleships and cruisers and transports at Galveston, and a small squadron of ships at San Diego. At the same time, through our representative at the City of Mexico, I expressed to President Diaz the hope that no apprehensions might result from unfounded conjectures as to these military maneuvers, and assured him that they had no significance which should cause concern to his government.

The mobilization was effected with great promptness, and on the 15th of March, through the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, in a letter addressed to the chief of staff, I issued the following instructions:

"It seems my duty as commander in chief to place troops in sufficient number where, if Congress shall direct that they enter Mexico to save American lives and property, an effective movement may be promptly made. Meantime, the movement of the troops to Texas and elsewhere near the boundary, accompanied with sincere assurances of the utmost good will toward the present Mexican government and with larger and more frequent patrols along the border to prevent insurrectionary expeditions from American soil, will hold up the hands of the existing government and will have a healthy moral effect to prevent attacks upon Americans and their property in any subsequent general internecine strife. Again, the sudden mobilization of a division of troops has been a great test of our army and full of useful instruction, while the maneuvers that are thus made possible can occupy the troops and their officers to great advantage.

"The assumption by the press that I contemplate intervention on Mexican soil to protect American lives or property is of course gratuitous, because I seriously doubt whether I have such authority under any circumstances, and if I had I would not exercise it without express congressional approval. My determined purpose, however, is to be in a position so that when danger to American lives and property in Mexico threatens and the existing government is rendered helpless by the insurrection, I can promptly execute congressional orders to protect them, with effect.

"Meantime, I send you this letter, through the secretary, to call your attention to some things in connection with the presence of the division in the southwest which have doubtless occurred to you, but which I wish to emphasize.

"In the first place, I want to make the mobilization a first-class training for the army, and I wish you would give your time and that of the war college to advising and carrying out maneuvers of a useful character, and plan to continue to do this during the next three months. By that time we may expect that either Ambassador Wilson's fears will have been realized and chaos [illegible]

justed matters as to secure tranquillity—a result devoutly to be wished. The troops can then be returned to their posts.

"Second, Texas is a state ordinarily peaceful, but you can not put 20,000 troops into it without running some risk of a collision between the people of the state, and especially the Mexicans who live in Texas near the border and who sympathize with the insurrectos, and the federal soldiers. For that reason I beg you to be as careful as you can to prevent friction of any kind.

"Third, One of the great troubles in the concentration of troops is the danger of disease, and I suppose that you have adopted the most modern methods for the preventing and, if necessary, for stamping out epidemics. That is so much a part of a campaign that it hardly seems necessary for me to call attention to it.

"Finally, I wish you to examine the question of the patrol of the border and put as many troops on that work as is practicable, and more than are now engaged in it, in order to prevent the use of our borderland for the carrying on of the insurrection. I have given assurances to the Mexican ambassador on this point.

"I sincerely hope that this experience will always be remembered by the army and navy as a useful means of education, and I should be greatly disappointed if it resulted in any injury or disaster to our forces from any cause. I have taken a good deal of responsibility in ordering this mobilization, but I am ready to answer for it if only you and those under you use the utmost care to avoid the difficulties which I have pointed out."

I am more than happy to here record the fact that all apprehensions as to the effect of the presence of so large a military force in Texas proved groundless; no disturbances occurred.

From time to time communications were received from Ambassador Wilson, who had returned to Mexico, confirming the view that the massing of American troops in the neighborhood had had good effect.

The insurrection continued and resulted in engagements between the regular Mexican troops and the insurgents, and this along the border, so that in several instances bullets from the contending forces struck American citizens engaged in their lawful occupations on American soil.

Proper protests were made against these invasions of American rights to the Mexican authorities.

The presence of a large military and naval force available for prompt action, near the Mexican border, proved to be most fortunate under the somewhat trying conditions presented by this invasion of American rights. Had no movement theretofore taken place, and because of these events it had been necessary then to bring about the mobilization, it must have had sinister significance. On the other hand, the presence of the troops before and at the time of the unfortunate killing and wounding of American citizens at Douglas, made clear that the restraint exercised by our government in regard to this occurrence was not due to a lack of force or power to deal with it promptly and aggressively, but was due to a real desire to use every means possible to avoid direct intervention in the affairs of our neighbor, whose friendship we valued and were most anxious to retain.

The policy and action of this government were based upon an earnest friendliness for the Mexican people as a whole, and it is a matter of gratification to note that this attitude of strict impartiality as to all factions in Mexico and of sincere friendship for the neighboring nation, without regard for party allegiance, has been generally recognized and has resulted in an even closer and more sympathetic understanding between the two republics and a warmer regard one for the other. Action to suppress violence and restore tranquillity throughout the Mexican republic was of peculiar interest to this government, in that it concerned the safeguarding of American life and property in that country. On May 25, 1911, President Diaz resigned, Senor de la Barra was chosen provisional president. Elections for president and vice-president were thereafter held throughout the republic, and Senor Francisco I. Madero was formally declared elected on October 15 to the chief magistracy. On November 6 President Madero entered upon the duties of his office.

Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties Proposed.

As to the situation in Central America, I have taken occasion in the past to emphasize most strongly the importance that should be attributed to the consummation of the conventions between the Republics of Nicaragua and of Honduras and this country, and I again earnestly recommend that the necessary advice and consent of the senate be accorded to these treaties, which will make it possible for these Central American republics to enter upon an era of genuine economic national development.

Our relations with the Republic of Panama, peculiarly important, due to mutual obligations and the vast interests created by the canal, have continued in the usual friendly manner, and we have been glad to make appropriate expression of our attitude of sympathetic interest in the endeavors of our neighbor in undertaking the development of the rich resources of the country.

The Chinese Loans.

The past year has been marked in our relations with China by the conclusion of two important international loans, one for the [illegible]

form to which China was pledged by treaties with the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, of which mention was made in my last annual message.

Knowing the interest of the United States in the reform of Chinese currency, the Chinese government, in the autumn of 1910, sought the assistance of the American government to procure funds with which to accomplish that all-important reform. In the course of the subsequent negotiations there was combined with the proposed currency loan one for certain industrial developments in Manchuria, the two loans aggregating the sum of $50,000,000. While this was originally to be solely an American enterprise, the American government, consistently with its desire to secure a sympathetic and practical co-operation of the great powers toward maintaining the principle of equality of opportunity and the administrative integrity of China, urged the Chinese government to admit to participation in the currency loan the associates of the American group in the Hukuang loan. While of immense importance in itself, the reform contemplated in making this loan is but preliminary to other and more comprehensive fiscal reforms which will be of incalculable benefit to China and foreign interests alike, since they will strengthen the Chinese empire and promote the rapid development of international trade.

When these negotiations were begun, it was understood that a financial adviser was to be employed by China in connection with the reform, and in order that absolute equality in all respects among the lending nations might be scrupulously observed, the American government proposed the nomination of a neutral adviser, which was agreed to by China and the other governments concerned. On September 28, 1911, Doctor Vissering, president of the Dutch Java bank and a financier of wide experience in the Orient, was recommended to the Chinese government for the post of monetary adviser.

Especially important at the present, when the ancient Chinese empire is shaken by civil war incidental to its awakening to the many influences and activity of modernization, are the co-operative policy of good understanding which has been fostered by the international projects referred to above and the general sympathy of view among all the powers interested in the far east.

New Japanese Treaty.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, signed in 1894, would by a strict interpretation of its provisions have terminated on July 17, 1912. Japan's general treaties with the other powers, however, terminated in 1911, and the Japanese government expressed an earnest desire to conduct the negotiations for a new treaty with the United States simultaneously with its negotiations with the other powers. There were a number of important questions involved in the treaty, including the immigration of laborers, revision of the customs tariff and the right of Americans to hold real estate in Japan. The United States consented to waive all technicalities and to enter at once upon negotiations for a new treaty on the understanding that there should be a continuance throughout the life of the treaty of the same effective measures for the restriction of immigration of laborers to American territory which had been in operation with entire satisfaction to both governments since 1908. The Japanese government accepted this basis of negotiation, and a new treaty was quickly concluded, resulting in a highly satisfactory settlement of the other questions referred to.

A satisfactory adjustment has also been effected of the question growing out of the annexation of Korea by Japan.

Europe and the Near East.

In Europe and the near east, during the past twelve-month, there has been at times considerable political unrest. The Moroccan question, which for some months was the cause of great anxiety, happily appears to have reached a stage at which it need no longer be regarded with concern. The Ottoman empire was occupied for a period by strife in Albania and is now at war with Italy. In Greece and the Balkan countries the disquieting potentialities of this situation have been more or less felt. Persia has been the scene of a long internal struggle. These conditions have been the cause of uneasiness in European diplomacy, but thus far without direct political concern to the United States.

In the war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey this government has no direct political interest, and I took occasion at the suitable time to issue a proclamation of neutrality in that conflict. At the same time all necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the personal interests of American citizens and organizations in so far as affected by the war.

In spite of the attendant economic uncertainties and detriments to commerce, the United States has gained markedly in its commercial standing with certain of the nations of the near east. Turkey, especially, is beginning to come into closer relations with the United States through the new interest of American manufacturers and exporters in the possibilities of those regions, and it is hoped that foundations are being laid for a larger [illegible] commodities between the two countries [illegible]

Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court, mentioned in my last annual message, embodying stipulations providing for an alternative procedure which would remove the constitutional objection to that part of The Hague convention which provides that there may be an appeal to the proposed court from the decisions of national courts, has received the signature of the governments parties to the original convention and has been ratified by the government of the United States, together with the prize court convention.

The deposit of the ratifications with the government of the Netherlands awaits action by the powers on the declaration, signed at London on February 26, 1909, of the rules of international law to be recognized within the meaning of article seven of The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court.

Fur-Seal Treaty.

The fur-seal controversy, which for nearly twenty-five years has been the source of serious friction between the United States and the powers bordering upon the north Pacific ocean, whose subjects have been permitted to engage in pelagic sealing against the fur-seal herds having their breeding grounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, has at last been satisfactorily adjusted by the conclusion of the North Pacific sealing convention entered into between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia on the seventh of July last. This convention is a conservation measure of very great importance, and if it is carried out in the spirit of reciprocal concession and advantage upon which it is based, there is every reason to believe that not only will it result in preserving the fur-seal herds of the north Pacific ocean and restoring them to their former value for the purposes of commerce, but also that it will afford a permanently satisfactory settlement of a question the only other solution of which seemed to be the total destruction of the fur seals. In another aspect, also, this convention is of importance in that it furnishes an illustration of the feasibility of securing a general international game law for the protection of other mammals of the sea, the preservation of which is of importance to all the nations of the world.

The attention of congress is especially called to the necessity for legislation on the part of the United States for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations assumed under this convention, to which the senate gave its advice and consent on the twenty-fourth day of July last.

International Opium Commission.

In a special message transmitted to the congress on the seventh of January, 1911, in which I concurred in the recommendations made by the secretary of state in regard to certain needful legislation for the control of our interstate and foreign traffic in opium and other menacing drugs, I quoted from my annual message of December 7, 1909, in which I announced that the results of the International Opium commission held at Shanghai in February, 1909, at the invitation of the United States, had been laid before this government; that the report of that commission showed that China was making remarkable progress and admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil; that the interested governments had not permitted their commercial interests to prevent their co-operation in this reform; and, as a result of collateral investigations of the opium question in this country, I recommended that the manufacture, sale and use of opium in the United States should be more rigorously controlled by legislation.

Prior to that time and in continuation of the policy of this government to secure the co-operation of the interested nations, the United States proposed an international opium conference with full powers for the purpose of clothing with the force of international law the resolutions adopted by the above-mentioned commission, together with their essential corollaries. The other powers concurred cordially responded to the proposal of this government, and, I am glad to be able to announce, representatives of all the powers assembled in conference at The Hague on the first of this month.

Since the passage of the opium-exclusion act, more than twenty states have been animated to modify their pharmacy laws and bring them in accord with the spirit of that act, thus stamping out, to a measure, the intrastate traffic in opium and other habit-forming drugs. But, although I have urged on the congress the passage of certain measures for federal control of the interstate and foreign traffic in these drugs, no action has yet been taken. In view of the fact that there is now sitting at The Hague so important a conference, which has under review the municipal laws of the different nations for the mitigation of their opium and other allied evils, a conference which will certainly deal with the international aspects of these evils, it seems to me most essential that the congress should take immediate action on the anti-narcotic legislation to which I have already called attention by a special message.

Foreign Trade Relations of the United States.

In my last annual message I referred to the tariff negotiations of the department of state with foreign countries in connection with the application, by a series of proclamations, of the minimum tariff of the United States to importations from the several countries, and I stated that, in its general operation, section 2 of the new tariff law had proved a guaranty of continued commercial peace, although there were, unfortunately, instances where foreign governments dealt arbitrarily with American interests within their jurisdiction in a manner injurious and inequitable. During the past year some instances of discriminatory treatment have been removed, but I regret to say that there remain a few cases of differential treatment adverse to the commerce of the United States. While none of these instances now appears to amount to undue discrimination in the sense of section 2 of the tariff law of August 5, 1909, they are all exceptions to that complete degree of equality of tariff treatment that the department of state has consistently sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

While the double tariff feature of the tariff law of 1909 has been amply justified by the results achieved in removing former and preventing new, undue discriminations against American commerce, it is believed that the time has come for the amendment of this feature of the law in such way as to provide a graduated means of meeting varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries as well as to protect the financial interests abroad of American citizens against arbitrary and injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments through either legislative or administrative measures.

It would also seem desirable that the maximum tariff of the United States should embrace within its purview the free list, which is not the case at the present time, in order that it might have reasonable significance to the governments of those countries from which the importations into the United States are confined virtually to articles on the free list.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, shows great progress in the development of American trade. It was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries, the valuation being in excess of $2,000,000,000. These exports showed a gain over the preceding year of more than $300,000,000.

There is widespread appreciation expressed by the business interests of the country as regards the practical value of the facilities now offered by the department of state and the department of commerce and labor for the furtherance of American commerce.

Crying Need for American Merchant Marine.

I need hardly reiterate the conviction that there should speedily be built up an American merchant marine. This is necessary to assure favorable transportation facilities to our great ocean-borne commerce as well as to supplement the navy with an adequate reserve of ships and men. It would have the economic advantage of keeping at home part of the vast sums now paid foreign shipping for carrying American goods. All the great commercial nations pay heavy subsidies to their merchant marine, so that it is obvious that without some wise aid from the Congress the United States must lag behind in the matter of merchant marine in its present anomalous position.

Legislation to facilitate the extension of American banks to foreign countries is another matter in which our foreign trade needs assistance.

Improvement of the Foreign Service.

The entire foreign-service organization is being improved and developed with especial regard to the requirements of the commercial interests of the country. The rapid growth of our foreign trade makes it of the utmost importance that governmental agencies through which that trade is to be aided and protected should possess a high degree of efficiency. Not only should the foreign representatives be maintained upon a generous scale in so far as salaries and establishments are concerned, but the selection and advancement of officers should be definitely and permanently regulated by law, so that the service shall not fail to attract men of high character and ability. The experience of the past few years with a partial application of civil service rules to the diplomatic and consular service leaves no doubt in my mind of the wisdom of a wider and more permanent extension of those principles to both branches of the foreign service. The men selected for appointment by means of the existing executive regulations have been of a far higher average of intelligence and ability than the men appointed before the regulations were promulgated.

I therefore again commend to the favorable action of the congress the enactment of a law applying to the diplomatic and consular service the principles embodied in section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in the civil service act of January 16, 1883, and the executive orders of June 27, 1906, and of November 26, 1909. In its consideration of this important subject I desire to recall to the attention of the congress the very favorable report made on the Lowden bill for the improvement of the foreign service by the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives. Available statistics show the strictness with which the merit system has been applied to the foreign service during recent years and the absolute non-partisan selection of consuls and diplomatic service secretaries who indeed far from being selected with any view to political consideration have actually been chosen to a disproportionate extent from states which would have been unrepresented in the foreign service under the system which it is to be hoped is now permanently obsolete. Some legislation for the perpetuation of the present system of examinations and promotions upon merit and efficiency would be of greatest value to our commercial and international interests.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Brotherly Love Hit.

The Thief River Falls Times heads an article, "Brotherly Love" then goes on to advise the mobing of the SUNBEAM editor. The trouble with Mussey is, that when he attempted to defend, and justify that lumber company in blocking up this river, he bit off more than he could "chaw." How's that for high flown langoage? Please copy.

But they and their, so called government engineer from St. Paul got blocked proper at every turn of the road, and exposed to the people, as ment that would publish as a snowspaper, and report as a government engineer, such ridiculas statements as that the great Red Lake was drying up, to excuse a rich corporation for running twenty five million feet of logs into that outlet and shutting off this river.

Now after they got caught red handed in their dirty work, they would resort to mud throwing at the editor of this paper, to try and detract attention from the main issue. But if it's mud throwing they want we will go down to the river bank and dig up the Loon vomit and give them a dose that will stink them out of Thief River Falls. Bad language this! Please copy, and credit, to THE SUNBEAM.

We feel justly proud that the facts have been established that the jaming of them logs into the outlet, or source of this river is what causes it to be so low, and that the jam could have been broken so as to let the water out of the lake into the river, at a very small expense when the complaint was first made, last July.

The lumber companys have only one method of doing business, and that is to cut down the labor expenses as low as possible, so as to pile up the millions of profits, which goes to a rich corporation that are not residents of this part of the country. What do they care for the idle laborers that follow lumbering for their living, that would have been glad to have got the job to unjam that log jam for the day wages they could earn? What do they care for the millions of fish that are now dieing on the muddy bottom of this river, or for the people of Crookston and all other placees that most drink the water that comes from this putrefaction next summer? What do they care for the farmers living along this river who will not have water for their stock this winter and will have their crops and meadows distroyed, when they turn Red Lake onto them next spring? It is a matter of business with them, and the less money they pay out to laboring men the more their wives can have to buy fancy collars for pet poodle dogs. And then The Times talks about "brotherly love." "Geo whize," fan us with a brick, and please copy.

There will be some hasty bustling done for higher land in a part of Crookston next spring, when the lumber company's open the outlet to Red Lake. But the company's will undoubtly have a report ready to sign by that onfit at St. Paul that the canes of the river being so high is because the Red Lake is above its normal level. Will failed is to be above its normal level will not appear in the report.

Grand Forks Wakes Up.

There are very few people that realize what the shutting up of Red Lake River means. It may mean the worst calamity of liphold favor that was ever in norther Minnesota. Grand Forks has woke up to the situation, and Mayor Murphy has taken the matter up with the North Dakota congressional delegation. Congressman Steenerson has had the the matter before the department for the past few weeks With the combined efforts of the Minnesota and the North Dakota men now in Washington there is a prospect that the war department may be moved to act.

The Fish Are Dieing.

Mr. George Lelmers who lives on the bank of Red Lake River over in Deer Park township, informs us that his horses will not drink the river water, owing to the small dead fish that comes up in the watering hole in the ice that he has cut to water stock. Rotten fish soun bad enght to be cheap in Crookston and Grand Forks next spring, and they can serve it hot or cold.

FARMERS WILL ORGANIZE.

The farmers living along the banks of Red Lake River are on the anxious seat waiting to hear what action will be taken by the river department to compel the lomber companys to open that log jam. If there is no action taken by the government soon the farmers will meet and prepare to promptly bring action in District Court for all damages that they may sustain by havioc their crops and meadow lands distroyed when the lumber companys turns Red Lake onto them to the sprieg.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the sunbeam Nov. 10th.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Erbecek, of Highlanding Minn. who on March 3, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 1957, Serial No. 02411, for S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 152 N Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bisbee Mcclelland Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at thief river falls Minn. on the 10th day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Malvin Bozdock, of Fris Minn. Joseph Schreiber. Henry Elness, of Highlanding Minn. Charles W. Verbeheek, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Sep. 8th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 4th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Chester Elefson, of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 600, Serial No. 04140, for N.E. ¼ Section 12 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William Mitchell, U.S.Commissioner, for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Christoferson, Olo M. Peterson, Jacob S. Healy, Louis O. Kongelf, all of Kratka Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Harley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 5th, 1909 made Homestead Entry No. 04809, for N. W. ¼ Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd, day of January 1912.

Claimant cailes as witnesses:

Peter P. Konstad, Peter H. Thoreson; Charles Palmer, George L. Palmer, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

A Reminder.

Dearborn—What have you got that string tied about your finger for? Wabash—Oh, I've been getting married, and my wife doesn't want me to forget it.—Boston Herald.

Is Sure.

"Did Jerry ever tell you that time when he made his opponents bottle up their oratory?"

"Yes, it's a corking story."—Baltimore American.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota County of Pennington) S. S. in District Court, 14th Judicial District.

John A. Wig, Plaintiff,

vs

Marcus Olson Sadwick, if dead his heirs at law; Andeana Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Nicholas Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Anna Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingle Olson Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Anna Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingle Olson Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Andeana Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Nicholas Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Anna Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingle Olson Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; and also all unknow heirs, devisees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or lein upon the premises described in this action or any portion thereof, Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS AND EACH OF THEM:

YOU AND EACH OF YOU.

Are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of District Court within and for the said County of Pennington, Minnesota, in said Judicial District, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS.

Take notice that no personal claim is made against you or any of you in this action, and that the object thereof is to obtain judgement that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the premises described in said complaint, and that you and each of you have no estate or interest therein or lien thereon.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington) S.S. In District Court, 14th, Judicial District,

John A. Wig, Plaintiff,

vs

Marcus Olson Sadwick, if dead his heirs at law; Andeana Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingle Olson Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; and also all unknow heirs, devisees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest, in or lein upon the premises described in this action or any portion thereof, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this Court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants; the object of which is to obtain judgement that the said plaintiff is the owner in fee of the East Half (E½) of Northwest Quarter (N.W.¼) and the West Half (W½) of the Northeast Quarter (N.E.¼) of Section Thirty-one (31), Township One Hundred Fifty-four (154) North of Range Forty-four (44) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Minnesota, and that the said defendants and each of them have no interest therein or lein thereon. Dated this 28th, day of November 1911.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

Office of Register of Deeds,
County of Pennington, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 28th, day of November, A. D. 1911, at 2:30 o'clock P.M. and was duly recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages on Page 428.

[Seal] E.L. Quist Register of Deeds.
By Effie Hamry, Deputy.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 17th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ignatz Stanley, of Torgerson Minn. who on April 11th, 1910, made Homestead entry No. 1128, Serial No. 04456 for N. E. ¼ Section 22 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 28th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Markuson, Michael Kain, Eugene H. Swanson, Theodor Nilson, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Cutting the Boy.

"I have got to perform a very delicate operation this morning," remarked the ominous surgeon.

"What is that?"

"Cut my rich relative's will out. He is to take a little something of the kind."—Washington Herald.

Work Best Week.

"The week I worked hardest was the week before I got married," said Uncle Mose, "cause I have always noticed dat nothin' worries a man so much as workin'."—Washington Star.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota County of Pennington) S. S. In District Court, 14th Judicial District.

John A. Wig, Plaintiff,

vs

Marcus Olson Sadwick, if dead his heirs at law; Andeana Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingle Olson Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; and also all unknow heirs, devisees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest, in or lein upon the premises described in this action or any portion thereof, Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS AND EACH OF THEM:

YOU AND EACH OF YOU.

Are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of District Court within and for the said County of Pennington, Minnesota, in said Judicial District, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

Stanton & Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS.

Take notice that no personal claim is made against you or any of you in this action, and that the object thereof is to obtain judgement that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the premises described in said complaint, and that you and each of you have no estate or interest therein or lien thereon.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington) S.S. In District Court, 14th, Judicial District,

John A. Wig, Plaintiff,

vs

Marcus Olson Sadwick, if dead his heirs at law; Andeana Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingle Olson Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; and also all unknow heirs, devisees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest, in or lein upon the premises described in this action or any portion thereof, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this Court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants; the object of which is to obtain judgement that the said plaintiff is the owner in fee of the East Half (E½) of Northwest Quarter (N.W.¼) and the West Half (W½) of the Northeast Quarter (N.E.¼) of Section Thirty-one (31), Township One Hundred Fifty-four (154) North of Range Forty-four (44) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Minnesota, and that the said defendants and each of them have no interest therein or lein thereon. Dated this 28th, day of November 1911.

Stanton and Rowberg,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minn.

Office of Register of Deeds,
County of Pennington, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 28th, day of November, A.D. 1911, at 2:30 o'clock P.M. and was duly recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages on Page 428.

[Seal] E.L. Quist Register of Deeds.
By Effie Hamry, Deputy.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 17th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ignatz Stanley, of Torgerson Minn. who on April 11th, 1910, made Homestead entry No. 1128, Serial No. 04456 for N. E. ¼ Section 22 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 28th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Markuson, Michael Kain, Eugene H. Swanson, Theodor Nilson, all of Torgerson Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 17th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Bostock, of Erie Minn. who on December 31st, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1018 Serial No. 04888, for N. E. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bisbee Mcclelland Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph Schleicher, Henry Elness, John Krabbel, Charles W. Verbeheek, all of Highlanding Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighteen and 96-100 ($18.96) dollars, which became due August 1st, 1910, and is now due and payable upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter H. Thoreson and Anna K. Thoreson his wife, mortgagors, to the Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, mortgagee, baring date the 12th, day of July, 1909, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, on the 28th, day of January, 1910, at 5 o'clock P.M., in book 6 of Mortgages on Page 268, and is now recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington County, Minnesota, in book 33 of Mortgages on Page 223, and Whereas, said mortgage is conditioned that if the mortgagor shall fail to pay his prior mortgage of twelve hundred ($1200.00) dollars upon the same land or any instalment of interest due thereon, that the mortgagee of this mortgage, now being foreclosed, may pay the same and have a lien therefore, under this mortgage, and may declare this mortgage and the whole debt thereby immediately due and payable; and default having been made in the payment of fourteen and 16-00 ($14.16) dollars, interest due August 1st, 1910, and seventy-two ($72.00) dollars interest due August 1st, 1911, upon the said prior mortgage, the same was paid by the undersigned, mortgagee; and mortgagee did at once declare the said mortgage herein first described now due and payable with the debt secured thereby, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage herein foreclosed, and first described, the sum of one hundred twelve and 80-100 ($112.80) dollars and the further sum of eighty-eight and 69-00 ($88.69) dollars, the interest paid upon said prior mortgage and interest on the amounts as paid from date of payment; amounting in all to the sum of two hundred one and 89-00 ($201.89) dollars, which is due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to cover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOW THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage herein first described, will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:—The Southwest quarter (S.W.¼) of section twenty-three (23), in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty (40), west in Pennington County, Minnesota, formerly being in Red Lake County, Minnesota, at the front door of the Court house in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State, on the 31st, day of January A.D., 1912, at 2 o'clock P.M., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, of the said debt so as aforesaid due and unpaid, and twenty-five ($25.00) dollars attorney fees which amount is hereby claimed and stated to be a reasonable fee stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 12th, 1911.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK OF Red Lake Falls, Minn. Mortgagee.

CHAS. A. SMITH, Attorney for Mortgagee, Red Lake Falls, Minn.



Santa Claus, Came,

WELL I GOT HERE AT LAST, WHAT MADE ME LATE WAS STOPING TO BUY CHRISTMAS TOYS, BUT I FOUND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ONES, AT ELLINGSON BROS. AT HIGHLANDING. Where you will find a large stock of Xmas presents.



Hang up yourstockings Christmas,
For Old Sats Clause is coming,
with a lot of them pretty toys that
you have seen at ELLINGSON BROS.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods,

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Pri[illegible]

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. How to invent "what to invent" and why some inventors fail. Search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and so much has been changed at the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE, PATENT ATTORNEYS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

P. H. Thoreson was transacting business at Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Miss Cardo McMahn has been working for Mrs. C. L. Clark during her illness.

Some light falls of snow the past week has improved the sleighing wonderfuly.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut T. Sannes, of Malone was transacting Notary Public business here Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leimers visited with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kretzer, at Sunbeam, on Sunday last.

Stephen Singer got orders to remove the Kratka post office to its new location Wednesday. This ends the post office fight at that place, with Singer p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress drove down to Thief River Falls today, and will visit relatives at St. Hilaire before returning home.

Halvor Himedahl, of Kratka had his sleigh stolen from in front of the hotel West at Thief River Falls on Tuesday. When our informant left town he had two policemen helping him to try and locate his sleds.

There will be a basket social at the Lintvet school house, in District 53 in Deer Park township on Saturday evening December 16th. All are invited to come and spend a social evening. Good music will be in attendance.

Our first four months term of school will close on next Thursday There will be a Christmas tree intertainment at the school house on Thursday evening December 21st. All are invited to come. A good program will be given by the school scholars.

It has been decided to have only three weeks vacation of the Highlanding school, before starting the last four month term of school, in order to give the older scholars living in the district a chance to attend during the winter.

The Eleven Towns by keeping still, is accomplishing more towards relieveng the "low water situation," than a score of Sunbeams could do.—T.R.F. Times.

Yes, and if it keeps still long enough the water will be twenty foot deep in the river. It's easy to keep still if you haven't got brains enough to say anything.

We extend our thanks to the T.F. Times for correcting errors, but it's a wonder they don't find more, in view of the fact, that we neither have copy writers or a proof reader in this office, but just crawl up on the type stool, and "lace it to em," and as soon as we get one line "set, we start on the next one.

Wages are reported very low in the pine woods just now, owing to the rush of men to the tall timber, who have "blowed" their summer wages. But what is the difference? They will have just as much money, in three days after they get to Bemidji next spring, if they get $15,00 a month as they would have if they get forty dollars a month; so what is the difference? Of course the saloons and other resorts won't take in as much money, but they will get along all right.

NOTICE. School District No. 37 will receive sealed bids for the delivery of ten cords of green poplar cord wood at the school house, in said district, on or before February 15th, 1912. All bids should be sealed and filed with [illegible] at Highlanding [illegible]

Pay up your back subscription.

See the advertisement of Ellingson Bros. published in another column, and call and look over their Xmas goods.

Henry Arndt will build a large grain barn in the spring. He will hawl the lumber this winter, so as to start building operations as soon as the snow leaves us.

John Quirk has employed the Shed boys to hawl the stone for the foundation for a big stock and grain barn, which he will build next summer. He will hawl a lot of lumber from Peasoup Island this winter.

James O'Brien has moved his barn and will move his house a short distance south of its present location onto the section line, so when they get a bridge across the river he will be on the main traveled road from Sunbeam to Thief River Falls.

We received a letter from Washington Tuesday evening, stating that the St. Paul branch of our government engineers had been ordered from the head engineers office at Washington to make an examination of that log jam at the outlet of Red Lake, and you bet they will get above Thief River Falls this time, as they have discoverd that Thief River Falls was not the outer edge of civilisation, and maybe they have discoverd that the Eleven Towns was "keeping still"

"I Suffered Years With My Back."

Backache resulting from weak kidneys, a bad cold or other cause, usually renders the sufferer unfit for work and often results in permanent disability.

"I suffered for years with my back, or kidney trouble, and have tried a number of remedies from different physicians. More than a year ago, one of our local druggists induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

and after using them some three months I found a decided improvement in my kidneys, and I am glad to say that I hope soon to be fully restored to health." J. P. ALLEN, Ex-Judge City Court, Glasgow, Ky.

As long as pain is present in any part of the body rest is impossible and the system becoming weakened is exposed to any form of disease to which the sufferer may be inclined.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

by steadying the irritated nerve centers, make refreshing sleep possible, thereby enabling the body to recover lost strength. As a remedy for pain of any description Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are unsurpassed.

Sold by all druggists under a guarantee assuring the return of the price of the first box if no benefit results.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

STATEMENT OF THE HIGHLANDING CREAMERY.
FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Cream Received, pounds	2,829.
Avr test	26
Butter Fat	1.515.
Butter made	1.748.
Overun	229.
Net price rec. for butter sold	31,½ cts.
Price paid for butter fat	31-½ cts
Receipts.	
Ballence last month	$101,79.
Received for 1744 lbs butter sold	$544,62 cts.
Other Sources	$1,85,
Disbursements:	
Paid Patrons by check	$453,71,
Botter	$18, 75.
Running expenses	65,80.
Sinuing fund	12,99.
Bal. at the end of month	102, 51.
Bal. $648,26.	648,26.

Guy Melius, Sec.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition [illegible]

The Angel Doctor's Christmas

By Carl Jenkins

OPPOSITE each other in the cosy morning room sat a young woman and a girl of twelve.

"Now, Cousin Hilda," said the latter, as she smoothed down her dress and settled herself in her chair, "I'm going to begin at the beginning and tell you all about it, and then we are to go out and buy a Santa Claus present for him."

"Yes, Polly," answered the young woman.

"You had gone to Europe. You had just packed up and skated as if the police were after you. Mother said she didn't believe you wanted to go the least little bit, but that your mother made you."

"Don't talk nonsense, Polly."

"Well, you skated anyhow."

"And don't talk slang."

"Skated isn't slang. It means that you just glided off like a streak of lightning. You had skated, and I was lonesome, and I was out walking with poor Flora, when a boy came along with a big dog. He was tough. So was his dog. He shouted at me:

"'Take care of your dog!'

"'Why?' I answered.

"'Cause my dog will chew him up!'

"I was just going to tell him that if his dog did there would be trouble in the camp, when it sprang upon poor Flora and ended her life. I can't describe my feelings as I saw her breathing her last."

"Well, don't try to—not if there's any slang in it."

"Why, Hilda, I haven't said a slang word. You know how very, very particular mother is with me. No, I can't describe my feelings, but I remember that I went for that boy, tooth and toe-nail. I hit and scratched and kicked and bit, and I was doing him up when—"

"Polly Sewell!" exclaimed Miss Hilda in horror.

"Now what's happened?" Polly asked. "I told it to papa just this way, and he patted me on the shoulder and called me good girl. As I was saying, I was putting in my best licks when along came a taxi with a fat woman in it. Maybe she was eloping, and maybe she only wanted to get home to lunch. Maybe the chauffeur yelled 'Hi!' at me, and maybe he just wanted to kill another girl. However it was, he ran me down. Yes, cousin, I was knocked out."

"You mean you lost consciousness?"

"Gracious, but how ignorant you are for a girl of twenty! Nobody can be knocked out without losing their consciousness. That's the whole idea of it. Yes, I was knocked out and counted out, and when I came to I was in the hospital with three broken ribs. That fat woman must have weighed a ton. It was hours and hours before I came to, and then—oh, then—"

"Then what?"

"Then there was the loveliest angel standing beside my cot in the hospital you ever saw. Nobody knew who I was, and they had rung for the ambulance and taken me to the hospital. And, oh, that angel, cousin—that angel!"

"You mean a nurse, of course."

"I don't. I mean a man—a doctor. He had hold of my hand. He was looking down on me with his sad, sad eyes. I saw at once that he had some great sorrow on his mind. Yes, he had the finest eyes—and curly hair, and a handsome nose, and when he spoke to me there was pathos in his voice. And the fun of the whole thing was that I knew him at once, while he didn't know me from a side of sole-leather. Oh, you are interested, are you?"

"Polly, I was just thinking how frightened you must have been to find yourself in a hospital," said the blushing Hilda.

"Oh, I see! Well, save your sympathy. A hospital with an angel-doctor to fix up your broken ribs isn't a half bad place. In fact, I liked it so well that I lied to stay there."

"Polly Sewell!"

"I sure did. They had gone through my outfit without finding my address and had concluded I was a stranger in the town. When I opened my eyes and sort o' winked at the angel—"

"Polly, that's surely slang!"

"No it isn't. I told papa about it, and he said things had come to a pretty pass if a girl with three broken ribs couldn't wink at the angel-doctor who has set them. When I had opened my eyes and winked, the doctor said:

"'Little girl, what is your name?'

"'It's Hanah Jones.'

"'And where do you live?'

"'At far-off Blackberry Corners.'

"Polly, you ought to have been sent to jail," was the emphatic comment.

"But [illegible]

[illegible] where he found me. And [illegible] ten more before the angel would [illegible] take me home. Cousin Hilda, a girl who is the real thing can accomplish a heap in fifteen days, even if she has broken ribs. I wanted to have a chat with that angel on certain matters, and I had three or four of them. You ought to have seen his face when I told him where I had seen him before and asked if he didn't remember me."

"But—but—I don't—don't—" protested Hilda in a puzzled way.

"But you will in just a minute. I told him I had seen him in this very house. Now, then!"

"Polly, it wasn't—"

"Oh, it wasn't, eh? [illegible] but it wasn't! Of course it was, and I was so mad at you that it set my broken ribs back all of three days. Dr. Charles Mortimer, and because he isn't rich your mother is down on him and she skated you off to Europe. Oh, I got on to the racket right away."

"Polly Sewell, you are a wicked girl! You use slang, and you fib to the doctor, and you meddle with other people's affairs, and—and—"

"And such dark eyes—and such a deep, pathetic voice! And we had several confidential chats together—very confidential. We didn't even let a trained nurse come within ten feet of us. Hilda, you don't know how confidential a girl becomes when three of her ribs are broken and she is afraid to draw long breaths!"

"And—and you talked about—me?"

"We did. I told him just what I thought of your mother, and I told him I was going to have a plain talk with you, and I told him—"

"Polly Sewell, I'll never speak to you again!" declared Miss Hilda as she rose and tried to look very angry.

"You'll have to, as we are going down town right away to buy Christmas presents for your Sunday school kids. I want you to help me pick out something for our angel-doctor."

"You—you can do that by yourself."

"But you can tell me whether the diamonds are all O. K. or not. No rhinestones for the angel with the deep, dark eyes. Dear me, while I can't help but grieve about poor Flora's death, I almost wish I could



"You Mean a Nurse, of Course."

have three ribs broken on the other side!"

It was three days before Christmas, and the streets were crowded and the stores packed like a ward caucus. It was crowd and jam and push. The cousins had to link hands to prevent separation. They had visited two or three stores and were still in the jam when Polly suddenly disengaged her hand and whispered:

"Watch my hike!"

And ten seconds later she was lost in the crowd, and the angel-doctor and Miss Hilda Fitch stood face to face. They were penned in. They had to lean against a show-case and hold their own. They had to talk and say things, and by and by the angel-doctor had to help select the presents for the Sunday school children and to help Miss Hilda through the jam to a taxi, and—and—

"Say, now," observed the twelve-year-old Polly when she made a call three days later on her cousin, "I don't claim to know everything, but I do know when to—to hike!"

And she wasn't even asked what "hike" meant!

Holly and Mistletoe.

In the language of flowers holly signifies foresight, and mistletoe means "I have surmounted all difficulties." Holly, as everyone knows, is the symbol or sign of Christmas, but the custom of using it is older than Christianity. The Romans sent friendly greetings and sprigs of holly to one another during their winter festival. For this reason, perhaps, it was taken to stand for the spirit of love and good-will.

Mustn't Spin at Christmastide.

In North Germany, where the practical yet poetic spinning wheel still hums in the cottages, one must not spin during the twelve nights of Christmas lest he or she walk after death. If the spinning is done after sunset on Saturday, mice will eat the [illegible]

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Giteau Vic. Pres. Felix O'Neil, Albert Fenquire, T. L. Crezon.
J. A. Lupy, Cashier. • T. L. Crezon, Assist. Cashier.

We Carry The Fosston All Wool

New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS,

Sweaters for Men Ladies and Children. For Good Warm Footwear Buy The [illegible]

CALL ON US, IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE DeLAVEL CREAM SEPARATOR,

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you,

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m, on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 15th, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 8th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Runnestraod, of Kratke Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 480, Serial No. 04638, for S. W. ¼ Section 4 Township 158 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 20th day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Brevik, Gunleg Holum, Knut T. Nordgaard, of Kratka Minn. Anders Anensen, of Mavie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 15, 1911.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. December 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Savage, of Hilda Minnesota, who on December 14, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1004, Serial No. 4884 for [illegible] S.W. ¼ and [illegible] made additional Homestead Entry No. 06105, for N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼, all in Section 6 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 3rd day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

[illegible] of Thief River Falls Minn. Olof B. Hanson, Otto Stucy, John Olson Sorbol of Hilda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

A Thousand Refusals.

Kate—That Bragson girl claims to [illegible] a thousand refusals of marriage. [illegible]

[illegible]

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans"



We want to get [illegible] neighborhood [illegible]

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly, and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell [illegible]

Electric Cleaner Co.
[illegible] CHICAGO, ILL.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY CONVINCES THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

I want to tell you what Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root did for me. I was completely broken down. My kidneys hurt me so that when I was down, I could not get up unless I took hold of something to pull myself up with.

I tried different kinds of kidney pills, but they did me no good. Someone told me to try Swamp-Root. I had no faith in it but to please my wife, I purchased one bottle and took it. I saw it was beginning to help me and kept on taking it until I had taken six bottles and it straightened me out all right.

Swamp-Root is the only medicine that did me any good. I thought I would write this letter and tell everyone that is afflicted as I was, to take Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. The six bottles I took cost me five dollars, and did me five hundred dollars worth of good.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE H. HUBER,
Atlanta, Ill.

State of Illinois } ss.
Logan County }

I, M. M. Hoose, a Notary Public in and for the said county of Logan, in the State of Illinois, do hereby certify, that George H. Huber, known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that he signed sealed and delivered the said instrument as his free and voluntary act.

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this the 12th day of July, A. D. 1909.

M. M. Hoose,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

New View of It.

"I envy the men who believe that superstition about Friday," said Mr. Growcher.

"I consider it depressing."

"Not at all. A man ought to be mighty comfortable who can feel sure there's only one unlucky day in the week."

IT IS CRIMINAL TO NEGLECT THE SKIN AND HAIR

Think of the suffering entailed by neglected skin troubles—mental because of disfiguration, physical because of pain. Think of the pleasure of a clear skin, soft, white hands, and good hair. These blessings, so essential to happiness and even success in life, are often only a matter of a little thoughtful care in the selection of effective remedial agents. Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a postal to "Cuticura," Dept. 21 L, Boston, will secure a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on skin and scalp treatment.

It's humiliating to discover that the folks who we imagine despise us never even think of us!

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.



Now's the Time

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising, are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 50 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.; J. M. MacLachlan, Box 197, Watertown, S. D.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; Geo. A. Hall, 125 2d St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

PISO'S

The RING and the MAN WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

COPYRIGHT 1909 BY MOFFAT, YARD & COMPANY

SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the maudlin husband. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy pins a note to the body taking the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted; the youth puts her on his own and follows hanging to the stirrup strap. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman thrusts her escort into a snow drift and rides on. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire in New York. He meets Eleanor Haldane, a beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and co-operates with her in her work. Gormly becomes owner of a steamship line and finds himself frustrated in pier and track extension plans by grafting aldermen, backed by the Gotham Traction company. An automobile accident brings the Haldanes to his country home. Gormly announces that he will be mayor of New York and redeem the city from corruption. Mr. Haldane in a long desired interview with Gormly, makes an indirect proposition to compromise the fight which the latter has been waging in the newspapers against the Gotham Traction company, and which Haldane is suspected of being the head. Gormly boldly announces his plan of campaign to Haldane. Gormly rides to Haldane's place, carrying word of the auto accident. The next morning he refers to the ride of the night before as mild compared to one he experienced in his boyhood days. The papers announce his candidacy for mayor. The political declaration of the merchant prince produced a tremendous sensation. The minority party, seeing in him a possible Moses, make overtures looking to the indorsement of his candidacy by the "outs." Gormly, however, rejects all proposed alliance. A meeting of the Sachem Society or the "Ring," is held at the Haldane Home. Many political dignitaries and henchmen are present and ways and means are advanced to dampen Gormly's mayoralty aspirations and sidetrack his candidacy. The younger Haldane is proposed as an opposition candidate; the whole machinery of the city's detective force is to be used to dig up something damaging to Gormly. Haldane, Jr., refuses the nomination and announces that he will support Gormly. The reigning party then decides to name a non-partisan ticket for the purpose of dividing the Gormly forces, and at the same time rush through a Freight Traction company franchise, without which the Sachem Society would be helpless. The press heretofore unanimously favorable to the merchant candidate, now under pressure, divides and the campaign waxes warm. A resolution is introduced granting a gratuitous renewal of the traction franchise. Gormly offers ten million dollars for the franchise. The excited populace threaten to mob the aldermen, when addressed by Gormly. The Ring mayor and the merchant have a critical moment. The detective force reports a valuable clew. Miss Haldane congratulates Gormly on what she terms a new Declaration of Independence, and he makes an unexpected declaration of love. He is shocked by the confirmation of his suspicions that her father is the head and backbone of the notorious traction company which he is attempting to overthrow. Public sentiment turns overwhelmingly against the party in power and the Sachem Society. Miss Haldane informs her parents of Gormly's declaration to her, which they characterize as impudence and insolence.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"I don't know what they are."

"Well, I think I do," returned the young man.

"What are they?" his sister asked him with great eagerness.

But young Haldane was not quite prepared to declare what things they were.

"On second thoughts," he said, evasively "I don't know. At any rate I want to talk some matters over with father."

"Financial matters, my boy?"

"Political."

"Very well. If your mother and sister will excuse us, we will go into the library."

"Certainly," answered Mrs. Haldane, making virtue of necessity.

"If they concern me or my relation to Mr. Gormly," said Eleanor, "I should like to know them immediately."

"They concern us all," he answered. "And, by the way," he added, "I was going to withhold it; but I might as well give it to you now. Here's a letter to you from Mr. Gormly. He asked me to give it to you when I saw you. I was going to talk to father about this other matter before I gave it to you; but you can read it over while we are gone."

"What was it you wished to say to me, Livingstone?" began the older man as they entered the library.

"Father," returned his son with bewildering abruptness, "I learned at headquarters today that you were the head and front of the Gotham Freight Traction company and all the rotten lot against whom we are fighting."

"From whom did you learn this?" asked the older man quietly.

"From Gormly himself."

"Does anybody else know it?"

"It isn't generally known, if that's what you mean."

"And suppose that I am—er—interested in the traction company?"

"To what extent are you interested?" asked the younger man.

"Well, that was not the question I asked you."

"But it is the question with me, father."

"I recognize no right that you have to put such questions to me."

"I may not have any right; but I am doing it just the same. I know and we all know just what the Gotham Freight Traction company is. We know that it is robbing the people. And for that reason I want to know how deeply you are interested in it."

"Go back to Gormly and find out!" thundered his father, intensely angered at the young man's scathing denunciation.

"No, sir, I'm going to find it out [illegible] this room."

"Let me think," he said faintly at last.

"You don't have to think," went on the young man with unconscious cruelty, "to say how deeply you are involved in the affairs of the Gotham Freight Traction company."

"As deeply as anybody can be," was the desperate admission.

"Good God!" exclaimed Livingstone, surprised in spite of his forewarning. "You! It isn't possible. I saw the proofs with my own eyes, and yet I wouldn't believe that you would ally yourself with that gang of thieves and scoundrels."

"Somebody had to take that franchise and build that road," answered his father. "We are giving the people good service, and——"

"Don't make excuses," said the young man, brushing them away with a wave of his hand. "How on earth are we going to explain the facts? What will Eleanor think?"

"You have influence with Gormly," said the father. "Go to him. Tell him that I must see him and at once. Can you bring him here?"

"Well, he's watched like a hawk," said young Haldane. "Your dirty crowd has detectives on his trail all over New York. If he came up here, it would be reported in every paper in the city tonight and tomorrow morning."

"Never mind that. I must see him."

"Look here, father. I am not mixed up with the Gotham Freight Traction company and that gang that you're allied with, and I don't intend to be involved in any scheme you may undertake to get Gormly in trouble."

"I don't intend to make any trouble.



"Go Back to Gormly and Find Out!" He Thundered.

I must see the man, and you must arrange it. Come, are you my son or are you not?"

"I am your son all right," answered the younger man; "but I tell you frankly that I have cast in my lot with Gormly and this isn't going to make any difference. Perhaps we can stave this off or——"

"At any rate I must see Gormly, and you must help me. For God's sake, don't stand there arguing with me, but arrange in some way to bring Gormly and me together secretly and without delay!"

"Let me think a minute," said the younger man at last, impressed by his father's terrible insistence. "I have it. The car is at the door fortunately. I'll run down and tell Gormly you want to see him about this cursed business. I don't know whether I can persuade him to meet you or not; but I'll do my best. Then you go over to Louise Stewart's at once."

"Hurry then, and don't tell your sister or your mother anything of this," said Haldane as he rose to end the interview.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Desperate Position of Haldane.

At this crucial moment there was a knock on the door. Bidden to enter, Eleanor came in, followed by her mother.

"Father," she said, [illegible]

an open letter, "the emergency which we discussed has come upon us sooner than we anticipated."

The girl was very nervous and excited, her hands trembled as she held out the paper.

"What! What do you mean?" gasped Haldane, his own agitation not less evident.

Could it be possible that his daughter had already heard of this revelation?

"Here is the letter from Mr. Gormly, which Livingstone just brought me, wife."

"What answer shall you give him, sis?" asked her brother, intensely interested.

"I haven't made any yet," was the reply. "But I can only repeat what I said the other night: that while I respect and admire Mr. Gormly exceedingly, I do not love him."

"At least," questioned the older Haldane, "you don't dislike him, do you?"

"Dislike him, father? Not at all. I have just said——"

"Well, give me the letter then, and——"

At this moment the footman, bowing before the open door, entered. "Beg pardon, sir," he said, "but a party by the name of Liffey is waiting outside to see you."

"Charley Liffey!" exclaimed the son of the house. "What is he doing here now?"

"Why," said Eleanor in great surprise, "that is the grand chief of the Sachem society and the most notorious——"

"Yes, yes. I know," interposed Haldane quickly. "You will kindly leave me for a few moments, all of you. Where is Mr. Liffey?"

"I've got him waiting in the hall, sir."

"Tell him I will see him here. Livingstone, do you carry out my injunctions at once. Eleanor, say nothing to Mr. Gormly about this proposition until I have seen him. Now leave me."

"But, Beekman——" began Mrs. Haldane.

"Father!" protested his daughter.

"Eliza," said her husband, "not another word! Eleanor, I am tried now beyond endurance. Please go!"

When Liffey entered the library, now empty of all its former occupants save the elder Haldane, he confronted a very agitated and very angry man.

"Do you know what's up now, Liffey?" was the question that was hurled at him.

"Do I know what's up? Well about the best news that we could hear is up."

"You regard it that way, do you? Well, I don't."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, Gormly has discovered my connection with the Gotham Freight Traction company and the close alliance that exists between the Sachem society and the corporation, and all the rest of it."

"The devil you say!" cried Liffey.

"It's so, and he has it all ready to publish tomorrow morning."

"Well, that's bad," returned the boss; "but it might be worse. The quieter these things are managed, the better; but still it ain't so bad as it might be. You see it was bound to come out sooner or later, and——"

"My dear man, you don't understand the importance of this matter. For the Gotham Freight Traction company to be found to be in close alliance with the Sachem society and with the administration will lose us the election, and then the New York Traction company franchise goes, and——"

"Well, just wait a bit, Mr. Haldane. Things ain't so black as they seem. I've got a little piece of news that'll discount yours all hollow.

"It's this," said Liffey, coming closer and sinking his voice to a whisper lest he should be overheard by any one. "All but sure of it. We'll know definitely in two days. Men are verifyin' the tale, and Connell and I are expectin' a telegram any time. There's no doubt about it, though. It's a sure thing. All you've got to do now is to keep this revelation you're tellin' me about out of the papers for two days, and then they can talk their mouths off. It won't affect us a bit. Can you do it?"

"I'll do it," answered Haldane resolutely, "if it kills me. I have an appointment, or at least I expect to have one, to see Gormly inside of an hour, and I must go now. You will excuse me?"

"Keep a stiff upper lip, Mr. Haldane. We're goin' to win the biggest victory against the biggest enemy that New York has ever seen, you mark me. Goodby."

In half an hour Haldane, in answer to a telephone message from his son, was bowling along upper Fifth avenue in his own electric toward the Stewart home. Miss Stewart herself admitted him.

"Yes," she said in answer to his eager question, "Mr. Gormly is here. Livingstone brought him. I was just coming into the house, so I let them in myself."

"Is Livingstone here also?"

"Yes. He is in the small drawing room with Mr. Gormly."

"I want you to amuse him while I talk with Mr. Gormly. Don't let any one disturb us."

"Not for the world," said the girl, throwing open the door of the little reception room as she spoke. "Here is Mr. Haldane, Mr. Gormly. Livingstone, you are to come with me."

"I intend to be present," answered Livingstone firmly, "at this interview."

"You will pardon me," said his father with equal resolution, "but I intend to see Mr. Gormly alone."

"Go, Haldane," said Gormly. "If there is anything that you ought to know, I will tell you what it is later."

"But I would—"

"Livingstone," said Miss Stewart, "this is very ungallant and unkind toward me."

"Your father and I both wish to be alone," said Gormly sternly, whereat the young man, with very bad grace, be it admitted, retired and shut the door.

Gormly waited for the elder man to begin.

"Mr. Gormly," said Haldane at last, "my son has told me that you have discovered my connection with the Gotham Freight Traction company."

"I told him so this afternoon."

"Why did you tell him?"

"To give him an opportunity to withdraw from his association with me before I published the story of the corrupt corporation, and because I have a sort of chivalrous, old-fashioned feeling that compels me to warn you of what I am going to do before I do it."

"Mr. Gormly," said Haldane, "you this day addressed my daughter and asked her to be your wife?"

"I did, sir."

"Why today?"

"Because I intended all along to do so, and I preferred to do it now rather than after the publication of the news that will be made tomorrow. I shall repeat my offer tomorrow."

"And you wish to marry her?"

"It is—it was—the dearest wish of my heart."

"Was, sir?"

"Yes, and so far as I am individually concerned it still remains so; but there are things higher than our own personal wishes, Mr. Haldane, as I have been finding out, and to be mayor of New York for the purpose of serving the people is now my chief ambition."

"But you love my daughter, I understood her to say."

"She could not possibly say how much I care for her, or how proud I should be to make her my wife."

"Mr. Gormly," said Haldane, lowering his voice and looking about him, "it is not beyond possibility that your desires in that direction might be gratified."

"Do you carry a message to me from Miss Haldane?"

"No, not exactly. She, however, placed the matter in my hands. I have your letter here." He drew it forth. "And, in short, it is possible that she might be induced to favor your suit. Of course," he added very slowly in a mere whisper, during which he kept his eyes carefully averted from the other man's face, "you will understand that if you were a party to this—er—revelation to which you have alluded, that would render any alliance impossible."

"You say," asked Gormly slowly, "that Miss Haldane is not privy to your decision, that you do not make this proposition by her authority?"

"Certainly not. She knows nothing about it; but I am sure that with my wish and your own determined and—er—most agreeable personality, the matter can be brought about," he paused, significantly—"on conditions," he added.

"What conditions?"

"I leave that to your own perspicacity."

"By the living God!" burst out Gormly, furiously throwing off all restraint in his indignation and resentment, "if I treated you rightly, I would kick you out of the house. I would expose you not merely for your connection with that thieving octopus, but as a father who tried to barter his daughter to secure his own immunity."

"Sir, sir!" exclaimed Haldane furiously, but Gormly was not to be interrupted now.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It Means Health For the Child

The careful mother, who watches closely the physical peculiarities of her children, will soon discover that the most important thing in connection with a child's constant good health is to keep the bowels regularly open. Sluggish bowels will be followed by loss of appetite, restlessness, during sleep, irritability and a dozen and one similar evidences of physical disorder.

At the first sign of such disorder give the child a teaspoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at night on retiring and repeat the dose the following night if necessary—more than that will scarcely be needed. You will find that the child will recover its accustomed good spirits at once and will eat and sleep normally.

This remedy is a vast improvement over salts, cathartics, laxative waters and similar things, which are altogether too powerful for a child. The homes of Mrs. Evelyn Matson, 516 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis., and Mrs. Kate Hawley, Waukesha, Wis., are always supplied with Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and with them, as with thousands of others, there is no substitute for this grand laxative. It is really more than a laxative, for it contains superior tonic properties which help to tone and strengthen the stomach, liver and bowels so that after a brief use of it all laxatives can be dispensed with and nature will do its own work.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

The Difference.

"John M. Harlan," said a Chicago lawyer," in a eulogy of the late Supreme Court Justice, "had a way of pointing an observation with a story. Once he wanted to rebuke a man for exaggeration, so he said he was as bad as a Pittsburg millionaire who was being interviewed by a New York reporter.

"'Where, sir, were you born?' the reporter, as he sharpened his pencil, asked.

"'I was born in Pittsburg,' said the millionaire.

"'And where did you first—er—see the light of day?'

"'When I was nine,' the millionaire replied. 'My people then moved to Philadelphia.'"

Husband Was Willing.

The Scot has no monopoly of domestic felicity, as many a piquant paragraph bears witness. The other day an old farmer and his wife were "doing" the sights of a provincial town, and, among other places they visited a panorama of South Africa.

The views were extremely interesting, and the couple were enjoying themselves to the full. As scene after scene passed, the woman's enthusiasm increased, and at length, turning to her husband, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Sandy, this is really splendid. I could jist sit here all my days."

"Ah, weel, Jennie, woman," replied Sandy, to the mirth of those sitting near, "just sit you still there; I'll not grudge the eaxpence."

Measure of His Intelligence.

Fido's Mistress (sobbing)—I've lost my dog; my sweet little innocent pet!

Friend—I'm so sorry. Have you put an advertisement in the newspaper?

Fido's Mistress—Oh, what would be the use? The poor darling doesn't know how to read.—Woman's Home Companion.

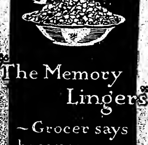
No Jury.

"Didn't you give that man a jury trial?"

"Look here," replied Broncho Bob, "there ain't a big lot o' men in this settlement. We couldn't possibly git twelve of 'em together without startin' a fatal argument about somethin' that had nothin' whatever to do with the case."—Washington Star.

After a woman living in a small town has visited in the city for a couple of weeks she calls her hired girl a maid.

For Instance
Post Toasties



"The Memory Lingers"
—Grocer says because they are
GOOD

WESTERN CANADA FARMER SECURES WORLD'S PRIZE FOR WHEAT

A ROSTHERN, SASK., FARMER THE LUCKY WINNER.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway offered $1,000 in gold as a prize for the best 100 lbs. of wheat, grown on the American continent, to be competed for at the recent Land Show in New York. In making the competition open, the donor of this handsome prize showed his belief in the superiority of Canadian wheat lands, by throwing the contest open to farmers of all America, both United States and Canada. The United States railways were by no means anxious to have the Canadian railways represented at the show and a New York paper commenting on the results of the competitions says that they were not to be blamed, as the Canadians captured the most important prize of the show.

The winner of this big wheat prize was Mr. Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, and its winning has brought a great deal of credit on the district. The winning wheat was the Marquis variety, and received no more attention from Mr. Wheeler than any other grain, but he is a very particular farmer. His farm is one of the cleanest and best kept in the Rosthern district, and this year he won first prize in a good farm competition which included every feature of farming and every part of the farm. Last winter Wheeler was a prize winner at the provincial seed fair in Regina.

Wheeler is a firm believer in sowing clean seed of the best quality procurable, consequently his grain is of much sought after by the best farmers for seed purposes.

Wheeler is an Englishman. He is a pioneer of Rosthern, coming here fifteen years ago. In the last six years he has done much experimenting, and successfully with several varieties. His farm resembles an experimental farm. A long driveway, lined on both sides with trees, leads to a modest house, the home of Wheeler, a modest, unassuming man with the appearance of a student rather than a men engaged in commercial pursuits.

There are sow 60 tree homesteads to be had in this district, and farm lands are worth from $20 to $40 per acre, which a few years ago were secured by their present owners, either as a free gift or purchased at from $5 to $8 per acre.

It is not many miles from Rosthern, where the farmer lives, who secured the first prize for wheat last year at the National Corn Exposition at Columbus and West of Rosthern, about the 150 miles, lives Messrs. Hill and Son, who won the Colorado Silver Trophy, valued at $1,500, for the best peck of oats, also awarded at the National Corn Show at Colombus in 1910.

Not contented with the high honors obtained is its wheat, Canada again stepped forward into the show ring, and carried off the Sheffield trophy and $1,000 for the best potatoes on the continent. This time the winner was a British Columbia man, Mr. Asahel Smith, the "Potato King," of that province. The district consists of one hundred and one varieties drawn from all parts of the province aggregating in weight one and a half tons.

At the recent Dry Farming Congress, held at Colorado Springs, and at which time it was decided to hold the next Congress at Lethbridge, in 1912, the Province of Alberta made a wonderful showing of grains, grasses and vegetables.

"At the Congress, Alberta got more prizes and trophies, ten to one, than any state of the Union," said Mr. Hotchkiss to the Edmonton Bulletin. "We brought back all het the building with us, and they offered us that, saying we might as well take all that was going. We would have brought it along, too, if we had had a fat car to put it on. Alberta captured nearly 50 first prizes, 20 seconds, 3 thirds, 5 cups, 40 medals, 99 ribbons and 3 sweepstakes. The grand sweepstake prize, for the best exhibit by state or province, a magnificent silver cup, was presented to us with much ceremony at a reception to the Canadians in the Empire Room. The presentation was made by Prof. Olin, chairman of the judging committee, and the cup was received on behalf of the province by the Hon. Duncan Marshall.

Give and Take.

Howell—Does he take things philosophically?

Powell—Yes, but he doesn't part with them philosophically.—Woman's Home Companion.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

There isn't much hope for the man who has no self-respect.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the original, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels, and cure constipation.

Some men are sorry to write letters, plenty of them are sorry after they get them written.

ORCHARD MEN MEET

RICH PRIZES AT EXHIBITION OF STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN MINNEAPOLIS.

WAS A GREAT YEAR FOR FRUIT

Program Deals With Nearly Every Phase of Cultivating and Growing Fruit and Garden Products.

Minneapolis.—The 1911 meeting and exhibition of the Minnesota State Horticultural society is the greatest of its fifty-five years of life, held in the First Unitarian church, Eighth street and Mary place, Minneapolis, next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The fruit crop of 1911 has been such that the large and coveted prizes offered for certain fruits will be awarded this year. In previous years the fruit did not come up to the standard, but with the announcement that Minnesota was given the first prize for apples in this, the Middle West section of the country, comprising four states, the outlook is declared to be encouraging. Over $1,000 in cash prizes were offered.

Among the papers read and talks made were the following:

FLOWERS AND OTHER TREES.

"Hybrid Plums and What We May Expect from Them," Prof. Hansen, Brookings, S. D.; "Ornamentation," Leon "Comparative Value of Japanese Hybrid and American Plums for Minnesota Planting," W. J. Tingley, orchardist, Forest Lake; "Is the Catalpa Worth Planting in Minnesota?" Clarence Wedge, surveyman, Albert Lea; "Evergreens in the Dryer Section of Minnesota," Prof. Green, Lincoln, Neb.; "Shrubs and Deciduous Windbreaks for the Western Prairie," John W. Maher, nurseryman, Devils Lake, N. D.

"From the City to the Country," Mrs. E. E. Sanders, St. Paul and Cloquet; "Fairies," "Interesting the Children in Agriculture," S. N. Drum, retired farmer, Minneapolis; "Wild Flowers and Ferns, Their Care and Cultivation," Miss Elsie Eisler, superintendent wild flower department, Minneapolis parks, Minneapolis. "Seventh Year in Civic Improvement Work" in Rural Districts," Mrs. Ella Gilbert Ives, Civic and Commerce department, St. Paul. Mrs. Ives will deliver an illustrated address on "Vanishing Wild Flowers."

TOP WORKING.

"A Visit to A. A. Phillips' Top-Worked Orchard," Le Roy Cady, professor of horticulture, Minnesota Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park; "Possibilities for Minnesota in Apple Raising by Top Grafting," exhibiting twenty-four varieties of apples grown in his own orchard, top worked, Dr. Hansen, Brookings, S. D.; "Interesting Facts About Top Working Apple Trees," Peter Gideon, nurseryman, Excelsior. "Top Working Orchards," Prof. Green, Lincoln, Neb. "The Drainage in the Orchard," John T. Stewart, professor of mechanical engineering, state agricultural college, St. Anthony Park; "Spraying and Other Care of Fruits in the Southern Part of Minnesota," Prof. C. G. Selby, Albert Lea; "The Duties of a Forest Ranger," Paul Voelkering, Milroy. "The Duties of a Forest Patrolman," the Forest School in Itasca State Park, Robert Wilson, Bullwarter, Minn. "The Forest Fire Problem," illustrated lecture by Prof. F. Gunsel, Minneapolis. "The Birds of the Orchard and Garden and What They Are Doing for Us," Prof. C. H. Woodworth, Minneapolis.

TALKS ON FRUIT.

"The Farmer's Fruit Garden and Orchard," Hendrik Hueser, farmer and fruit grower, Excelsior. "Fruit Growing in Northern Minnesota," A. Peterson, fruit grower, etc., Excelsior. "Apples on the Dryer Soil in Minnesota," Colonel Freeman Thorp, artist and fruit horticulturist, Hubbel. "Practical Orchard Pruning," illustrated, Prof. Green, Lincoln, Neb. "The state experiment station," Mr. Anthony Park.

FRUIT BREEDING.

"The Plant Breeders' Auxiliary in Minnesota," Thomas Wedge, nurseryman, Albert Lea. "The State Fruit Breeding Farm for 1911," Peter Hansen, horticulturist, Excelsior. Report of committee on examination of the Minnesota state fruit breeding farm, S. D. Vaning, Excelsior. "Fruit Breeding," Prof. Fruit Breeding Orchard in 1911," W. H. Perkins, farmer and orchardist, Red Lake Falls. "Fruit Breeding," Prof. Breeding Movement, Mr. A. Dorsey, orchardist, Excelsior. "Fruit Breeding," Prof. Green, Lincoln, Neb. "Fruit and Garden Sentence Notes of the Season in Fruit Breeding," Prof. N. Hansen, horticulturist and fruit breeder, South Dakota state agricultural college, Brookings, S. D.

SPRAYING AND MARKETING.

"Spraying Materials and Foliage Injury," H. A. Gossard, Shiverick building, Chicago. "Spraying Materials," Prof. Selby, Albert Lea. "Spraying, economic entomology," Dr. Washburn, state agricultural college, St. Anthony Park. "Needed changes in the Horticultural Inspection Law," H. B. Scammell, assistant dairy inspector, St. Anthony Park. "Marketing Apples From the Commercial Standpoint," Mr. Augur, commercial agent, Minneapolis. "Profitable Packing and Market for Fruit," D. M. Mitchell, horticulturist, Owatonna. "Fruit Exhibits Suitable for Shipping," Prof. Green, Lincoln, Neb. "Varieties of Apples for Commercial Orchards—Their Planting and Care," C. J. Anderson, farmer and fruit grower, Excelsior. "Fruit Planting Possibilities," Thos. Edwards, Excelsior. "Fruit Exhibits," Minnesota Horticultural Society. "Judging and Scoring Fruit Exhibits at the County Fair," C. E. Jenkins, assistant horticulturist, St. Anthony Park. "Fruit Exhibits," Prof. Green, Lincoln, Neb. "What to Do With the Unsalable Apples," Hendrik Hueser, farmer and fruit grower, Excelsior.

PRIZES ARE OFFERED.

The following are the various prizes and premiums offered and others:

One thousand dollars offered as a

EBERHART FOR MASONIC HOME

Governor Says He Will Work to Procure Institution for Minnesota.

Utica, New York.—Following a committee meeting at the city the western governors' party visited the Masonic home at Utica, addresses were made by Governor Carey of Wyoming and Governor Eberhart of Minnesota. Governor Eberhart declared in favor of establishing a Masonic home in Minnesota, and said he would work to that end.

NEW TURN IN ALLISON CASE

PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST A STATE'S WITNESS

A. Brandt, Star Witness for the State, Has Open Pages in His Life.

Bemidji.—As a result of a perjury charge made here against A. Brandt, star witness for the state in the Black Duck arson charge against Edward Geralds, the county attorney of Minnesota now present interesting complications, having an interest bearing on the charges against Dr. D. F. Dumas, mayor of Cass Lake. Edward Geralds is the man who has sworn out the warrant against Brandt.

Brandt, who has been in the employ of the Indian office since last September, now faces prosecution by the county attorney here, although in the employ of the state for the arson and perjury cases, and defended by special attorneys for the state.

Brandt, who knows as Fisher and Duval, was a witness at the preliminary hearing of Geralds before Municipal Judge Stinson a few weeks, at which time he said he had been in the employ of the state since last September and that he had witnessed a payment of $50 by Geralds to "Boston Blackie" O'Neil here in March of this year for the Black Duck job.

In his charge, Geralds asserts that Brandt could not have witnessed such a transaction because Brandt was not in Bemidji. Brandt also testified that he never had been convicted of crime. The perjury complaint alleges he has four times been convicted, the last time as late as last September. In this connection, Attorney Geo. Spear of Grand Rapids, defending Geralds, asks why Brandt is not now in prison instead of being in the employ of the state.

CONSUL LOOKS FOR HEIRS.

Huffman's Estate May be in the Courts Twenty-one Years.

Duluth.—Judge Gilpin of the probate court has a case which may be before the court twenty-one years. It is the estate of August Huffmann, a homesteader, who died May 13, 1910, intestate and left heirs.

The case was filed by M. J. Filletreult on June 27, 1910, and the German consul at St. Paul was given the task of looking up heirs. He is searching every conceivable nook of the German empire where an heir might be located.

Huffmann is said to have been an eccentric man, being a recluse of rigidly frugal character. Dying at the age of 70 he left an estate which was appraised at $1,075 in real estate and some personal property. The location of the property is described as lot 5, block 47, sixth division, in West Duluth.

Yet the chief interest seems to hinge on his personal effects, valued at $83.35. His manner of life appears to have been quite similar to that of his chief of John Thoreau, the man who boasted he could live on 37 cents a week.

NYE INTRODUCES FOUR BILLS.

To Provide for Bridges for City of Minneapolis.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Nye introduced four bills granting the city of Minneapolis the privilege of construction of a number of new bridges across the Mississippi river. The bills are as follows:

For a bridge across the river from Plymouth avenue North to Eighth avenue Northeast, bridge from Third avenue, near its intersection with First street South, on the west side of the river to the intersection of Second and First streets Southeast, on east side of river, bridge from Washington avenue South, St. Paul and Great Northern railway and waterworks park to the intersection of Thirty-seventh street and Nicollet avenue South; from intersection of Nineteenth avenue South and Bluff street to Tenth and University streets. The bills provide for commencement of the construction within one year after passage of measures.

ASKS FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

Development Association of Marshall County Elects its Delegates.

Stephen.—The second annual meeting of the Marshall County Development association was held here. A committee of ten was appointed to draw an extemporaneous of the legislature for the purpose of passing the reapportionment bill, resolutions asking the appropriation of $1,000 for a county fair and a more liberal appropriation by the state for drainage work.

MOTORMEN ASK MORE WAGES

Wilson Union Puts New Schedule Up to Street Railway Receivership.

Winona.—The local street railway motormen's union has presented a new wage schedule to the receivers, providing for an increase of five cents an hour, which company officials say is unnecessary at present, as the men are receiving more than the average wage paid in other cities of the same size.

C. & N. W. EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

Thirty Out at Winona Because of Change in Working System.

Winona, Minn.—Some thirty employees in the car repair department of the North Western road adopted here yesterday a strike, refusing to submit to a change from the hour basis to a piece system. The piece system provides that the men shall be paid according to the number of cars they repair, instead of by the hour. The men say they will not submit to the change, and that they will stay out until the old system is restored. The company says it will not restore the old system.

The Human Heart



The heart is a wonderful double pump, through the lungs and back, which the blood passes in a never-ceasing round and round through the body at the rate of seven gallons every minute. Nothing but the best blood will set and start the pistons of overwork without good, pure blood any more than the engine can run smoothly without oil. After many years of study and the active practice of medicine, Dr. R. V. Pierce found that a pure, rich stomach was the first of order, the blood impure and there were symptoms of general breakdown, a tonic made of the glycerin extract of certain roots was the best corrective. This he called

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Being made without alcohol, this "Medical Discovery" helps the stomach to assimilate the food, thereby curing dyspepsia. It is especially adapted to diseases attended with excessive tissue waste, notably in convalescence from various fevers, for this blooded people and those who are always "catching cold."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps for the French cloth-bound book of 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



Give Lenox Soap a trial and you will find that it is absolutely satisfactory for general household use.

The quality is high. The shape is convenient. The price is low.

Lenox Soap

"Just fits the hand"

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 50—1911.

Question for Question.

"I shall discharge our butler," said Mr. Cumrox.

"What's the trouble?"

"He doesn't show me proper deference. When I am paying a men illerally, I consider it his duty to laugh at my jokes."

"And won't he?"

"I don't think he can. He's an Englishh butler. When he a spirit of genius and condescending bedinage I said to him, 'Hawkins, can you tell me which came first, the chicken or the egg?' he said, 'Which did you order, first, sir?'"

The Paradox.

"My doctor is a paradoxical one."

"How so?"

"The more he reduced the swelling the higher the bills grew."

Many people have receding gums. Rub Hamlin Wizard Oil on gums and stop the decay; chase the disease germs with a loud wash of a few drops to a spoonful of water.

We are apt to speak of a man as being lucky when he has succeeded where we have failed.

KODAKS and SUPPLIES of all kinds. DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. Send for catalogue. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT K. ZIMMERMAN BROS., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

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16 OUNCES IN THE PACKAGE—OTHER STARCHES ONLY 12 OUNCES—SAME PRICE AND *"DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY*

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR ALL SORE EYES

HEAL ESTATE

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS for $15-$30 per acre. Write for free booklet telling of the finest mixed farming districts in Canadian West. Low railway rates. Descriptive literature, maps, settlers' rates, reduced railway fares, information regarding conveyancing, settlement, coming in free. For this literature address Canadian Government Agent, Room 412 Customs House, Chicago, Ill.

TEXAS The Benson Orchards and Gardens are located in the center of the Houston, Galveston, Beaumont and Port Arthur district, which now has the eye of the public. Large and small tracts for sale at liberal prices and easy terms. Write us for information. We want good, reliable men to help us in the sale of these lands. Address for free booklet "BENSON ORCHARDS AND GARDENS." Benson Land Company, ♦ 201 Standard Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.



PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Smokeless Odorless Clean Convenient

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater warms up a room in a hurry and keeps it so. It may be carried easily to any room where extra warmth is needed.

A special automatic device makes it impossible to turn the wick too high or too low. Safe in the hands of a child.

The Perfection burns nine hours on one filling—glowing heat from the moment it is lighted. Handsomely finished in drums of blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings.

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All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men and Women

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS



The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then realize why I warrant them to hold their shape, fit and look better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

CAUTION the genuine have W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on bottom. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Illustrated Catalog Free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 146 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BEST CALF SHOE IN THE WORLD
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A CHRISTMAS ALIAS

By C. N. AND A. M. WILLIAMSON

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OUTSIDE the little station at Cava del Tirreni, three days before Christmas, a crowd of interpreters, porters, hotel touts and cabmen were awaiting the arrival of the quick train from Naples. As it drew up in the station and the first travelers made their appearance at the exit there rose a Babel of voices. Conspicuous among the vehicles in waiting was a smart English-looking four-in-hand, driven by a handsome, aquiline-faced young man, so dark of skin that he might well have passed for an Italian. At the heads of the impatient horses stood an impassive English groom.

Young Lord Belever, who was driving his own coach, scanned eagerly, from under the brim of his smart bowler, the persons who came crowding out of the station. His eyes lighted with pleasure as a girl appeared in the doorway, followed by an older lady, and two porters, carrying luggage and wraps. A dash of Parisian smartness in the lines of the well-cut traveling dress and the perfectly fitting boots, a more than Anglo-Saxon frankness and independence of carriage, announced the girl as an American.

A driver bent down from the box of his carriage, and, in answer to a question from the young lady, in elementary Italian, demanded 14 francs for the drive to Amalfi.

"But 'Baedeker' says the tariff is five or six," expostulated the girl. Her Italian was fluent, if the grammar was a little shaky. Lord Belever, from his high box-seat, heard every word.

"Baedeker!" The Italian driver snapped his fingers with a gesture of contempt. "Fourteen francs is the fare."

The girl bit her lip. She thought she was being cheated and that made her angry.

"Perhaps we had better take him and have done with it, dear," suggested the elder lady. "It doesn't matter much, you know. There are not many carriages left. If we bargain too long we may get none."

"Mamma," exclaimed the beauty, "I hate to be cheated!"

She looked around, and catching sight of Belever's pawing, glossy bays, her pleased eyes traveled in one glance up to the box-seat, where the young man sat looking eagerly down on her.

"Why, mamma," exclaimed the girl, "if there isn't a perfectly lovely coach, and I believe the man wants to drive us!"

"It's sure to be more than the cab, dear."

"How much to drive us to Amalfi?" cried the girl.

"Five francs each, ladies," was the prompt answer in good Italian, the language in which the coachman had been addressed.

"Bene," came the quick reply, and the girl signed to the porters to put the bags and wraps inside the coach.

The groom, hiding a grin, ran with a ladder; the elder lady mounted to a place behind the driver, the beauty climbing to the box-seat. With a flick of the long whip the bays dashed forward.

"I call this too glorious for words!" The beauty's cheeks were tinged with carmine, brought there by the tingling sea air that blew up the ravine; her eyes sparkled. "Aren't we in luck, mamma, to have got seats in this splendid coach, and with such a driver, too? See how well he handles the reins! And his profile looks as if he were cast in bronze."

"Take care, Lesley! Are you sure he doesn't understand you, dear?"

"Oh, that's all right! Very few of these Italian drivers know more than two or three words of English."

Then the girl began to talk Italian to the coachman and he answered her in the same tongue, fluently and courteously. Belever could speak Italian nearly as well as his own language and Lesley's knowledge was not deep enough to detect his few slips. He felt guilty, but dared not betray his nationality, lest the ladies should insist on being put down at the next village.

"Well, mamma," cried Lesley, turning in her place, "we've had a splendid time in Europe, haven't we? We've seen and done such a lot of things. But I believe I like Italy best of all. Of course, Egypt was gorgeous and Greece was lovely—"

"And England—" prompted the mother.

"England was sweet. But it was disappointing in one way. Only fancy our not meeting one single, solitary, real, live lord. I shall be ashamed to go home. My country expected it of me. And—I failed. Such a shame we should have missed Lord Belever! When I brought three new dresses on purpose, too!"

Belever started. This was a nice scrape he had got himself into. But he didn't see any way out of it now. He could not suddenly exclaim, "Behold, I am Lord Belever!" He had seldom been more uncomfortable; but the worst of it was that he found himself base enough to snatch a fearful joy from the situation.

"I dare say he would have been most uninteresting when you came to know him," the girl's mother proceeded to console her.

"But the Dering-Lacys said he was awfully nice and good-looking, don't you remember? They expected him to come

ward to our one country-house visit in England; and, of course, it was very nice, but it did seem an anti-climax when the very man I'd been invited to flirt with never turned up at all. Oh, what he missed!" and she laughed.

Belever could cheerfully have kicked himself. To think that he might have met this divine creature in a decent, self-respecting manner, if only he hadn't sent an unworthy excuse to those good but dull people, the Dering-Lacys.

Through inquiries he had learned at the Bristol that the ladies were Mrs. and Miss Fleetwood, but somehow he had failed to associate the name with that of the American heiress with whom the Dering-Lacys had tried to tempt him a few weeks ago. And in his blindness he had rejoiced in the thought of meeting the girl at Amalfi, whither he had ascertained



It Was She!

from the hotel porter that they were going, and whither he had already purposed driving in his coach, which had lately won honors in the coaching meet at Naples.

These desperate reflections drove the hitherto loquacious coachman into an abstracted silence. He answered vaguely the questions with which Lesley did not cease to ply the "perfectly lovely coachman with the bronze profile." He was actually relieved when he stopped his horses at the foot of the long flight of steps that wound up the cliff to the Hotel Cappuccini.

His mind was in a tumult. He, too, was due at the Cappuccini, where his room was engaged; but now he hesitated to go and claim it and to appear in his own person before the American ladies. The craven thought came into his mind that he should run away; then he half resolved to declare himself at once. He had been unable to decide upon a course of action when the ladies prepared to descend from the coach. Then he overheard Lesley whisper to her mother: "He's been so nice and intelligent, don't you think we might give him a couple of francs for himself?" Before he could speak, the girl had placed 12 francs in his hand, wishing him a smiling goodby.

Belever hesitated. To speak, or not to speak—which was wiser in the mind of man? But he found himself maintaining his part by uttering a deferential "Molte grazie, signorina."

Belever turned his smoking team, and walked them back to their stable in the town, where he left coach and horses in the hands of his groom. Strolling slowly back to the Cappuccini steps, his courage suddenly returned to him. He would face the music, brave out the situation and trust to his own tact and the ladies' sense of humor to save the position. One thing only was impossible—to give up the adventure and see the girl no more. He mounted the many steps, received a warm welcome from the handsome and effusive Italian landlord, and in the visitors' book set a firm, clear "Belever, England," immediately under the clever, characteristic writing in which Lesley had inscribed the names of "Mrs. and Miss Fleetwood, New York, U. S. A."

Until the gong clashed out the hour of dinner Belever kept his room, writing letters, slowly changing into his evening clothes, stopping every now and then to lean upon his window-ledge and gaze out upon the incomparable beauty of Amalfi. He was among the earliest persons in the long, vaulted dining-room, once the refectory of the Capuchins, and a word in the ear, and a coin in the hand of the head-waiter, procured him a place next to Miss Fleetwood. This arranged, he retired a little and mingled with the throng of Germans, English, French and Americans who were trooping in to dinner. In a moment or two he saw Mrs. Fleetwood and her daughter coming in from the reading-room, Lesley in a simple, but charming white evening dress, shining, in his eyes, among the other women, like a flower among weeds.

When the two ladies were seated Belever grasped his courage in both hands and, with a thumping heart, took the vacant place by Lesley's side. She turned, looked up, and gave him a quick, surprised glance, then a gleam of merriment flashed into her face, and a rich, warm blush reddened her cheeks, tinging even the shell-like ear. Belever saw, with infinite relief, that the first encounter was to be decided in his favor. He smiled and bowed, looking very handsome in his evening dress.

"I hope," he ventured, "that you are not tired after your drive."

Mrs. Fleetwood was looking at him across her daughter.

"Is it possible—?" she had begun.

"I'm afraid it is, mamma," Lesley cut in mischievously. "Somewhere there's been a very big mistake. Whether it's our fault or this gentleman's, I don't know."

"Let me take all the blame," said Belever, hastily, "if blame there be, for letting myself appear to be what I am not." It was hard to withstand the temptation of having two ladies as companions on the drive."

"And I—made personal remarks, and gave you two francs for yourself!" Lesley threw up her two little hands in horror.

"It was the sincerest compliment I ever received," said Belever. "I shall always keep the coin in recollection of the pleasantest drive of my life." He was wonderfully happy again by this time.

"And that was really your own coach and you are not an Italian?"

"I am as little Italian as you are. I drive my coach for my own pleasure about this coast. I have rented one of those old watch towers which we passed on the way and am having it furnished and fitted up for me now. It would give me great pleasure if you and your mother will take tea with me there one afternoon."

"That would be delightful," Lesley exclaimed; but her forehead had a little, thoughtful pucker and she spoke abstractedly. Belever feared that she was trying to recall the things she had said in English to her mother in the course of the drive, and to keep her from a reflection that might be dangerous to himself, he dashed into conversation.

"By the way," Lesley was saying, "we saw in the visitors' book that Lord Belever is in the hotel. He seems to have arrived to-day, for his name is just under ours. Do you happen to know him?"

Lesley had glanced curiously as she spoke along the row of diners lingering over their nuts, and now she turned full to her companion. In spite of himself he flushed scarlet. He was beginning a stammering reply, when the look on the girl's face checked his words. The truth had flashed into her understanding like a lightning stroke and she was enduring bitter mortification when she remembered how freely she had spoken of him in his own hearing. Her face first crimsoned, then froze into icy haughtiness. Belever looked at her beseechingly and would have spoken had she not stopped him with a gesture. She murmured something to her mother; both ladies rose, and, turning their backs on Belever, without a word or sign, they joined the crowd moving from the room.

The lamps in the long, white house were nearly all extinguished when at last Belever went to bed, but not to sleep. As soon as it was light next morning, he was dressed and out, and, taking a small boat on the beach, he pulled out beyond the tiny pier that forms the harbor of Amalfi. Resting on his oars, he looked up to the quaint, white hotel.

Suddenly a window was thrown open and a graceful figure, dressed in some loose, white morning wrapper, stepped out on the balcony. It was she! Belever's heart beat fast as he looked up at the girl he had loved at first sight standing with one little hand shading her eyes from the sun, drinking in the beauty of the scene. Presently she looked down, as it seemed, into his very eyes. He thought she recognized him, for with an impatient movement she hastily went in, closing the window after her.

Dejectedly Belever rowed ashore and mounted the long flights of steps to the hotel. He thought of packing up his things at once and finding another lodging until he saw his place should be ready for habitation; but a certain obstinacy in his nature held him from his course. After all, was he so much to blame? Had he done a thing too bad for forgiveness? If he frankly apologized to the ladies, ought they not to forget his impulsive error of taste and receive him again on a footing of friendship? He determined to seize the first opportunity for an explanation.

He had not long to wait, for as he was passing down the long corridor on his way to the salle-a-manger for breakfast a door opened in front of him and Lesley herself appeared.

"Miss Fleetwood—" He had begun appealingly, when she turned on him a look so full of resentment that the words died on his lips. She passed him with a hardening of the dainty features and her pretty chin in the air. Belever fell back, biting his lip. For the next two or three hours he wandered wretchedly about the ancient town and presently found himself again at the little port, where he began to talk with one of the Italian masons employed on the works for strengthening the pier. Suddenly this man looked up with an exclamation, and the giving of the means by which they transported and sunk the heavy blocks of concrete, and raise a sheltering wall, withstanding the waves, he looking up at the great cliff that rose above the hotel, and gave him a asked in an awed whisper. "It is the mountain working. That is the third time since breakfast I have heard it crack and strain as it is stone is giving the Hotel Santa Caterina cracked."

"Good heavens! Do you mean that the cliff will fall?"

"I think there is great danger, signore. We have had a fortnight's rain, and the building of the Hotel Santa Caterina there has weakened the base of the mountain. I shall go and call the syndic."

Far above him Belever could see that many persons had come out of the Hotel Cappuccini and were assembled on the terrace looking toward the overhanging part of the mountain. He recognized the flowing whiskers of old Signor Vozzi, the landlord, and could see the white aprons and the bright dresses of the servants mingling with the darker costumes of the hotel guests. Then, on the terrace to the left of the house, beyond the cloisters, just under the grotto, he detected a gleam of poppy color, and, staring hard, he recognized Lesley Fleetwood, walking slowly up and down, all unconscious of the danger that threatened her.

With a shout, Belever started for the grotto. It was approached by a long flight of steps which turned two or three times until they reached the terrace of the grotto.

The girl looked up suddenly, and her face flushed. She turned from him impatiently.

"Miss Fleetwood, there is great danger; the mountain will fall," he cried excitedly. "You must come at once."

"Must!" repeated the girl, with a surprised lifting of the eyebrows.

"This is no time for ceremony," he answered; "the peril is near. Your mother and everyone have run out from the hotel."

"Are you afraid?" She looked at him half mockingly, half disdainfully. "I am afraid for you. I entreat you to come at once!"

"Thank you. I prefer to stay where I am, and to be alone."

With this there came from above a shower of loose stone and dust that poured from the edge of the cliff over their heads.

"You see!" he cried. "My witness."

"Nonsense!" said Lesley, sharply. "A servant told me those stalactites and things always fall after rain. Pray lose no time in saving yourself from the terrible danger!"

Down came another stone. There was a strange sound, mysterious, indescribable, that came from the mountain. It was as if a giant imprisoned inside were stirring cautiously.

The man and the girl looked into each other's eyes, defiance in hers, pleading in his. But suddenly a hot wave seemed to rush through Belever's veins. With a wild shout from below ringing in his ears, he caught the girl in his arms as if she had been a child. The mountain groaned. Belever sprang from under the arch of the grotto end, as if that fettered giant grudged the loss of his prey, there came a great roaring, which filled the air and confused the young man's senses. With a tremendous crash, a huge mass of rock plunged down from the foot of the grotto upon the very spot where, an instant ago, the two had stood, smashing into fragments the concrete pavement of the platform. The ground shook under Belever's feet; the earth seemed to quake as if it were turned to a



Cried to Him to Come Back.

jelly. Deafened, half blind, unable to think, he still ran on, Lesley quiet as death against his shoulder.

Running down the few steps toward the hotel, which lay below the grotto in the rock, he reached the cloisters. Something seemed compelling him to look up. The whole mountain appeared to be falling. In the midst of a rushing mass from above three human figures detached themselves, shooting downward, limp as dolls made of rags, yet dignified into supreme tragedy.

"A few seconds and we shall be like that," were the words that flashed through Belever's brain. Still though he was hopeless now, instinct made him run on for dear life. Hardly had the thought of what might come crossed itself before the eyes of the whole great cover hanging, ... the chapel of



soft dusk, the peace, the faint suggestion of incense, the lighted candles—in honor of the Christmas season—on the altar, and dotted about among the quaint little oriental figures of the "crib," or "presepio," all seemed unreal, a mirage of peace in the presence of great danger. The rushing noise, like an advancing tidal wave, grew louder. From the doorway through which he had just come Belever could see what was happening. He saw a huge flying boulder strike the roof of the hotel, crush it in, and break away the wall beneath, as if the solid, ancient structure, which had weathered the storms of 800 years, had been a house of cards, set up by the hands of a child.

For a moment he believed that the whole building would go, and the girl he loved with it. But he heard the thunder of the landslide as it swept down to the sea, engulfing the Santa Caterina as it went and throwing a towering wall of water that rushed in upon the beach. Then a great silence fell, broken only by the far-away shouting of human voices sounding strangely small and feeble after nature's savage uproar. Nothing more happened. They were saved.

Lesley had clung to him speechless, almost breathless, and Belever had clasped her tightly, hardly knowing how tightly. But now he gently released her. As he did so, she fell away from him, half fainting, and he caught her again, with his arm round her waist.

"For heaven's sake, tell me that you're not hurt—that no stone struck you as we came," he stammered.

"No," she whispered, for all strength was gone from her, and she could not speak aloud. "No—but you—there's a streak of blood on your forehead. Oh, how can I ever forgive myself? You might have been killed. It was all—all my fault. I was a wretch. You ought to have gone and left me."

"I'd rather have been killed then do that," said Belever. He had forgotten to let her go. She had forgotten to draw herself away, and so they still stood together, these two enemies, she leaning slightly against him, he with his arm round her waist.

"Oh, why do you say that?" she faltered. "I was so obstinate—so wicked. I deserved anything. I wonder you cared."

"But, you see, I loved you," said Belever, quite simply. "If the end had to come I wanted it to come for me, too." It did not seem in the least strange that he should be telling her this, though she had never seen him until yesterday and had refused to speak to him this morning. They had known each other always, now, and they could never go back to being strangers again.

She did not answer, or even appear surprised; but, when her eyes left his they wandered all about the chapel, thinking how beautiful it looked and how sacred it seemed and how good it was to be there.

"I hope—" she began; but what she hoped Belever was not to know, for a pale woman appeared at the door leading into the chapel from the hotel opposite the entrance from the cloisters, and, at the sight of the two figures standing together in the jeweled twilight broke into sobs.

"Lesley—thank heaven!" she ejaculated. "I've searched everywhere for you. They tried to keep me from coming back to the house, but I would."

Lesley ran to her mother. "He saved my life," she said.

The elder woman held out both her hands to him.

"How can I thank you?" she cried.

"By forgiving me—if you will." He spoke to her, but he looked at Lesley.

"We start newly from this moment," said the girl. Her eyes were wonderfully soft and sweet in the chapel's dusk, jeweled by the candle lights.

"Come away quickly," implored her mother. "Who knows yet if it is safe even here? It has all been so sudden, so horrible. I saw everything from the terrace—the peasants falling over the cliff from above, the fishing boats crushed—oh, I shall dream of it always. Signor Vozzi says even if all is well after this, every one must leave the hotel as soon as we can get our things together. Do come!"

She turned toward the door again, drawing Lesley with her. Belever followed, and as they went, Lesley turned ... that he had read aright what her eyes ...

MAN A GIANT AT 91

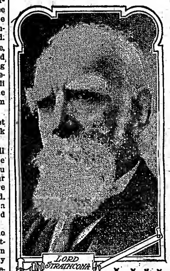
Marvelous Career of a Poor Scotch Laddie.

The Struggles and Successes of Lord Strathcona, Famous the World Over as Pioneer and Empire Builder.

Ottawa, Canada.—In the closing days of the rebellion of '38, when affairs were in a turmoil, there landed on the shores of Canada a poor friendless Scotch laddie, alone and new in a new land. He was tall and spare, but the square of his jaw told of Scotch courage and the man-light gleamed from his determined eyes. He was not more than 18, but he was big and inherited the brawn of a fine ancestry of Scots. This humble, friendless lad was Donald Smith, the man of whose brains, energy and sacrifices Canada owes much for her present prosperity.

In the early days, when Smith—now Lord Strathcona—began his life in the employ of the Hudson Bay company, the Canadian north was a country of the terrible. For thirty years, isolated on the ice-bound coast of Labrador, he labored in the hardest service on the continent, that of the Hudson Bay company. In his stripling days, as a trader, he tramped the mighty, silent north from end to end, planning, bartering and bargaining with the grim and stoic natives of the wild. From the time that Smith, a sturdy "highland laddie," left Montreal for his labors in the north his life was one of hardship, suffering and sacrifice.

The lessons in the school of suffering which awaited this lonely but courageous boy were hard ones, but Donald Smith learned them all. When he was 29 years old a romance of the heart came to lighten his years of banishment. A girl of the wild, fair as a rainbow on the snow, crossed his path and from then the bleakness of his life began to lose its austerity. She was the daughter of a trader



LORD STRATHCONA

and an Indian woman and he married her.

Throughout his 30 years in the northland Smith gave his leisure to reading and studying. He became a thinker and a reasoner and in his work he learned to use his power of brain. From this point his advance was gradual but sure and in 1868, when he was 48 years old, he was appointed governor of the company with head offices at Montreal. He was well equipped for his mighty duties. He had learned the lessons of generalship and in the years that followed he proved himself a commander of forces, primal and artificial. Many times during his governorship crises arose that put his powers to test.

The activities of Donald A. Smith outside the Hudson Bay company brought him into the politics of Canada. His political creed was a disregard for party interests and, while at the outset he was a staunch supporter of Macdonald, the Conservative premier, later on, because of the severe criticism and accusations laid against the party and because he was convinced that the party was not conducting itself strictly along square lines he withdrew his support and brought about the first defeat of Macdonald.

Donald A. Smith, silent, reserved but powerful, was one of the greatest legislators that ever had a seat in the Canadian house of commons. His career as a lawmaker was one of honesty and genius.

In 1896 Lord Strathcona received the culminating honor of his great career. He was made the first holder of the newly-created office of high commissioner for Canada in London. Four years later he received world fame through his gift of the Strathcona horse, a body of 28 mounted officers and 512 men, enrolled from all over the Canadian west, for service in the Boer war.

In private life this great man is a considerate husband and father and a most engaging host. One of the greatest tributes he ever received was from the father and mother of King George V., the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra. They always called him "Uncle Donald."

At the advanced age of ninety-one he is still a marvelous man. His talk is bright and he is equally at home in American, Canadian or English poli-

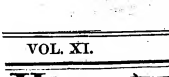
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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Pension System for Widows a Success



KANSAS CITY, MO.—Kansas City's plan of pensioning widows is attracting wide attention. Requests for information come to the officers of the juvenile court every day from cities of the United States and Canada. There are more than 40 widows on the pension roll and the plan is working satisfactorily.

It was found soon after the establishment of the juvenile court that many children were kept from school to work, the money they earned being the sole support of the family. This was particularly the case where widows with several children were unable to work because of the necessity for remaining at home to care for the small children.

At the suggestion of Judge McCune, then presiding over the juvenile court, philanthropic persons formed a voluntary association and boys of school age compelled to work were paid a certain amount of money, according to the needs of the family, in place of the money they were earning, on condition that they attended school regularly.

Many sensitive women hesitated to accept this form of charity, and at first there were few applications for such pensions. Last winter, however, a law was passed by the legislature providing that the county clerk establish a pension bureau, the pensions to be paid from county funds in such amount as the juvenile court found necessary.

The law provides that a widow may be paid not to exceed $10 a month for one child to enable that child to attend school; if she has more than one child, not to exceed $5 a month for each additional child. The yearly expenditure must not exceed $12,000. The idea of the law is to keep the family together under home influence.

Stowaway is in Ship's Hold 12 Days



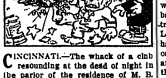
BALTIMORE, Md.—To have lived twelve days in the icy, inky blackness of a ship's hold with nothing to eat save raw potatoes, with only rats for companions, and to have been rescued only because the foremast light of the ship on which he was a stowaway refused to work, was the soul-racking experience of Walter Purding, an American, who reached Baltimore on the Johnston line steamer Ulstermore, Captain Gowan.

According to his story, when the Ulstermore was about to leave Liverpool, he gained the consent of a stevedore to stow away in hatch No. 3. He said he chose the hatch because it contained potatoes, and he believed the ship's cook would release him the first day or two at sea. But Captain Gowan procured his "spuds" some where else, and the cook came not. Hour by hour, Purding said, his hunger and thirst became greater. He began to eat potatoes, but in two days these pelted on him and he could eat no more. Thirst then attacked him.

When hunger began to weaken him the weather became rough. Purding says he was tossed about the hold like the potatoes until every fiber ached. The ship ran into the vicinity of ice bergs. Hail fell on the sides of the ship and converted the stowaway's quarters into a veritable refrigerator. The prisoner said that the rats in the hold nestled on his breast and he did not fight them because they kept him warm. They sought no blood or bone, but only the warmth of his body.

It was when the ship was 12 days out, when the foremast light refused to work and it was necessary to open hatch No. 3 to follow the wiring, Third Engineer Potter entered the hatchway to be surprised by a figure's bursting by him toward the side of the ship.

Killed Owl He Thought Was a Burglar



CINCINNATI.—The whack of a club resounding at the dead of night in the parlor of the residence of M. R. Hermen, coupled with the piercing screams of a dying maltese owl, marked the climax of a three-cornered battle, waged in darkness, between the owl, Night Patrolman Joe Conlon of the Newport police force and the Hermen household.

It was a bit of a brawl night when Patrolman Conlon rounded the corner and passed the Hermen home. Mr. Hermen, a neophyte of the fresh-air movement, had left the parlor window wide open. The owl, one of a pair which have been keeping Newport awake for nights for the past month, invaded the room and a fearsome noise ensued. After the owl, which was making wide circles of the room, had smashed an antique clock, a hall tree, several small pictures and a Louis XIV. chair of fruit design, and had its claws entangled in a piano cover, on which were a Japanese vase and a rose jar, was taking charge of this portion of the home furniture, Herman was roused by Patrolman Conlon thumping on the door.

"There's burglars in the house!" exclaimed Conlon. "Who-o-o" smartly inquired the owl. "Burglars! Don't you hear 'em?" shouted Conlon. Not knowing whether their quarry was human or ghostlike, the pair cautiously turned the doorknob. Before Herman could reach the light button there was a feathery swish past his head and he struck out with Conlon's club. The owl's cry of mortal anguish followed.

Bringing Together Jobless and Job



NEW YORK.—The National Employment exchange, a private organization in New York, in the first year and a half of its existence has learned many things about the task of bringing together the jobless man and the manless job. It was established with a fund of $100,000 contributed by a number of wealthy men to relieve the deplorable conditions of unemployment in New York city. Two separate exchanges are maintained, one to supply manual laborers, skilled and unskilled, the other to supply mercantile employes. During 1910, the demand for men to do manual work greatly exceeded the supply. Work for more than 4,000 was found in the city, in New York and other states. Many more could have been placed had the men been available. It cost $1.32 to get each man his job, over and above the small fee collected. Business depression this year has altered conditions, and not so many positions can be open, but it has been established generally true that the man who is willing to do manual work, skilled or unskilled, can find work if he wants it. There is plenty of room for him.

But not so in the mercantile pursuit, for office help, salesmen and similar occupations. The number seeking work of this kind is many times larger than the number of possible places. Positions were found for only 1,000 of the 4,540 applicants, and the cost of placing each one was $16.60 more than the fee. Many of these successful applicants were forced to accept employment at less or no wages a week. New York is flooded with a horde of young men and women who want, not only clerical work, but the training of the mercantile world. Of the 4,540 applicants, the exchange registered only 1,000 who were willing to do manual work.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

STILL IN HARNESS AT 72



In April, twenty years ago, United States Commissioner John A. Shields of New York, then fifty-two years old, and for thirty-seven years a federal office holder, was spoken of in a newspaper article as having held office as long as any other public official. Recently Commissioner Shields celebrated his seventy-second birthday, and it found him still holding office after fifty-seven years of service.

Commissioner Shields is the petrified man of federal officials. Mankind is never made of the commissioner in print without speaking of his white hair. They are now white, silky, long and full, and he wears them part-ed in the middle, like Lord Dundreary. They become him excellently, but they are the only symptom of age to be found anywhere in the commissioner's personal neighborhood.

"I have served the government fifty-seven years," the commissioner said the other day, "and the only reason that I probably will not serve it for fifty-seven years more is that I possibly will not live that long. If I do, however, you probably will find me still here at the end of that time."

JUDGE WALTER BORDWELL



Judge Walter Bordwell was the presiding judge in the McNamara trial at Los Angeles, which abruptly ended by the confession of guilt of the accused, and it was he who pronounced the prison sentences upon the brothers. The judge issued a formal statement giving his views as to the trial and especially what brought about its termination. This, he said, was done with the hope of correcting if possible some misconceptions due to erroneous publications.

In the first place, the judge declared, the claim or suggestion that the termination of the cases was due to the efforts of outsiders who undertook to influence the officers of the court other than the judge—was without justification in fact. He also denounced the claims of a certain writer and of other persons for him that the change of pleas from "not guilty" to "guilty" was due to his efforts as counsellors. The district attorney, the judge said, acted entirely without regard to the outsiders and on since decided upon before the latter appeared on the scene. The district attorney, according to Judge Bordwell, could have hed James B. McNamara's plea of guilty long before if he had been willing to dismiss the cases against his brother, but he refused.

BRITAIN'S UNIONIST LEADER



The new leader of the Unionist party in Great Britain, Arthur Bonar Law, is first of all a business man and has little of the politician in his make-up. While he has begn in parliament since 1900, representing a Lancashire district, he has not taken any very notable part in political management and is regarded as much inferior, to Lord Balfour, whom he replaces, in statesmanlike grasp of public affairs and in political sagacity. Although the ostensible reason for Balfour's resignation is given as poor health, it is well known that he was almost forced out of the leadership by the stand-pat element, or the "last ditchers," as they are called, which was dissatisfied with the conduct of the fight waged in connection with the reform of the house of lords.

Mr. Law is a native of New Brunswick and received his earlier education at Hamilton, Ont. He is now a wealthy iron merchant of Glasgow. If he succeeds in rehabilitating the Unionist party, succeeding where Balfour failed, he will achieve a notable triumph. The party is badly rent and perhaps there is no question upon which the various elements can agree except opposition to Irish home rule.

CAPTURED SHIP CONTRACTS



Rear Admiral Francis Tiffany Bowles proved his great enterprise when he bid against the world for the contract to build two mammoth battleships for the Argentine Republic and walked off with the prize. The price is not given, but it must be a large sum, judging by the figures that show ero and armament. The two vessels are the Rivadavia and the Moreno, the former of which is now being built at the Fowles shipyards in Quincy, Mass. Each boat is of that huge type which will dwarf the battleships of the earlier Dreadnought class, having a displacement of 28,000 tons, an indicated horsepower of 32,000, and carrying 12 of the 12-inch, 12 of the 6-inch and 18 of the 4-inch guns.

Rear Admiral Bowles was for several years chief constructor of the United States navy, until 1903, having previously graduated from the naval academy. He was the builder of the original battleship Kearsarge, the chief constructor of the battleship Connecticut, and the designer of the battleship Louisiana. He was also the designer of the battleship Nebraska, which was built by the Fore River Shipbuilding company of Quincy, Mass., and which was the first battleship to pass through the Panama canal.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

National Pawnshop is Now Proposed



WASHINGTON.—Shall Uncle Sam follow the example set by France, Germany, Holland and other European nations and make it possible for the temporarily embarrassed to obtain money on personal belongings without paying from 36 to 100 per cent interest on loans?

This question is called up for consideration through the publication by the department of commerce and labor of a series of consular reports on pawnbroking in foreign countries. Nearly citizens can obtain small sums of money on short notice, avoiding the exorbitant rates of interest charged by the private pawnbroking concern, and keeping free from the greedy clutch of the professional money lender.

Where the plan has been tried long-est its success has been most marked. This citizen is furnished with what money he needs up to a reasonable amount, on personal collateral. The average rate of interest charged is less than 12 per cent per annum. Moreover, with the possible exception of France, where the government exercises a complete monopoly of the pownbroking business, the national and municipal institutions have successfully combated strong competition from private concerns that have been permitted to charge much higher rates of interest.

The pawnshop of Amsterdam, the oldest and probably the most lenient in the world, is known as the Bank van Leening. It has been under the control of the municipality since 1614, and now has fifteen branches throughout the city. The average rate of interest is less than 10 per cent a year. Still the bank is able to maintain a working balance of more than $1,000,000. In France the pawnbroking business is strictly a government monopoly, which the Mont de Piete, the nation's pownbroking concern, has enjoyed for more than fifty years.

Great Work Done on Canal in a Year



THE great mechanical problems connected with the construction of the Panama canal, which is to be opened in January, 1915, pass in review in the annual report of the Isthmian canal commission. The record of the year's achievements includes: Completion of almost three-quarters of the Culebra cut. Total excavations from Culebra during year, 16,221,672 cubic yards, at average cost of 58.8 cents a yard. Big plans laid for terminals, including storage of fuel, fresh water and other supplies; repair facilities, etc. Pacific terminal to have dry dock, storehouse and coaling stations. Practical completion of plans for all locks. Elaborate scheme for lighting. Safeguarding against landslides.

The locks have been a great problem. Designs for the approach walls at all locks except one have been prepared. Contracts in force at the beginning of the fiscal year were practically completed and new contracts entered into for a vast amount of frames, valves, gates and other paraphernalia needed to put the canal into operation.

More than 954 tons of castings were made on the isthmus. Building of the great lock gates—each leaf for which is fifty-four feet eight inches high—was expedited. At each lock entrance strong fender chains attached to powerful springs will be installed to prevent ships from battering down the locks.

A floating caisson gate is being installed for use in closing a lock so as to enable workmen to repair the permanent locks and the bottom sluices. Canal illumination will be provided by range lights for establishing the direction of vessels on the various tangents and by side lights a mile apart merking each side of the channel.

Uncle Sam is Using Weather Balloons

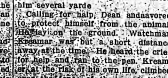


UNCLE SAM now has a system of balloon reporting for help in forecasting the weather. His makes balloons of different kinds and sends them up at the various stations over the United States to bring down records of the upper air. These are sent up from day to day and the results are telegraphed all over the country. It is partly from these that the weather forecasts come. These balloons are filled with hydrogen of a quality which is distributed to them. Indeed, there are only one or two places in the country where it can be had. The result is that the government makes its own hydrogen and it has a great machine for the purpose at Mount Weather in Virginia.

Hydrogen is one of the two gases which form water. The other gas is oxygan. The oxygen has to be taken out and only the pure hydrogen left. This is done by means of electricity, the machine for the purpose having been imported from Switzerland. The hydrogen is stored in little round cylinders, each about as thick and long as the leg of the average man. The cylinders are sealed so that they are absolutely tight, and are shipped by freight to the various weather stations.

Returning to the balloons, many of those which are now being sent up are equipped with parachutes which extend above them. As the balloon rises into the upper air it finally reaches an altitude at which it bursts. It carries with it one of these boxes containing the fine instruments. This is attached to the parachute, and for this reason it falls so gently that the machinery is not injured.

Zoo Keeper Gored by Enraged Buffalo



GORED by a bull buffalo, James E. Dean, a keeper at the Zoological park, is in a critical condition in the emergency hospital with a compound fracture of the skull. Dean, who is one of the oldest employes of the park in point of service, was attacked after he had given the animal its dinner and while he was cleaning his pen.

The bull buffalo is confined in a small pen in the western part of the park. It is Dean's duty to feed the animal and keep the pen clean. Dean placed the feed for the bull in one corner of the pen, and, according to his work, Dean spent a few minutes cleaning the implements about the pen and forgot to keep a watchful eye out. He turned his back on the animal, intent on his work, when the beast made a sudden rush and, lifting Dean on its horns, threw him over the fence. The animal was then prevented from further attacking the keeper by other attendants, who drove the buffalo away. Dean was then carried to the hospital.

Calling for help, Dean endeavored to protect himself from the animal, but he turned toward the watchman as he heard the bull bellowing. Before he could do so, however, the bull was upon him. Dean was thrown to the ground and gored. The animal then backed away and, lowering its head, pawed the earth. With a wild bellow it struck the keeper and hurled him several yards.

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THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - MINN.

THE SLEEP OF FISHES.

Experiments have been made in an English aquarium with regard to the sleep of fishes, says Harper's Weekly. It is necessary to remember that sleep is the rest of the brain, and that the need of it will be in proportion to the animal's cerebral activity. Now the brain of a fish is ridiculously small in relation to the actual size of the animal. It is merely a double row of tiny protuberances, with a tadpole like pertile corresponding to the cerebellum of other animals. Since they have so little brain tissue, the waste to be repaired by sleep is slight among fishes. The result of careful experiment has shown that among fresh water fishes the roach, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench and minnow are known to sleep periodically, like land animals; among marine fishes the wrasse, conger eel, dory, dogfish, bass and all flat fish do the like, while the goldfish, pike and angler fish never sleep, but rest periodically. Fish seem to have no preference for the night as their sleeping time. A naturalist traveling from Constantinople to London in a small schooner reported that one morning he noticed a pilot fish a few inches from the side of the vessel, swimming so steadily that it seemed to be attached to one particular spot. All day long it remained there, neither advancing nor lagging behind, and so it happened for several days. Then came a gale of wind, and the vessel was separated from its little companion. It was evident that the fish could not have slept during all this time, as the vessel was sailing quite rapidly. The captain, moreover, asserted that he had known a pilot fish to accompany a vessel thus for more than a fortnight.

England has suddenly awakened to a realization of the fact that 95 per cent. of Canadian post-graduate students go to American or German universities to complete their education. Naturally she wonders why such a situation exists. Are not Oxford and Cambridge the equals of any foreign institutions? They are, indeed, but they take no particular pains to let any one know it, says the Boston Transcript. Clinging to their old conservative traditions, they are about a century behind the rest of the world in the matter of publicity, and have never been known to set forth the opportunities they offer for advanced work. On the other hand, foreign universities not only advertise themselves extensively, but they even grant fellowships to post-graduate students, often awarding them on the nomination of the colleges sending the student.

The report that a disease resembling trichina is rife this year among the deer in northern Wisconsin is not likely to whet the public's appetite for venison. If it co-operates with the game law in giving the deer a chance for their lives, it may be beneficial in two directions—first in conserving the deer and second in reducing the mortality among Wisconsin hunters, for the smaller the crowd of men with guns that goes into the woods to follow the fawns the fewer will be the fatal accidents whose victims are human beings. Indiana say that the disease now prevailing among the deer broke out some two winters ago, and killed many deer and many Indians. To make the flesh of deer harmless it should be well cooked.

Eighty-nine people have been killed and over 350 injured in automobile accidents in New York city since the first of the year. It is an appalling sacrifice to something which is a luxury not a necessity of life, and the more appalling since the majority of such accidents are avoidable. It is time that accident-prevention, as well as fire-prevention, be introduced in all large communities, on the principle that what is avoidable, need not occur.

While it is very well that all reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of rabies, it is not at all desirable that the public should be worked up into a frenzy on the subject. For every authenticated case of rabies there are scores and perhaps hundreds of cases of nervousness simulating the reported symptoms of that dread disease, which, indeed, is so rare that there still are very intelligent people who are unconvinced that it exists.

Possibly the clergyman who says a successful business man cannot be honest has been speculating in Wall street.

A clergyman refers to Adam and Eve as models. Up to a certain episode they certainly did pose in the nude.

Arabs in Tunis are getting restless, fearing that their kindred in Tripoli are charging a higher tanning average.

THE SEASON OF JOY



One Good Thing Right on the Heels of Another.

CHICAGO IS CHOSEN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN ILLINOIS CITY.

CONVENES TUESDAY, JUNE 18

Administration Dictates Policy of Committeemen—Primary Question Is Quickly Disposed of Despite the Opposition of Senator Borah.

Washington.—Chicago was chosen as the convention city to nominate candidates for president and vice-president by the Republican national committee which met here. The call was issued for the assembling of delegates on Tuesday, June 18. St. Louis formally withdrew from the contest before the voting began, leaving Denver and Chicago to fight it out. The vote resulted: Chicago, 42; Denver, 7; St. Louis, 1; absent, 1.

The committee formally accepted the resignation of Frank H. Hitchcock as chairman. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hitchcock for his services. Former Gov. John F. Hill of Maine then was elected chairman.

The Taft forces, directed by Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the president, won the first serious fight attending the committee meeting. The administration's friends had insisted that Col. Harry S. New of Indiana be named chairman of the subcommittee to take charge of the convention arrangements, including the choice of temporary and permanent chairmen, and the selection of a herald of the party keynote. The Taft people also had insisted that in addition to Colonel New they should name a majority of the committee.

The subcommittee having in charge the call for delegates developed a serious split, Senator Borah leading a revolt against the plan to give primary door to every state in the Union and framing a minority report. The subcommittee decided to follow the form of call adopted four years ago. This call recognizes the rights of states to choose delegates at primaries where primary laws have been passed and where the state committee so directs. In all other states it provides for the selection of delegates at state conventions.

NO BALL WAR IS IN SIGHT

National League Adjourns Annual Meeting After Ignoring Hostile Attitude of American Body.

New York.—There will be no big baseball war after all. The annual meeting of the National League adjourned without the slightest official notice having been taken of the American League's attitude of hostility as declared in the resolution adopted last Tuesday.

After a most spirited debate the National League moguls agreed that they could not understand the spirit of the communication, so it was laid on the table to die of neglect with the ticket scalping scandal and all other unpleasant subjects.

The National league season of 1913 will start on or near April 21, and will close on or near October 6.

Close "Soo" for Season.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—The American canal locks are closed for the season. The Canadian locks will remain open a few days longer.

Mother Accused of Slaying Child.

Little Rock, Ark.—Mrs. Alice Vance, accused of the murder of her four-year-old daughter, was arrested here and her brother was locked up as an accessory. The mother says she went to a spring late yesterday afternoon and returned to find the child slain.

Nail Taken From Appendix.

Duluth, Minn.—Lester Brewer is at the Duluth hospital, where he underwent an objective, yet speedless operation. Clarence Olson removed a nail he found in Brewer's appendix.

ROYALTY NEAR DEATH

SISTER OF KING GEORGE AND NIECES IN SHIPWRECK.

Launch Containing Duke of Fife and Family Capsizes en Its Way to Shore.

Gibraltar.—King George's sister, the Princess Royal Louise, her husband, the Duke of Fife, and their daughters together with a number of Americans and other persons had a narrow escape from death when the Duke Dehli, on its way to Egypt, went on the rocks near Cape Spartel, Morocco.

While being taken ashore by the longboat of the British armored cruiser Duke of Edinburgh they were thrown into the water by the capsizing of the boat, one of the daughters having a narrow escape from drowning. She was rescued by a sailor and carried to land with the others, all suffering severely from the bitter cold.

Six sailors of the French cruiser Friant were drowned when a small boat which had been sent to the aid of the English vessel was swamped by a gigantic wave. The others reached the shore in a desperate condition and several still are suffering.

It is believed that the Dehli will be a complete loss, as she lies in an exposed position and the storm, which is one of the worst experienced in years, has whipped up a sea that will soon batter the boat to pieces.

Wireless messages carried the news of the Dehli's plight to the British warships at Gibraltar. Realizing that several members of the royal family were on board, all was excitement and bustle in a moment. The two cruisers, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Weymouth, were at once dispatched to aid the stranded passengers.

BRIBERY PROBE NEAR END

Senator Lorimer Will Probably Take Stand in Own Behalf and Close Defense.

Washington.—Announcement was made that the defense in the Lorimer case has but a few more witnesses to present to the investigating committee and Senator William Lorimer of Illinois will probably take the stand in defense of his seat in the senate.

The news came as a surprise to nearly all concerned in the case, as it was expected that Attorney Hadley, counsel for Lorimer, would bring in scores of witnesses and indefinitely postpone the termination of the hearings. It is likely that Lorimer's right to his seat will be settled in the senate about the end of January, after a fight lasting nearly two years.

MAN LEAPS TO AWFUL DEATH

Naked Machinist Hurls Himself From Nineteenth Floor of Masonic Temple at Chicago.

Chicago.—Removing all his clothing and scaling the five-foot iron fence which was built to keep suicides from jumping down the lightwell of the Masonic temple, J. F. Greek, a machinist, leaped from the nineteenth story of the big building.

Hurling down 300 feet, striking against the gallery railings, his nude body crashed into the glass roof of the ground floor rotunda. Harry Evans, clerk at the stand, was knocked down and probably fatally injured by flying glass and broken wood which the force of the fall scattered about the rotunda.

General Hayes Ready, for War.

San Antonio, Tex.—It, reported here from a reliable source at Laredo that Gen. Bernardo Reyes was intrenched with an insurrectionary army in the mountains near Galeana, Nuevo Leon state, and expected to be in Monterey soon.

President Eliot Improving.

Colombo, Ceylon.—Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, is operating upon her husband at this place and reports that he is responding favorably.

HYDE TRIAL ENDS

MISSING JUROR WALDRON HE TURNS—JUDGE HOLDS HE IS INSANE; DISMISSES JURY.

CASE IS NOW SET FOR JAN. 2

Ventleman Tells of Flight While Caused Partial—Says He Wanted Fresh Air and Freedom—Did Not Get Far From Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Following the return to court of Harry W. Waldron, the missing juror in the trial of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde, charged with murder, Judge Porterfield discharged the jury in that case. This action enables the show that Waldron had not discussed the case during his absence. Judge Porterfield said that Waldron was insane at the time he escaped and is still insane. He was permitted to go home and will not be punished.

Dr. Hyde's third trial was set for January 2, 1912. It is generally understood that the state will ask for a continuance of the case at that time.

Attorneys for Dr. Hyde objected to the dismissal of the jury. Judge Porterfield overruled their objection and said the rights of the defendant had not been placed in jeopardy. The attorneys for the defense were greatly downcast over the sudden ending of the trial. They had regarded the jury as favorable to the cause of Dr. Hyde.

The majority of the jurymen refused to discuss their opinions of the case. Several of them had not made up their minds. One juror said he was convinced that Dr. Hyde would have been acquitted, as many of the jurymen thought the state's witnesses had been coached.

While Judge Porterfield holds that Waldron is insane it is not believed he is dangerous. He was permitted to go back to his detry, for it was thought that a change would probably if given open air work and something to occupy his mind. Waldron declared that he was not insane. He wants to be left alone and given a chance to recover his strength, he says.

Throughout the reading of the judge's order discharging the jury Waldron sat in the jury box and gazed steadily at the court. No change was noted in the fairyman's countenance when the judge read his opinion that the juror was insane. When the jury finally was released Waldron passed among attorneys and jurymen, shaking hands with them. He expressed deep regret for running away. He said he wanted sunshine, fresh air and a chance to visit his family. Those he had obtained since his escape.

Waldron never was far away from Kansas City. After he escaped from the hotel he went to a railroad yard and caught a freight train to Emporia, Kan. He wanted to go to New Mexico, he said, but the train was too far as he got. There he learned that it was feared he had killed himself and he turned back. He reached Kansas City, Kan., nervous, half starved and almost out of money. For two hours he slept at the home of a friend in that city. Then he came across the line and went to his home.

NEGRO HANGED IN THEATER

Relatives of Man Slain by Colored Preacher Watch Execution From Opera House Boxes.

Jackson, Ga.—Rev. William Turner, the negro preacher who incited the race riot which resulted in the killing of Jesse Singley, a wealthy planter, was hanged here in King's opera house.

The sheriff had intended to hang the negro in the jail yard, but the weather was very disagreeable and the relatives of the murdered man wished to be present. He decided to have the execution in the opera house.

The gallows was erected on the stage and the execution passed off without a hitch. The boxes and front seats were occupied by relatives and friends of the murdered man. Only a few persons in addition were admitted.

Before the trap was sprung the negro confessed that he fired the shot which killed Singley and warned members of his race against whisky drinking.

Three sons of Turner are in jail awaiting trial for the same crime for which their father was hanged.

BAR ABSINTHE FROM COUNTRY

Order Forbidding Importation of Drug Into United States Awaits Signature.

Washington.—Declaring absinthe dangerous to health, the pure food board of the department of agriculture decided that its importation into the United States should be prohibited after January 31 next.

The order awaits the signature of Secretary Wilson before becoming effective.

Mobbed Visiting Sweetheart.

Bridgeport, Ct.—Is Decision to visited Arelada to see his white sweetheart, Walter Davis, a negro, was ordered to leave town by 150 white men. He was observed with eggs by a mob, and took refuge in a freight car, where he was shackled by the sheriff.

Will Quit Party Council.

New Haven, Conn.—It is announced at Hartford that Charles W. Brooker, Democratic state chairman, and other committees from Connecticut will resign shortly.

CRAZED VICTIMS FLEE

CHALK SIGNS FEAR RESCUERS TO DYING COAL MINERS.

Burning Mine Yields Dead and Dying as Terror-Stricken Negroes Run Before Deadly Fire Comes.

Greenville, Texas.—Thirty-six bodies have been taken out of the Cross Mountains coal mine, and the work of burial preparations and quick funeral services went on. Canary birds, the most sensitive to carbon monoxide that will not support life, are being used to warn the danger line for volunteer rescuers who are searching for the 76 or more men remaining in the mine, some of whom are believed to be still alive.

By chalk marks on beams and rocks those men have been traced down the blackened corridors as they made their stand, and then were forced back by the damp.

"We have gone to 23," one message read, and a roughly drawn hand, with index finger outstretched, pointed toward the designated cross section of the mine. At top speed the squad went to section 23, but found it empty.

None of the precious chalk was wasted by the fighting prisoners to tell how many were in the party or whether they had food and water. It is hoped, however, that the 76 or more miners who are supposed to be in the mine still are sticking together, and that when the party is found it will be found to contain all the men now missing.

While the main rescue squad is keeping at its task a smaller band of workers is engaged in the pitiful work of trying to capture two miners whose terrible experiences in the explosion have converted them into raving maniacs.

VOTE TO ABROGATE TREATY

House Adopts Sulzer Resolution to Cancel Agreement With Russia With One Opposing Voice.

Washington.—The Sulzer resolution demanding the abrogation of the treaty with Russia passed the house practically without a dissenting vote. The vote in favor of the resolution was 300 to 1. Mr. Malby of New York, a Republican, was the only one to vote against the resolution.

A day of fervid oratory, in which Russia's treatment of American Jews was fully recounted, preceded the passage of the resolution. On the floor but one voice was raised against the measure. It was that of Mr. Mann of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts. He urged that the Russian passport question be submitted for arbitration before the house took drastic action. More than fifty speakers, in addition to those ranging from one to five minutes in length, spoke in favor of the resolution.

PENSION BILL IS PASSED

Sherwood's Dollar-a-Day Measure Will Add Between $35,000,000 to $45,000,000 to Roll Annually.

Washington.—The Sherwood "dollar a day" pension bill, which, it is estimated, would add from $35,000,000 to $45,000,000 to the pension roll, passed the house.

The vote was along non-partisan lines, the great majority of Democrats and Republicans favoring it.

The parliamentary measure was framed in several particulars. Representative Mann obtained amendments making the bill applicable to veterans of the Mexican war and to old soldiers confined in soldiers' homes.

NOW SHOWS BIG SURPLUS

Hitchcock Report Says Postal Deficit Is Wiped Out By Department.

Washington.—The annual financial statement of the postoffice department, submitted by Postmaster General Hitchcock shows a surplus instead of a deficit for the first time since 1886. The revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to $237,879,932.60 and the expenditures of $237,660,705.46, leaving a surplus of $219,188.12. At the beginning of the present administration in 1909 the postal service was in arrears to the extent of $17,479,770.47, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record.

SHUSTER HAS NOT RESIGNED

Persian Cabinet Favored Move But Parliament Refused Its Permission—Body May Quit.

London.—Late advices from Teheran contradict the St. Petersburg report that W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer general of Persia, has tendered his resignation. The advices state that the Persian cabinet favored the resignation, but failed to get the consent of the parliament. The cabinet in view of this implied lack of confidence probably will resign.

Eight-Hour Bill Passed.

Washington.—The 10,000 women and makers and 3,000 laborers who have been working nine hours a day since November 13 last under the struggle between the two houses of congress will have eight hours' work after January 1, 1913, if the senate bill passed by the house without a dissenting vote.

Great Storm Fails.

Berlin.—The 10,000 women and makers and 3,000 laborers who have been working nine hours a day since November 13 last under the struggle between the two houses of congress will have eight hours' work after January 1, 1913, if the senate bill passed by the house without a dissenting vote.

A FEDERAL HEALTH BOARD

It is gratifying to note that the bill for the creation of a federal health board will not be allowed to pass without a protest. Reports of organized resistance come from all parts of the country, and it may be that the opposition will soon be sufficiently solidified to defeat a project that promises infinite mischief for the ingenuity and suffering and injustice for the individual.

The proposal is based upon those specious claims that are notoriously hard to controvert. If a federal health board were to combine its efforts to the promulgation of salutary advice upon hygienic matters, to the obtainment of purer food and to the purity of drugs, it might be possible to say much in its favor, although it would still be difficult to say that such an organization is needed. But we know that it will attempt to do far more than this, seeing that its adherents have loudly proclaimed their intentions. Indeed, there is no secrecy about them. It is confidently expected that the board will consist of advocates of one school of medicine only and that the methods of that school will be not only recommended, but enforced upon the nation. Indeed if board that was in any way representative of the medical profession as a whole would be stultified by its own disagreements. Outside the domain of simple hygiene, for which we need no federal board at all, there is no single point of medical practice upon which allopaths, homeopaths, eclectics and osteopaths could be in unison. Any board that could be devised by the wit of man must be composed of representatives of one school only, and this means that all other schools are doomed as of inferior rank, even though nothing worse happened to them. And something worse would happen to them. If we are to establish a school of medicine, if we are to assert that the government of the United States favors one variety of practice more than others, why not establish also a sect of religion and forbid special authorities upon Baptists, Methodists and Episcopalians? The established school of medical conjecture seems somewhat less objectionable than an established sect of pseudo-scientific conjecture.

Those who suppose that a federal board of health would have no concern with individual rights are likely to find themselves undeceived. It is for the purpose of interfering with individual rights that the proposal has been made. We need no special knowledge of conditions to be aware that what may be most effective methods of healing have made and indeed have into the orthodox. Homeopathy claims a vast number of adherents who are just as well educated and just as intelligent as those who adhere to the older school. Osteopathy, eclecticism, and half a dozen other methods of practice are certainly on debatable ground. Beyond them is the vast and increasing army of those who may be classed under the general and vague name of mental healers. Those who are addicted to any of these forms of unorthodox practice will be a menace to the purposes of the federal health board. Those purposes are simple. It difficult for them to follow their particular fads and fancies, to lead them into the end if necessary, even from medical unorthodoxy to medical orthodoxy.

Now the Argonaut holds no brief for any of the excesses and the superstitions connected with the care of the body in which this age is afflicted. It does feel concerned for the preservation of human liberty and for the rights of the individual to control himself in any way he pleases so long as he does not indubitably threaten the health of his neighbor. What he may take large doses of small ones, or no doses at all; he may be managed, anointed or let alone, as he wishes. Just as the whim of the moment may dictate, and probably it makes no particle of difference which he does. But he has the right to choose, just as he chooses the color of his necktie or the character of his underclothing. It is not a matter in which any wise government will seek to interfere. This is precisely the liberty that the health board intends to take from him. Under the medical conscience of its bosses, is trying to buttress itself by federal statute, to exalt allopathy to the status of a privileged caste, and to create an established school of medicine just as some other countries have allowed themselves to create an established school of religion. It is for the common sense of the community to rebuke that effort and to repel an unwarranted invasion upon elementary human rights.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

A Drain of the Company.

On his way home from the theater, where he had seen a performance of "Peer Gynt," Bobby was unusually quiet.

"Didn't you enjoy the play," his grandfather asked at last.

"Oh, yes, very much," replied Bobby. "But, grandpapa, there's one thing I think is quite dreadful. Does the black man kill a lady every night?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Natural Deduction.

"Pepa, are lawyers always bad-tempered?"

"No, daughter; why do you ask that?"

"Because I read so much in the papers about their cross-examinations."

Kindred Spirits.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "I ain't had a square meal in two days."

"Well," said the hospitable woman as she turned the dog loose, "neither has I. Come in and know you'll excuse him. He's quite peculiar."

The RING and the MAN

WITH SOME INCIDENTAL RELATION TO THE WOMAN

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DESBOROUGH MITCHELL

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SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector, and they journey taking town. They propose to be married, but Mr. Baldwin appears and confronts the amiable husband. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy plans a scheme to get the body away and take the blame upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the tenderfoot's horse falls, exhausted; the youth is thrown to the ground by the jolt and, rushing to the station, arrives in time to see the train disappear. Seeing he is an innocent man, the woman thrusts her regret into a slow drift and runs on. Straightway he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, this man, Haldane, is a leading financier in New York. He marries Miss Stewart, a beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and co-operates with Cormly, who has made Cormly become owner of a steamship line and finds himself frustrated in pier and track extension plans by erecting the Gotham Freight Co. Collingwood, a rival company. An automobile accident brings the latter's daughter to Haldane's home. Cormly tells Haldane of what she carries in her satchel—the Declaration of Independence, and he makes an unexpected declaration of love. He is shocked by the confirmation of his suspicions that he has been cheated and sent backstock of the interaction company which he is attempting to form. Cormly tells Haldane of his plan to form a combination with the Gotham Traction company, and in an interview between Cormly and Haldane the latter practically offers his daughter's hand as a bribe for Cormly to withdraw. Cormly refuses.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

"I love your daughter in ways that I doubt you are able to understand; but I would not take her on such conditions as those you mean me to infer. I would not degrade her by thinking of her in such terms, even if I lost her forever. I am unworthy of her now. God knows! but I would be as far beneath her under such circumstances that I could not even look at her again. I don't understand how she could have been born of such a father."

"I will not be talked to in that manner by you, sir," cried Haldane, who did not lack courage. "I have already definitely decline your proposal for my daughter's hand."

"I will take that declination from her, and from no one else!" said Cormly.

"She will repeat it, I am sure, if she hears with what insolence you have treated me."

"And I pray God for the sake of her love toward you and her respect toward you that she may never hear a word of what you have said. I have had enough of this interview, Mr. Haldane."

He turned to the door.

"Wait!" said Haldane.

"To hear another infamous proposition from you?"

"No, sir. But I have something more to say, and it is this: You are not so invulnerable yourself, sir, but that you might be glad for a little judicious silence."

"What do you mean?"

"Never mind what I mean. You publish what you have there at your peril! I warn you that in two days hereafter, your name will ring as a scoundrel and a blackguard throughout the United States."

"Having had bribery and failed, you now resort to threats," said Cormly. "But that you are base I knew."

He clenched his fist, stood staring a minute, then shrugged his shoulders, shook his head and turned away.

"You won't be warned, then?" said Haldane.

"Not by you."

"And you intend to publish my connection?"

"Everywhere."

"I shall tell Eleanor that you have done it."

"I shall tell her myself," returned Cormly, tearing open the door, "Haldane," he called, as he stepped into the hall. When the young man presented himself, he thus addressed him: "Your father and I have had a rather painful interview, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter. I have only to say that in the story I told you goes to the newspapers tonight. And now" he held out his hand, "goodby. I wish that we might have fought together until the end."

"But we are going to fight together until the end," cried the young man fiercely. "I love your father, and until now I have always respected him. I have been content to follow his lead; but I can do so no longer."

"You will both of you live to regret it," cried old Haldane after a long look at the pair. With his head high he marched out through the door. "Do your worst!" he said as he closed it behind him. "You will see what will happen to you in a day or two!"

"What does it mean?" asked Miss Stewart.

"It means," said Livingstone, that my father is fighting with a band of scoundrels; that he is the brain and backbone of the Gotham Freight Traction company; that we are fighting; and that he is involved in a struggle with Cormly, and that Cormly has the right to ask you what I had intended to ask you when the campaign was over and we had won, to be my wife."

"Are you asking me now?" cried Miss Stewart ecstatically.

"I would be if it was proper."

"It is proper," she said, blushing divinely.

"You don't mean—"

"You goose!" said the girl, "I don't love your father or your family."

Here Cormly turned and went into the drawing room again. When he came back, which he did not do until summoned by Miss Stewart herself, he confronted the blushing pair.

"You could not have chosen a truer, better man than Mr. Haldane," he said. "And as for you, Haldane, you are the luckiest man on earth."

He sighed with envy and regret as he spoke.

"I want to do something for you now," said Haldane.

"Well, there is one thing you can do for me."

"What is that?"

"I want to see your sister, and immediately."

"I will have her here in ten minutes," answered the young man, turning himself away from Miss Stewart without another word.

CHAPTER XIV.

Cormly Resists His Greatest Temptation.

Cormly had faced many difficult situations in his life. Even his successful business career had confronted him with crises of moment. But he never contemplated anything which imposed so hard a task upon his fortitude and his feelings as the approaching interview. What means young Haldane would take to induce his sister to intervene with him, how much of what had transpired he would tell her, Cormly had no means of knowing or divining. He felt confident that by hook or crook the young woman would be produced, and that a few minutes would find him face to face with her.

He did not in the least know how to begin or what to say, and the more he thought of it the more difficult became the situation. It was well that the time for reflection was short, it is better for a man who has to do great things to do them before the immoral and spiritual enemy has time to instil doubts into the mind. And it was with a feeling of relief in his growing apprehension and misery, therefore, that he heard the door open. He heard voices that he knew in the hall, and in another moment Miss Haldane entered the room alone. She had risen on her approach and stood confronting her, she was evidently greatly surprised.

"I did not know you were here," she said, "and I thought that I had come to see my brother."

"He will be here in a moment, Miss Haldane," said Cormly, "and I am glad that you have come, for I have something to say to you."

"It is a most extraordinary proceeding," said the girl nervously, "I cannot imagine why I was brought to you."

"It was necessary for me to see you," returned the man.

"Then why didn't you come to my house?"

"I could not."

"Why not?"

"There are reasons which will probably render me forever an unwelcome visitor to your house."

"I believe," said the girl slowly, slowly, "that something very serious must have happened, or you would not have had me brought here."

"I can scarcely bear to tell you."

"You alarm me beyond measure!" cried the girl, pressing her hands to her breast as if to still its wild throbbing. "You must not keep me in suspense any longer! What is it that you have to tell me? What is it that is likely to come between us?"

"This," responded Cormly, handing her a few typewritten sheets of paper. "Am I to read this?" she asked, taking it from him and looking very straight at him.

His was very pale now and she was scarcely less white.

"Wait!" said the man, as she lifted the paper and bent her head. "Perhaps it would be more merciful to tell you."

"Just as you think best. I am a strong woman. I can bear anything. Is it about," there was a long pause—"my father?"

He signed with envy and regret as he spoke.

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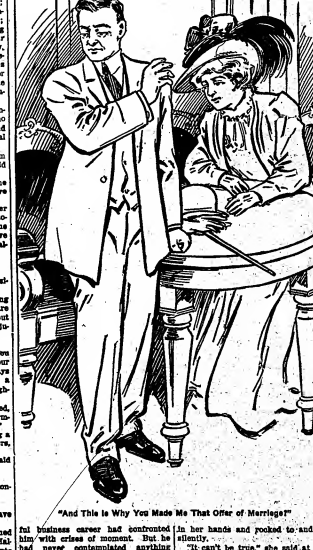
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"And This is Why You Made Me That Offer of Marriage?"

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In Old Bill's Camp

By MARJORIE W. MERRIT

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Old Bill's camp nestled down on the edge of a lake in the heart of the Maine woods. It was built of logs and, had been originally a lumbermen's camp. After all the desirable timber had been cut and the camp abandoned, Old Bill had found it and made application to the owners for it. Being granted permission to live in it, he had taken up his solitary abode for the woods, and for five years, winter and summer, he had lived within the ample log house.

Old Bill was a guide and in his younger days no guide of the Maine woods had been more popular. He was full six feet in height and he knew the woods and trails, the lakes and mountains like a book. Then there had come a time when he could no longer tramp from morning till night with young, enthusiastic fishermen or hunters, and carry their packs and cook their meals. But when that time came he found that he could not leave the woods. He loved them—every foot of them—whether they were strewn with fragrant pine needles or carpeted with the snows of winter.

The old guide had a small pension from the United States. He had served his time in the civil war and this monthly sum, small though it was, was sufficient for his wants, together with what he was able to find for his table in the woods and lakes. In summer he lived off fish and the berries that grew wild all about his camp. In winter, he fared well; venison and game were plentiful.

It was December—early December—but the winter was well under way in the north of Maine. Old Bill set by the stove in his cook house, burning six months' old magazine, when he heard the unfamiliar jingle of sleighbells on the crisp air.

He took his feet from the stove and stood upright, listening. The jingling sounds came closer. Some one had



Stood Upright Listening.

found the way to the isolated log camp and Bill made haste to throw on his great fur coat and step out of doors.

In the distance, picking their way slowly between the hows that marked the trail across the frozen lake, came two horses drawing a sled. The road was well marked by the green branches Old Bill himself had helped to chop in the ice, but a heavy snow of the night before had made sleighing heavy. Old Bill closed the cabin door and walked through the narrow footpath to the foot of the lake. He surveyed the horses and sled a few miles away, but he little thought of their coming on a day like this.

"Hallo Bill!" came across the cold air to him.

Bill waved his great hand. As yet he could see nothing but the sled and some muffled creatures within.

"We've got a surprise for you, Old Bill," said one of the men as the sled drew up.

"You sure have," replied the guide, helping to hold the horses while the persons crawled out from beneath the fur rugs and stepped into the deep snow. "You don't mean to tell me I've seen a living soul for three weeks—nor used my voice for as long. Put the horses up in the shed and blanket them well. Have you got feed?"

Frank Allen, for it was he, attended to the animals as Old Bill, putting his arm on a little figure all wrapped in a great coat, fur cap, veil and mittens, said: "Now, is the surprise?" He took off the heavy garments and a lovely girl stepped behind him. "This Old Bill," said Jack Allen's daughter, Isabel Rogers, from Omaha, Nebraska."

Old Bill rubbed his eyes. "Why, did you say Jack Allen's daughter?" he cried. "Not my daughter Belle's girl?"

"Yes, your daughter Belle's girl," said Jack Allen, "and your grandchild, Isabel."

"Grandchild!" cried Old Bill. "Why, I didn't even know that Belle had married. I've been out of touch with the world for so long that Frenchman Rogers and went out west to live," he said.

"The others had stepped aside, seeing the old man's emotion.

"My mother has—has gone," the girl faltered, "and it was her last request—she made me promise to find you and live with you. She was afraid of my health and she knew the cold mountain air and the out-of-door life would be good for me. Oh, not that I'm not all right," the girl hastened to explain, "but mother was afraid after father died that I might not be strong. I wrote to you and each time my letters were returned from the postoffice in Greenville, so I determined to come and find you. Mr. Allen took me into his home when I arrived and promised to find you for me. He says he has known you for years, granddather."

The old guide nodded repeatedly at the last coming to a realization of what had taken place. His own grandchild had come to live with him—his daughter Belle's child! It seemed incredible but there she stood, a living proof of the truth—for Isabel was like her dead mother.

"Well, well, let's get some supper and celebrate," the old guide began, turning to the others. His heart was too full for further words with the girl; there would be time enough for that.

Frank Allen rubbed his hands together in front of the stove. "In that basket there is enough plain food for a week and with the aid of your venison, Old Bill, I guess we'll make out. There is a generous supply of canned corn if they'd drive us out here they should have such a dinner as they've never had in camp before. Bring a six months' old magazine, when he heard the unfamiliar jingle of sleighbells on the crisp air.

Isabel looked out of the tiny window at the adjoining cabin of logs. It was piled high with snow banked to keep out the cold, they told her. If a little shudder passed through her at the thought of sleeping out there she did not give evidence of it. She was brave and she had promised her mother.

Old Bill's camp rang with merriment that night as the five sat around the red-covered table and ate of the guide's cooking and welcomed to the camp the pretty western granddaughter.

The visitors were not long on their way the next morning before Isabel and her grandfather were out making footpaths in the snow and exploring. The girl took readily to the cold weather and helped to make her little cabin comfortable. The guide had made a great fire for her in the stove and she had unpacked the few homelike things she had brought with her.

"Do many hunters come this way?" asked the girl, bearing shots in the woods far off.

"Yes — plenty," replied the guide. "It is a good season for deer."

And even as they sat at supper that night they heard a knock at the cook room door.

"Come in!" roared Old Bill, without rising. "This was the hospitality of the woods.

A lone man, blue and cold and tired, flung open the door. He sank into a chair, exhausted.

Old Bill rose hastily and went to him. "Lost?" he asked, substituting the man's fur coat.

"Yes—I got lost from my party this morning and have been tramping ever since. I saw your light."

"A lucky light for you, my boy," said Old Bill, in kindly tones. "Come over and have supper with me and my—grand-daughter," he said.

And after a while when the men was wormed and fed become rested, he joined them.

"This is often happens, Isabel, my girl," explained the old man, "so don't be surprised. I've been a refuge for many a lost hunter."

"You've been mine, indeed," added the protected man as he drank the coffee Isabel had heated for him.

When Isabel went to her lonely bedroom that night she felt more lonely. In all the great dense snow-covered forest she did not feel alone. Something had taken over that night, she felt at peace with all the world, just now, and slept.

And Old Bill still has his camp, but it is enlivened during fishing and hunting season by visits from his grand-daughter and the husband he gave shelter to on one cold December night.

Lofty.

"Did he speak in high terms of the doctor?"

"Yes; he said he charged ten dollars a visit."—Town Topics.

Presumptive Evidence.

"There, now, Gilly carries his dog to church to listen to an extreme unction."

"Why, I've married a Christian."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

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A straw vote taken among the delegates in attendance at the State Association of Farmers clubs at Lansing Michi. on December 7th, showing their choice for president in 1912, indicates a surprising LaFollet sentiment. Fifty one republican delegates expressed their sentiment and 21 democrats. The republican vote resulted as follows:

LaFollet 32, Roosevel 5, Osborn 4, Taft 8, The democrats expressed themselves as follows: Wilson 12, Clark 3, Underwood 2, Harman 4. Almost to a man the farmers said that rather than to support Mr. Taft they would vote the democratic ticket,

Saxons.

Saxon is from "seax," a sword, and so the "Men of the Sword." In the early days the Saxons took for themselves such names as "Bloody Ax," "Skull Cleaver," "Death's Head," names which in no way belied their original character. The "berserker rage" of the old Vikings spread death and destruction all around the coasts which they haunted, and by the terror of their name they led the Christians to put into their litany the prayer, "Deliver us, O Lord, from the fury of the Northmen." Very terrible were these old Saxons, and to this day the most dreadful of all the people on the face of the earth, when they are thoroughly roused, are the descendants of the same Men of the Sword.—New York American.

End of Altruism.

Because he was too soft hearted to ask his poverty stricken landlady to buy new rugs for his room the altruistic young man bought several small rugs and spread them over the floor. Immediately after the next sweeping day she presented a bill for the week's expenditures: Items—Room rent, breakfasts, laundry and beating rugs, 25 cents.

"Hello!" said the altruistic young man. "What does this mean?"

"Just what it says," she returned. "If folks must cover their floor with extra rugs they'll have to pay for beating 'em, that's all. I can't afford to do it for nothing."

And from that moment altruism lost a disciple.—New York Times.

Persian Ware.

True porcelain was never produced in Persia, but hard paste porcelain in Persian forms and styles of decoration was made in China for the Persian market. Wine ewers with powder blue glaze and gold overglaze decoration, small vase, and bowls with bronze luster glaze and designs reserved in white are found in collections of Persian ware, but these are unquestionably of Chinese origin.—Argonaut.

Homelike.

Mamma—Why are you hiding from your little brother, Lizzie? Lizzie—Oh, we are just playing. I'm the lady of the house, and Tommy is the butcher come with his bill.—Chicago News.

Woman's Intuition.

Mrs. Crabshaw—I can't understand why I didn't see those faults in you before we were married. Mr. Crabshaw—It's quite plain, my dear. I don't possess them.—Judge.

Property has its duties as well as its rights.—Thomas Drummond.

Wanted the Combination.

Burglar—Don't shoot me, sir. Householder—On one condition—that you tell me how you got in without waking my wife.—Pele Mele.

When One Drills With Diamonds.

A diamond bit for rock drilling is quite an expensive article, says Cassier's Magazine. Its value, however, will undergo fluctuations, dependent upon the price of the diamonds. Perhaps $800 is a fair value for a bit. The diamond used is exceedingly hard—harder than those usually used as jewelry. Their carat price is considerable, averaging, say, $60 per carat. The diamonds used will weigh from one to two carats, so that eight have a value ranging from $480 to $960 on the average. The loss of a bit means many diamonds gone and may lead to difficulty with the hole. The diamond is not tough, but brittle. It will withstand heavy pressure if applied evenly and without shock. It [illegible]

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 22, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. Dec. 15th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anun Evendsen of Mavie Minn., who on November 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 865 Serial No. 04814, for N. W. ¼ Section 12 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 1st. day of February 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Evendson, Torjus Hemmestvedt, Andrew O. Sandland, of Mave Minn. Ole Legvold, of Thief River Falls Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the sunbeam Dec. 22nd.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 15th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder Evendson Aastad, of Mavie Minn. who on Nov. 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 866, Serial No. 04815, for S. W. ¼ Section 12 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhem Michelet U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 1st. day of february 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Anun Evendsen, Tojus Hemmestvedt, Andrew O. Sandland, Ole Legvold, all of Mavie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Dec. 8th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 4th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Thosten Eliefsen, of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 400, Serial No. 04149, for N.E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of Intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhiem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th. day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Christoferson, Ole M. Peterson, Jacob R. Hesby, Louis O. Kongell, all of Kratka Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 29, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Perley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 5th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04809, for N. W. ¼ Section 22 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before.

Wilhiem Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. On the 3rd. day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter P. Korstad, Peter H. Thoreson, Charles Palmer, George L. Palmer, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 15, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. December 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Savage, of Hilda Minnesota, who on December 11, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1004, Serial No. 04884 for Lot 6, 7, 9 and N.E. ¼ S.W. ¼ and on May 16th, 1911, made additional Homstead Entry No. 06105, for N.W. ¼ S.E. ¼, all in Section 6 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 23rd. day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sivert Satre, of Thief River Falls Minn. Olof B. Hanson, Otto Stacy, John Olson Sordahl, of Hilda Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Dec. 15th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 8th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Runoeetrand, of Kratka Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 480, Serial No. 04638, for S. W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 20th. day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Brevik, Gubleg Holnnu, Knut T. Nordguard, of Kratka Minn. Anders Anensen, of Mavie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.



Running the Bluff.

"Is the doctor doing a general practice still?"

"No, he is an expert now."

"How did he [illegible]

SUMMONS

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington S. S. In District Court, 14th. Judicial District.

John A. Wig, Plaintiff, vs

Marcas Oleon Sandwick, if dead his heirs at law, Andreana Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law, Nickolina Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law, Anna Sandwick, if dead her heirs at Law, Inger Olava Sandwick, if dead her heirs at Law, and also all unknow heirs, devisees, grantees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or lein upon the premises described in this action or any potion thereof.—Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS AND EACH OF THEM: YOU AND EACH OF YOU:

Are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of District Court within and for the the said County of Pennington, Minnesota, in said Judical District, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

Stanton & Rowberg, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Thief River Falls Minn.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS.

Take notice that no personal claim is made against you or any of you in this action, and that the object thereof is to obtain judgement that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the premises discribed in said complaint, and that you and each of you have no estate or interset therin or lien thereon.

Stanton And Rowberg, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Thief River Falls, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington) S.S. In District Court, 14th, Judicial District.

John A. Wig, Plaintiff, vs

Marcus Olson Sadwick, if dead his heirs at law; Andeana Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; Anna Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; Ingor Olive Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law, and also all unknow heirs, devisees, and all pesons having or claiming any right, title or interest in of lein upon the premises decribed in this action or any portion thereof, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this Court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, the object of which is to obtain judgement that the said plaintiff is the owner in fee of the East Half (E½) of Northwest Quarter (N.W.¼) and the West Half (W½) of the Northeast Quarter (N.E.¼) of Section Thirty one (31), Township One Hundred Fifty-four (154) North of Range Forty-four (44) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Minnesota, and that the said defendants and each of them have no interest therein or lein thereon. Dated this 28th, day of November 1911.

Stanton and Rowberg, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Thief River Falls Minn.

Office of Register of Deeds, County of Pennington, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 28th, day of November, A. D. 1911, at 2:30 o'clock P.M. and was duly recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages on Page 428.

[Seal] E. L. Quist Register of Deeds. By Effie Hamry, Deputy.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 17th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Ignatz Stastny, of Torgerson Minn. who on April 11th, 1905, made Homestead entary No. 1128, Serial No. 04456 for N. E. ¼ Section 24 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 29th, day of December 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Markuson, Michael Kassa, Euegenn H. Besancon, Theodor Nelson, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Cutting the Bill.

"I have got to perform a very distasteful operation this morning," remarked the eminent surgeon.

"What is that?"

"One of my rich patients wants me to take a little something off his bill."—Washington Herald.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 1st 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 24th, 1911.

[illegible] of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 379, Serial No. 01107, for N. W. ¼ Section 9, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ludvig Larson, Carl Jenson, Christian O. Nygaard, Peter Suland, all of Kratka Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of ten dollars which became due November 3rd, 1911 and is now due and payable upon a certain mortgage, duly made, executed and delivered by Bertha Pederson, an unmarried woman, as mortgagor, to C. L. Hanson, mortgagee, bearing date the 3rd, day of November, 1909, and with power therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and the County of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, on the 1st, day of December 1903, at five o'clock P.M., in book 6 of Mortgages on Page 289, and is now recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington County, Minnesota, formerly a part of said Red Lake County, in book 33 of mortgages on page 203, and Whereas, said mortgage is conditioned that if the mortgagor shall fail to pay her prior mortgage of one thousad [$1000,00] dollars upon the same land or any instalment of interest due thereon, that the mortgagee of this mortgage, now being foreclosed, may pay the same and have a lien therefore, under this mortgage, and may declare this mortgage and the whole debt thereof imediatly due and payable; and default having been made in the payment of the sum of sixty dollars due November 1st, 1911, the same being interst due upon said prior mortgage and the same baving been paid by the undersigned, motgagee according to the terms and conitions of a certain cupon interest note, and the said mortgagee did at once elect to declare the whole amount secured by said first above described mortgage now due and payable, and whereas there is now claimed to be and is actualy due at the date of this notice upon the said mortgage now being foreclosed and above first described, the sum of forty and fifty-three one handeths [$40.53] dollars and the sum of sixty [$60.00] dollars and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per anum from the first day of November 1911 amounting to fifty one hundreths dolars the same being the interest paid upon said prior mortgage and interest on the amout so paid from date of payment, amonntiag in all to the sum of one handred aad one and three one bundrethn [$101. 03] dollars, which is due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debts secured by said mortgag or any part thereof:—

NOW THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and persuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage herein first described, will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, towit:—The Southwest quarter of section number fourteen, in township one hundred fifty four north of range forty one West of the fifth Principal Meridian now in Minnesota, now in the County of Pennington Minnesota, fomerly a part of Red Lake County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Pennington County at the froot door of the Court-house in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State, on the ninth day of February 1912, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the said debt of one hundred one and three one hundrethn dollars and interest and taxes if any on said premises and twenty five $25.00) dollars attorney's fee, which amount is hereby claimed and stated to be a reasonable fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 20th, 1911.

C. L. Hanson, Mortgagee.

Stanton and Rowberg, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Thief River Falls Minn.

Judges' Wigs.

The wig is only worn by English barristers to give them a stern judicial appearance, and no one can say that it fails in this respect. The custom was originated by a French judge in the seventeenth century, when, happening to don a huge wig one day, he found it gave him such a stern and dignified appearance that he decided [illegible]



Santa Claus, Came.

WELL, I GOT HERE AT LAST. WHAT MADE ME LATE WAS STOPING TO BUY CHRISTMAS TOYS, BUT I FOUND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ONES, AT ELLINGSON BROS., AT HIGHLANDING.

Where you will find a large stock of Exmas presents.

Hang up your stockings Christmas,
For Old Sata Clause is coming,
with a lot of them pretty toys that
you have seen at ELLINGSON BROS.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES,

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF gROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At

THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT

SINGER BRO,

KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm products.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

[illegible] "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for Search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof.

Singer Bros. have just received a big stock of goods at their new store at Kratka.

Ye editor made a business trip to Thief River Falls Sunday, returning Tuesday.

Henry Peterson returned to Rhoda to day with his wood saw rig after sawing the wood for this neighborhood.

Thief River Falls business men are doing a flurishing business now days. Prosperous farmers is the city builders.

A shipment of plate matter that we ordered from St. Paul faild to arrive in time for this weeks paper.

Martin Hyland gave a birth day party to a large number of friends on Monday evening. All who atted report having a fine time.

Oscar Nesland, Eddy Singer and the two Miss Gundersons, of Deer Park made this office a plesent call Wednesday, on their way home from Kratka.

We understand that there will be a Christmas tree intertainment at the Swanson school house in Deer Park township tomorrow night.

Herbert Swift left for his home at Sauk Centre to day, after closing a successful four months tearm of school in the Higlanding district.

Owing to a rush of legal work and the printer being absent at Thief River Falls two days this week, our local colums are not very well loaded with news this week.

It is dificult to walk through the streets of Thief River Falls, owing to fishermen armed with fish spears. About every fourth man you met either had fish to sell or give away.

We are waiting to hear what action, if any will be taken by the war department regarding Red Lake River. The way things are now they should either open this river or declare it not a navigable stream.

There was a large number attended the Christmas tree intertainment at the Highlanding school house last night. The school children gave a nice intertainment lasting one and one half hours, after which Santa Clause remember them with a large number of presents.

NOTICE: School District No. 37 will receive sealed bids for the delivery of ten cords of green popular cord wood at the school house, in said district, on or before February 15th, 1912. All bids should be sealed and filed with T. S. Jacobson, at Highlanding on, or before January 8th, at which time the contract will be let.—By order of the board.

Extra Hazardous.

Beers—Poor Mrs. DeAlterres has always been unlucky in the selection of her husbands.

Townsend—Why do you say that?

Beers—Her first husband was a guide in the Adirondacks, her second was a baseball umpire, her third was a manufacturer of dynamite and her last was an aviator.—Chicago News.

An Unbeliever.

"This here paper says as how they've just discovered the remains of a thirty-five foot saurian in Nevada."

"What in thunder's a saurian?"

"Blamed if I know. I s'pose mebbe it's somethin' like a sardine."

"Huh! You ign'rant chump, they ain't no thirty-five foot sardines."

"Well, there could be the remains of one, couldn't they?"

"Haw, haw! Who'd ever buy a box of them things?"

"Darn you, you're just like all the rest of these here smart guys that are upsettin' religion ... [illegible]

Pay up your back subscription.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 22, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 20th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Horuik, of Torgerson Minn. who on April 12th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1131, Serial No. 04457 for S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 30th. day of January ber 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter M. Olson, Martin Salberg, Lars L. Salberg, Gustaf E. Whalen, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

"I Suffered Intense Pains in My Left Side."

Do you realize it is better to be safe than sorry, that it is the best policy to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen?

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

cured Mrs. C. C. Gokey, of a stubborn case of heart disease, such as thousands are now suffering with. Read what she says:

"Before I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy I had been suffering from heart trouble for over five years. I had grown so weak that it was impossible for me to do thirty minutes work in a whole day. I suffered intense pains in my left side and under the left shoulder blade, I could not sleep on the left side, and was so short of breath that I thought I should never be able to take a full breath again. The least excitement would bring on the most distressing palpitation. I had scarcely taken a half-bottle of the Heart Remedy before I could see a marked change in my condition. I began to sleep well, had a good appetite, and improved so rapidly that when I had taken six bottles I was completely cured.

MRS. C. C. GOKEY, Northfield, Vt.

If you have any of the symptoms Mrs. Gokey mentions, it is your duty to protect yourself.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy.

is what you need. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask your druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Horror Anticipated.



"Wot cheer, Alf? Yer lookin' sick. Wot is it?"

"Work! Nuffink but work, work, work, from mornin' till night."

"'Ow long 'ave yer been at it?"

"Start tomorrer."—Punch.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

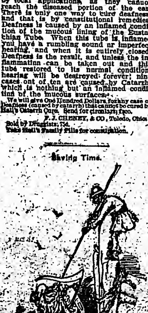
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Saving Time.



Molly's Christmas Dinner

by Temple Bailey

(Copyright.)

"OH! but you couldn't really," Molly cried, incredulously.

"Yes, I can," Mrs. Phelps insisted.

She had a fancy to see how this pretty creature would take the men of her set. "I can lend you a gown and a hat and wrap, and you can take Vera Patterson's place. She has just telephoned that her cold is worse and that she can't be with us for Christmas dinner."

"I'd love it." Molly's eyes were like stars. "But—"

"There are no 'buts,'" Mrs. Phelps said calmly. "If I choose to add another guest to my Christmas dinner no one can possibly criticise."

"I've never dined in any of the big hotels," Molly confessed. "Terry wanted to make me once, but I couldn't—not in my old clothes."

"I don't see why you don't have some nice gowns," Mrs. Phelps said.

She had taken a fancy to her little seamstress; the girl's youth and beauty made her different from the usual cut-and-dried spinsters who work by the day.

"You could go around a lot if you had the things to wear."

Molly shook her head. "There are mother and father and Billy and Babe," she said. "I have to help out with the family expenses, and I mustn't spend everything on myself."

"So you just sit at home and stagnate," Mrs. Phelps complained.

Molly laughed. "Oh, Terry takes me out now and then."

"Who is Terry?"

"Well, he's a very nice boy who likes me," Molly confessed.

"And I suppose you'll marry him and be poor the rest of your life," was Mrs. Phelps' comment. "You're very silly, Molly."

Molly began to wonder if she wasn't silly. Here was an opportunity staring her in the face. Opportunity to meet rich men, opportunity to wear beautiful clothes.

"Do you really want me to go to your dinner?" she asked, half timidly.

"Of course," Mrs. Phelps said; "and I want you to try on the gown now."

It was a wonderful gown of white chiffon with the hem heavy with silver. There was a twist of white tulle which banded Molly's red-gold hair, with a silver rose at the side. The slippers were silver, and a little loose on Molly's tiny feet.

"They can be tied on with ribbons," Mrs. Phelps decided, "and they won't show under that long skirt."

In front of the long mirror Molly saw a wonderful vision.

Mrs. Phelps brought from a box a long wrap of lace and ermine and rose-colored velvet.

"I was afraid that color wouldn't go with your hair," she said, "but it gives you distinction, after all."

On her way home, again clothed in her shabby suit, Molly told Terry about it.

"She is going to give a Christmas dinner at the Belvidere," she said, "and one of her guests has disappointed her. She wants me to take her place, and I'm going to do it, Terry."

Terry's face fell. "Then you won't have dinner with us," he said. "We'll miss you, Molly."

"Oh, but it's my opportunity," her face was glowing. "Think of the people I'll meet."

He did think of the people she would meet, as he tramped home alone in the cold twilight. Terry knew something of the world, something of the men who would be at that dinner.

Babe and Billy protested strongly when they learned that Molly, the light of the household, was to spend her Christmas evening away from them.

"It will spoil all our fun," they said.

"Terry will be here," Molly told them. "Mother has planned a late dinner, because he has to work part of the day."

She felt a little conscience-stricken, however, as she left them, and not until she had donned the beautiful gown at Mrs. Phelps' could she put the thought of their tearful faces out of her mind.

It was a wonderful experience to ride through the streets in the limousine, wrapped in the rose-colored cloak, with a great bunch of valley lilies in her hand. She felt like a princess. She had the air of a princess ... swept through the wide corridor of the hotel, following Mrs. Phelps.

Her pleasure ... ended, however, when she met the other guests and sat down at the big round table ... [illegible]

... retort until now. ... the people around her lived in a world of their own. They talked of operas, of sports, of places of which Molly knew nothing. She didn't know that her pretty, blushing shyness charmed the multi-millionaire at her left and piqued the curiosity of the ambassador on her right. She was uncomfortable and self-conscious as she tried to fit her stammering little phrases to this new environment.

Gradually, as she gained poise, she confessed to herself that she was having a very stupid time. It wasn't a bit like Christmas; although the color scheme of the table was green and red, there was no holly, no mistletoe, just gorgeous American beauties and wide satin ribbons. She had a vision of the table set in the shabby dining room at home. In the center would be a great bunch of holly, and above it would hang a little wax angel. At one end she saw her father, his knife cutting through the crackling brown of the turkey's breast. The delicate fare of the hotel paled in comparison to her mother's cooking. At home there would be large helpings of mashed potatoes and turnips and gravy. The cranberry sauce would be served in big dishes.

As they drove home together, Mrs. Phelps said: "You were a success, my dear. If you will let me, I'll bring you out. Perhaps you will make a grand marriage. It would be a great thing for a girl like you."

Molly's response was not enthusiastic. She did not like to appear ungrateful, but she had had a most unhappy time. She had been a stranger in a strange land.

When she had changed her dress Mrs. Phelps sent her home in her car.

Terry met her at the door. Back of him was the red light of the dining-room lamp. Babe and Billy fell on her neck and welcomed her, and father and mother smiled in the background.

Molly had gifts for all of them. The lilies went on the center of the table, and she had tied up candies and almonds in the corner of her handkerchief. "I had an awful time hiding them," she confessed, "but I knew how you'd like them."

She had a red rose for Terry.

"The multi-millionaire gave it to me," she said. "Mrs. Phelps wants me to marry him."

Terry looked at her with his heart in his eyes, but he didn't say a word.



"The Multimillionaire Wants to Meet You Again."

Was Molly going to be swallowed up in that strange world, where men had millions and didn't have to work?

But Molly was demanding some of her mother's turkey.

"I hardly ate a thing at dinner," she said. "It was awful sitting up there and having people stare at me."

They brought it to her with delight, and she had to taste a little bit of everything and praise it.

When it was time for Terry to go she went with him to the front door, and they stood for a moment under the stars.

"Will you be going back to them?" Terry asked, jealously.

"Why should I?" Molly asked. "You couldn't go with me, could you, Terry?"

The next morning, when Molly went back to her sewing, Mrs. Phelps said, "The multi-millionaire wants to meet you again. When shall we plan for it, Molly?"

"Never," said Molly calmly. "I am going to marry Terry, and then I won't have any time for multi-millionaires, will I?"

Why We Rejoice.

In the manger at Bethlehem was cradled the hope of the world. That is why Christmas is the universal festival. That is why the world rejoices. But the manger must be interpreted largely. In the babe is the promise of the man and the Savior. It is not the birth alone that makes the gospel; it is also the life, the passion, the death, the resurrection, the ascension. Christmas carries all this in its happy content. There is the Good Shepherd who gave His life for the sheep, who leadeth His flock to green pastures and beside still waters and whose honor and good name are pledged to His leading in the ways of righteousness and paths of peace ... [illegible]

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE Lambert Post Office Minn,

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. ... Vic. Pres. Larry O'Neil, ...

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We Carry The Fosston All Wool

New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS.

Sweaters for Men Ladies and Children. For Good Warm Footwere try the ... FIND.

CALL ON US, IF YOU WANT TO BUY THE DeLAVEL CREAM SEPARATOR.

VAUGHAN BROS. & CO.

Highlanding Minn.

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ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make ... trips to the County seat, as ... can do the business by mail for ...

Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p. m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Rule Didn't Work.



"He seems to be an unconventional sort of fellow."

"He is at home wherever his hat is off."

"Oh, is he? Well, I saw him chasing a new lid down the street with a jeering crowd betting on results, and he didn't seem to be much at home."

Just So.





McCALL PATTERNS ... [illegible]

McCALL'S MAGAZINE ... [illegible]

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care, the "Simplex" will last a lifetime. ... [illegible]



Christmas in Foreign Lands

By John Foster Frazer

AFTER all, there is no place like home in which to celebrate Christmas. Even when the day does not come up to the old-fashioned pictorial representation of snow on the ground and red-breasted robins on the boughs, but is instead green and sunshiny, Christmas at home has an appropriateness and fits the scene in a way it cannot do in other lands.

It is rather hard to imagine appropriateness about Christmas under a blazing sky, and the eating of plum pudding when the thermometer is 90 degrees in the shade. How out of place the picturesque characters from Dickens' novels—muffled and cheery and full of boisterous mirth—would have been if they could have been conveyed on the magic carpet to gorgeous Cairo! Wealthy people, and, in these days of cheap travel, those who are not wealthy, now seek sunshine in the months which are considered dreary; so each Christmastide crowds of British people betake themselves to the City of the Caliphs, proceed up the Nile, and, even on Christmas night, toast the old folks at home in the magnificent hotel at Khartoom.

Our grandfathers and grandmothers, who regarded Christmas as a time of waits and holly berries and taking baskets of provisions to poor folks, then attending the festooned and decorated church for morning service, and afterwards, with lights up and curtains drawn, proceeded to consume slabs of turkey and roast beef, chunks of plum pudding and innumerable mince pies, with the object of bringing happy months, would twirl in their graves if they could see the manner in which thousands of their descendants celebrate the day in Cairo.



TAKING CHRISTMAS DAY CALLS SHANGHAI, CHINA



IN PERSIA



CHURCH OF NATIVITY BETHLEHEM CHRISTMAS MORNING





CAMEL CAIRO EGYPT

CHRISTMAS PARTY AT THE PYRAMIDS



CHRISTMAS SPORTS IN THE ALPS

I have known snow in Cairo, but the occasions are as rare as blue moons. As a rule, the morning comes with blazing sunshine, with not a cloud in the sky, and the atmosphere not only warm but sultry. It is not the occasion for topcoats or mufflers or fur capes. The men are in flannels and the women are in white finery. Possibly some attend the English church, with the hope of being reminded what day it is; but the majority go off upon excursions, wandering through the quaint, bedizened and scented bazars, where the Mohammedan salesmen, with little concern about the Christian festival, ply their trade of selling antiques, radiant robes and hand-made Oriental carpets. The majority, on pleasure bent, go off to the Pyramids, and, under the sweltering sun, climb to the summit of the great burial pile of the Cheops, and then, likely enough, mounted on donkeys, scamper across the hot sands to the Sphinx, in the shadow of which they proceed to picnic.

It is late afternoon, and the big sun is setting over the Libyan desert, and the bells in the mosques are tinkling for the faithful Mohammedans to come and pray, when most of our fellow country people return to their hotels. There is no old-style Christmas dinner. The fare is French; the music is probably Austrian. Somehow, the occasion, delicious and happy though it be, does not fit the picture. The moon rises and the evening is fragrant, whilst parties sit out upon the balconies before the dancing begins. And then thoughts inevitably wander to what the folks at home are doing.

Even with ourselves, particularly in London, a great change is coming over the celebration of Christmas. People with families, especially those with young children, do keep up something of the tradition. But amongst those who are grown up the tendency is to spend Christmas night at one of the great caravansaries of pleasure—a fashionable West End restaurant or a hotel, where in the entrance hall there is generally a magnificent Christmas tree, and the dinner is lavish, the music ravishing, and everything is bright and noisy, and the air is rippled with the laughter of pretty women.

The old-time Christmas is voted dull; besides, taking one's Christmas dinner at a hotel is reckoned much cheaper than having it at home. Within short memory a great change has come over our manner of spending Christmas. Thousands of people go to the big hotels on the south coast. The hydropathic establishments in the provinces are invariably crowded. Thousands upon thousands of men and women—chiefly those who are still in blithe manhood and womanhood—take themselves to Switzerland. For a week before Christmas the London stations which are jumping-off places for the continent are as busy as in summer holiday time dispatching Britons to the Alps.

Christmas in Switzerland! Why, a dozen years ago the majority of British people would have shuddered at the idea. Switzerland in dead of winter, with heaped-up snow and storms and bitter cold, was not to be thought of. Great has been the alteration. Though there is plenty of snow, the atmosphere is dry and the sun shines brightly. The air is invigorating. There is sufficient [illegible] to be obtained [illegible] on toboggans to be secured, and, for those bent on adventure, there is the most exciting pastime of ski-ing.

Many of the high-placed villages in the mountains of Switzerland become colonies of British people. These do the proper thing by going to the little church on Christmas morning. But they come back in a hurry, and are soon in their sweaters and have donned their heavy boots, or have affixed their skates and are off for pleasure long before luncheon time. The dining rooms are decorated for the great event of the evening—the Christmas dinner. Curious it is to think that these bunches of happy folk, who a week ago were scattered in all parts of the British Isles, now congregate in the well-lighted rooms of a Swiss hotel, and are eating their Christmas dinner 600 or 700 miles away from home. Maybe there is a carnival on the ice at night. The air is dead still. The moon is like a great lantern in the heavens. Fancy dresses are the proper thing. Every one carries a multi-colored Chinese lantern swinging at the end of a cane. The local Swiss band plays popular airs. There is the swish and rumble of innumerable skates over the crisp and well-swept ice.

Think of the manner in which the day is spent in the distant treaty ports of the Far East. There comes back to my memory a Christmas day I once spent in Shanghai. In that great commercial Chinese city is a considerable gathering of British people, chiefly engaged in trade, kindly, hospitable, giving the hand of friendship to the traveler and seeing that he has a good time with the rest. There are Christmas morning calls to be made. Callers travel from house to house in jinrikshaws hauled by bronze-skinned Chinese coolies. Maybe there are steeplechase races on the outskirts of the town, and the entire British colony to go off to see their countrymen, adepts in horsemanship, scamper for the prizes. Then come luncheon parties, to be followed at night by the customary Christmas gathering. One might almost forget that one was thousands of miles away from home, except maybe for the fact that the servants are slit-eyed Chinamen.

Another Christmas day comes to memory as I write. It was in Teheran, the capital of Persia. There, of course, is the British legation; but most of the British residents, fifty or sixty in number, are engaged in connection with the telegraph service. Teheran is a great transmission station on the telegraph route between England and India. On Christmas morning there is generally a football match on the Miadan, a big open space where most of the Persian military displays take place. In the afternoon there is polo. The Persians stand round with wide-eyed wonder, quite incapable of understanding why it is that English people are putting themselves to such exertions in the search of what they consider pleasure. The Persian does not appreciate the western habit of violent exercise. He regards those who take part in it as rather mad.

It is the practice of most British ministers to give a dinner party on Christmas night to the leading British and American residents in the [illegible] legation dining room. [illegible] the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes [illegible] above the chair. When the dinner is over there follows the usual and appropriate speech making. Then comes the dance. That the company is in a distant foreign land is forgotten. Something of the flavor of Christmas tide at home is with the assembly. Laughter and merriment reign unbounded.

And is it not well at Christmastide to think of those of our own race and land who are in far corners of the world? I do not only mean those who are in the great cities of Canada or Australia or South Africa or even in the semi-British towns in India. Rather I have in mind lands where are few British men and women, some traders, some missionaries, but all cut off by enormous distances from what is called the civilized world, whom it takes six weeks or two months for a letter to reach, and whose Christmas day is inclined to bring sad thoughts, not only because of the lonely lives they are leading, but by reason of the recollection of the other and more happy Christmas days they spent before they left the home-land.

Dotted about the world, in Africa, in lonely Indian stations, in the far northwest of Canada, out on the deserts of Australia, these people will be eating their Christmas dinners on the same day as ourselves. So, in the flush of happiness which comes to most of us, it is not a bad thing to let the thoughts wander to fellow Britons so far off that sometimes they are inclined to be forgotten.

Also there are others. I remember a Christmas day I spent on a tramp ship, a commodious, roomy old boat, but slow in pace, plowing her way through a storm in the Bay of Biscay. We ought to have been home before Christmas, but the weather had buffeted us and we were nearly a week behind our time. Christmas morning came drearily as the old vessel bumped her way over the angry waters. We had no Christmas cheer, no turkey, no plum pudding, no wine, but we had tinned rabbit and some bottles of stout on board. While the ship pitched and rolled, the captain and his mate and myself gulped our poor Christmas cheer and toasted each other in stout. Then the men went out to their work in the gale. I stood on the bridge together with the officer in charge while the wind howled and the sleet slashed and we pressed on slowly into the gloom. Not a very merry Christmas! But still the kind of Christmas that will be spent by many thousands of good British sailors in far seas.

For a contrast where better could you go to spend Christmas day than in Jerusalem and attend service at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Jerusalem is not quite the same as it was in Biblical times, though a good deal of it has not altered through many generations. It seems out of place to go to Jerusalem by railway and, outside the station, to be met by a horde of shrieking cab drivers seeking the job of conveying you to one of the big hotels.

Christmas day this year is on a Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, when thousands of Jews, conscious of what the day means to Christians, will lament that the Messiah they expect has not come. Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, all jostle in the narrow streets of Jerusalem. On Christmas Eve the Mohammedans who, curiously enough, have charge of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, to prevent quarrelsome Christians doing injury to one another, will be keeping the Mohammedan Sabbath, and from the minarets of the mosques will sound the muezzin of the Mullahs crying: "There is only one God, and Allah is his prophet; come all ye faithful and pray." Then, as the sun begins to drop on Christmas Eve, you may go to all that remains of the old walls of Jerusalem, and come across crowds of Jews, hooded women and men ringleted, many of them from distant shores, kissing the stones which once surrounded the city of their forefathers.

On Christmas morning, with the slouching Turkish soldiers at the door of the church, many Christians will enter to attend service, crouch through the low and narrow doorway, and have the privilege of kissing the stone on which tradition says the body of Christ was laid after the Crucifixion. See that group of tourists mounted on shaggy and ill-fed ponies! They are full of light-heartedness as they scamper along the rugged paths beyond the gates of Jerusalem. They are off to Bethlehem to visit the Church of the Nativity—dark and solemn and rather eerie with many subdued lights.

Christmas day brings many and varied recollections to the man who has wandered much about this old world.

FARM AND GARDEN

WEATHER STRIP FOR A DOOR

Piece of Board Automatically Arranged to Take Place of Mats and Pieces of Carpet.

The floors of an old house I used for a residence were not very level, especially in the hall. The inside partition had settled, making the floor in the hall so much out of level, says a Canadian writer in Popular Mechanics, that the outside front door and also the inside vestibule door did not fit close to the floor.

There was an open space of about two inches on one side when the door was shut. Mats or pieces of carpet were kept against the door to keep out the cold air. When the door was opened, the mats would cause trouble. I devised an automatic weather strip, as shown in the sketch, to take the place of the mats.



Automatic Weather Strip.

The strip was made of a piece of wood three-quarters inch thick and three inches wide, with a length equal to the width of the door. One end was fastened to the door with a screw on the side near the high part of the floor, in this case the hinged side of the door.

A piece of wood was cut out and fastened to the opposite side to act as a keeper for the strip of wood. A piece of cloth was wrapped around the stick to make it close fitting and to lessen the noise when opening and closing the door. The moveble strip would slip over the uneven floor and close the opening when the door was shut.

GRUB HOOK IS SATISFACTORY

Implement Made of Octagonal Steel Five Feet Long Found Useful in Grubbing Land.

There are lots of holly berries and greese brush here that bother in grubbing land. I have just cleared a 40-acre piece and used a home-made grub hook which was very satisfactory, says a California writer in the Farm and Home. It is made of a piece of $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch octagonal steel 5 feet long.



A Strong Grub Hook.

This is sharpened at both ends and bent double to make the tines, which are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and 18 inches long. This piece of steel is bolted to a hard-wood lever by which it is operated. A pry block 4x4x16 is clamped on at the bottom of the lever. In the top end of the lever is a clevis to which a horse may be hitched. A good many roots I can pull out by hand, but some are large enough to require a horse.

TO KILL GRASSHOPPER EGGS

Any Tool That Will Bring Them to Surface During Cold Weather Will Destroy Millions.

Nearly all our worst crop pests are within reach of shallow working tools during the egg or papal stage, which they spend in the ground. Grasshopper eggs have just enough covering to protect them from sudden freezing and thawing, and it is no doubt sudden thawing which destroys them, as no amount of combined cold storage hurts. In fact, the case is not much different from a potato or apple blossom, which if thawed out slowly enough, will come out normal, but suddenly subjected to heat will be destroyed. There is a protective covering to the grasshopper egg which is sufficient when kept undisturbed to preserve it, but stands but little exposure to sun and air. If you will take some of the eggs and expose them to the hot sun, where birds cannot get at them and carry them off, you will be hard put to it to find them after exposure. Their substance seems to evaporate. Any tool that will disturb them and bring them to the surface during fall, winter or early spring, will destroy millions, and this is true of larvae as well, so that harrowing, disking or renovating accomplishes a good deal more than establishing a soil mulch.

Cure for Discontent.

If you really want to renew the enjoyments of your country home try boarding at a city hotel or restaurant a day or two; then you will find that your common, every-day life is far [illegible]

Up to Both.

Harry Lauder, landing from the Saxonia, told a New York reporter a new story.

"It's a story," he began, "about one of your American peeresses, a lady of striking independence. She rang for her maid the other afternoon, and said, very sharply:

"'Yvonne, if I catch you and my husband kissing again, one of you will have to go.'"

ECZEMA DISFIGURED BABY

"Our little boy Gilbert was troubled with eczema when but a few weeks old. His little face was covered with sores even to back of his ears. The poor little fellow suffered very much. The sores began as pimples, his little face was disfigured very much. We hardly knew what he looked like. The face looked like raw meat. We tied little bags of cloth over his hands to prevent him from scratching. He was very restless at night, his little face itched.

"We consulted two doctors at Chicago, where we resided at that time. After trying all the medicine of the two doctors without any result, we read of the Cuticura Remedies, and at once bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Following the directions carefully and promptly we saw the result, and after four weeks, the dear child's face was as fine and clean as any little baby's face. Every one who saw Gilbert after using the Cuticura Remedies was surprised. He has a head of hair which is a pride for any boy of his age, three years. We can only recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody." (Signed) Mrs. H. Albrecht, Box 883, West Point, Neb., Oct. 26, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 14 L, Boston.

Don't try to understand a women and you will succeed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe.

There are few shade trees in the average man's field of labor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A cheerful liar is more entertaining than a gloomy truth teller.



You Can't Begin Too Early.

Habit is hard to overcome, but why continue to shoot ammunition that does not do justice to your skill, simply because you have always used it.

To make the most of your marksmanship at target practice or game shooting you need the swiftest and best-balanced ammunition made.

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION (Not Made by a Trust)

is loaded with our own smokeless powders which produce a maximum muzzle velocity by burning progressively all along the barrel.

Robin Hood Ammunition reduces the "kick" because all the force of the powder is used to propel the shot or bullet. As a natural and scientific result Robin Hood will shoot quicker and with greater accuracy than any other ammunition.

Prove it by test. Ask your dealer for Robin Hood shot shells or metallic cartridges, or write us if he is not supplied. Our interesting catalogue is free to every man who carries a gun.

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION CO. 7th Street, Swanton, Vt.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High-est references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

LAND SHOW IS ON

MAYOR KELLER SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF CITY AND RALPH W. WHEELOCK FOR STATE.

GOVERNORS WIRE GREETINGS

Charles Patterson Recites Organization, Ideals and Purposes of the Exhibition—Great Collection of Exhibits.

St. Paul.—With speeches by Mayor Herbert P. Keller for St. Paul, Ralph W. Wheelock, representing Governor Eberhart, for the state, and with greetings read from President Lewis Pewell of the Northwest Development League, and each of the governors of the states represented who are now on the tour of the Western Governors' Special, the Northwestern Land Products Show was officially opened.

Charles Patterson, of St. Paul, chairman of the executive committee of the league, presided at the opening. In his introductory address he retold the history of the organization, its purposes and ideals, and its relation to the growth of the northwest.

Mayor Herbert P. Keller, speaking in behalf of the city of St. Paul, congratulated the Northwest Development League for the movement it had begun.

Wheelock Speaks for Governor.

Ralph W. Wheelock, representing Governor Eberhart, extended the congratulations and good wishes of the state to the show.

Besides the telegrams from Governors Eberhart, of Minnesota, Norris, of Montana, Burke, of North Dakota, Vessey, of South Dakota, Howley, of Idaho, Carey, of Wyoming, Oddie, of Nevada and Vest of Oregon, greetings were read from Colvin B. Brown, of the Panama-Pacific exposition, former Governor Brady, and others of the Governors' Special.

The concert of the St. Paul quartet attracted a good share of the attention of the visitors at the show, and they shared honors in popularity with the Minnesota State band. The members of the quartet were dressed as farmers and carried cabbages, carrots, alfalfa and other farm products. They sang popular selections at intervals throughout the evening show.

Films Draw Large Crowds.

In the lecture hall the illustrated lectures and moving pictures of life in the northwest drew a large crowd, and the hall was well filled all evening. John F. Fox, of the Northern Pacific, pigeonhed views in Yellowstone National park, while C. C. Morrison gave an interesting stereopticon talk on the Glacier National park on the line of the Great Northern.

The Minnesota State band, under the direction of A. L. Ryder, entertained the large crowds, both afternoon andevening, with its concerts in the band stand in the left balcony. A large group of people were gathered in the balcony about the band stand, and every number of the program was applauded enthusiastically. Its programs, of the more standard as well as the popular music, are so made up as to please music lovers of the most varying tastes.

The first day was Children's day and St. Paul school children were guests of the show. Various other days will be devoted to special interests.

The immense auditorium building is filled with thousands of exhibits by the various northwestern states and many exhibits have been installed by the boosting organizations of different counties. Every branch of agricultural activity in the northwest is amply represented.

FORWARD MOVEMENT BOOSTED

Winona.—Defining the Men and Religion Forward Movement, which was recently started in this city and resulted in the organization of the Federated Churches, as one of the greatest advances of modern history in uplifting the morality of the human race and more closely uniting the men and the church, Fred A. Anderson, Minneapolis, executive secretary of the State Federation of Churches, addressed the local federation. He predicted that movement would branch out to every department of the church. A conference of the local members will be held some time in January as a result of Mr. Anderson's advice.

To Suspend Dividends.

New York, N. Y. — The Great Northern ore properties trustees have decided against any further dividend payments pending readjustments to meet the changed situation brought about by the announcement by the United States Steel corporation of its purpose to terminate its lease of the ore lands on Jan. 1, 1918.

Gas Well at Jeffers.

Jeffers.—While A. E. Bohlke and William Nickel were engaged in drilling a well on the farm of Fred Nickel, they struck a hard substance and in order to make more room for the casing, Mr. Bohlke lighted a fuse to a charge of dynamite. The light lighted gas coming from the well, and Mr. Bohlke's hair and eyebrows were badly singed. He failed to lose any hair and the burns received were slight. The explosion of the dynamite was heard a distance of six miles. The well is now flowing 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS

Northern Minn. Assn. Holds Winter Meeting at St. Cloud.

St. Cloud.—The annual winter meeting of the Northern Minnesota Development Association, which was held here last week, was largely attended, representative men coming from all the counties in the district composing the organization. Particularly were the newspaper men present and one feature of the convention was a dinner given for them by Al-



DELVAH EASTMAN

vah Eastman of the Journal-Press, who is a candidate for congressman-at-large, and is getting the benefit of a first-rate newspaper boom by his numerous friends of the press.

Reapportionment was the main bone of contention of the meeting, the delegates being a unit for this popular measure, but being divided into two camps on the subject of demanding an immediate extra session of the legislature. It was the final decision of the majority that the special session would be useless, although the resolutions made strong demands for a reapportionment bill at the next regular session.

With reapportionment out of the way, good roads got a share of attention, and an interesting paper was read, from the pen of Bob Dunn of Princeton, who could not be present.

International Falls was selected for holding the midwinter meeting. The following officers were elected:

President—Cyrus McKing, Deer River.

Secretary—W. R. MacKenzie, Bemidji (re-elected.)

Treasurer—Walter J. Smith (re-elected).

Executive Committee—M. N. Koll, Cass Lake; Cyrus McKing, Deer River; W. J. Brown, Warren; Hubert J. Eva, Duluth; W. R. MacKenzie, Bemidji.

STATE POULTRY SHOW JAN. 11-17.

Officers Predict Exposition Will Be Better Than Ever.

Minneapolis.—The Minnesota State Poultry association calls its big show to be held in the armory, Jan. 11 to 17, the "Quality Show of the Northwest." The show will be greater in every respect than any previous poultry show ever held in Minneapolis because the state legislature has appropriated $1,500 and the business men of Minneapolis have taken hold to boost it as never before.

The state poultry association has combined with the Minneapolis Kennel club and a feature that Minneapolis has long lacked—a good dog show—will be held in conjunction with the poultry show.

Officers Off to Get Pointers.

George N. Houghton, president of the association; Frank Van Sant, secretary-manager; Mrs. John Kruse and some of the other directors will leave this week for Chicago to attend the big poultry show which will be held there Dec. 14 to 19, to get some ideas for the exhibit here in January and also to secure some of the choice exhibits there for show here.

About 2,000 fancy fowls will be put on exhibition here.

STRIKE TIES UP WINONA CARS

Employes Confident, But Company Promises Service Today.

Winona.—Not a street car wheel is turning on the Winona street railway system as the result of a strike which was started by the motormen's union. Three hours after the men abandoned their cars at the appointed hour, men from the clerical force of the offices manned one of the cars and took it in operation on the main line until dusk, when it was put in the barn, leaving the city without street car service for the first night in twenty years.

Both sides are confident and apparently the strike has settled down to an endurance test. There was no violence.

"The Boy Detective."

Life in a street city as depicted in "The Boy Detective," Chas. E. Blaney's play, has an overlasting claim on his time, interest, and entertainment and avoidance of the harsh exaggeration of falsely sensational stunt makes this play an achievement of the commendable sort. The many unusual characters, the excellence of the many players in a theatre so comfortable to play and play before, all go to make the

IRON ROYALTIES FALL

State in Receipts $214,177.75—Decrease of 7,000,000 Long Tons.

St. Paul.—In a season in which the full shipments from this state fell off 7,000,000 long tons and the shipments from the state mines were less than half what they were last year, the state's revenue on its iron ore royalties for 1911 amounted only to $214,177.25, $142,444.75 less than they were in 1910, according to figures compiled by J. F. Funk, clerk of mines, and filed in the state auditor's office.

Ten of the twenty open states mines shipped during the 1911 season 15,079 cars of ore, amounting to 603,515 long tons. In 1910 the shipments from the state mines reached 1,073,200 long tons; in 1909, 838,032.

"It was thought at the beginning of the season that the shipments from the state properties would amount to 1,500,000 or possibly 2,000,000 tons," Mr. Funk said, "but dullness in the iron market caused a slack of orders, and instead of the increase expected the reverse was experienced."

"The shipments from the state mines are small compared with those of the United States Steel corporation," he continued. "This season's output, however, has been disappointing to it and to the other large shippers, and the figures given out at the close of the season show total shipments of 24,366,759 tons, a decrease of 7,000,000 tons as compared with the season of 1910, when 31,366,759 tons were shipped from the state."

Of the twenty state mines now opened and which have either shipped or are ready to ship, seventeen are on state school lands, the 25-cent flat royalty per ton going into the permanent school fund. The remaining three belong to the swamp land fund.

During the past shipping season the state employed nine men as inspectors, engineers and car checkers to look after its interests, with headquarters at Hibbing. F. A. Wilkes is the chief inspector.

During the season just closed the state received $135,677.75 in direct royalties on ore shipped; $75,000 from sixty others paying a minimum royalty for non-shipments at $1,250 each and $13,300 more from the 133 mines which pay the annual payment of $100 charged against non-shipping mines for the first five years of the lease, before the minimum royalty is assessed. This makes the total revenue for 1911 $214,177.75.

Figuring on the same basis, the state received in 1910 $268,323.50 in direct royalties, which, added to the other two items, then the same, made a total revenue of $356,623.50.

BEAULIEUS ARE ACQUITTED.

Indian Cases at Fergus Falls Are Brought to a Sudden End.

Fergus Falls.—The Beaulieu cases came to a sudden end here. The government rested and the defense at once moved for a directed verdict in favor of the defendants. George H. Edgerton and C. D. O'Brien argued for the motion and Judge W. A. Morton against it. At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Morris announced that the motion was granted, and Gus H. Beaulieu, Robert G. Beaulieu, Benjamin I. Fairbanks and John Loachy walked out of the court-room acquitted of the charge.

"I have a very strong opinion about the Clapp amendment and the manner in which it was administered," said Judge Morris, "but that is not the matter at issue here. The question is: Did these defendants conspire to defraud the government by inducing Indians to represent themselves as mixed bloods and there is no evidence to sustain any such charge. The Nichols-Chisholm Lumber company, which the defendants represented, appears to have treated witnesses fairly and to have paid them good prices for all the timber purchased. The defendants are discharged."

WHITE EARTH PROBE ASSURED

Steenerson's Request for Inquiry of Alleged Frauds Will Be Rushed.

Washington.—Chairman Graham of the house committee on expenditures in the interior department assured Representative Steenerson that the resolution providing that a sub-committee of the house committee shall visit the White Earth reservation and hold a hearing there in connection with the investigation begun last summer, will be reported favorably at an early date and brought before the house for adoption. Mr. Steenerson does not agree with those who allege that huge frauds have been perpetrated against practically the entire Indian population of the reservation, although admitting that such is the case in a number of instances, and believes that something should be done toward settling the question of title to the various areas acquired by individuals and corporations. He is in favor of some kind of remuneration to those Indians upon whom fraud was perpetrated.

PIONEERS HOLD MEETING

Duluth and Superior Residents Plan to Picnic in Minnesota.

Duluth.—The seventh annual meeting of the pioneer residents of Duluth and Superior, held in the Commercial club building, was a most successful meeting and dinner was served. The

COSTS LESS THAN 55 CENTS A BUSHEL TO RAISE WHEAT IN CANADA

A FREQUENT QUESTION ANSWERED.

Western Canada probably suffered less from weather conditions during the year of 1911 than did almost any other portion of the country. Seeding was most successful and the growing conditions up to July were never better. Crops of all kinds showed wonderful promise at that time and were universally good, but there was not the usually excellent ripening weather in August and the effects of this were felt. Many fields that late in July promised 40 and 50 bushels per acre, what were reduced to 25 and 30 bushels, while some of course gave the full expectancy and others somewhat less. Generally speaking, also however, in face of these conditions, it is found that during the months of September and October, the total amount of contract wheat marketed and inspected was about 20 million bushels, which realized a total of 18½ million dollars, the average price for this wheat being 97¾ cents; thus below contract for the two months was a little over 15 million bushels, which at an average price of 89¾ cents per bushel realized a little over eleven million dollars, or a grand total for all wheat of 35 million bushels, which realized a total of a little over thirty-one million dollars.

On the first of November, there was in the hands of the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for sale and seed about 180 million bushels of wheat, from which fact some idea may be had of the value of the wheat crop of 1911.

A careful canvass made by the Winnipeg Free Press made of a number of-fices farming in a large way indicates that even with the extreme expense of harvesting the crop, which has been caused by the labor scarcity and difficulty in threshing, wheat has been produced and put on the market for less than 55 cts. a bushel. The average freight rate is not over 12 cts. per bushel. This would make the cost of prodnction and freight 68 cts. and would leave the farmer an actual margin on his low-grade wheat of 17½ cts. and for his high-grade wheat of 19⅛ cts.; and though this is not as large a profit as the farmer has every right to expect, it is a profit not to be despised, and which should leave a very fair amount of money to his credit when all the expenses of the year have been paid; unless the value of low-grade wheat sinks very much below its present level.

Salted Leg.

Little Girl—Your papa has only got one leg, hasn't he?

Veteran of Last Girl—Yes.

Little Girl—Where's his other one?

Veteran's Little Girl—Aunty, dear, it's in heaven.—Home Herald.

"Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Excitement.

"What's that racket out there?"

"That's Fido. He's chased your fuzzy hat up the tall tree."

Tightness across the chest means a cold and a cough. That's the best danger. Cure that cold with Hamlins Wizard Oil before it runs into Consumption or Pneumonia.

Couldn't Bear Sight of Him.

"He's the light of my life, pa."

"I don't like the light in my eyes."

One pugilist never offers to fight another just for fun.

Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial,

Gentle and Effective.

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. in the Circle, on every Package of the Genuine.

DO NOT LET ANY DEALER DECEIVE YOU.



MINIATURE PICTURE OF PACKAGE.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS THE MOST PLEASANT, WHOLESOME AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLES, HEADACHES AND BILIOUSNESS DUE TO CONSTIPATION, AND TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS IT IS NECESSARY TO BUY THE GENUINE AND ONLY GENUINE, WHICH IS MANUFACTURED BY THE

Note the Full Name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE. REGULAR PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE, ONE SIZE ONLY. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Housework Drudgery



Housework is drudgery for the weak woman. She breathes, dusts and scrubs, or is on her feet all day attending to the many details of the household, her back aching, her temples throbbing, nerves quivering under the stress of pain, possibly dizzy feelings. Sometimes rest in bed is not refreshing, because the poor tired nerves do not permit of refreshing sleep. The real need of weak, nervous women is satisfied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

This "Prescription" restores the sense of dignity and womanliness, banishes nervousness and sleeplessness, and cures those distressing ailments so peculiar to women. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and builds up flesh.

Dr. Pierce is perfectly willing to let every one know what his "Favorite Prescription" contains, a complete list of ingredients on the bottle-wrapper. Do not let any unscrupulous druggist persuade you that his substitute of unknown ingredients is "just as good." Insist on what you want, or you will be sure to pay dollars for cents, but no profit. Just smile and shake your head!

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cures liver ills.

Rayo Lamps and Lanterns

Scientifically constructed to give most light for the oil they burn.

Easy to light, clean and rewick. In numerous finishes and styles, each the best of its kind.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo Lamps and Lanterns, or write for illustrated booklets direct to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

KODAKS

and SUPPLIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. DEVELOPING AND FINISHING A SPECIALTY. Send for catalogue. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. EASTMAN KODAK CO. OF CANADA, LTD. EASTMAN BROS., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits, when you can own a farm in the

Famous Western Canada

Free Homestead and pre-emption quarters as well as land held by railway and land companies, can be secured by settlers.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid railway facilities, good markets, good schools and churches. For pamphlet "Last Best West," descriptive of soil, climate, resources, etc., and particulars as to terms, railway rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Canadian Offices: 178 Second Street, E.E. Winnipeg, Man.; 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; 123 Second Street, Portland, Ore.; 2 Rink, 124 1st St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Free homestead and pre-emption quarters as well as land held by railway and land companies can be secured by settlers.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid railway facilities, good markets, good schools and churches. For pamphlet "Last Best West," descriptive of soil, climate, resources, etc., and particulars as to terms, railway rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Canadian Offices: 178 Second Street, E.E. Winnipeg, Man.; 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; 123 Second Street, Portland, Ore.; 2 Rink, 124 1st St., Milwaukee, Wis.

RUPTURE

cured in a few days without a surgical operation. No pay until cured. Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 70 Century Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 51-1911.

REAL ESTATE

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS for sale by the Great Northern Railway. Descriptive literature and information regarding districts in Canada where the Great Northern Railway has large tracts of land for sale, sent free upon application. Correspondence solicited. Address Land Commissioner, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER



The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is just like a portable range.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods than any other dye. Sold by druggists everywhere. Write for free booklet telling how to dye, bleach or mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Ill.

Lenox Soap



Free—To Lenox Soap Users

If you use Lenox Soap and would like a copy of a 68-page book—"Approved Methods for Home Laundering," send us a Lenox Soap wrapper, tell us that you want a "laundry book," and we will send it, absolutely free.

The book is exceedingly practical. It was written by a well-known authority on laundry matters, and covers the subject thoroughly.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio

How Christmas Grew to be what it is Today

By Charles Phillips

Waiting for the Messiah and a New Christmas.

By Henry Tyrrell

A PASTOR 50 YEARS

Rev. John Cowan in One Church That Long.

Half a Century Ago a Young Man Came to a Missouri Community and Has Been Pastor There Ever Since.

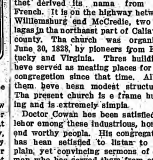
Fulton, Mo.—Fifty years the pastor of one church—that is the record of Rev. Dr. John Fleming Cowan. Recently the people in northeast Callaway county rested upon a two-days' celebration in his honor.

For half a century Doctor Cowan has served the Old Auxvasse Presbyterian church as pastor. For two score years and ten he has presided as spiritual adviser and servant of a church that is in a sense the mother church of many of those now in existence in this section.

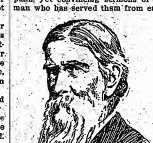
Doctor Cowan came to the Old Auxvasse church as a young man of twenty-four. The country was rent with strife and the lines were sharply drawn. He was a man of southern beliefs and his people were of the same mind. He fitted into the post and he has fitted there ever since.

Auxvasse church is so-called because it stands on a high elevation in a big bend of the Auxvasse river, a stream that derived its name from the French. It is on the highway between Williamsburg and McCredie, two villages in the northeast part of Callaway county. The church was organized June 30, 1838, by pioneers from Kentucky and Virginia. Three buildings have served as meeting places for the congregation since that time. All of them have been modest structures. The present church is a frame building and is extremely simple.

Doctor Cowan has been satisfied to labor among these industrious, honest and worthy people. His congregation has been settled according to the plain, yet convincing sermons of the man who has served them from early



THE REV. JOHN FLEMING COWAN



THE OLD AUXVASSE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

youth until the declining years of his life. Nowhere in this section is a community of better people and nowhere is there a men of the cloth who has followed nearer in the footsteps of the men whose teachings he has endeavored to emulate than Doctor Cowan. Idealism has been demonstrated in its fullest sense.

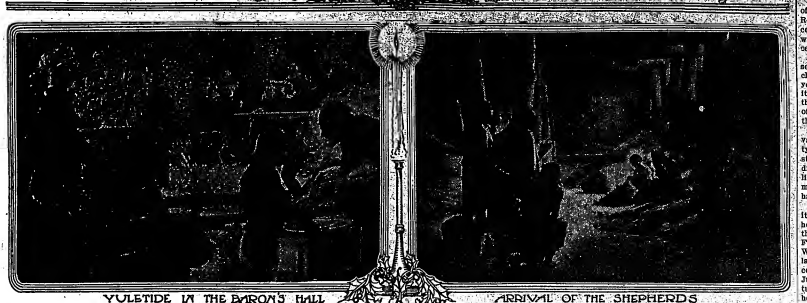
When the preachers of the pioneer days came to serve the congregation of Old Auxvasse they found a church built of logs. In 1840 a church of brick was erected. Than in 1870 came the building that is still serving as the home of worship.

Doctor Cowan was born at Foteed, Mo., March 4, 1837. Much of his early education was gained through his father, Rev. John P. Cowan, one of the early Presbyterian ministers of the state. He graduated from Westminster college in 1858 and then took a theological course at Princeton Seminary, completing his work there in 1861.

Rev. Mr. Cowan lived in the country near the church until his wife died and his daughter married. His wife was Miss Jane Crank, a native of Callaway county. In 1888 Mr. Cowan moved to Fulton, where he is teaching modern languages in Westminster college. These new duties did not lessen his love for the pastoral work of the Old Auxvasse church and he continued in the pastorate.

He has preached to the congregation of the Old Auxvasse church 2,500 times. In other churches during revival meetings and occasional visits he has preacher 1,300 times. He has conducted fifty revival meetings in various churches.

To the Auxvasse church during the fifty years of his pastorate 895 members have been added, 500 children have been baptized and 240 couples have been married. One hundred and three persons members of the congregation have died during that period and Doctor Cowan has conducted their funerals. Five members of the were men of the cloth.



YULETIDE IN THE BARON'S HALL — ARRIVAL OF THE SHEPHERDS

GUNGEET the prophet held up his hand.

A sudden cry smote the chilly air, the red edge of the sun creeping behind the snow cap of Everest seemed to the multitude a reflection on the scythe which Gungeet held in his hand, reddened with the blood of the Rsnow's first born, which had been offered as a propitiatory sacrifice to the Sun God. It was mid-winter—the winter solstice—and the sun rays were so feeble that the sun worshippers were sore afraid that unless the blood of a royal prince was shed for absorption by their weakening god the world would pass into darkness and all would die.

As the sun rose higher in the heavens the multitude of worshippers exchanged gifts, and on the crags and high places of the Mount of Ghoom, which is above Darjiling, in the Himalayas, goats were sacrificed to the sun god, who was hailed by the multitude as a new-born babe, refreshed and renewed with the blood of their princeling offering.

For thousands of years before the birth of Jesus of Nazareth this drama was enacted in the mountains of India and the tradition was carried by the merchants into Persia, Egypt and China to become later part of the Pagan saturnalia of the Romans and the Druids.

For two centuries of the Christian era there is no indisputable evidence of any celebration of Christ's birth. The primitive Christians, like sensible opportunists, made it the festival of the "Light of All Nations," borrowing from the east, the birthplace of all religions, the birthday of the sun god, which was held by the Romans (on the day when light got the better of darkness, and the days began to get longer) as a great festival, in celebration of "the birthday of the preconquered sun."

The first historical account of the celebration of Christmas day is connected with the persecutor, Diocletian, who, when holding court at Nicomedia, about 300 A. D., on hearing that a multitude of Christians were assembled in the city to celebrate the birthday of Jesus, ordered the church doors to be closed and the building to be set ablaze, so that all the worshippers perished in the flames. Diocletian was possessed of the most terrible of all heresies, that moral forces can be put down by physical ones. Christianity by fire and sword, but his successor, Julian, in the next generation, when Diocletian had done his worst, and done it thoroughly, had to admit that all was in vain. He may not, in fact, have said, "Thou hast conquered, Oh, Galilean!" though Julian proved it.

Early in the thirteenth century the Christian church sanctioned feasting on Christmas day by removing the obligation of observing abstinence whenever that festival should fall on a Friday. By abstinence is meant that flesh meat shall not be indulged in, and as every Friday throughout the year was a day specially marked for such mortification, Christmas must, indeed, have been somewhat chaotic when the feast was in reality more than a fast by reason of its occurrence on a Friday. That, however, is quite forgotten by present-day observers; and for close on 700 years Christmas day has been observed by even the most piously inclined as the occasion for indulging in good cheer.

In "merry England" the festival is made a thoroughly enjoyable one, though the days have changed somewhat since Dickens rode through the streets of London and told of the scenes of Christmas joy he witnessed in the lamplit streets. Nowadays electricity has taken the place of gas and lamplight, and instead of the slow, wheezy horse vehicles of Dickens' day the streets of Merry England are traversed by electric and oil motor carriages. Butcher's shops, old-fashioned dinner prevails, and from king to commoner all go to the place each calls home to eat wellmade soup, goose or turkey, potatoes, sprouts, mince pies and Christmas pudding.

"Stille Nacht, heilige nacht," has been sung in Germany for many untold Christmases beneath the illuminated pine tree, and its population of sixty-five millions will enjoy their gingerbread and honey cakes.

In Denmark Christmas is a most important and beautiful festival. Despite all other changes, it preserves its old character, and is universally celebrated among rich and poor.

In Russia the spirit of St. Nicholas is rampant, and the streets of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga and other centers are alive with silvery-belled drochas, all bearing happy muscovites exchanging calls and bearing each other presents, which are opened at sweet-laden tables shrouded in vapor from the steaming samovars.

In New-York City there will be millions of conspiracies to surprise the children, for with our polyglot peoples no nation restricts to the extent the United States does the inner meaning for the world of the festivals of the Christ child. Here, more than anywhere else in the world, the spirit of Christmas invites our own happiness in seeking that of others, and in the accomplishment of good will toward men we know we yearly replant the rose that blossomed in the snow of the first Christmas night.

GIVEN the idea of a new coming of Christ today is an influence, if not an obsession with countless millions of people in all parts of the world.

With all Christians it is a thrilling thought, or a devout wish. With some it is a faith and a prophecy. The Adventists, under their various denominations—Evangelical, Advent Christians, Seventh Day, Life and Advent Union and others—look for Christ's return at a nearly date within the present age, according to the same Hebrew prophecies which forecast his birth at Bethlehem of Judea. There are in the United States alone 2,544 Adventist churches, with an aggregate of 100,000 communicants.

The Jews expect a Messiah yet to come.

The Bahaists, or "Truth-Knowers," whose cult, a modern offshoot of Mohammedanism, has made remarkable headway in Europe and America during the past decade or two, believe that the reincarnation of the Master has already taken place in our time. Their priests and propagandists declare it their mission to make known to the world the glad tidings that Bahá Ullah, the head of their faith, who dwells in the flesh at Acre in Syria, is none other than Jesus Christ re-incarnated and come again to earth in fulfillment of the ancient prophecies.

The Theosophists, whose "Universal Brotherhood" was founded by Mme. Blavatsky in 1875, with headquarters at Adyar, Madras, India, believe the incarnate appearance of Christ in this world to be imminent at the present moment. They believe that the Jesus of our faith, even now incarnate but not manifested to man, will take a new body, manifest himself visibly and lead mankind in the evolution of a higher civilization, an epoch of Christian socialism in which wisdom and compassion will make a true brotherhood of man at a time within the lives of the younger people of the present generation.

The above enumeration includes only a few of the world-wide sects and creeds that enter look for a new birth of Christ, or believe that such a refincarnation has already, and recently, taken place. The idea, more or less definitely formulated, animates an incalculable number of smaller communities and individuals not taken account of here.

And it is a significant fact that, however widely at variance their theories and grounds of faith may be, all these millions of Adventists meet on common ground in the popular belief that this present age reproduces, in the world's cycles, the Augustan age of Rome, with its over-ripe and decadent civilization and accompanying spiritual unrest.

The earthly scene is set for some new and awesome act in the drama of Eternity.

The Scriptures of old and the signs of the times today, thoughtful men point out, alike warn us that the hour of fate is at hand. Christians have done their best and their worst to the Church of God for now over eighteen centuries, and she stands today a mournful exhibition of their devastating work. Broken and divided into hundreds of warring sects, she no longer bears the voice that inspired the early church. Truly it is time to expect that the Lord will himself arise and come to rebuild the spiritual Zion and restore the waste places of the spiritual Jerusalem. Although we "know not the day or the hour," yet the time when the Lord's coming is at hand is not altogether hidden from us. The signs which are to precede and usher in his coming are plainly and abundantly set forth in Scripture, and we are exhorted to watch for them and know that the time is near. All these predicted signs in the social, moral, political, civil, ecclesiastical and spiritual spheres, declare the Adventists, are now either fulfilled or fulfilling.

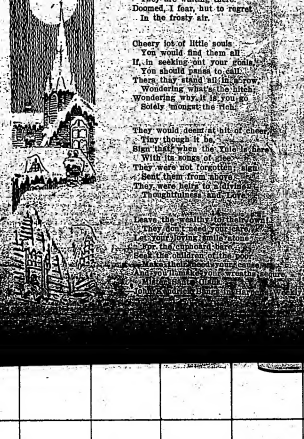
All the ecclesiastical prophecies of Christ's second coming rest on the same foundation—namely, the fulfillment of previous Biblical prophecies and the assumption that this indicates further fulfillments yet to come. It is claimed that inasmuch as the birth of Christ was foretold (Isaiah vii., 14), and that the Messiah should take place in Bethlehem of Judea (Micah v., 2), and the several other prophecies concerning a Messiah (Isaiah liii., 8-9; Psalms xvi., 10), that he came in fulfillment of the time and in the manner prescribed, that the fourth prophecy, relating to the second appearance of the Messiah, demands expectant belief.

In the New Testament the third and fourth chapters of Second Timothy and the twenty-fourth of St. Matthew are regarded by many as forecasting the present condition of Christendom. We are living in the divided states of the decadent Roman Empire. The nations are torn with strife and contention, and are supporting millions of men in arms in anticipation of vast wars in the near future. Such was the condition of the world at the time of Christ's first coming. "In the last days, perilous times shall come," men were to depart from the faith and go in devious ways. Atheism, infidelity, socialism and anarchy have risen in a great wave that is eating at the very foundations of our religious, political and social life.

In the way of physical portents it is estimated that there have been more earthquakes within the last century or so than in all previous times in the recorded history of the world.

What do these signs of the times, heavenly and earthly phenomena, political and religious upheavals, mean? To the Adventists they mean that Christ is coming again, and soon.

An Appeal to Santa Claus



Hi there, Mister Santa Claus,
Hiking through the sky,
Careful lest you break the laws
Speeding swiftly by.
Better give your car a rest
In its onward flight.
Come down here and be my guest
Just for Christmas night.

I'll show you a thing or two
You'll do well to see;
Little people—not a few—
Waiting wistfully.
Hoping you will not forget
They are waiting there,
Doomed, I fear, but to regret
In the frosty air.

Cheery lot of little souls
You would find them all
If, in seeking out your goals,
You should pause to call.
There, they stand all in a row,
Wondering what's the hitch;
Wondering why, if so you go
Solely 'mongst the rich.

They would deem it bit of cheer
They, though it be,
Slim that when the Yule is here
With its songs of glee.
They were not forgotten quite
Sent them from above
They were heirs to Heavenly light
Thoughtfulness and love.

Leave the wealthy to their fate
They don't need your visit;
Those who have not, they can wait
For, in comparison,
Scant the children of the poor
Scarce a single toy
Many there will be, I'm sure
Who will mourn and sigh.

Hi there, Mister Santa Claus,
Hiking through the sky,
Careful lest you break the laws
Speeding swiftly by.
Better give your car a rest
In its onward flight.
Come down here and be my guest
Just for Christmas night.

The Mistletoe.

Some of the ancient herbals this plant was called are "misseldon," or more commonly "missel." The plant was venerated by the bards of Greece and Rome. There is reference to the mistletoe in the works of Virgil, in the Edda and in Celtic literature.

Druids collected it with great solemnity. The priest or Druid cut it with a golden sickle, and it was held that the branches of ancient Britons possessed only that mistletoe which grew upon certain trees.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1911. NO. 40.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Broadway Is Routed by a 'Monster'



NEW York.—No sign remained in the Broadway theater district the next morning following the scenes that were enacted there one night when a maddened beast charged up and down, spreading terror and consternation, causing handsomely gowned women to faint and strong men to leave their cocktails untouched and flee for safety. That lion with the burning tail that broke loose during the Cosmy Island fire last spring was a tame affair in comparison with the Broadway monster.

The beast is dead, the police blotter has a small item about it, but it is evident that the management is anxious to minimize the affair for the sake of the public. Hundreds of witnesses will testify that the creature was at least eight feet tall. Its flaming mouth and wicked fangs were terrible for description.

The beast was seen first at Broadway and Forty-second street. With a blood-curdling roar, wow!! it rushed up to a beautiful woman and planted its paws on her shirt. Her companion rushed to her assistance and fearlessly planted a kick in the monster's ribs. "Ki, yi!" screamed the wild thing, as it tore off down Broadway. At Fortieth street, two boys, with the foolhardiness of youth, tried to seize the animal by its stubby tail. The beast turned upon them and bayed horribly.

On to Thirty-ninth street, scattering pedestrians right and left, raced the great dog. If dog indeed it was. At the corner it rubbed its horrid head against a freshly creased pair of trousers and emitted a whine that was the most terrifying than its bark. The owner of the trousers sprinted through Thirty-ninth street, uttering cries of fear, and the beast raced madly after him.

Even the police were forced to admit then that the situation called for desperate measures. Patrolmen McNamara and Dobbins drew their revolvers. Dobbins shot straight and true, and the monster keeled over in the gutter.

Brother and Sister Meet After Years



BALTIMORE.—Separated for more than a half century, but united through the efforts of a brother and sister, who live across the ocean, William Wilson of Island Point, Vt., and his sister, Mrs. Catherine Wallace of this city, are spending a few days together at Mrs. Wallace's home in northeast Baltimore.

It was in 1860 that Mr. Wilson, just [illegible] left his home in County Tyrone, Ireland, to tempt his luck in America. His little sister Catherine bade him good-by. Mr. Wilson went to Massachusetts and afterward took up farming in Vermont. His sister followed him across the Atlantic seven years afterward and made her home in Philadelphia. In the meantime she had been corresponding with her brother. Mr. Wilson moved, and though Mrs. Wallace was given his new address she lost it.

That was 35 years ago, and in all the intervening years no word passed between the two. In the meantime Mr. Wilson was prospering and was becoming a man of influence in his community. By thrift and industry he managed to make his way in the world and become the possessor of a 300-acre farm, one of the finest in his section of the state.

Mr. Wilson wrote to his brother in England, Isaac Wilson, seventy-six years old, who in turn wrote to his sister, Mrs. Martha Busby, who was still living on the old homestead in the north of Ireland. Through her it was learned that Mrs. Wallace was living in this city, and this information was sent to Mr. Wilson. A few weeks ago he came to Baltimore.

Electric Street Makes 'em All Dance



CHICAGO.—A man in a raglan overcoat and carrying a grip came along Clark street the other evening. His hat was pulled down over his brow to shield his face from the driving rain, and he seemed in a great hurry. Suddenly he stopped in front of No. 224 with a scared look on his face. Then he began to dance. The proprietor of the place at 124 rushed out, protesting.

"Here," he said, "you can't do that. You'll ruin my business."

He seized the dancer by the shoulders. "You'll have to—" he began, but the words died on his lips and safe way to the same scared look of the first man. He started dancing, too.

A crowd gathered. Some of them began to jeer. A street urchin pushed a companion toward the dancers. He slid across the wet sidewalk and clutched the dancers' legs. Then he also began to dance.

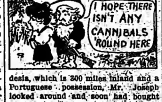
"That's enough o' that," shouted a policeman, arriving, as usual, a little late. "Move on there," he went on, pushing roughly toward the dancers. And then he, too, began to dance.

There were four dancing now, and finally one of the cars was rerouted into the gutter. It was the small boy.

"Say," he yelled, "they's electricity in that sidewalk. Them fellers is getting a shock."

An investigation was started. A short streetlet ran lamp and a wet sidewalk had united to electrify a strip of pavement about six feet square. Every person who touched it got a jolt of the power intended for the arc. It held its victims like sticky fly paper. And then they danced.

Man Aged 75 Returns to Pioneer Life



ELDORADO, KAN.—Not many men are pioneers at the age of seventy-five. This Kansas town presents one who is just as active and as anxious to penetrate desert and jungle as were any men who located in the state forty years ago. He is William I. Joseph.

This interesting Kansan was born in Morgantown, W. Va., came to Kansas forty years ago and located a homestead out near Potwin, in Butler county. He and his wife passed through all the hardships of the frontier, rearing a family of two sons and one daughter. As Mr. Joseph prospered, he bought land until he was owner of thousands of acres. Fifteen years ago Mrs. Joseph died and then the old pioneer spirit began to assert itself in this successful stockman and farmer.

Ignoring his age, he sold some of his interests and, with his only daughter, Alice, started for Africa, having [illegible] years of farming and stock raising [illegible] desia, which is 300 miles inland and a Portuguese possession. Mr. Joseph purchased land and soon had bought 35,000 acres of land at 50 cents an acre. They lived under the same conditions which prevailed in early Kansas days.

After spending a few months there Mr. Joseph and his daughter returned to their home in Butler county. But the wanderlust still was strong, and so a year ago he abandoned his all his family and they made the second trip to the old pioneering life, they now [illegible] miles inland. This time the party drove overland all summer and [illegible] arriving at the end of the journey [illegible]

PROMINENT PEOPLE

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One of the most remarkable situations in history is happening in the case of the young American, William Morgan Shuster, who, as treasurer-general of the Persian empire, has been beating the keenest diplomats of Europe for the past six months. This young man is only thirty-four years old and he started life as a newspaper [illegible]

This youngster, who has one of the biggest contracts in the world on his hands, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1877. His parents are divorced. After their separation, from Constantia Shuster obtained a position as a stenographer in the office of the comptroller of the currency in Washington. When the Spanish war broke out he was about seventeen years old. He remained in the office of the comptroller of the currency for [illegible] years, graduating from the high school and then from the college of commerce. In the latter institution he was a fellow. When Shuster was twenty-four years old he was appointed collector of customs at Manila by President McKinley. He was in the Philippines for [illegible] years, and through the administrations of Roosevelt and Taft. Shuster was diplomatic agent. When Shuster had finished his work in the Philippines he returned to Washington and started a law practice. He was a lawyer and financier of [illegible] years, having a paying practice to take charge of affairs in Persia.

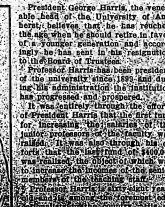
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The newly-elected master of the National Grange, chosen at Columbus [illegible] is Oliver Wilson of Magnolia [illegible] He is a native of Ohio, but has lived in Illinois since childhood. He is a farmer and has been a member of the grange 45 years. For fifteen years he has been head of the Illinois state organization.

The order of Husbandry, as the grange is more commonly known officially, is a secret order of the United States which was founded at Washington, D. C., December 4, 1867. Its purpose is to promote the interest of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and in business connected therewith. General depression in this line of activity followed the Civil war and was the impulse which brought this excellent organization into being. Men connected with several of the departments at Washington conceived the idea and prepared the ritual, but women are gladly accepted as members and have important parts in the initiatory work and conduct of grange lodges.

A GREAT ENGLISH PREACHER

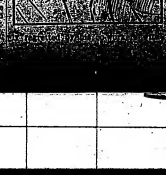


The man who has earned for himself the title of "the modern Savonarola," Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J., the great London preacher, is now in this country for a long visit and Americans will have an opportunity to study at close range this fiery and impassioned clergyman, who has gained international fame by his excoriations of the sins and follies of the idle and the wealthy in the British metropolis.

Although without any ecclesiastical title, Father Bernard Vaughan has as much influence in the church as many prelates. He is a favorite at all the Catholic courts of Europe, and he is a frequent guest at Sandringham Palace. And he is also an honored visitor in the London slums, where he is as much at home in a meeting of costermongers as at a king's garden party.

Father Vaughan will visit and will preach in nearly all the big cities of the United States during his visit. His oratory probably will be a surprise to those who are accustomed to the rather cold formalism of English preachers. It astonished his audience when he preached some years ago before Pope Leo XIII. in Rome.

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President Harris has been president of the university since 1899 and during his administration the institution has prospered and progressed.

It was entirely through the efforts of President Harris that the first fund for increasing the salaries of the professors of the faculty was raised. It was also through his efforts that the endowment fund of $400,000 was realized, the object of which was to increase the salaries of the professors. A member of the teaching staff of Amherst before Harris's administration was paid $1,200 a year. Now the salaries of the professors range from $2,500 to $4,000 a year. Harris has also been instrumental in [illegible]

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Schley Gifts in the National Museum



WASHINGTON.—The National Museum has recently received a large and valuable collection of memorials of the late Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N. This collection has been deposited by Mrs. Schley, widow of the admiral, and comprises a group of over 100 articles consisting of swords, medals, trophies, silver plate, uniforms, and personal mementos of the late admiral, partaking in his naval career as well as in his Masonic and other similar affiliations.

The collection contains a number of gold medals which were presented to Admiral Schley during the course of his long service in the navy, and especially in connection with the Spanish war, in recognition of his brilliant achievements. Among them is a gold medal from the Humane Society of Massachusetts, presented as a token of esteem for his faithful service when in command of the U. S. Expedition to Cape Nichine, which in 1884 rescued Lieut. (now general) Greeley and the other six survivors of the Greeley Arctic expedition.

There is also a handsome gold watch his native state, Maryland, presented to him in commemoration of the same event. Another medal, gorgeously studded with diamonds, was presented to the admiral by the state of Maryland at the close of the Spanish war, in recognition of his services in the battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898, when the Spanish fleet was destroyed.

Several handsome swords are included in the collection, gifts in commemoration of the same achievement, one from the state of Maryland and another, finished in gold, with a gem-incrusted scabbard and hilt, presented by the Knights Templars. Probably of most interest is the sword worn by Admiral Schley himself, his entire navel service of forty-one years, beginning with his graduation from Annapolis in 1860 and extending to 1901, when he reached the age limit and was retired.

Cloth for Uniforms Must Be Perfect



WHEN the government gives out a $1,000,000 cloth contract it sees to it that it gets material according to specifications. For this account the men of the United States army come nearer knowing to a certainty what they are buying in the way of cloth than do any other consumers in the country.

On Governor's Island, New York city, there is a testing laboratory for cloth. A specification of the weight per linear yard of each kind of cloth is mentioned; each bolt of goods is weighed, and if it falls short of the proper weight it is sent back. Next the question of wear and tear is considered, and again the specification is stated that each special kind of cloth will stand a strain of so many pounds to the inch filling way. So after weighing the next test is to cut a sample and try in a machine the strength of the cloth. If it will not stand this test the cloth is thrown out.

After the cloth has been pronounced perfect for weight and strength the dye tests are made; it must stand two acid tests for perspiration and the material must stand boiling for ten minutes in a certain soap solution, showing that it will stand washing with strong alkalis; and finally comes the weather test, the material being exposed 30 days on the roof without changing color appreciably.

If the cloth has passed its examinations successfully each yard of said piece is inspected, being run over machines for the purpose, while inspectors watch for an imperfection in the weave. As eighth of a yard for each imperfection is charged to the manufacturer.

Federal Prison for Women Under Way

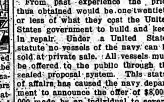


UNCLE SAM'S women prisoners, nearly five hundred of them, now scattered in state penitentiaries all over the country, soon will have a prison of their own, a true prison inside a prison, in fact, into which no man, aside from a few higher officers ever will penetrate.

The new prison is being built inside the walls of the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. It consists of a section of the prison inclosure, from which it will be cut off by high walls, as secure as those which surround the main inclosure. Though less likely to chance escape than the men, the women will be more securely confined than the most desperate characters in the men's prison. No community of nuns will be any more closely shut off from the world. Few visitors ever will penetrate the walls of the women's prison, and even visits from relatives will be confined as much as possible to women relatives.

The government now pays the various states to receive the prisoners. The new prison is known as the Federal Detention Farm. It will be the only one of the kind in the world. Its cost will be from two to three years' labor of the prisoners themselves. Under the present system the women prisoners are scattered in the state institutions, and the cost of maintaining them is high. Under the new system it is expected that the cost will be greatly reduced.

Warships to Be Sold for Small Sum



THIS navy department has received an offer of $8,000,000 cash for the battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts and the protected cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. The battleships participated in the battle of Santiago sailing in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet. All of these vessels are in first-class condition. They are now, and are known as the "white squadron" recently assembled in New York as a part of the great Atlantic fleet. They are also known in naval circles as the "second line" of defense for battle skirmishing. But the new Dreadnought type of battleship has rendered most of the vessels of the first line type obsolete. They are slow and cannot keep up with the modern battleship. Their guns are small and their armor [illegible]

The total cost of construction and repairs of the Indians to June 30, 1910, [illegible] $5,003,899.06; the Massachusetts $5,645,776.83, and the Iowa $7,265,445.56. The Columbia, a protected cruiser, [illegible] construction and repairs to June 30, 1910, [illegible] $4,058,350.14, and the Minneapolis $5,231,764.81.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. XI. SUNBEAM, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1911. NO. 40.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Broadway Is Routed by a 'Monster'



NEW York.—No sign remained in the Broadway theater district the next morning following the scenes that were enacted there one night when a deadened beast charged up and down, spreading terror and consternation, causing hundreds of gowned women to faint and strong men to leave their cocktails untouched and flee for safety. That lion with the hurdy tail that broke loose during the Coney island fire last spring was a tame affair in comparison with the Broadway monster.

The beast is described by the police blotter as a small four-footer, but it is evident that the police are anxious to minimize the seriousness of the panic. Hundreds of timid Broadwayites will testify that the thing was at least eight feet tall. Its flaming mouth and wicked fangs were too terrible for description.

The beast was seen first at Broadway and Forty-second street. With a blood-curdling "How, how!" it rushed up to a beautiful woman and planted its paws on her skirt. Her companion rushed to her assistance and fearlessly planted a kick in the monster's ribs. "Ki, yi!" screamed the wild thing, as it tore off down Broadway. At Fortieth street, two boys, with the foolhardiness of youth, tried to seize the animal by its stubby tail. The beast turned upon them and bayed horribly.

On to Thirty-ninth street, scattering pedestrians right and left, raced the great dog, if dog indeed it was. At the corner it rubbed its horrid head against a freshly creased pair of trousers and emitted a whine that was even more terrifying than its bark. The owner of the trousers sprinted through Thirty-ninth street, uttering cries of fear, and the beast raced mad ly after him.

Even the police were forced to admit then that the situation called for desperate measures. Patrolmen McNamara and Dobbins drew their revolvers. Dobbins shot straight and true, and the monster keeled over in the gutter.

Brother and Sister Meet After Years

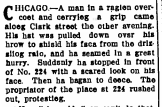
BALTIMORE.—Separated for more than a half century, but united through the efforts of a brother and sister, who live across the ocean, William Wilson of Island Point, Vt., and his sister, Mrs. Catherine Wallace of this city, are spending a few days together at Mrs. Wallace's home in northeast Baltimore.

It was in 1850 that Mr. Wilson, just [illegible] left his home in County Tyrone, Ireland, to tempt his luck in America. His little sister Catherine bade him good-by. Mr. Wilson went to Massachusetts and afterward took up farming in Vermont. His sister followed him across the Atlantic seven years afterward and made her home in Philadelphia. In the meantime she had been corresponding with her brother. Mr. Wilson moved, although Mrs. Wallace was given his new address she lost it.

That was 56 years ago, and in all this letterseeing years no word passed between the two. In the meantime Mr. Wilson was prospering and was becoming a man of influence in his community. By thrift and industry he managed to make his way in the world and became the possessor of a 200-acre farm, one of the finest in his section of the state.

Mr. Wilson wrote to his brother in England, Isaac Wilson, seventy-six years old, who in turn wrote to his sister, Mrs. Martha Bushy, who was still living on the old homestead in the north of Ireland. Through her it was learned that Mrs. Wallace was living in this city, and this information was sent to Mr. Wilson. A few weeks ago he came to Baltimore.

Electric Street Makes 'em All Dance



CHICAGO.—A man in a ragien overcoat and cerryieg a grip came along Clark street the other evening. His hat was pulled down over his brow to shield his face from the drizzling rain, and he seamed in a great hurry. Suddenly he stopped in front of No. 224 with a scared look on his face. Then he began to dance. The proprietor of the place at 224 rushed out, protesting.

"Here," he said, "you can't do that. You'll ruin my business."

His seized the dancer by the shoulders. "You'll have to—" he began, but the words died on his lips and eava way to the same scared look of the first man. He started dancing, too.

A crowd gathered. Some of them began to jear. A street urchin pushed a companion toward the dancers. He slid across the wat sidewalk and clutched the dancers' legs. Then he also began to dance.

"That's enough o' that," shouted a policeman, arriving, as usual, a little late. "Move on there," he went on, pushing roughly toward the dancers. And then he, too, began to dance.

There were four dancing now, and fically one of the four was crowded into the gutter. It was the small boy.

"Say," he yelled, "they's alactricity in that sidewalk. Them fellers is got the shock."

An investigation was started. A short circuited arc lamp and a wet sidewalk had united to electrify a strip of pavement about six feet square. Every person who touched it got a jolt of the power intended for the arc. It held its victims like sticky fly paper. And then they danced.

Man Aged 75 Returns to Pioneer Life

ELDORADO, KAN.—Not many men are pioneers at the age of seventy-five. This Kansas town presents one who is just as active and as anxious to penetrate desert and jungle as were any men who located in the west fifty years ago. He is William L. Joseph.

This interesting Kansan was born in Morgantown, W. Va., came to Kansas forty years ago and located a homestead oet near Potwin, in Butler county. He and his wife passed through all the hardships of the frontier, rearing a family of two sons and one daughter. As Mr. Joseph prospered, he bought land until he was owner of thousands of acres. Fifteen years ago Mrs. Joseph died and then the old pioneer spirit began to assert itself in this successful stockman and farmer.

Ignoring his age, he sold some of his interests and, with his only daughter, Alice, started for Africa, having heard of the possibilities of the land there. Arriving in Salisbury, Rhodesia, which is 300 miles inland and a Portuguese possession, Mr. Joseph looked around and soon had bought 25,000 acres of land at 50 cents an acre. They lived under the same conditions which prevailed in early Kansas days.

After spending a few months there Mr. Joseph and his daughter returned to their home in Butler county. But the wanderlust still was not satisfied, so a year ago he gathered up all his family and they made the second trip, the old pioneer leading the way to the promised land. This time the party stayed during the summer, and when they came home brought a Kaffir boy with them.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

PERSIAN TREASURER GENERAL



One of the most remarkable situations in history is happening in the case of the young American, William Morgan Shuster, who, as treasurer general of the Persian empire, has been beating the keenest diplomats of Europe for the past six months. This young man is only thirty-four years old and he started life as a stenographer.

This youngster, who has one of the biggest contracts in the world on his hands, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1877. His parents live there still. After his graduation from Columbia Shuster obtained a position as a stenographer in the war department at Washington. When the Spanish war broke out he was made assistant secretary of the commission that had charge of the evacuation of Cuba. He was then only twenty-two. Shuster remained in the Cuban customs service three years, and when he got through was special deputy collector of customs for Cuba. This was in 1900, and Shuster was twenty-four years old. A collector of customs for the Philippines was needed. It was one of the big administrative offices of the government's colonial possessions. Shuster was choice. When Shuster had done everything in the way of work in the Philippines he returned to Washington and started a law practice. He was a success as a lawyer and relinquished a paying practice to take charge of affairs in Persia.

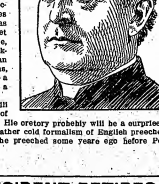
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Professor Harris has been president of the university since 1899 and during his administeration the institution has progressed and prospered.

It was entirely through the efforts of President Harris that the first fund for increasing the salaries of the junior professors of the faculty was raised. It was also through his efforts that the last fund of $400,000 was realized, the object of which was to increase the incomes of the senior members of the teaching staff.

Professor Harris is sixty-eight years old and is among the foremost educationalists in the country. His retirement, which he wishes to take effect before commencement in June, will be long missed by those who have labored for many years.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Schley Gifts in the National Museum



WASHINGTON.—The National Museum has recently received a large and valuable collection of mementoes of the late Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N. This collection has been deposited by Mrs. Schley, widow of the admiral, and comprises a group of over 100 articles consisting of swords, medals, trophies, silver plate, uniforms, and personal mementos of the late admiral, pertaining to his naval career as well as to his Masonic and other similar affiliations.

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Cloth for Uniforms Must Be Perfect



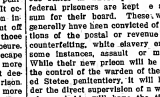
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Federal Prison for Women Under Way



UNCLE SAM'S women prisoners, nearly five hundred of them, now scattered in state penitentiaries all over the country, will have a prison of their own, a prison inside a prison, in fact, into which no one aside from a few higher officers ever will penetrate.

The new prison is being built inside the walls of the United States penitentiary at Leevenworth, Kan. It occupies one corner of the penitentiary enclosure, from which it will be cut off by high walls, as secure as those which surround the main enclosure. Though less likely to chance escape then the men, the women will be more securely confined than the most desperate characters in the men's prison. No community of nuns will be any more closely cut off from the world. Few visitors ever will penetrate the walls of the women's prison, and even visits from relatives will be restricted as much as possible to women relatives.

The government now pays the various states in whose prisons women federal prisoners are kept a stated sum for their board. These women generally have been convicted of violations of the postal or revenue laws, counterfeiting, white slavery and, in some instances, assault or murder. While their new prison will be under the control of the warden of the United States penitentiary, it will be under the direct supervision of a woman, who probably will have the title of superintendent. No guards, strictly speaking, will be necessary, but there will be several women warders, whose duties, however, will pertake more of the nature of forewomen.

Warships to Be Sold for Small Sum

THE navy department has received an offer of $8,000,000 cash for the battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts and the protected cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. The battleships participated in the battle of Santiago, aiding in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet. All of these vessels are in first-class condition. The Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts recently assembled in New York as a part of the great Atlantic fleet. They occupy what is known in naval circles as the "second line" of defense or battle arrayment. But owing to the new Dreadnought type of vessels now in the first line these vessels will in from two to seven years become obsolete, even for the second line, and will under ordinary circumstances be relegated to the "scrap heap" and sold at public auction.

From past experience the price thue obtained would be one-twentieth or less of what they cost the United States government to build and keep in repair. Under a United States statute no vessels of the navy can be sold at private sale. All vessals must be offered to the public through the sealed proposed system. This status of efforts has caused the navy department to announce the offer of $8,000,000 made by an individuel to several members of congress. They have been asked what chances there are of a joint resolution providing for the acceptance of the offer of $8,000,000 getting through congress and thus making such a private sale legal.

The total cost of constriction and repairs of the Indiana to June 30, 1910, is $8,602,394.05, the Massachusetts $7,945,776.09 and the Iowa $7,253,-536.50. The Columbia, a protected cruiser, cost in construction and repairs up to June 30, 1910, $4,816,459.16, and the Minneapolis $4,331,705.61.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - - MINN.

MYSTERY OF GLASS.

A correspondent recently reported what he described as the "curious freak" of a blackbird flying against a parlor window many times at the same spot. Such an incident is not uncommon. Birds have been known to fight for hours at a time, day after day, with their own image reflected in a pane of glass, pecking and fluttering against the pane and quite exhausting themselves in their fury to demolish the supposed rival. It is another instance of how the arts of our civilization corrupt and confuse the birds. It is the same with fishes. Darwin tells a story of a pike in an aquarium separated by plate glass from fish which were its proper food. In trying to get at the fish the pike would often dash with such violence against the glass as to be completely stunned. It did this for more than three months before it learned caution. Then when the glass was removed the pike would not attack those particular fishes, but would devour others freshly introduced. It did not at all understand the situation, but associated the punishment it had received not with the glass, but with a particular kind of fish. Darwin's American monkeys proved themselves more "knowing." When they cut themselves once with any sharp tool they would not touch it again or else would handle it with the greatest caution. Thus they gave evidence of the simpler forms of reason of which monkeys are no doubt capable, but birds are evidently lacking in reasoning powers.

Whatever may be said of the ex-king of Portugal, he has a saving sense of humor. Incontinently dumped out of his regal position, he makes his home near London, from which vantage point he can watch the efforts of those who dethroned him. Down in his heart, of course, there must be anger combined with regret that he is no longer the official head of his country; but if we may believe the reports, ex-King Manuel is not eating his heart out on that or any other account. The most recent international gossip that the duke de Vizeu has fallen heir to the role of the Portuguese pretender, and is endeavoring to so interest an American woman that she will back up his efforts with her money (her daughter is his wife) must amuse the ex-king, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. Those close to him say he is most frank in declaring that he has no anxiety to gain his throne again—just yet. Portugal, according to Rev. Dr. Gaster, who is said to know the situation, "will not be a republic long." But Dr. Gaster believes that if the throne is regained it will be for Manuel, not the Duke de Vizeu. Meanwhile the young Braganza, doing his own thinking, makes use of that excellent old saying: "Patience—and shuffle the cards."

The old question, "Do lightning rods protect?" has been referred to Thomas A. Edison, and Mr. Edison replies: "One or more metallic conductors at least one quarter inch in diameter of either iron or copper, without joints, when connected to a proper amount of metallic surface connected with a permanently damp earth, will certainly protect a house from being affected by lightning. Any metallic surface on roofs, etc., when connected with rods, will increase protection." That ought to settle that.

Not long ago a New York tea drinker was reported as saying that 60 cents' worth of tea would make twice as many cups of beverage as the same value represented in coffee. This has brought forth a calculation showing still more in favor of the economy of tea. A pound of coffee that costs the public 30 cents, it is asserted, will make only 45 cups of good coffee, while a pound of tea, costing 60 cents, will make 25 to 500 cups of tea. So tea costs from one-fourth to one-third as much as coffee.

Statistician tells us that Edmonton, Canada, has only two hours of actual darkness in summer. Bibulous persons in that vicinity cannot use the old excuse about being afraid to go home in the dark.

Rev. Mr. Milburn says that woman considers herself the white of the egg and clings to the yolk, which is man. Sometimes an egg is found with a double yolk.

A Washington pastor has given insomnia as his reason for resigning. In other words, if he couldn't sleep he wasn't going to stand up every Sunday and watch his congregation slumber.

A horse thief in Pennsylvania was sentenced to 20 years in prison, and a white slaver in New York to two years and a fine. The comparative valuation of the law in the cases [illegible] own comment.

FINANCES ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

Economies Have Effected Cut in Expenses of Various Departments.

MONETARY REFORM IMPORTANT

President Hopes It Will Not Be Made Subject of Party Politics—Surplus in Postal Department—Attention Called to Canal Matters—Postal Savings.

Washington. — Finances and currency reform are the subject of a special message to congress, which reads in part as follows:

The financial condition of the government, as shown at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1911, was very satisfactory. The ordinary receipts into the general fund, excluding postal revenues, amounted to $701,372,374.99, and the disbursements from the general fund for current expenses and capital outlays, excluding postal and Panama Canal disbursements, including the interest on the public debt, amounted to $654,877,907.89, leaving a surplus of $47,234,377.10.

The postal revenue receipts amounted to $237,879,823.60, while the payments made for the postal service from the postal revenues amounted to $237,660,705.48, which left a surplus of postal receipts over disbursements of $219,118.12, the first time in 27 years in which a surplus occurred.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States June 30, 1911, amounted to $915,353,190. The debt on which interest had ceased amounted to $1,870,830.26, and the debt bearing no interest, including greenbacks, national bank notes to be redeemed, and fractional currency, amounted to $386,751,917.43, or a total of interest and non-interest bearing debt amounting to $1,303,984,937.69.

The actual disbursements, exclusive of those for the Panama Canal and for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1911, were $654,137,997.89. The actual disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1910, exclusive of the Panama Canal and the postal service disbursements, were $659,705,391.08, making a decrease of $5,567,393.19 in yearly expenditures in the year 1911 under that of 1910. For the year ending June 30, 1912, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are $666,000,000, while the total estimates, exclusive of those for the Panama payable from the postal revenues, amounted to $654,842,799.34. This is a decrease in the 1912 estimates of $1,534,367.22.

For the year ending June 30, 1913, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are $667,000,000, while the total estimated appropriations, exclusive of the Panama Canal and postal disbursements payable from postal revenues, will amount to $637,920,803.35. This is a decrease in the 1913 estimates from that of the 1912 estimates of $7,921,995.99.

As to the postal revenues, the expansion of the business in that department, the normal increase in the post office and the extension of the service, will increase the outlay to the sum of $260,938,463; but as the department was self-sustaining this year the postmaster general is assured that next year the receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and probably exceed them by more than the surplus of this year. It is fair and equitable, therefore, in determining the economy with which the government has been run, to exclude the transactions of a department like the post office department, which relies for its support upon its receipts. In calculations heretofore made for comparison of economy in each year, it has been the proper custom only to include in the statement the deficit in the post office department which was paid out of the treasury.

A calculation of the actual increase in the expenses of government arising from the increase in the population and the general expansion of governmental functions, except those of the post office, for a number of years shows a normal increase of about 4 per cent. a year. By directing the exercise of great care to keep down the expenses and the estimates we have succeeded in reducing the total disbursements each year.

Efficiency and Economy in the Treasury Department.

In the treasury department the efficiency and economy work has been kept steadily up. Provision is made for the elimination of 134 positions during the coming year. Two hundred and sixty-seven statutory positions were eliminated during the last year in the office of the treasury in Washington, and 141 positions in the year 1910, making an elimination of 542 statutory positions since March 4, 1909; and this has been done without the discharge of anybody, because the normal resignations and deaths have been equal to the elimination of the places, a system of transfers having taken care of the persons whose positions were dropped out. In the field service of the department, too, 1,259 positions have been eliminated down to the present time, making a total net reduction of all treasury positions to the number of 1,801. Meantime the efficiency of the work of the department has increased.

Monetary Reform.

A matter of first importance that will come before congress for action at this session is monetary reform. The congress has itself arranged an early introduction of this great question through the report of its monetary commission. This commission was appointed to recommend a solution of the banking and currency problems so long confronting the nation and to furnish the facts and data necessary to enable the congress to take action.

In order to do its work with thoroughness and precision this commission has taken some time to make its report. The country is undoubtedly hoping for as prompt action on the report as the conveniences of the congress can permit. The recognition of the gross imperfections and marked inadequacy of our banking and currency system even in our most quiet financial periods is of long standing; and later there has matured a recognition of the fact that our system is responsible for the extraordinary devastation, waste and business paralysis of our recurring periods of panic. Though the methods of the monetary commission have for a considerable time been working in the open, and while large numbers of the people have been openly working with them, and while the press has largely noted and discussed this work as it has proceeded, so that the report of the commission promises to represent a national movement, the details of the report are still being considered. I cannot, therefore, do much more at this time than commend the immense importance of monetary reform, urge prompt consideration and action when the commission's report is received, and express my satisfaction that the plan to be proposed promises to embrace main features that, having [illegible] ponderance [illegible] sional opinion of the country, are likely to meet equal approval in congress.

With the present prospects of this long-awaited reform encouraging us, it would be singularly unfortunate if this monetary question should by any chance become a party issue. And I sincerely hope it will not. The exceeding amount of consideration it has received from the people of the nation has been wholly nonpartisan; and the congress set its nonpartisan seal upon it when the monetary commission was appointed. In commending the question to the favorable consideration of congress, I speak for, and in the spirit of, the great number of my fellow citizens, who without any thought of party or partisanship feel with remarkable earnestness that this reform is necessary to the interests of all the people.

The War Department.

There is now before congress a bill, the purpose of which is to increase the efficiency and decrease the expense of the army. It contains four principal features: First, a consolidation of the general staff with the adjutant general's and the inspector general's department; second, a consolidation of the quartermaster's department with the subsistence and pay department; third, the creation of an army service corps, and fourth, an extension of the enlistment period from three to five years.

With the establishment of an army service corps, as proposed in the bill, I am thoroughly in accord and am convinced that the establishment of such a corps will result in a material economy and a very great increase of efficiency in the army. It has repeatedly been recommended by me and my predecessors. I also believe that a consolidation of the staff corps can be made with a resulting increase in efficiency and economy, but not along the lines provided in the bill under consideration.

The army of the United States is in good condition. It showed itself able to meet an emergency in the successful mobilization of an army division of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, which took place along the border of Mexico during the recent disturbances in that country. The marvelous freedom from the ordinary camp diseases of typhoid fever and measles is referred to in the report of the secretary of war, and shows such an effectiveness in the sanitary regulations and treatment of the medical corps, and in the discipline of the army itself, as to invoke the highest commendation.

The Panama Canal.

The very satisfactory progress made on the Panama canal last year has continued, and there is every reason to believe that the canal will be completed as early as the 1st of July, 1913, unless something unforeseen occurs. This is about 18 months before the time promised by the engineers.

We are now near enough the completion of the canal to make it imperatively necessary that legislation should be enacted to fix the method by which the canal shall be maintained and controlled and the zone governed. The fact is that today there is no statutory law by authority of which the president is maintaining the government of the zone. The implied authority of the president to maintain a civil government in the zone may be derived from the mandatory direction given him in the original Spooner act, by which he was commanded to build the canal; but certainly, now that the canal is about to be completed and to be put under a permanent management, there ought to be specific statutory authority for its regulation and control and for the government of the zone, which we hold for the chief and main purpose of operating the canal.

I fully concur with the secretary of war that the problem is simply the management of a great public work, and not the government of a local republic; that every provision must be directed toward the successful maintenance of the canal as an avenue of commerce, and that all provisions for the government of those who live within the zone should be subordinant to the main purpose.

I renew my recommendation with respect to the tolls of the canal that within limits, which shall seem wise to congress, the power of fixing tolls be given to the president. In order to arrive at a proper conclusion, there must be some experimenting, and this cannot be done if congress does not delegate the power to one who can act expeditiously.

I am very confident that the United States has the power to relieve from the payment of tolls any part of our shipping that congress deems wise. We own the canal. It was our money that built it. We have the right to charge tolls for its use. Those tolls must be the same to everyone; but when we are dealing with our own ships, the practice of many governments of subsidizing their own merchant vessels is so well established in general that a subsidy equal to the tolls, an equivalent remission of tolls, cannot be held to be a discrimination in the use of the canal. The practice in the Suez canal makes this clear.

The Philippine Islands.

In respect to the Philippines, I urgently join in the recommendation of the secretary of war that the act of February 6, 1905, limiting the indebtedness that may be incurred by the Philippine government for the construction of public works, be increased from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000. The finances of that government are in excellent condition. The maximum sum mentioned is quite low as compared with the amount of indebtedness of other governments with similar resources, and the success which has attended the expenditure of the $5,000,000 in the useful improvements of the harbors and other places in the islands justifies, and requires additional expenditures for like purposes.

Rivers and Harbors.

The estimates for the river and harbor improvements reach $32,000,000 for the coming year. I wish to urge that whenever a project has been adopted by congress as one to be completed, the more money which can be economically expended in its construction in each year, the greater the ultimate economy. This has especial application to the improvement of the Mississippi river and its large branches. It seems to me that an increase in the amount of money now being annually expended in the improvement of the Ohio river which has been formally adopted by congress would be in the interest of the public. A similar change ought to be made during the present congress, in the amount to be appropriated for the Missouri river.

Waterway From Lakes to the Gulf.

The project for a navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Illinois river, and thence via the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, is one of national importance. In view of the work already accomplished by the sanitary district of Chicago, an agency of the state of Illinois, which has constructed the most difficult and costly stretch of this waterway and made it an asset of the nation, and in view of the fact that the people of Illinois have authorized the expenditure of $20,000,000 to carry this waterway 62 miles farther to Utica, I feel that it is fitting that this work should be supplemented by the government, and that the expenditures recommended by the special board of engineers on the waterway from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois river be made upon lines which, while providing a waterway for the nation, should otherwise benefit that state to the fullest extent. [illegible] The limitation of the liability of the [illegible] master to his servant for personal injuries to such as are occasioned by his fault has been abandoned in most civilized countries and provision made whereby the employe, injured in the course of his employment, is compensated for his loss of working ability irrespective of negligence. The principle upon which such provision proceeds is that accidental injuries to workmen in modern industry, with its vast complexity and inherent dangers arising from complicated machinery and the use of the great forces of steam and electricity, should be regarded as risks of the industry and the loss borne in some equitable proportion by those who for their own profit engage therein. In recognition of this the last congress authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation and to report the result of their investigations, through the president, to congress. This commission was appointed and has been at work, holding hearings, gathering data and considering the subject, and it is expected will be able to report by the first of the year, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Measures to Prevent Delay and Unnecessary Cost of Litigation.

In promotion of the movement for the prevention of delay and unnecessary cost in litigation, I am glad to say that the Supreme court has taken steps to reform the present equity rules of the Federal courts, and that we may in the near future expect a revision of them which will be a long step in the right direction.

Postal Savings System.

On January 3, 1911, postal savings depositories were established experimentally in 48 states and territories. After three months' successful operation the system was extended as rapidly as feasible to the 7,500 postoffices of the first, second and third classes constituting the presidential grade. By the end of the year practically all of these will have been designated and then the system will be extended to all fourth-class postoffices doing a money-order business.

The deposits have kept pace with the extension of the system. Amounting to only $60,652 at the end of the first month's operation in the experimental offices, they increased to $679,310 by July, and now after 11 months of operation have reached a total of $11,000,000. This sum is distributed among 2,710 banks and protected under the law by bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States.

Parcel Post.

Steps should be taken immediately for the establishment of a rural parcel post. In the estimates of appropriations needed for the maintenance of the postal service for the ensuing fiscal year an item of $150,000 has been inserted to cover the preliminary expense of establishing a parcel post on rural mail routes, as well as to cover an investigation having for its object the final establishment of a general parcel post on all railway and steamboat transportation routes. The department believes that after the initial expenses of establishing the system are defrayed and the parcel post is in full operation on the rural routes it will not only bring in sufficient revenue to meet its cost, but also a surplus that can be utilized in paying the expenses of a parcel post in the city delivery service.

The suggestion that we have a general parcel post has awakened great opposition on the part of some who think that it will have the effect to destroy the business of the country store keeper. Instead of doing this, I think the change will greatly increase business for the benefit of all. The reduction in the cost of living it will bring about ought to make its coming certain.

The Navy Department.

On the 2d of November last I reviewed the fighting fleet of battleships and other vessels assembled in New York harbor, consisting of 24 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 2 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 8 submarines, and other attendant vessels, making 98 vessels of all classes, of a tonnage of 576,534 tons.

The fleet was deficient in the number of torpedo destroyers, in cruisers, and in colliers, as well as in large battleship cruisers, which are now becoming a very important feature of foreign navies, notably the British, German and Japanese.

The building plan for this year contemplates two battleships and two colliers. This is because the other and smaller vessels can be built much more rapidly in case of emergency than the battleships, and we certainly ought to continue the policy of two battleships a year until after the Panama Canal is finished and until in our first line and in our reserve line we can number 40 available vessels of proper armament and size.

Like the Treasury Department and the War Department, the Navy Department has given much attention to economy in administration, and has cut down a number of unnecessary expenses and reduced its estimates except for construction and the increase that that involves.

I urge upon congress the necessity for an immediate increase of 2,000 men in the enlisted strength of the navy, provided for in the estimates. Four thousand more are now needed to man all the available vessels.

Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor.

For the consideration of matters which are pending or have been disposed of in the agricultural department and in the department of commerce and labor, I refer to the very excellent reports of the secretaries of those departments. I shall not be able to submit to congress until after the Christmas holidays the question of conservation of our resources arising in Alaska and the west and the question of the rate for second-class mail matter in the postoffice department.

Elimination of All Local Offices From Politics.

I wish to renew again my recommendation that all the local offices throughout the country, including collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, postmasters of all four classes, immigration commissioners and marshals, should be by law covered into the classified service, the necessity for confirmation by the senate be removed, and the president and the others, whose time is now taken up in distributing this patronage under the custom that has prevailed since the beginning of the government in accordance with the recommendation of the senators and congressmen of the majority party should be relieved from this burden. I am confident that such a change would greatly reduce the cost of administering the government, and that it would add greatly to its efficiency. It would take away the power to use the patronage of the government for political purposes. When officers are recommended by senators and congressmen from political motives and for political services rendered, it is impossible to expect that while in office the appointees will not regard their tenure as more or less dependent upon continued political service for their patrons, and no regulations, however stiff or rigid, will prevent this because such regulations, in view of the method and motives for selection, are plainly inconsistent and deemed hardly worthy of [illegible]

PRESIDENT SAYS RATES TOO HIGH

Chief Executive Urges Downward Revision of Schedule K.

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Document Upholds Protective Principle But at the Same Time Most Ardently Supports Recommendations of Tariff Board.

Washington.—President Taft transmitted to congress the report of the tariff board on schedule K. Accompanying the report, the chief executive sent to the national legislature the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to congress, December, 1909, I stated that under section 2 of the act of August 5, 1909, I had appointed a tariff board of three members to co-operate with the state department in the administration of the maximum and minimum clause of that act, to make a glossary or encyclopedia of the existing tariff so as to render its terms intelligible to the ordinary reader, and then to investigate industrial conditions and costs of production at home and abroad, with a view to determining to what extent existing tariff rates actually exemplify the protective principle, viz: That duties should be made adequate, and only adequate, to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

I further stated that I believed these investigations would be of great value as a basis for accurate legislation, and that I should from time to time recommend to congress the revision of certain schedules in accordance with the findings of the board.

In the last session of the Sixty-first congress a bill creating a permanent tariff board of five members, of whom not more than three should be of the same political party, passed each house, but failed of enactment because of slight differences on which agreement was not reached before adjournment. An appropriation act provided that the permanent tariff board, if created by statute, should report to congress on schedule K in December, 1911.

Presidential Appointments.

Therefore, to carry out so far as lay within my power the purposes of this bill for a permanent tariff board, I appointed in March, 1911, a board of five, adding two members of such party affiliation as would have fulfilled the statutory requirements, and directed them to make a report to me on schedule K of the tariff act in December of this year.

In my message of August 17, 1911, accompanying the veto of the wool bill, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K should be revised and the rates reduced. My veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would make, in December, a detailed report on wool and wool manufactures, with special reference to the relation of the existing rates of duties to relative costs here and abroad, public policy, and a fair regard to the interests of the producers and the manufacturers on the one hand and of the consumers on the other demanded that legislation should not be hastily enacted in the absence of such information; that I was not myself possessed at that time of adequate knowledge of the facts to determine whether or not the proposed act was in accord with my pledge to support a fair and reasonable protective policy; that such legislation might prove only temporary and inflict upon a great industry the evils of continued uncertainty.

Advocates Reduction of Rates.

I now herewith submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of these findings I now recommend that the congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates.

The report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw wool—this is, by the specific rate on the grease pound, i. e., unscoured—operates to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality, from the American market and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on unscoured wool of 33 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low-priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing, and which cannot be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

To make the preceding paragraph a little plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first-class wool imported under the present duty, which is 11 cents a pound. That would make the duty on the hundred pounds $11. The merchandise part of the wool thus imported is the weight of the wool of this hundred pounds after scouring. If the wool shrinks 80 per cent., as some wool does, then the duty in such a case would amount to $11 on 20 pounds of scoured wool. This, of course, would be prohibitory. If the wool shrinks only 50 per cent., it would be $11 on 50 pounds of wool, and this is near to the average of the great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wool.

These discriminations could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, but this method is open to the objection, first, that it increases administrative difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through undervaluation; and, second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer can best stand competition; while, if prices decline the duty is decreased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs protection.

Method That Meets Difficulty.

Another method of meeting the difficulty of taxing the grease pound is to assess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkages, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board reports that this method is feasible in practice and could be administered without great expense.

The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in categorical terms the cost of wool production and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that, taking all variaties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present duty.

The report shows that the duties on noils, wool wastes and shoddy, which are adjusted to the rate of 33 cents on scoured wool, are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on scoured wool is prohibitory. In general, they are assessed at rates as high as, or higher than, the duties paid on the clean content of wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imports.

Some Duties Prohibitory.

The duties on many classes of wool manufacture are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops, of yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns of a very high grade), and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

On tops up to 52 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 65 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent., with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths, the existing rates frequently run to 150 per cent. and on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent.

On the other hand, the findings show that the duties which run to such high ad valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one yard samples of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was $41.64; the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, $76.90; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, $118.74; or a nominal duty of 183 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at $69.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

Would Reduce Duties.

Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in time of scarcity, so that they form a temptation to monopoly and conspiracy to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with the principle.

The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad; that in the making of yarn and cloth the domestic woolen and worsted manufacturer has in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The finds show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. Under the protective policy a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people has been established despite these handicaps.

In recommending revision and reduction I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

The tariff board reports that no equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics, and that, excepting for a compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and effectively. Any single rate which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost at home and abroad on highly finished goods involving such labor would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the labor cost is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufacture, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trade development in recent years. I therefore recommend that in any revision the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem duties on cloths be carefully considered and applied.

Praises Work of Committee.

I venture to say that no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woolens the world over. It is a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. They were chosen from both political parties, but have allowed no partisan spirit to prompt or control their inquiries. They are unanimous in their findings. I feel sure that after the report has been printed and studied the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in respect to this schedule of the tariff will convince all of the wisdom of making such a board permanent, in order that it may treat each schedule of the tariff as it has treated this, and then keep its bureau of information up to date with current changes in the economic world.

It is no part of the function of the tariff board to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings of fact on which rates of duty may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge in accordance with the economic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K, in accord with the protective principle, and present the data as to relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs. I recommend that such revision be proceeded with at once.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 20, 1911.

Napoleon's Model Library.

In view of the recent talk about limiting the size of libraries by destroying the rubbish, it is interesting to remember that Napoleon once tried to make a list of all the books in the world which were worth preserving. He believed when he sat down to his task that a thousand volumes would suffice; but the list grew under his hands and ultimately included three thousand volumes. Even so, however, there were omissions of which Lord Rosebery and Mr. Edmund Gosse, as well as the general reader, would have been likely to complain. When the emperor came to look over his first list, he found that he had unaccountably left out the Bible. In his second list he forgot to mention not only Virgil and Shakespeare but—very curiously—Moliere.

Nothing the Matter.

Canvasser—Are you single?

Man at the Door—Yes.

"Why, the people next door told me you were married."

"So I am."

"You told me just now you were single."

"Well, what is the matter with [illegible]

Violence and the Widow

* * *

By LAWRENCE ALFRED CLAY

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It was a matter of gossip that Mr. Clyde Vernon, the sculptor, was to marry the young and rich widow, Mrs. Coleman, who had been out of mourning for a year or more. As a matter of fact, both principles in the case had been congratulated by their mutu friends. The widow had blushed and made no reply, and the gentleman had said that he was too busy to groat an interview that day.

There was more than a grain of truth in the gossip, but gossip had hurried things along too fast. It was a case of love, not love, except in those cases where an empty-headed New York girl wants to buy a title and a "critter" with it, can't be hurried. Then the whole business can be concluded in twenty-four hours. Besides being young and rich, the widow was called handsome, a bolder being fairly well off, the sculptor had a fine face and figure, and a name in the world, and society athletics he had a high rank. He wasn't crazy on that subject, but he needed exercise, and he took it this way.

There was one thing about the widow he had not yet come to understand. She had inherited a terror of violence. She had fainted away at sight of two men exchanging blows on the street. A lame dog or a wounded bird brought out all the sympathy in her. On an occasion her only brother had been rendered insensible by a blow from a ruffian. She classed athletics under the name of "rough house," and it so happened that she had neither read nor heard of Mr. Vernon's "exercises." The information came to her with a great shock.

Through the newspapers she read that at a high-toned club, where a "scrap" had been put on, her admirer had donned the gloves and knocked out Billy the Terrible, who was a quarter of an hour recovering his terrible scares. What kind of gloves were used the widow didn't care, but there was one thing sure—Mr. Vernon must be a brute to step forward and hit Mr. Billy a punch on the jaw that almost deprived him of his life.

She had read the sculptor as a man of refined and gentle nature, but she now saw that those sentiments were



She Flashed and She Thought.

but thin veneer. The brute nature lay close to the surface. He might use his fists on the gardener—on the cook—even on her! She could think of him only with a shudder, and she could think of The Terrible only as some guileless half-grown man who had been cajoled into standing up to be knocked down.

If was a dainty little note Mr. Vernon received a few hours later at his studio, but it had a sting to it. The golden cord, if golden cord there had been, was broken, and the silver bowl was smashed flatter than a pancake. The two were to be strangers henceforth. Yes, he was reading the dainty little note that sealed his doom while one of his club friends was saying:

"Clyde, old man, that was one of the prettiest punches I ever saw. He was about to swing with his left when you crossed your right, and, oh, Lordy, how he sat down and snored!"

"Se—shem!" replied the sculptor as he laid the note carefully aside.

"She'll have a husband that can protect her."

"You—bet so."

"I've congratulated you once, but shake again."

"I-e."

Would Mr. Vernon answer the note? Would he call and set the privileges of mating an explanation? Certainly not. No woman, except a prizefighter's wife, could be made to believe that beating was not brutality. If the widow had wanted an explanation she would have asked for it—was demanded it. And so it was not about that the gossips had another thing to talk about. They asked each other why the wedding should fall. They feared that any one not in the secret would say that there was another woman in the case, and they were right. The sculptor had married another woman and gone to Europe.

STORK WENT MORE OF TEN TO NORTHERN PART OF STATE

Birthrate Higher in the Sparsely Settled Regions in 1909, According to Statistics Produced By the State Board of Health—Fewer Newcomers in South.

The stork made more visits to the smaller part of the state in 1909 than it did to St. Paul or Minneapolis, in some towns its visits almost doubled the number made in the Twin City, when they are proportioned to the population.

This is shown by the report of the state board of health, just issued. There were 43,366 births in 1909, a smaller number, according to population, than in any year since 1901.—Stork Busiest in Sparsely Settled Sections.

The stork was busiest in that part of the state which is the most sparsely settled. There were 1,854 babies born in Duluth, which was at the rate of 24.4 to the 1,000 population; 240 born in Cloquet, or 36.3 to the 1,000. There were 366 born in Hibbing, 49.6 to the 1,000. The 187 born in Crookston made a percentage of 25.5; the 230 in Virginia, a percentage of 23.5, and the average in other northern towns is approximately the same.

State's Birth Rate 21.15 Per 1,000.

The 1909 birth rate for the entire state was 21.5. In St. Paul and Minneapolis the rate fell nearly 2 per cent below the average. The 4,196 babies born in St. Paul was at an average of only 19.6 to the 1,000 population. The 5,971 born in Minneapolis was at an average of 19.9 to the 1,000 population.

Rate for Ten Years in Three Cities.

How residents of the cities in the state have fared during the past ten years in the percentage of babies born to each 1,000 population is shown by the following table:

Year.	St. Paul	Minneapolis	Duluth.
1900	24.1	21.2	21.9
1901	20.3	19.1	19.1

STATE SUES FOR IRON ORE.

Attorney General Takes Steps to Determine Procedure.

St. Paul.—Attorney General George T. Simpson has written the brief to be filed in district court at Duluth, laying claim to the iron ore underlying Longyear lake in St. Louis county, approximately valued at $90,000.

This, however, is only a preliminary step toward laying claim to more than 25,000,000 tons of iron ore underlying Embarrass river in a more remote section of the state. The principle involved in both cases will be the same. Should the state win the Longyear suit, a precedent will be established.

The suits hinge on the question of riparian rights. The state contends that the title of upland owners extends only to the high water mark with certain rights appurtenant to the upland which do not include the right to mine in or otherwise sever the bottom of the lake. It insists that it owns the bottom of the lake including the iron ore therein, and that it is entitled to an accounting for all the iron ore which has been taken from it.

Riparian rights, Mr. Simpson contends, give owners of lands adjacent to navigable waters right of access or egress, but do not confer title to land or ores beneath them.

The suit is brought against Elize Korrer and Annie L. Korrer, who own what is known as lot 5, section 21, township 58 north, range 20 west. The owners leased the mineral rights to a mining company.

TWO BANKERS INDICTED.

Mo and West of Cobden State Bank Under Grand Jury Charge.

New Ulm.—Three indictments have been returned against Rollin M. West, former cashier of the State Bank of Cobden. The first charges him with embezzling $12,571.04, and another with appropriating $1,526 of the bank's money. The third charges embezzling $678.64 of the funds of the village of Cobden, he having held the position of treasurer. All indictments accuse him of grand larceny in the first degree.

Hans Mo, president of the bank at Cobden, was also indicted, and was arrested and released on bail. Peter Hagen, vice president of the Cobden bank, has been subpenaed to appear before the grand jury. Mr. Mo is one of the best known bankers in Minnesota, and in addition to his interests at Cobden, is president of the State bank of Sleepy Eye, of which Hagen is cashier. The indictment of Mo was returned in connection with the alleged defalcation of the cashier of the bank of Cobden.

"Death Valley" At Minneapolis.

"Through Death Valley," a melodrama in four acts, with a company of full-blooded Sioux Indians, a duel to the death between a half-breed and an Indian, a real rainstorm and the tragedy of a bound rattlesnake as some of its particular features, is announced for presentation at the Shubert, Minneapolis, as the attraction Christmas week.

"MONEY TRUST" ASSAILED.

Lindbergh Urges Committee to Investigate Charges.

Washington, D. C.—A plea for the creation of a special committee of five to investigate the so-called "money trust" was made before the house rules committee by Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota. Mr. Lindbergh's contention is that certain big bankers and allied corporations control the money and credit of the country, and that the panics of 1893 and 1907 were caused by the manipulations of these interests.

DR. MAYO ON OPERATING TABLE.

MINNESOTA SURGEON YIELDS TO ATTACK OF APPENDICITIS.

Treatment Declared Successful—Colonel Vanderbilt in a Like Case.

New York, N. Y.— Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., was operated on here for acute appendicitis. The operation was performed in Presbyterian Blaine hospital and was entirely successful. Just a few hours before, Cornelius Vanderbilt had been operated on for appendicitis and in his case, too, the report issued was very satisfactory.

Dr. Mayo is a brother of Dr. William J. Mayo, the two conducting the world famous hospital in Rochester, which has been the Mecca for years for all the most difficult cases demanding surgical assistance in the western hemisphere. The two surgeons have become known as "the surgeons' surgeons," because their colleagues in the profession, from various parts of the continent, have been sent to come to Rochester when in need of care themselves.

Dr. Mayo had been attending the annual meeting of the Southern Surgical association in Washington, when stricken. Mrs. Charles Mayo was in Chicago expecting to meet her husband there on his way back, but she left immediately for New York.

ROAD HEARING ADJOURNED.

Case Against Northern Minnesota Line is Postponed.

Duluth. — The state railroad and warehouse commission renewed the hearing in the case of George Heryeld vs. the Minneapolis and Rainy River road at Deer river, when it was announced that the complaint in St. Paul of the railing were set so that they rested on the bottom of the hole and extended about four feet above the ground. These posts were connected each by four cross-pieces, two below the ground and two above, which made a sort of fence around the tree. The fake work to hold the cement in place until it was set was so constructed that the part of the posts below the ground, as well as the cross-pieces connecting them, would be half embedded in the concrete. This concrete well, approximately nine inches in thickness, was reinforced with strong iron wire cut to the required length, and put in place in the manner of open network while the concrete was being poured. Since the cement from the tree to the boards wherever it was deemed necessary, so that the false work might be strong enough to hold the concrete back of it.

Above the ground, a rustic railing was carried out, constructed so that it might be strong enough to permit of the small boys' climbing over it.

LITTLE SNOWBERRY IS HARDY

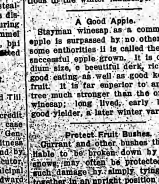
Small Shrub Bears Fruit in Clusters and is Easy of Propagation by Seeds or Cuttings.

The snowberry is a small shrub which bears fruit in clusters and is easy of propegation by suckers, seeds or cuttings.

These shrubs are excellent for covering the ground under trees, or planting in masses or in borders where a low-growing plant is desired.

They are very hardy and thrive well in almost any soil, even in heavy clay or dry gravelly banks. Their habit of suckering enables them to cover the ground rapidly and effectively.

The snowberry is practically effective because it retains its fruit until it



Snowberry in Fruit.

is forced off and one species retains the foliage nearly all the winter. For these reasons they are pleasing additions to the winter landscape.

A Good Apple.

Stayman winesap as a commercial apple is surpassed by no other. Its attractiveness is called the most successful apple grown. It is of medium size, a beautiful dark red good eating as well as good keeping fruit. It is far superior to and the grower much stronger than the original winesap; long lived, early bearer, good yielder, a later winter variety.

Protect Fruit Bushes.

Currant and other bushes that are liable to be broken down by heavy snows may often be protected from such damage by simply tying them together in an upright position at the time the shrubs cannot bend and break the canes.

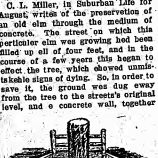
HORTICULTURE



CONCRETE SAVES OLD TREE

Elm is Preserved by Construction of Concrete Wall, So That Entire Trunk Was Free From Dirt.

C. L. Miller, in Suburban Life for August, writes of the preservation of an old elm through the medium of concrete. The street on which this particular elm was growing had been filled up all of four feet, and in the course of a few years this began to effect the tree, which showed unmistakable signs of dying. So, in order to save it, the ground was dug away from the tree to the streets's original level, and a concrete wall, together



Concrete Pit Wall.

with a rustic railing, was placed around the tree, so that the entire trunk might be free from dirt, as it was originally.

The construction of the reinforced concrete wall is very simple. After the hole was dug to the desired width the wire was cut to the required length, and put in place in the manner of open network while the concrete was being poured. Since the cement from the tree to the boards wherever it was deemed necessary, so that the false work might be strong enough to hold the concrete back of it.

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CHEESE IS BOUND OVER.

Blackwick Arson Trial Postponed Till December Term.

Duluth.—All efforts to discredit the state's blackwick arson case testimony, Attorney General Simpson to appear as a witness to be followed later on the stand by Governor Eberhart, Judge Hanft and Sheriff Hazen failed, Municipal Judge C. A. Simons binding Swanson over to the grand jury on the charge of the February grand jury. He was released on $2,000 bonds.

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THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. O. BUTT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Pennington County, Minnesota.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Congressman Steenerson has introduced a bill to repeal the Reciprocity law, which has served its purpose, of putting Taft out of business.

When governor Eberhart seen that Taft's band wagon was on the sure road to distruction he jumped off to save his life. Pretty smart duck, that same Adolph.

Gordon did not gain any political influence by his attempt to call a special session of the legislature while our governor was absent on a Minnesota Booming tour. It takes a sucker like Gordon to give a weak sister, like Eberhart a lift.

We are just taking a breathing spell waiting to see what action will be taken by the government regarding the closing of Red Lake River. If the war department of this government is under the management and control of the lumber companys, the next move will be made in the courts.

The Socialists are congratulating themselves that they are so rapidly gaining in numbers, with plenty of funds to hire speakers. Of course there is not many socialist newspapers in the country but it is getting down to a point, where there are very few editors that are so cheap as to say that a socialist speaks is lieing, when he knows they are telling the trouth.

As the time approches for the final settlement of you and Uncle for the land that you bought in 1904-5, we again warn you to have your final proof completed by March 29th, 1912. It takes you about six weeks to advertise and make your proof. "Hang on," if you want to, but when you wake up some morning and see a nice little claim shantie on your back forty, don't say THE SUNBEAM did not warn you. The other fellow will own your land, and you can go hunt another homested. We understand there is some vacant government land north of Red Lake.

End Over End.

With the sand, logs and slush ice that is now drifted into the outlet of Red Lake, there is now about five feet head, above the hormal level of the lake. This will be increased by about two feet more before spring. Then turn twenty five million feet of logs loose backed up by a seven foot head of water, fed by the big Red Lake, and you can form an idea of what the Red Lake River, and Red River valley's will be next spring, if there is no action taken to let a part of that water out this winter.

It will be remember that this paper published the statement last fall that the shutting off of this river by that log jam would kill all the fish in it before next spring, and the friends of the log jamers howled ridiculas, but any man living along this river to day will say that we published facts, and they will find that the above is facts when they see them saw logs coming down the river end over end next spring.

This information comes from men that have boated and drove logs on the Red Lake River for years, and in addition that has published a paper seven years above the line of ... as defined by U.S. ... Thief River Falls.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year! Now let us talk business. We are going to make an effort to streighten up our subscription books next month by cleaning them of all dead heads. We shall again notify all one year past due subscribers and all who fail to pay up, their name will be stricken from our list and their accounts placed in collection agency to be collected at the rate of $1.50 per year.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 22,1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. Dec. 16th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given, that Anun Evendsen, of Mavie Minn., who on November 9th 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 865 Seriel No. 04814, for N.W. ¼ Section 12 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth principal Meridien has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 1st, day of February 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Evendson, Torjus Hemmestvedt, Andrew O. Sendlend, of Mave Minn. Ole Legrold, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Arthur P. Tonpin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub in the sunbeam Dec. 22nd,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec.15th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder Evendson Aastad of Mavie Minn. who on Nov. 9th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 866, Serial No. 04815, for S. W. ¼ Section 12 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhem Michelet U.S. Commisioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 1st, day of February 1912.

Claiment names as witnesses:

Anun Evendsen, Tojus Hemmestvedt, Andrew O. Sandlend, Ole Legrold, all of Mavie Minn.

Aurthur P. Tonpin, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Dec. 8th, 1911.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 4th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Thosten Eilefsen, of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th. 1904 made Homested Entry No. 400, Serial No. 04140, for N.E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th, day of January 1912.

Claiment names as witnesses:

Ole Christoforson, Ole M. Peterson, Jacob R. Hesby, Louis O. Kongelf, all of Kratka Minn,

Aurthur P. Tonpin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam Nov. 24, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn, Nov. 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Perley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn., who on June 5th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04809, for N. W. ¼ Section 22 Township 153 N, Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd, day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter P. Korstad, Peter H. Thoreson, Charles Palmer, George L. Palmer, all of Highlanding Minn,

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register

Notice for Publication.

FirstPub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 15, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. December 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Savage, of Hilda Minnesota, who on December 14, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 1004, Serial No. 04334 for Lot 6, 7, 9 and N.E. ¼ S.W. ¼, and on May 15th, 1911, made additional Homstead Entry No. 06105, for N.W. ¼ S.E. ¼, all in Section 6 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilheim Michelet U. S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 23rd, day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sivert Satre, of Thief River Falls Minn. Olaf B. Hanson, Otto Stacy, John Olson Sordahl, of Hilda Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 15th, 1911.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 8th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Runnestrand, of Kratka Minnesota, who, on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 480, Serial No. 04638, for S. W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 30th, day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olaf Bratvik, Gunleg Hoinm, Knut T. Nordgaard, of Kratka Minn, Anders Abenson, of Mavie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, S.S. In District Court, 14th Judicial District.

John A. Wig, Plaintiff,

vs

Marcus Olson Sandwick, if dead, his heirs at law, Andreana Sandwick, if dead her heirs at law; Nickolina Sandwick, if dead her heirs at Law; Anna Sandwick, if dead her heirs at Law; Inger Olava Sandwick, if dead her heirs at Law; and also all unknow heirs, devisees, grantees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or lein upon the premises described in this action or any potion thereof, Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS AND EACH OF THEM:

YOU AND EACH OF YOU,

Are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint is filed in the offices of the Clerk of District Court within and for the said County of Pennington, Minnesota, in said Judical District, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Conrt for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

Stanton & Rowberg,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Thief River Falls Minn.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS.

Take notice that no personal claim is made against you or any of you in this action, and that the object thereof is to obtain judgement that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the premises discribed in said complaint, and that you and each of you have no estate or interest therein or lien thereon.

Stanton And Rowberg,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Thief River Falls, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington) S.S. In District Court, 14th Judicial District.

John A. Wig, Plaintiff,

vs

Marcus Olson Sadwick, if dead his heirs at law; Andeana Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; Anna Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; Inger Olive Sadwick, if dead her heirs at law; and also all unknow heirs, devisees, and all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or lein upon the premises descerbed in this action or any portion thereof, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this Court, by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, the object of which is to obtain judgement that the said plaintiff is the owner in fee of the East Half (E½) of Northwest Quarter (N.W.¼) and the West Half (W½) of the Northeast Quarter (N.E.¼) of Section Thirty-one (31), Township One Hundred Fifty-four (154) North of Range Forty-four (44) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Minnesota, and that the said defendants and each of them have no interest therein or lein thereon.

Dated this 28th, day of November 1911.

Stanton and Rowberg,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Thief River Falls Minn.

Office of Register of Deeds, County of Pennington, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 28th, day of November, A.D. 1911, at 2:30 o'clock P.M. and was duly recorded in Book 9 of Mortgages on Page 423.

[Seal] E.L. Quist Register of Deeds.

By Effie Hamry, Deputy.

dec. 8—jan.12.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Dec. 29th, 1911.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 22, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Anton Horacek, of Highlanding Minnesota, who on February 27th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1283, Serial No. 04638, for S. E. ¼ Section 15 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Theif River Falls Minn. on the 7th, day of February, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Elo Sander, Bernhard P. Stikrud, John Krbecek, Joseph Schlchofer, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Tonpin, Register.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 1st, 1911

Department of the Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov 24th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Twedt of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 28th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 872, Serial No. 01107 for N. W. ¼ Section 9 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhiem Michelet U. S. Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ludvig Larson, Carl Jenson, Christian O. Nygaard, Peter Suland, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of ten dollars which became due November 3rd, 1911 and is now due and payable upon a certain mortgage, duly made, executed and delivered by Bertha Pederson, an unmarried woman, as mortgagor, to C.L. Hanson, mortgagee, bearing date the 3rd, day of November, 1909, and with power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, on the 1st, day of December 1909, at five o'clock P.M., in book 6 of Mortgages on Page 289, and is now recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pennington County, Minnesota, formerly a part of said Red Lake County, in book 88 of mortgages on page 608, and Whereas, said mortgage is conditioned that if the mortgagor shall fail to pay her prior mortgage of one thousand [$1000.00] dollars upon the same land or any installment of interest due thereon, that the mortgagee of this mortgage, now being foreclosed, may pay the same and have a lien therefore, under this mortgage, above described, and may declare this mortgage and the whole debt secured thereby immediately due and payable, and default having been made in the payment of the sum of sixty dollars due November 1st, 1911, the same being interest due upon said prior mortgage and the same having been paid by the undersigned, mortgagee, according to the terms and conditions of a certain cupon interest note, and the said mortgagee did at once elect to declare the whole amount secured by said first above described mortgage now due and payable, and whereas there is now claimed to be and is actualy due at the date of this notice upon the said mortgage now being foreclosed and above first described, the sum of forty and fifty-three one hundreths [$40.53] dollars and the sum of sixty [$60.00] dollars and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per anum from the first day of November 1911 amounting to fifty one hundreths dollars the same being the interest paid upon said prior mortgage and interest on the amont so paid from date of payment, amounting in all to the sum of one hundred and one and three one hundreths [$101.03] dollars, which is due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debts secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:—

NOW THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale therein contained and persuant to the statut in such case made and provided, the said mortgage herein first described, will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described and conveyed by said mortgage to wit:—The Southwest quarter of section number fourteen, in township one hundred fifty four north of range forty one West of the fifth Principal Meridian now in Minnesota, now in the County of Pennington, fomerly a part of Red Lake County, Minnesota, togeather with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court house in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State, on the ninth day of February 1912, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the said debt of one hundred one and three one hundreths dollars and interest and taxes if any on said premises and twenty five ($25.00) dollars attorney's fees, which amount is hereby claimed and stated to be a reasonale fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 20th, 1911.

C.L. Hanson, Mortgagee.

Stanton and Rowberg,

Attorneys for Mortgagee

Thief River Falls Minn.

dec. 22—jan.26

Some Responsibility.

"Just himself and his wife alone, isn't it?"

"No, they have a cat, a canary, two dogs and a cow."

"I didn't suppose he was as much of a family man as that."



Watch This Space,

And Be Sure To Call at Ellingson BroS,

AT HIGHLANDING, who are now selling winter goods at cost. A big line of winter foot ware.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, THE PIONEER STORE,

GIVE US A CALL, AT ELLINGSON, BROS.

RHODA STORE

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FIN LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF SUMMER FOOT WARE.

give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER. Prop. Rhoda Minn.

STOP NEIGHBOR!

Take A Look At THEM FINE NEW GOODS; AT SINGER BRO. KRATKA, MINN

The cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Pri...

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.—SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

PATENTS

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Call and see us, when you are ready to make your final proof

The second four months term of school is to commence in this district, on Monday January 8th after holliday vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt on Tuesday after noon and evening.

Mr. Halvor K. Holte, of Grand Forks county N.D.is making an extended visit with his mother and step father, Mr. and Mrs. Ljot Sigurdson.

The weather has been rather cold the past week, but the northern Minnesotan would be lone some if he could not see a few icicles at this time of year.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt, and Miss Vaugh, took their Sunday Xmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Vaughn, in the town of Goodridge.

Tom Holte, of Grand Forkes. Henry Torgerson and sister, Miss Sorah Torgerson, of Torgerson, and Harry Gunderson, of Grit post office are Christmas visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ellingsonand other friends.

Henry Arndt will have a number of teams to help him haul the lumber from Plumer for his barn, next week. There is no regular traveled road from Plummer to Highlanding in the winter, as Mr. Arndt will bring out his lumber with a rush.

NEW FEED BARN.

Farmers desireing to feed and rest their teems in Thief River Falls, will find a good barn two doors north of the Red Lake Falls Elevator. Give us a call.

Keys & Covsure, Proprietors.

NOTICE: Mr. H. A. Lindahurg, who is with the State Dairy and Food Department, will be at the annual meeting of the Highland ing Creamery Assn., which takes place on January 11th, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m. All patrons are invited to attend this meeting. Sad wiches and coffee will be served at noon.

Guy Melius, Sec.

The County printing is to be let next week, and while we are not in a position to do the work, we hope that our County Commissioners will consider that the tax payers of the eastern part of the county ought to know what is going on, and see to it, that their proceedings are published in Eleven Towns, so as to give part of them notice, but if they want to give them all notice they ought to publish in THE SUBEA M

Tea.

A Chinese Colubfian.

According to a Chinese chronicler, Hui Sen, who lived in the sixth century of the Christian era, North America was known to the Chinese under the name of Fusang or Fusa. It was said to be a country lying 6,000 miles to the east of Asia. The chronicle states that in the year 453 five Buddhist priests sailed from China for Fusang, landing in Mexico, where they taught their religion to the natives, built temples and set up heathenish statues of their gods all over the country. Traces of a Mongolian civilization have been found in Mexico. There existed in particular a statue of a god resembling not the slatue god, but one of the gods among the Chinese.—Harper's.

Detail.

"It is wonderful and service ble!" said Biddle of Bunn's self made hair tonic and got so daft to show himself what he is. By that our followers are trained up to fearlessly. Being brought up to speak what is not true, they make no conscience of a fib—Bellaine.

A Pair But.

Addition Skinner has a pair of shoes unsolicited by a convict in the penitentiary. Both shoes clearly will fit—same number. Editor—Does the convict "die" hahn.—Kansas City Star.

Pay up your back subscription.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 12 the Subeam Dec 29 1911

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., Dec. 20th, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John Dykstra of Tennessee Minn. who on January 24th, 1910 made Homestead entry No. 1281, Serial No. 04437 for S. E. ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 39 W 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wm. G. Mitchell, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 30th. day of January 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:—

Peter M. Olsen, Martin Solberg, Levi I. Solberg, Gustaf F. Wilson, all of Tennessee Minn.

Author P. Tomlin
Register.

The People Are He ard.

In all the controversy about the jamming of Red Lake river with logs we have endeavord to be fair, but when a corporation lumber company are of the opinion that they backed up by their corporation circle, are very old hunt they are no aginst proposition. Thief River Falls Times please copy and correct mistakes.

Last night we received the following letter from U S Senator Moses E. Clapp.

United States Senate, Washington D.C. Dec. 23rd. 1911.

Mr. W.G Hunt,

Snnbeam Minn.

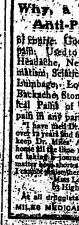
Dear Sir:

Further reptying to your letter Gen Bishop, Chief of Engineers has directed Col Shunk to go over the ground personally and hold public hearings at Thief River Falls Crookston Grand Forks. This ought to give the people a chance to be heard.

With kind regards,

Moses E. Clapp U.S. Senator.

The people up in this neck of the wood have about as much respect for Shunk as they would have for an Indian dog. The snake came sneaking up here three years ago telling the farmers HE was the man to make complinto about this river. You saw him looking for a job, "wasent you Major and we guess you got IT. When you had your Engineer certify that there was no wagon road to the outlet of Red Lke you were missinformed. Now if you will send a goverment Engineer to Thief River Falls (I like Thief River we have somegood friends down there): put him in a band box and land him at Newberrys barn in Thief River Falls, and he will land him at the outlet of Red Lake. Then let him make a report of the conditions, as they are and the people will bow the knee and say "we are satisfied."



Take What Pill? Why, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill,

Which is good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxia, Backache, Stomachache, Period ical Pains of Women, and for pain in any part of the body.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Medicines for over 12 years but seldom write them. Now Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in the house all the time and would not think of taking a journey without them. No matter what ails me, a dose or two brings relief in a short time. Mrs. Lina Kirk, Bellefontaine, O.

To High Six Fashionable N. Y.

At all druggists. 25 tests one MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

At the Old Home

by Lawrence C. Berliner

(Copyright.)

STEARNS, the man of affairs, was in for dinner and indigestion as a visitor's evening found him deep in thought. A man of particular sensibilities, was the way the world adjudged the financier. Yet there were moments of a youthful romance and gaiety departure from home. No one ever dared broach the subject and it had long since been forgotten.

As Charles Stearns gazed into the fire in the library of his home, the flickering light seemed to recall days of the past. In fancy he saw again his boyhood home, his parents, and acquaintances. How little they had been to him for so long a time!

Quarterly stipends he had supplied to the old folks, yet he had never heeded the call they sent out for their only son.

As the man sat musing, he spoke aloud:

"I believe I am getting sentimental. I think I shall surprise the old folks and pay them a visit for Christmas."

A thought meant an act with Stearns. His mind once made up, it took much to change it. His decision to return to the farm for the holiday gave him pleasure. He pondered, hardly await the time when he was to start.

He bought presents for the old folks. He remembered his father's delight in watches. One of the finest to be had went into a chatsel for him. The silk for a new dress made up a portion of what he planned for his mother.

It was a long journey to the old homestead. The train sped onward and each moment made the man more anxious to see his people and the old place again. But suddenly a thought occurred to him and his face blenched. He had forgotten: Stella Harrington might still be there.

All the memories of the past were swept aside and he thought only of her.

Once she had promised to make him happy. As he thought of that time, he sighed deeply. She had stolen his life when she changed her mind for the last and threw him over.

He recalled the jeers of his boyhood companions as they sneered their rough wittisisms at him. It was the way of the country and he would not stand the finger of scorn, and had fled. That was in the long ago and he had almost forgotten—until now.

As the train stopped at the little station on the hill it stopped as if he had left it only yesterday.

But no—where was George White, the old agent? A young man filled his place. The driver of the stage was another stranger. Old Eb Brown was also a thing of the past.

None knew the portly middle-aged man as he strode towards the coach that plied between station and town. There was a moment's pause, while the driver gathered the mail, as old Eb had done so many times, and they were off.

As the big fellow over the rough roads the mail within watched with interest the scenes of his youth. The town had changed little in the years that had passed.

When the coach paused at the old homestead the man's eyes filled with tears. A woman came from the house; mother and son were in each other's arms.

On the porch stood his father to welcome the man home. With might eyes the united family stood. All hearts were full. The parents' hopes had been realized and the prodigal had come home.

"How could I have remained away so long?" he asked again and again as the old folks flocked about, trying to make him comfortable.

"And, father, you are such a hustler they left us," said his mother, who left us so long ago, are the images of your father at your age."

"My boy," spoke the father, "it has been a long time since you went away, but we are mighty glad to have you back again."

The son's heart was too full for words at first. He was, question after question like to ask, but the time was fused to come.

"Charlie," questioned his mother, "have you ever seen Stella since the day you went away?" I know I should not be asked of this, but I think—"

"Mother!" Ah a boy's anguish came forth in that word. As of yore, he buried his face in the mother's lap and sobbed.

She stroked his now balmning locks and the touch was magical. What had he not to forgive for so many years? His old love—Stella? Oh, he had forgotten her.

"Mother," he said, "I have never seen Stella since the day you went away. I never heard from her, never thought of her—until now. She never cared for me, I guess, but it was enough to make me leave you, even. You would never understand, and she was too proud to write."

"Where is Stella now, mother?" asked the man.

"She lives in the old place by the creek, Charlie, you remember it—with all the apple trees behind the house?"

Well did the man remember the scene to which he had spent the autumn evening with his sweetheart.

That evening found Stearns walking toward the creek. "I wonder how the old place looks," he thought.

There was the old-fashioned house, the porch with the long steps. Everything was as if the old boys were still there.

A figure moved about in the parlor. He knew well where the parlor was. He heard the organ. It was Stella's favorite air. He paused and his eyes filled with tears as he heard this song again.

Slowly he ascended the steps and pulled the bell. The playing stopped and he heard footsteps. The door opened and the light of the hall streamed upon his face.

It was evident that the woman failed to recognize him, for she looked askance as he spoke.

"Is this Stella Harrington?" he began, but the sound of his voice made her start.

"Charles Stearns, have you come back?" she gasped, and followed him into the room.

"So, Stella, you are keeping house alone now! You—you have not changed very much, either," he said carelessly.

He saw that her once golden tresses were streaked with grey, yet much of the youthful beauty remained and he found his heart quickening as he gazed at the woman.

"And you are the great banker they would have us believe—little Charlie Stearns, who used to be my teens at school?"

Neither had touched on the subject which seemed to be in the minds of both. At last the man could remain silent no longer.

"Stella, my mother has just told me why you changed your mind so many years ago. Why did you not tell me then?" he asked.

"Because I was too proud. When I found that he had lied, it was too late.



"Charles Stearns, Have You Come Back?"

You had left home and no one knew where. I thought if you had really cared you would have come back," said Stella.

"And I have come back, my girl. Just what brought me here this Christmas I cannot realize, but I know I am glad to be back."

"And your parents—how happy they must be to have you with them again," she said. "Now, they can enjoy Christmas to the old way—just you three together."

"Stella, you are all alone. Won't you come to our house for dinner to-morrow? Just to celebrate in a modern way, and it will make the old folks so happy."

Only the old folks—he also began, but the big man silenced her as he grasped her hands and said:

"Stella, I see you have refused me so many years ago. Will you be my wife? You are alone in the world, and I want you."

"Charles, it is not out of pity you ask me this time, is it?" she questioned.

"No, dear girl, it is because my heart has been hungry for something for these years, and I did not realize until now that it was you I needed." It was indeed a modern Christmas scene that met the eyes. The parents turned away as they saw the younger pair under the mistletoe, as only hand in hand the sweetheart mother-

Violetta in Australia.

It is striking contrast to our own is the Christmas Day spent by our people in Australasia. No snow or blazing log fire; no holly or mistletoe; only a bright sky, with fleecy white clouds, and a blazing sun. Christmas is so peculiarly associated by us with the cold season that it is hard for us to realize that there are countries where Christmas dinner, or, rather, luncheon, is eaten in the open air, and where the Christmas tree is a myrtle bough. Even the Christmas pudding is not the heavy dish it is with us, but a light confection of fruit and cream.—Pearson's Weekly.

Violets in Australia.

It striking contrast to our own is the Christmas Day spent by our people in Australasia. No snow or blazing log fire; no holly or mistletoe; only a bright sky, with fleecy white clouds, and a blazing sun. Christmas is so peculiarly associated by us with a cold season that it is hard for us to realize that there are countries where Christmas dinner, or, rather, luncheon, is eaten in the open air, and where the Christmas tree is a myrtle bough. Even the Christmas pudding is not the heavy dish it is with us, but a light confection of fruit and cream.—Pearson's Weekly.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLE Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH S.S.O. LINE.

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We Carry The Fosston All Wool New Ulster Coats And Mackinaws, men and boys sheep lined COATS,

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W.G. Hunt. Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

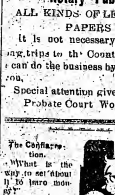
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Special attention given to Probate Court Work.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, P. M.



The Contrary-tion.

"What is the way to set about it to have money?"

"Yes."

"Ahh then the mutch."

"Yes."

"That is all, only it is convenient and comforting to have a hurry on call for the tambahoo! But before marriage—"



Chatsel Doctor.

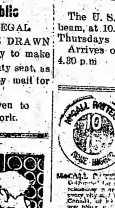


Doctor—Well, how are you today, Biggs?

Patient—Feeble, doctor. I feel much better.

Doctor—That's good. You're looking much better than you did yesterday.

Patient—Yes, I'm getting stronger. I want to recover enough to—said the patient, with a sly wink, to pay the doctor's bill.



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"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to explain why it is every household should have a "Simplex" Hand Vacuum Cleaner. It is the only one that will do all kinds of work perfectly and easily in your home.



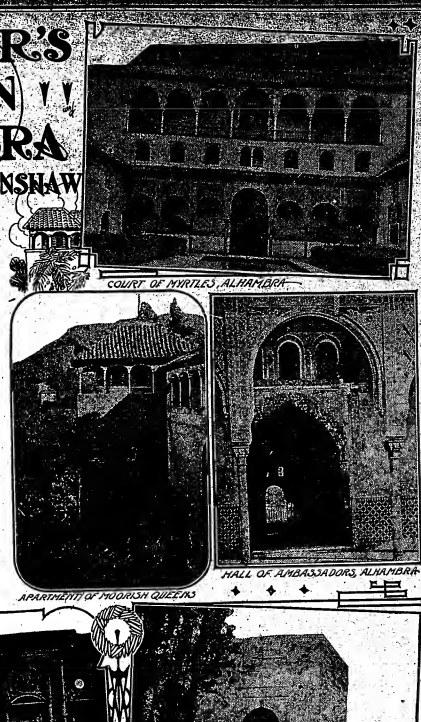
We want to explain to you how it is every household should have a "Simplex" Hand Vacuum Cleaner. It is the only one that will do all kinds of work perfectly and easily in your home.

We want to explain to you how it is every household should have a "Simplex" Hand Vacuum Cleaner. It is the only one that will do all kinds of work perfectly and easily in your home.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEW YEAR'S FIESTA IN ALHAMBRA

by BOYD WILKINSHAW



WERE you to pilgrimage to the old Moorish capital of Granada intent upon our own New Year's, you would wake that morning to find the city very strange and very Spanish, but I doubt not full as sleepy as its wont. Indeed, we had not come for the vulgar New Year's at all; it was rather for the peculiar indigenous fete to the Grandino the first of January is nothing more than a common feast day like a hundred others on the church calendar. But the second is the first day of the Toma, the day of masses and carnival, the day of fountains splushing in the courts of the Alhambra, the day when Ferdinand and Isabella vanquished Boabdil, last of the Moors. It is this day which sees the year properly launched in a flare of ecclesiastical pyrotechnics. So it is not surprising to find how perfectly Granada ignores the New Year of all the rest of Christendom in anticipation of its own.

The Ayuntamiento had been announced as the starting point of the procession. It was because of this that so many had gathered early. The Plaza had long been a jostle of color when a burst of music set every one on tiptoe. As we pushed our way into the crowd it was almost impossible to discern any procession at all. Only now and then were there glimpses of red and blue soldier caps and the high hats of the city functionaries. Yet it was enough to set the whole Plaza surging toward the cathedral, not more than a couple of stone-throws distant.

We were swept into the crowd at the door of the Royal Chapel, through which the procession and the whole population tried to enter at once. It is in this chapel that Ferdinand and Isabella sleep on high sepulchres of alabaster.

The service was, of course, very pompous, with the high altar a shimmer of gold, and bright-vested priests going to and fro, and the air dense. It deeply impressed the peasants who were massed about us. They stood the two hours or more in rapt wonder.

After mass everybody flocked back to the Plaza del Carmen for the "fag-waving." On that memorable morning in 1492, when Boabdil handed the palace keys to the Catholic sovereigns, Mendoza, grand cardinal of Spain, climbed the watch-tower of the Alhambra and waved over the fallen city a flag made by Isabella herself, and which is still shown in the cathedral sacristy. It was a boisterous moment when the alcalde appeared. The band had launched into the national anthem, but cheer after cheer soon drowned it. He waited a moment for the enthusiasm to subside, then shouted Mendoza's cry, "Granada, Granada, won by the sovereigns illustrious, Ferdinand of Aragon, and Isabella of Castile!" At this the flag was raised and vigorously swept to and fro a half dozen times. Then the ceremony was over and a thousand warm-blooded Spaniards howled ¡Viva Granada! Viva Espana! Viva!"

There is another thing peculiar to the day of the Toma. We could never have fully understood it had it not been for our young friend, to let me assure the unwary that one is still as likely in these parts to have fished out of a well as in the days of Washington Irving. This tardemadian had attached himself to us the moment we left our rooms, and had helped manipulate for our chairs at the mass, and warned us so as not to be late for the flag ceremony. Like Mateo, he was "fag-wed, and he remembered," a mouth which spread in grins as broad as his two ears would allow. It made him grin regularly to think that we could not understand all that hullo-ringing. It was the spasmodic ringing from the watch tower which overlooks the city from the ectrosity of the Alhambra that had so impressed that he bell was tolled every morning toward daybreak to regulate the irrigation gates on the Vega, but this capricious fancy was quite beyond us. Chicito told the whole tradition of the bell. "You see, senores, it's para cazadores, to get husbands. From long ago it was said that the girls who rang the bell on the day of the Toma and prayed to the Holy Virgin for a husband would surely get one before the next Toma came.

After the siesta, the whole population made a solemn pilgrimage up to the Alhambra. On through the gate of Pomegranates they went, level with the Alhambra's battlements, and then in its leafiness its romantic glen drew a charm of its own from arcaded trunks clung over with ivy, with their feet lost in a riot of early violets, and their slender branches covering the road in a basework of shadow. The way ascended along a hedge of burnished box barrel, where carriages rushed and scurried down the pebbly beds. After a while we had made the sharp turn, and let the great Portal of Justice yawned before us, and on its arch were the fabled hand and key of the magi. In spite of the careless come and go of holiday-makers, the present seems to fall back when that portal closes over us, like a spirit exorcised. We begin to feel the whimsery of the Alhambra—the prance of cavalcades, the flash of scimitars, the swarthy-visaged Moors, the romance of captive princes, the teasing mystery of hidden treasure.

But we were only to come out upon the Plaza of the Cisterns to find a band concert in progress.

This palace of the Cisterns is the broad court lying between the two groups of the Alhambra—the fortress of Alcasaba on the point of the ridge and the palace proper, whose halls cluster about the Tower of Comares. From here we could see how the city lay about the ridge in a ragged crescent, and a half dozen miles away we could nearly discern that empidering village of Santa Fe, the quarters of the Catholic conquerors during the siege of Granada. A Spanish gentleman pointed it out to us. But had the senores seen the Alhambra by moonlight? "No." "Ah, only the saints could describe the picture."

We were happy enough to see it by daylight, and afterwards followed the crowds back across the Plaza of the Cisterns and lost ourselves in the labyrinth of the Alhambra. That afternoon the courts were all reanimate with dancing-waters and the soft rustle of streams. People trooped everywhere, whole families of them. The older folks seemed to saunter about in a matter-of-fact way, but under the rimade so performatorily as though they were promenading on the Paseo de Colon. Sometimes they stopped in the Court of Lions, or lingered, maybe, over the views from the Mirador de la Reina. It was all grand, very grand. Those lagiesse (Englishmen) owned nothing to compare with it. Granada folks seemed perfectly conscious of their superiority. No wonder they, to whom even the Alhambra was a matter of every day, should show themselves amused, sometimes laugh outright, at the two short-coped lagiesse who always managed to obstruct the current, who hauled the Hall of Ambassadors' whole length in the middle of the day, who insisted upon walking in the Court of Lions, where only foreigners in the place, looked ordinarily at the blood-stained marble in the Room of the Abencerrages and paced again and again, pointing and ejaculating, in the Hall of Justice, where arch beams below arch dripping with many stalactites, as though inviting to some fairy grotto. In spite of being curiously watched, they explored the cellarerous baths of the Sultas and found their way into the cloistered garden of Lindaraja, over which hung the bedroom of Washington Irving.

But somehow, on that day of the Toma, the Hall of Ambassadors, opening out on the Court of Myrtles, kindled one's fancy most. In the midst of this court lies a marble-lipped pool bordered with low myrtle hedges. At each end arcades, needled into filigree, leap from delicate pillars, and under water in subdued gurglings. Towards the Darro rises the great square Tower of Comares which mirrors its tawny bulk in the green tinted water.

It is the Tower of Comares, as everyone knows, which holds the Hall of the Ambassadors. One leaves the arcades and crosses the ruined Chamber of the Boat to find himself under a great, dusky dome set over with starry facets of larch wood. Below, mosaics of azulejos weave a brilliant wainscoting in glazed blacks and greens. Above, yellow tinted walls are wrought into a wilderness of arabesques. At first their patterns are delicate as vine tendrils, then loosen in figure toward the upper edges.

How inevitably its halls summon memories of Boabdil and the Toma! Here were staged the first and last acts of that ill-starred life. The tyrant Abdul Hassam had made "The Morning Star," the choice of his harem. Her son was chosen for the throne, so that young Boabdil seemed doomed to lose his life as well as his empire. It was from yonder deep, embayed window that the royal mother lowered her prince to a waiting horseman, who bore him away to the hills of Guadix.

A few stormy years and the scene again shifts to the Hall of Ambassadors. The watchmen on the Tower de la Vela have reported a troop of horse scurrying hither from the plain. It is the demand of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Christian is at the gates of the Alhambra. See how dill-like his throne for the last time by yonder damasked wall. Low-hanging lamps shed a softened radiance through the gloom, and make the burnished weapons gleam in their racks. Swarthy councillors, with knitted brows, stand about the throne's monarch. Moorish knights finger the hilts of their scimitars in perplexity. Without, the fountain-filled pool of the Myrtles lies placid as glass, mirrors the turbaned figures that linger beside it. Morning sunlight glints its waters, now and then a shadow flits across it. Outside, the twilight curtain falls upon the drama of the Moor and his fate.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, SECURES DRY FARMING CONGRESS FOR 1912.

The term "dry farming" does not indicate all that might be implied. It does not mean a system of irrigation; but one where all the rain fall and precipitation is stored up and conserved in the soil, to be drawn upon by scientific and sane processes when it may be required to forward and increase the growth of grain.

In certain sections of the Canadian West, as well as in the American West, there is a portion of the country in which the soil is the very best for the growing of cereals, but the geographical locations and relative position to the rain avenues, do not give the advantage that other parts possess in the matter of precipitation.

Agriculture, however, has been making rapid progress during the past few years, and it is now a contested that it is not altogether the number of inches of rain that is essential to the growing of crops, but its conservation, and that in the meaning of "Dry farming." "Dry Farming" may well be applied to the tricts where there is a heavy rain fall and better results will follow. The education of the public into these new methods, not new exactly, but such as have had satisfactory demonstration, is not alone the purpose of these dry-farming Congresses. One idea is to bring into life and into operation the great areas of splendid land lying within what might be termed semi-arid, without placing them under the restrictive and expensive process of irrigation.

The Congresses are attended by thousands and they bring representatives from all parts of the world. The Province of Alberta, and also of Saskatchewan, has taken a vital interest in the Congresses which have been held in the past two or three years. The Province of Alberta has made provincial exhibits, districts have shown their products, and last year, some hundred dollars were taken in prizes; this year the Province of Alberta took prizes ten to one in excess of any else in the Union. Alberta has won eight out of twenty special cups, that province taking one, Lethbridge one, Arthur Ferry six, and John Baxter, Edmonton, carrying off one sweepstakes. When it came to a matter of location for the Congress for 1912, the City of Lethbridge, which had put up a splendid fight for it, secured the Congress by a unanimous vote. It is expected that the Lethbridge Congress will be the largest yet held and will be the biggest convention in the history of Western Canada. In emphasizing his invitation to Lethbridge, one of the speakers said he had just received a telegram from Magrath (near Lethbridge) stating that of one thousand acres of wheat just thrashed Hethershaw and Bradshaw had thrashed 47,000 bushels.

Literature sent out recently by the Canadian Government Agents, which will be sent postage free on application, tells of hundreds of splendid yields in all parts of Western Canada.

A man may be a member of the Elks and wear an overcoat with a fur collar and still not be an actor.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

Most women like the villain better than the hero.

Splendid Crops

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres

Such a yield was the thankful return from a Lloydminster district farm. Mr. Thomas of Fort Macleod, Alta., writes: "Yields in that section were as follows: Wheat, 45 to 55 bushels per acre; oats, 80 to 100 bushels per acre. Other crops in proportion."



LARGE PROFITS

from the FREE HOMESTEADS

of Western Canada.

Adjoining homestead entries can be had in many districts. Schools and churches are established in the new districts. Railways are being built in all directions. Free illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have settled in Western Canada, and telling how they have prospered, can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Canadian Government Agent.

The Official Gazette, Feb. 3, 1912, says: "Under the Homestead Regulations, 1908, 160 acres of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta may be obtained free by any settler who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, on payment of a fee of $10 on application for entry."

Remedies are Needed



Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and devitalized through indiscretions which have come down from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in overcoming our inherited and self-acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glycerin compound, extracted from native roots and contains no alcohol. Every person who suffers from Week Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, Indigestion, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Sallow Skin, Blood Humors, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhœa and other Intestinal Derangements, "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

The genuine has on its outside wrapper the Signature

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition, not even though the largest dealer may threw in a little larger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

NO HARD PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Baltboy's Suggestion Would Seem to Be Natural Way to Get Around a Difficulty.

The Englishman who has been wearing a top hat and a frock coat impressed all who saw him with his distinguished appearance as he strolled about with an expensive air in one of the more expensive hotels. On Wednesday morning he came up to a clerk.

"I would like to have a shirt laundered," he said. "I must have it back by five o'clock."

The clerk told him that the time was unusually short, but he would do what he could, and the shirt was delivered on time.

He came down Thursday morning and said he wanted another shirt laundered, but that this one must be back by two o'clock in the afternoon. The clerk said that would be too short a time. The Briton grew angry and demanded to see the proprietor. He got as far as the bell boy captain, to whom he protested that he would not stand for such treatment. The bell boy suggested the purchase of a third shirt.—New York Sun.

BURNING ITCH WAS CURED

"I deem it my duty to tell about a cure that the Cuticura Soap and Ointment have made on myself. My trouble began in splotches breaking out red in the edge of my hair on the forehead, and spread over the front part of the top of my head from ear to ear, and over my ears which caused a most fearful burning itch, or eczema.

"For three years I had this terrible breaking out on my forehead and scalp. I tried one family remedy and he failed to cure it. Then I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them for two months with the result of a complete cure. Cuticura Soap and Ointment should have the credit due, and I have advised a lot of people to use them." (Signed) C. D. Tharrington, Creek, N. C., Jan. 26, 1911.

Itching Scalp—Hair Fell Out.

"I will say that I have been suffering with an itching on my scalp for the past few years. My hair fell out in spots all over my head. My scalp started to trouble me with sores, then the sores healed up, and scabs formed on the top. Then the hair fell out and left me three bald spots the shape of a half dollar. I went to more than one doctor, but could not get any relief, so I started to use the Cuticura Remedies. I tried one bar of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment, and felt relieved right away. Now the spots have disappeared, and my hair has grown, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all that are suffering with scalp trouble." (Signed) Samuel Stern, 126 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed, free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 2 K, Boston.

Justly Punished.

"Why has your discharged Richards?" De'yon. "Well, because he had reached the age of forty-five that he is no longer useful?"

"No, that isn't it. When I was coming into the city on my car the other morning he got in front of it at a crossing and would not get out of the car to avoid running him down I had to lose nearly half a minute."

Calling a Halt.

He—I can marry any woman I please.

She—Ah, but do you please any?—Baltimore American.

The Chicago Fire could have been prevented with one pail of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamline Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

Mechanical Misses are the kind women give each other.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The wise manicure never hits the nail on the head.



SYNOPSIS.

A foolish young tenderfoot becomes fascinated with the bold, artful wife of a drunken prospector in a western mining town. They prepare to elope in a blinding blizzard but are confronted by the maudlin husband. He is shot by the wife, but the chivalrous boy pins a note to the body taking the crime upon himself. In their flight to the railroad station the woman's horse falls exhausted; the youth puts her on his own and follows hanging to the stirrup strap. Seeing he is an impediment, the woman thrusts her escort into a snow drift and rides on. Half-frozen he stumbles into the railroad station just as the train bears the woman away. Twenty-five years later, this man, George Gormly, is a multi-millionaire in New York. He meets Eleanor Haldane, a beautiful and wealthy settlement worker, and co-operates with her in her work. Gormly becomes owner of a steamship line and finds himself frustrated in pier and track extension plans by grafting aldermen, backed by the Gotham Traction company. An automobile accident brings the Haldanes to his country home. Gormly announces that he will be mayor of New York and redeem the city from corruption. The political declaration of the merchant prince produced a tremendous sensation. The whole machinery of the city's detective force is to be used to dig up something damaging to Gormly. The press heretofore unanimously favorable to the merchant candidate, under pressure, divides and the campaign waxes warm. A resolution is introduced granting a gratuitous renewal of the traction franchise. Gormly offers ten million dollars for the franchise. Miss Haldane congratulates Gormly on what she terms a new Declaration of Independence, and he makes an unexpected declaration of love. He is shocked by the confirmation of his suspicions that her father is the head and backbone of the notorious traction company which he is attempting to overthrow. Young Haldane discovers his father's connection with the Gotham Traction company, and is incensed. In an interview between Gormly and Haldane the latter practically offers his daughter's hand as a bribe for Gormly to withdraw. Gormly refuses. In an interview with Gormly Miss Haldane learns of her father's baseness though Gormly vainly tries to hide it.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"Stop! You are on oath now, by your honor as a gentleman, by your belief in God, by your faith in womankind, by your love for me! I want the truth. Indeed, it is almost unnecessary for you to speak. Your silence, everything, confirms me in that belief. A man who would do what he has done would not hesitate at that. But I must know, and I must have your answer."

"And I can't tell you."

"You can."

"Well, I won't then. I have told you enough. Anything else you must get from other people."

"And so you refused me?" said the girl standing up. "Look at me!" She stretched her hands out and stood boldly, magnificently, defiantly before him. "You refused me! Many men have wooed me; many men have sought me for a wife. I did not love you, I don't love you; but I might have learned. You might have had me. You say I am the dearest desire of your heart. A little silence, a paper torn in two, a momentary forgetfulness, and I should have been yours." She picked the paper up from the table as she spoke and held it before her. "I could tear it up in a moment. Think what you might have had." She stepped slowly around the table and approached him. She came nearer to him. He stared at her fixedly without moving. She was by his side now. She laid her hand upon his shoulder. "Me," she said, "for this, and you refused!"

He nodded. It was the hardest task life had ever laid upon him, this discussion.

"What are you made of?" she cries.

"I don't know," gasped the man hoarsely. "I was a fool!"

"Will you take me now?" she interposed swiftly, "and suppress this? If I say that I will marry you tomorrow, will you keep this a secret forever?"

"Great God!" whispered the man, "how you tempt me!"

"Will you do it? Answer!"

"No!" said Gormly faintly at last. "I won't!"

"Why not?"

"For two reasons. I would not be worth your respect for a moment if I did. I could never hope for your love in that case. And I won't have any woman that I have to buy."

"And we have both tried to bribe you, my father and I, and we have both failed."

"You did not try to bribe me, Eleanor. I am sure you did not know what you were doing."

"I did," she said. "I wanted to test you. I wanted to try you. I wanted to see if it was true. I wanted assurance that my father had done this thing. I wanted to measure your manhood by my womanhood. Oh!" she said in a sudden change of mood, "the light has gone out of life for me!"

"My dear child," he began tenderly.

She shook her head and sat down once more and once more buried her face in her hands. He ventured to come near to her. He laid his own hand on her head and stroked it gently, murmuring broken words; meaningless, save to her on whose ears they fell indistinctly. At last she lifted her head and looked at him. She caught his hand in both her own.

"You are a great man," she said, "a strong man, a true man, and I am only a poor, wretched woman. I kiss the hand that smites me." Before he could prevent it she suited the action to the word. "Now," she said, "go. You have done all you can. I understand [illegible] I think [illegible]

Without another word Gormly turned and left her.

He found Miss Stewart and young Haldane still in the hall. They stared at him awestruck at the tragedy in his grim face.

"Go to her!" he said as he passed them. "She needs you."

CHAPTER XV.

The Last Council of War.

Summoned by Liffey at Haldane's urgent request, the governing members of the ring met that night at their secret rendezvous. There were present besides the two mentioned, Van Slyke and McRonald, Rutherford, Connell, Habberley, Benson representing the allies, and the mayor. When Haldane arrived, he found the others already assembled.

"Well?" asked Liffey as soon as the other entered the room.

"He's found it out and he's going to do it."

"Found out what and going to do what?" asked Rutherford.

"Gormly has got onto us, Mr. Rutherford," was Liffey's reply. The boss realized instantly that Haldane had failed to postpone the disclosure. "He's found out the secret history of the Gotham Freight Traction company. He's found out the whole bloomin' history; where we git our money, how we spend it."

"And who was the traitor that betrayed you?" asked Benson fiercely.

"I'd like to know that same," answered Liffey, his fat jaws clamping together, his "pompadour" crest bristling.

"I don't imagine anybody betrayed us," said Rutherford. "We've known all along that the thing was bound to get out sooner or later. If it had been later, it wouldn't have made much difference; but now—— Is he going to publish it?"

"He is," answered Haldane.

"When?" demanded Van Slyke.

"Tomorrow. It will be in every paper in the city except our own."

"Great God!" exclaimed Connell. "If we could only stave it off for just three more days. Gimme three days, and——"

"Did you bid for him?" questioned the chief of police.

Haldane nodded.

"Did you go high enough?" asked Benson.

"I went so high," said the man, "that his refusal covered me with worse shame than the publication will do."

"And it wasn't enough?" queried Rutherford, who had a clearer comprehension of what the offer might have been than the others.

"No."

"So it's coming out tomorrow, is it?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't know what we can do," said Liffey, "but grin and take it."

"Gents, hear me!" burst out Connell. "I can't throw no light on this situation. I don't see no way of keeping [illegible] could burn up the plants or close 'em down some way, which I'd like to have the job of doin'. But we ain't beat yet.

"This man that's posin' as an angel of virtue before the people of New York and talkin' reform and so on is an adulterer, a thief, and a self-confessed murderer."

"What!" roared the men present. "You're dreaming! You're mad!"

"I am, am I? Well, you just wait," returned the chief, "and you'll find I'm the sanest man in the whole bunch. You know the other night when you was jammin' through the franchise at the city hall and Gormly made his great play?"

"Yes."

"Well, one of my men—I had a bunch of plain clothes men scattered through the crowd—with his eyes and ears open heard a man say, lookin' at Gormly standin' up on that automobile and givin' the crowd his infernal rot, 'Well, if that ain't a dead ringer for a boy named George Fordyce that I used to know back in Kill Devil Camp in Wyoming twenty-five years ago, I'll eat my hat!' My man sized up the speaker at once. He was a big western man free of speech as he was with his money. His name's Bill Hamilton, and he's a big Montana mine owner. They call him colonel out there. They struck up a friendship right away, had a few drinks together, and my man got enough out of him to get on the trail of the story we been lookin' for without Hamilton in the least suspectin' what he was after. I sent a dozen of the smartest men on the force out to Wyoming to rustle up old inhabitants of Kill Devil Camp, which has long since been blotted off the map. It seems that this Gormly, or Fordyce, or whatever his name is, once run away with a miner's wife, first robbin' him of his pile and shootin' the miner."

The little group of men listened to the chief's startling story in a fever of excitement and surprise, which Connell greatly enjoyed.

"Now, we knew that he never came to New York with no woman," he ran on. "We've got his whole history from the day he landed here, every minute of it. We reasoned that the woman must have deserted him, or he her. Naturally she'd make for one of the big cities, especially if she had the money. We believed that she had it; for he had practically none when he landed. He went to work as a clerk in a store at five dollars a week. A woman like that'd be pretty sure to turn up on the town somewhere sooner or later. We've got a detailed history of everyone of 'em here and elsewhere. If she went down to the gutter, she'd be dead. If she went up to the parlor, she'd be alive still. It was only necessary to look among those that are runnin' the thing. We found one, who'd come from Wyoming. I went to see her myself, and I've got her confession here." He hauled a paper out of his pocket. "She didn't want to tell nothing about it. She don't come out of it especially creditable; but we had means to make her. All we got to git now is the stuff from Wyoming, a witness or two to identify Gormly with Fordyce, and that's the end of him."

Connell snapped his finger in derision.

"Has the woman seen the man?" asked Benson as soon as he could get his breath.

"Often."

"Does he still——"

"Lord, he don't know she's on the earth."

"Is she sure he is the man?"

"She says so."

"Has she never tried to blackmail him?"

"Never. She's glad enough to let him alone, I guess."

"Why isn't she witness enough then?" asked the district attorney.

"Well, she's mixed up in it in rather a nasty way. She's afraid she'll suffer if her part of it is made public."

"I can fix that," said Rutherford coolly enough. "A promise of immunity, and——"

"She won't do it," returned the chief. "You can drive these women just so far, and there you stop. Besides, it ain't never goin' to come into court."

"What do you mean?" asked Benson.

"I mean," said Connell emphatically, "that Gormly is goin' to give up the game."

"Give up the game!" repeated Haldane.

"That's what I said. It's goin' to be put up to him as to whether he wants this told or whether he withdraws from the field."

"You might back your 'put up' to him with a warrant for murder, I believe," said the district attorney. "If the evidence is what you say, I'll have charges preferred against him."

"All right," answered the chief. "Mr. Rutherford and I will fix that up. Now, gentlemen, you leave this to me. I am accustomed to deal with criminals, and I'll fix Gormly. I ought to have all the reports in my hands the day after tomorrow."

"Wouldn't it be well to spring it tonight?"

"Hardly. Besides it's too late. Not even Gormly himself could keep the stuff out of the papers now.

"I guess now, Mr. Haldane," said Rutherford, as the assembly dissolved and the two found themselves alone together, the others being gone, "that you are rather glad than otherwise that your bribe did not work."

"Yes, I suppose so. I don't know," answered Haldane brokenly. "I had heard some intimations of this, nothing definitely. Connell has been very close mouthed. I tried to bluff Gormly with that. I don't know what effect the disclosure is going to have. I don't know how true it is. It seems rather suspicious."

"Connell had better be careful what he does," returned Rutherford. "He'd better be very sure of his facts."

"Why did you leave the handling of the affair to him?"

"Well, he'd make a good scapegoat if anything went wrong," answered Rutherford with cynical indifference.

Now, as it happened, Colonel Bill Hamilton was not so guileless as he looked. After the first exclamation and the first few confidences over the drinks which he gave to the plain clothes man who had so adroitly sought to get his story on that eventful night, Colonel Bill shut up like a clam. The interest of the stranger in the story was suspicious. Colonel Bill knew a great many things that he had not told, and did not intend to tell unless it was necessary. Therefore, he soon got rid of his new friend and went to his room to think it over.

He was morally certain that Gormly and the man whom he had known as a boy as George Fordyce were one and the same. Fortunately he had always liked Fordyce, and he was not disposed to do anything that would injure him.

Of course he had heard, as had everyone else in the United States, of the remarkable campaign of George Gormly for the mayoralty of New York. He had not had a great amount of personal interest in the matter, however. But when he identified Gormly with Fordyce, the affair at once engaged his keenest attention. Since the day he had left Kill Devil Camp, he had never heard one word of either the man or the woman. He had supposed, as everyone else had, that they had perished in the storm, and although their bodies had never been recovered there were plenty of reasons to account for that.

What was he to do? Was he to see Gormly, or Fordyce as he called him, and put him on his guard? Or was he to wait and be governed by circumstances? This was not an easy problem to decide; but Colonel Bill Hamilton finally came to the conclusion that his best game was the waiting one. Besides he liked to play a lone hand, and he felt every confidence that he could do it.

Meanwhile he determined to fortify himself with such evidence as he could secure, and at the proper time, if the story was ferreted out and an attempt was made to make use of it, he would, as he phrased it, "butt into the game!" He set the telegraph to work, therefore, and presently received from his partner in Butte by express a tin box full of very private official documents. Thereafter he amused himself by following the progress of the campaign and doing some highly profitable local investigating on his own account, the result of which filled him with joy and satisfaction.

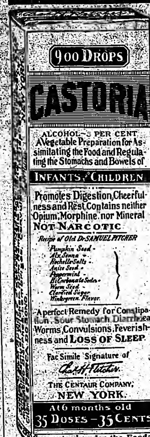
The demonstration of the alliance between the Gotham Freight Traction company and the Sachem society, the publication of the membership of Haldane and his friends in the traction company, the exhibition of its iniquitous processes, came off according to schedule. Such a storm of wrath and indignation rose in the public breast after the disclosure as had never been equaled in any political campaign in New York.

The stocks of the Gotham Freight Traction company had fallen off terrifically, and every other interest fathered by the syndicate of which Haldane was the head had suffered accordingly. The city was on the verge of a tremendous panic. Unrest, excitement, uncertainty, were in the air. The people had been aroused as never before.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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New Year's In Scotland

By A. Ireland Robertson

THE stern, Calvinistic Presbyterianism of Scotland has doubtless to answer for some idiosyncrasies of the people. While it produced heroes and martyrs, men of unwavering probity and dauntless courage whose rigid adherence to their convictions compels respect, it was also responsible for a certain narrowness of vision and for intolerance in some directions. To these less estimable characteristics Scotland owed the doubtful distinction which she enjoyed till within the past few years of being the only Christian country in the world in which the greatest of the Christian festivals was ignored. Ignored it was, absolutely. Christian observances and Christmas festivities were anathema to the true-blue Scot of a generation ago. Not, be it noted, because he objected to mirth and jollity in themselves. Those who imagine that the old life of Scotland from year's end to year's end was dull, grey and colorless make a profound mistake. The observance of Christmas was ignored because it offended the religious susceptibilities of the Scot.

Even yet non-observance of Christmas most, in truth, he reckoned among the peculiarities of Scotland. A better, kinder and more tolerant spirit exists, but the old feeling is not quite dead. Moreover national customs and the usages of centuries are not to be changed quickly. Christmas observance in Scotland is, at the best, only in its infancy.

It is when Christmas festivities have come to an end, and roast turkey, goose, plum pudding and mince pies are but memories (more or less pleasant), that Scotland enters upon her great annual saturnalia. From time immemorial boisterous, and in many cases bacchanalian revelry has been associated with the close of the old and the opening of the new year. Formerly the period was distinguished by the significant title of "The Daft Days." The name was given more particularly to the season between Hogmanay (the last day of the year) and Handsel Monday (the first Monday after New Year's day), but, like the generosity which characterized it, the time was not strictly limited.

The name indicates very expressively the mirth, fun and uproarious joviality of the period and the irresponsibility of the revelers. While the Daft Days have now been shorn of some of their glory, much of the spirit remains. And although it is still, as it has been in the past, associated with foolish errors of judgment, it is, on the whole, a spirit to be cherished. For it is a genial spirit, a spirit of good will, of generosity and of hospitality. It is the Spirit of Christmas—a trifle belated.

New Year in Scotland sees the union of sundered households. Now is the time when



"Immediately the clock strikes 12 everybody rushes off to he 'first-foot' to some of his friends."

sons and daughters who have gone forth to the battle of life return to the old home and the old hearth; when ancient feuds are healed; when friends abroad are remembered with love and friends at home entertained. It is a spirit of joous hospitality which, as the year draws to a close, leads the citizens and the peasant to lay in their bookock (a cheese), and a stock of shortbread, currant bun and other indigestible luxuries.

The first day in most parts of Scotland, the greatest of the Daft Days was Hogmanay. Lexicographers have puzzled greatly over this term, and many guesses have been made as to its derivation and origin. It is said by some to come from the Scandinavian hogg-nott, hogsnat, or hogg-night, while others, perhaps the majority, hold that it comes from the French. The opening words of an old Scots' ditty, "Hogmanay, Trolloday," are supposed to be a corruption of Homme est ne—Trois Rois la. And Hogmanay is also said to be derived from Au gui mensel—a cry used by boys and girls in some parts of France when visiting houses on the last day of the year. Jamieson, the great authority on the Scots language, gives a big selection of derivations, and a writer who quotes several observers very ingeniously says "the reader may select for himself that which he considers the most probable."

It used to be customary in Scotland, and is still in some places, for bands of children to visit the houses of the well-to-do on the last day of the year for the purpose of receiving a "first-foot." The "piece" consists sometimes of oatmeal cake and cheese, but more frequently of richer dainties such as shortbread. It is not regarded by either givers or recipients as a doleful or a hospitable gift in recognition of the season. It is rendered by the children, but these rarely in Gaelic, the language of the Highlands, but in the broad Scots of the Lowlands, and the north of Scotland runs thus:

"Get up, gudewife, an' shak' your feathers,
Dinna think that we are beggars;
We're bairns come out to sing,
As is our Hogmanay custom."

One of the most common rhymes was the following brief couplet. Sometimes it was tacked on to one or other of those already given:

"Our feet's cauld, our shoon's thin,
Gie's a piece an' let's rin."

Another version has it:

"Gie's oor cakes, and let's rin."

Still another old greeting is:

"Hogmanay,
Trolloday,
Gie's o' your white bread, an' nane o' your grey."

There are many others; the children in some places singing a long ditty.

A Hogmanay custom of a very curious kind is peculiar to certain parts of the highlands. Young and old in the district gather at the house of some substantial farmer, and one of the smallest of the company drags the dried hide of an ox round the house behind him, three times. The rest follow, beating the hide with sticks and singing the following extraordinary rhyme:

"Hogmanay, yellow bag,
Beat the skin.
Carlin in neuk, carlin in kirk,
Carlin ben at the fire,
Spit in her two eyes, spit in her stomach,
Hogmanay."

This is supposed to have something to do with warding off fairy spells, the evil eye and the effect of witchcraft generally. After completing the third round the company halt at the door and each person proceeds in a rough rhyme, more or less extemporized, to extol the hospitality of the owner of the house, upon which all are regaled with bread and butter, cheese and whisky. But the strange performance has an equally curious sequel. Before leaving the house one of the visitors, having solemnly himself the breast part of the skin of a sheep, puts it to the nose of everyone that he or she may smell it. There is no difficulty in doing so! It may be nice, but as a protection against witchcraft it is infallible. It is also said to protect from infection.

In Carlisle—yes, I know Carlisle is not in Scotland, but it is so close to the border that I am not travelling very wide of my subject in mentioning a custom there. In Carlisle for weeks before the New Year householders are serenaded by boys who seek to entertain them with an odd mixture of the comic and the religious, generally winding up with a refrain after this fashion:

"If you cannot spare a penny,
You can spare a halfpenny;
And if you haven't a halfpenny,
God bless you."

The poetry halts hedly, but the concluding sentiment is excellent.

In Highnaims and some other parts in the north there was a curious ditty called "The Thigsarr' Chant," which was sung by a band of young persons who visited a number of houses on New Year's Day. It begins:

"The guid New Year is noo begun,
Resnithen, hesouthen,
An' a' the beggars begin to run,
An' ewn by southern toon."

The guidwife is appealed to "he nae sweir" to deal her "toorles to the pute," and she is also warned that if she has plenty and will not give anything "the deil will get ye when ye dee."

Even were she disinclined to be generous such liberal words, of course, compel hospitality. The party is invited to enter:

"Come in, come hen, you're welcome here,
Resouthen, hesouthen;
To'll get a share o' oor New Year cheer,
An' awey by southern toon."



"At Wemyss, a Curious New Year Game, Known as Yettlins, Has Been Played Since Time Immemorial."

"Not Because He Objected to Mirth and Joviality in Themselves."

they were able to get hold of. One of them announced himself thus:

"Gilpinhan, Galashan,
Galashan is my name,
Sword and buckler by my side,
I hope to win the game."

To which another promptly and fiercely retorted:

"The game, sir, the game, sir,
Is not within your power;
I'll cut you down in inches
In less than half an hour."

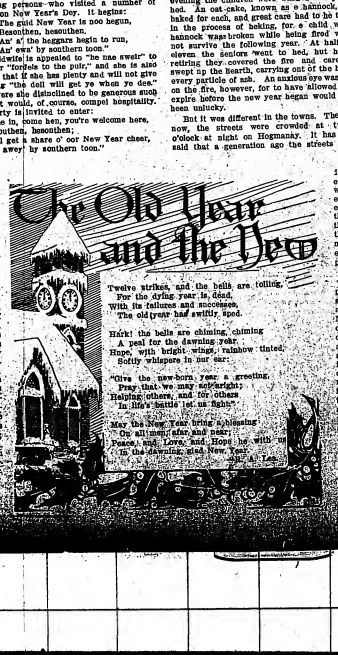
A terrific battle ensued, and at last one of the performers was cut down. A doctor was called for, and there entered a boy clad in a dark suit and a battered tall hat, carrying a bag supposed to contain the implements of his profession. He announced himself as:

"Dr. Brown,
The very best doctor in all the town."

After a number of antics, including the comic administration of pills from a huge box, the "dead man" was restored to life. Then "Hoaste" went round with a money-box.

It is customary in Scotland to "cut out" the old year. In the towns the custom dates from time immemorial, but in the country it was long considered unlucky to be out of bed when the new year was ushered in. Early in the evening the children were washed and put to bed. An oat-cake, known as a bannock, was baked for each, and great care had to be taken in the process of baking, for a child whose bannock was broken while being fired would not survive the following year. At half-past eleven the seniors went to bed, but before retiring they covered the fire and carefully swept up the hearth, carrying out of the house every particle of ash. An anxious eye was kept on the fire, however, for it was allowed to expire before the new year began would have been unlucky.

But it was different in the towns. Then, as now, the streets were crowded at twelve o'clock at night on Hogmanay. It has been said that a generation ago the streets were



Hogmanay was the chief night for the performances of the guisers or mummers, or, as the Daft Days." In places in which guising still goes on the performances, however, are nearly always on the evening of Hogmanay. The guisers are masquers, and their dress bears some resemblance to the old Twelfth Night mumming in England; and, like it, is believed to be a relic of the mystery plays.

The versions found in different parts of the country are not identical, but they bear a certain family resemblance to each other. The dressing was not by rule, but was entirely dependent on the available "wearin's." Sometimes the boy performers donned shirts which had belonged to their fathers, adorned their heads with paper caps, and had brilliant sashes round their waists in which were hung swords of lath, or metal if they could be obtained. The most simple form of guising was that in which two boys sang while a third, who was dressed as a girl, and known as Bessie, engaged in a number of antics.

But a more ambitious form was that of the Galashans, or Galatians, or Galoshens—the name varies. The Galashans were hideous masks, paper caps, and such odd garments as

could be improvised from the contents of the family wardrobe. Thus attired, the guisers visited the houses of friends and neighbors, and, on being admitted, performed a dance, which was followed by the recitation of a rhyme, more or less extemporized, to extol the hospitality of the owner of the house, upon which all are regaled with bread and butter, cheese and whisky. But the strange performance has an equally curious sequel. Before leaving the house one of the visitors, having solemnly himself the breast part of the skin of a sheep, puts it to the nose of everyone that he or she may smell it. There is no difficulty in doing so! It may be nice, but as a protection against witchcraft it is infallible. It is also said to protect from infection.

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KING OF DETECTIVES

William J. Burns the World's Greatest Sleuth.

Common Sense Is the Secret of His Success—The McNamara Case Has Made Him Famous the World Over.

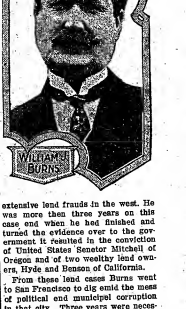
Los Angeles, Cal. — Common sense the most uncommon thing in the world, is the secret by which William J. Burns, whose work in connection with the McNamara cases made his name world-wide, has risen to be ordained king of American detectives. Although he has dealt with some of the most hardened criminals in the country he has never fired a shot at a human being.

Burns is the essence of the ordinary. A man about middle height, broad shouldered, with prominent features and a pair of gray eyes that bore through you and the well beyond, reddish brown hair, untouched by age; his mustache tinged with grey, attired probably a bit more carefully and up to date than the average business men, and with a manner alert and positive, he passes not the appearance of a detective, but to the unknowing passes off for a prosperous citizen of fastidious taste regarding dress.

Burns was appointed to the government secret service in 1890 and was stationed in the west, working in Indian territory, Texas, Arkansas and the south. He was soon placed in charge of the district, and in 1894 was transferred to Washington, where he was promoted for good work, and got a roving commission, going wherever there was on unusually important case.

One of the biggest feats in those days was the running down of the principles in the Brockwey-Bradford-Courtney gang of counterfeiters. When this gang was run to earth and cornered in a building in West Hoboken, N. J., they had in their possession more than $2,000,000 in gold certificates and a lot of Canadian counterfeit notes. So accurate were the gold certificates the government had already accepted $80,000 worth of them, and in order to pick the bogus from the genuine it was necessary to summon one of the counterfeiters to Washington.

Another brilliant piece of detective work by Burns was in connection with



extensive land frauds in the west. He was more then three years on this case and when he had finished and turned the evidence over to the government it resulted in the conviction of United States Senator Mitchell of Oregon and of two wealthy land owners, Hyde and Benson of California.

From these land cases Burns went to San Francisco to dig amid the mess of political and municipal corruption in that city. Three years were necessary for the investigation. It resulted in sending Mayor Schmitz to the penitentiary for five years; Ruef, the political boss, for fourteen years; Glass, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific States Telephone company, and several others to prison for various periods.

Burns, notwithstanding the nature of his profession, has a strong belief in the integrity of human nature. "There never was a time," he says, "when the moral sentiment of the people was more easily and quickly aroused than at present, or when there was a finer sense of honesty in the various relations of daily life. Even had men not a good government—if they are not making money out of bad government. Nor do I believe in the heredity of crime. Lombroso and other scientists speculate and write essays, but coming right down to common supposition, which is a better test than philosophy or long tables of figures, I know that environment and not birth is the one great cause of criminal conduct."

He has always held that the detective business was simply a matter of common sense. He is continually telling his subordinates that every crook, no matter how clever he is, always leaves a trail behind.

Intellectually, Burns is the most resourceful and brilliant detective in the United States. Nowhere else on earth, perhaps can anyone match him in the matter of ingenuity and resourcefulness. Of course he has his failures, but they are few and far between.



"A Child Whose Bannock Was Broken While It Was Being Fired Would Not Survive the Following Year."

dicates the nature of the place, for Skelleys is an old dicton used to describe a stretch of flat rocks of a shelving formation. In course, if such it can be called, is about a mile in length, and is over the rocks all the way. At each end is a goal marked by a huge boulder. The yettlins, which give their name to the game, are balls of cast iron, about one and one-half inches in diameter and weighing about a pound and a half. Each player has a bell, and the object of the game is by repeated throws to cover the distance between the goals. The one who reaches the goal in fewest throws scores a "hail," and a certain number of hails constitutes a game. The yettlin goes at immense speed when it is thrown, and the delivery is pretty high.

Another very remarkable local custom connected with the New Year is the burning of the clavie. It takes place in the little village of Burghead, on the southern shore of the Moray Firth, a few miles north of Elgin, and is quite unique. The ceremony is held invariably on New Year's eve old style. The clavie, which is built according to traditional rights, there by ancient custom, consists of half an archangel tar barrel supported on a stout pole. It is packed with wood, which is piled up in a tar'ood shed. When the tar is pounced over it copiously. Into a space which has been left in the center a piece of tarr is put, it being imperative that no match could be employed. While the flame is gathering strength the crowd gives three cheers for the king, the provost, the town, the harbor and the railway. Then the clavie is lifted, "man seizes the blazing clavie and carries it off." As soon as he reaches the junction of two streets he is relieved, and in this way the clavie is carried round the town. At every street corner the bearer is changed. There is keen competition for the honor of carrying the clavie, but it is no light task. Not only is it a very burden, but the bearer runs some risk of being scalded by the boiling tar which bubbles and drops. Moreover, to carry the clavie to the harbor in spite of all these difficulties is his own death duty. Immediately the clavie reaches the harbor it is thrown into the water.


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